



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

March 14, 2023

The Honorable Brooke Pinto
Chair, Committee on the Judiciary
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Councilmember Pinto:

This letter is in response to the Committee questions in advance of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) Fiscal Year 2022 Performance Oversight Hearing.

Table of Contents

Organization and Operations (Q1-Q16) 1
Budget and Finance (Q17-Q25)..... 20
Laws, Audits, and Studies (Q26-Q36)..... 25
Equity (Q37-Q39)..... 40
COVID-19 Pandemic Response (Q40-Q44) 43
Personnel, Staffing, and Training (Q45-Q69) 45
Policing Practices (Q70-Q84)..... 71
Violent Crime and Crime Data (Q85-Q102) 81
Special Populations/Juveniles (Q103-Q112)..... 100
School Resource Officers and Policing on School Grounds (Q113-Q127) 105
Controlled Substances (Q128-Q132)..... 124
Oversight, Accountability, and Reporting (Q133-Q156) 127
Technology (Q157-Q165) 144
Miscellaneous (Q166-Q171) 149

Organization and Operations (Q1-Q16)

- 1. ***Please provide a complete, up-to-date organizational chart for the agency and each division within the agency, including the names and titles of all senior personnel. Please include an explanation of the roles and responsibilities for each division and subdivision within the agency.***

The organizational chart is attached, and a table with the personnel information is below. The table identifies civilian vacancies that are funded and approved for hiring. It does not reflect sworn “vacancies,” as deployment is allocated according to the current staffing levels. All new

recruits are assigned to patrol upon graduation from the training academy, and veteran sworn members are allocated to address current and emerging issues as needed.

The MPD operates through the following nine bureaus:

Executive Office of the Chief of Police (EOCOP) – provides management, oversight, and direction for the agency.

- Executive Protection Unit – responsible for the security of the Mayor;
- Grants Office – develops, administers, and monitors all Department grants in addition to conducting micro-purchasing for the agency.
- Office of Communications – provides current and accurate information about the events and activities of MPD to the residents and visitors of the District of Columbia;
- Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Wellness – provides leadership in the area of diversity and equity within the agency and a DEI perspective to help inform executive decision making, develops and leads implementation of a comprehensive employee wellness strategy, and ensures compliance with equal employment opportunity laws and regulations.
- Office of the General Counsel – provides advice and counsel to the Chief of Police; represents the Department in administrative litigation; processes and responds to civil and criminal subpoenas; responds to requests under the Freedom of Information Act; and reviews legislative and rulemaking proposals;
- Strategic Change Division – coordinates strategic planning, government relations, legislative affairs, and organizational performance management; develops policies and procedures for the Department; provides language access services and targeted outreach and specialized response to historically underserved communities; and coordinates partnerships and new initiatives for serving community members with chronic or crisis behavioral health issues and the communities in which they live; and
- Strategic Engagement Office – coordinates all volunteers, collegiate interns, and reserve officers, conducts the community engagement academy, administers the ride along program, supports officer and retirement recognition efforts, supports district community outreach teams, coordinates with the DC Police Foundation to accept donations, plans special internal events, and conducts marketing and advertising for police officer and cadet positions.

Homeland Security Bureau – integrates intelligence and operational functions to ensure that the District is well protected, and that the government prevents and is prepared to respond to threats and critical incidents. The division also works directly to support patrol operations to reduce crime and fear of crime with specialized patrol and tactical resources, and works constantly to improve information-sharing, process relevant information, and provide actionable intelligence to relevant personnel.

- Joint Strategic and Tactical Analysis Command Center Division – supports District functions in keeping both the command staff and the community aware, by sending out crime alerts that give timely information about offenses occurring within neighborhoods, and coordinates with the Washington Regional Threat Analysis Center and the Capitol Police; works with local and federal partners to assist with intelligence gathering and

dissemination relating to crimes that have been committed, or would possibly be committed, within the District of Columbia; and provides research and analytical services to support innovative policing operations and public safety practices; and

- Special Operations Division – provides specialized patrol, tactical, rescue, traffic, and security services to the public, businesses, and government in the District.

Internal Affairs Bureau – acts as the guardian of MPD’s reputation and ensures MPD’s accountability through comprehensive investigations of alleged misconduct and uses of force.

- Court Liaison Division – coordinates officer appearances related to criminal and traffic cases;
- Internal Affairs Division – conducts general investigations into allegations of police misconduct and use of force by MPD personnel; and
- Risk Management Division – serves as the liaison to the Office of Police Complaints and recommends training and policy improvements for employees and supervisors who are exhibiting problem behaviors.

Investigative Services Bureau – works with the community to solve crimes, helps bring offenders to justice, supports the recovery of victims, and protects witnesses.

- Criminal Investigations Division – investigates and solves crimes so that offenders are brought to justice, and provides assistance to victims;
- Violent Crime Suppression Division – provides proactive, intelligence-driven criminal enforcement services so that citizens can live in neighborhoods free from illegal guns and drug-related crime; and
- Evidence Control Division – provides support in receiving and transferring evidence for MPD and other law enforcement agencies.

Patrol Services Bureaus, North and South – coordinates crime prevention and reduction efforts in the seven police districts. In addition to providing professional and effective patrol services throughout the District, this division responds to all calls for police service and coordinates police services to residents, visitors, and commuters. Patrol Services North comprises the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Police Districts, and Patrol Services South comprises the First, Sixth, and Seventh Police Districts.

Professional Development Bureau – helps the department strategically manage its human capital through recruiting, hiring, training, and personnel services.

- Disciplinary Review Division – reviews sustained misconduct cases for MPD employees and conducts resolution and adverse action hearings;
- Human Resource Management Division – manages hiring processes for all MPD staff, retains staff, and makes appropriate duty status determinations for sworn personnel;
- Metropolitan Police Academy – provides training to MPD recruits and agency personnel to create a capable, knowledgeable, and professional staff; and manages the Cadet Program;
- Recruiting Division – conducts outreach to recruit a diverse and highly qualified workforce and conducts comprehensive examinations and background screenings on all prospective applicants; and

- Medical Services Division – manages the Police and Fire Clinic, and the medical services contract that provides medical care for sworn members who sustain occupational injuries and illnesses, and conducts medical examinations for sworn members and applicants.

Technical and Analytical Services Branch – provides support to patrol and investigative operations with innovative, secure, accessible, and resilient technological systems and modernized business processes.

- Infrastructure and Engineering Division – builds, delivers, and supports the information technology infrastructure platform for MPD; runs multiple programs related to IT infrastructure and engineering, including system engineering, network engineering, CCTV build and support, printing technologies, telecom and end users computing services for all MPD members.
- Enterprise Data Services Division – manages and provides data quality and assurance to include end-to-end responsibility and accountability of MPD data assets by establishing and promoting data as a strategic asset and aligning the data strategy with the MPD mission.
- Applications Management Division – designs, develops, implements, manages, and maintains critical public safety specific applications and enterprise services used by MPD to manage workflows and operations.
- Fleet Services Division – purchases and maintains MPDs fleet;
- Records Division – maintains and provides police records and background checks to the public, local government agencies, and the criminal justice community; and manages registration and licensing for lawful gun owners in the District.
- Equipment and Supply Division manages officer equipment, uniforms, and supplies for the Department.

Youth and Family Engagement Bureau – provides specialized services to youth, including students, at-risk youth, and youth offenders, and investigates certain crimes against youth.

- School Safety Division – safeguards and provides services to students and staff at District of Columbia Public Schools and Public Charter Schools, and strives to reduce juvenile victimization and delinquent behavior through a variety of programs.
- Youth and Family Services Division – investigates abuse of minors, sexual abuse, internet-related crimes against minors, and child trafficking; processes all juvenile arrests; and coordinates proactive outreach to community members and youth.

Agency Financial Operations – provides comprehensive and efficient financial management services to, and on behalf of, District agencies so that the financial integrity of the District of Columbia is maintained. This division is standard for all agencies using performance-based budgeting.

a. Please include a list of the employees (name and title) for each subdivision and the number of vacant, frozen, and filled positions. For vacant positions, please indicate how long the position has been vacant.

As of 1/9/2023	Title	Name	Sworn FTEs	Civilian FTEs	Civilian Vacancies
	Chief	Robert J. Contee III	1	0	

As of 1/9/2023	Title	Name	Sworn FTEs	Civilian FTEs	Civilian Vacancies
Executive Office of the Chief of Police	COO	Leeann Turner	7	14	3
Executive Protection Unit	Lieutenant	Reginald Powell	13	0	
General Counsel / FOIA / Labor Relations	General Counsel	Mark Viehmeyer	6	21	3
Grants	Program Mgr.	Marvin Johnson	0	3	
Office of Communications	Director	Dustin Sternbeck	4	16	1
Office of DEI & Wellness	Chief Equity Officer	Pamela Smith	2	9	
Strategic Change Division	Exec. Director	Kelly O'Meara	17	14	1
Strategic Engagement Office	Lieutenant	Patrick Loftus	5	10	
Subtotal			55	87	8
Homeland Security Bureau	Assistant Chief	Jeffery Carroll	17	2	
JSTACC*	Director	Carolyn Montagna	97	47	20
Special Operations Division	Commander	Jason Bagshaw	181	15	
Subtotal			295	64	20
Internal Affairs Bureau	Assistant Chief	Wilfredo Manlapaz	4	3	
Court Liaison Division	Director	Rhonda Robinson	8	8	1
Internal Affairs Division	Inspector	John Knutsen	37	5	
Risk Management Division	Director	Kathleen Crenshaw	16	15	1
Subtotal			65	31	2
Investigative Services Bureau	Assistant Chief	Leslie Parsons	4	0	
Criminal Investigations Division	Commander	John Haines	334	27	
Violent Crime Suppression Division	Commander	Ramey Kyle	174	5	3
Evidence Control Division	Commander	Sean Conboy	2	42	6
Subtotal			514	74	9
Patrol Services North	Assistant Chief	Morgan Kane	10	2	
Second District	Commander	Duncan Bedlion	257	6	2
Third District	Commander	James Boteler	252	9	
Fourth District	Commander	Carlos Heraud	286	9	
Fifth District	Commander	Sylvan Altieri	298	8	1
Subtotal			1103	34	3
Patrol Services South	Assistant Chief	Andre Wright	9	1	
First District	Commander	Tasha Bryant	274	7	
Sixth District	Commander	Darnel Robinson	330	7	
Seventh District	Commander	John Branch	316	5	1
Subtotal			929	20	1
Professional Development Bureau	Assistant Chief	Michael Coligan	4	7	1
Disciplinary Review Division	Director	Hobie Hong	4	5	
HR Management Division	Director	Angela Simpson	43	24	2
Metropolitan Police Academy	Inspector	David Hong	77	26	3
<i>Recruits in MPA</i>			99	0	
<i>Cadets in MPA</i>			0	110	40
Recruiting Division	Captain	Michael Jones	6	17	1
Medical Services Division	Director	Matthew Miranda	3	5	
Subtotal			236	194	47
Technical and Analytical Services Bureau	Assistant Chief	Stuart Emerman	4	7	
Infrastructure and Engineering Division	Director	Rohit Johri	2	33	2
Enterprise Data Services Division	Director	Zedekia Jimbo	4	8	
Applications Management Division	Director	Ashis Dasgupta	1	22	4
Records Division	Director	Bernie Greene	20	32	3
Fleet Services Division	Director	George Hester	3	6	
Equipment and Supply Division	Lieutenant	Linda Daniels	5	8	
Subtotal			39	116	9

As of 1/9/2023	Title	Name	Sworn FTEs	Civilian FTEs	Civilian Vacancies
Youth and Family Engagement Bureau	Assistant Chief	P. Wheeler-Taylor	3	0	
Youth and Family Services Division	Commander	Daniel Godin	101	9	
School Security Division	Captain	Paul Hrebenak	47	1	
Subtotal			151	10	
Agency Chief Financial Officer	AFO	Shavonne Smith	0	31	3
Total			3387	661	102

* Joint Strategic & Tactical Analysis Command Center

b. Please provide a narrative explanation of any changes to the organizational chart made during the previous year.

In 2022, Chief Contee hired the Department’s first Chief Equity Officer, Pamela Smith. Organizationally, the Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion is in the Executive Office of the Chief of Police, and includes the Offices for EEO and Employee Well-being Support.

2. Please list each new program implemented by the agency during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date. For each initiative please provide:

a. A description of the initiative, including when begun and when completed (or expected to be completed);

b. The funding required to implement the initiative;

c. Any documented results of the initiative.

The attached FY22 Performance Accountability Report and FY23 Performance plan highlight many of our new initiatives. Most initiatives are undertaken with existing staff. No evaluations of these new initiatives have been launched yet. The Department is working with the OCFO to report on the costs at a later date.

FY22

- Automating some standard communication with crime victims
- Establishing a well-being framework for MPD officers
- Commissioning an independent organizational health assessment
- Launch a pilot of e-bikes for patrol officers
- Build a new Seventh District police station
- Procure a new police helicopter
- Hiring a Behavioral Health Partnerships Coordinator (Grade 14)

FY23

- Procure & implement a digital intelligence investigative platform
- Invest in the future of MPD by strengthening leadership development
- Strengthen employee wellbeing program
- Engage employees in DEI strategic planning

3. Please provide a complete, up-to-date position listing for your agency, ordered by program and activity, and including the following information for each position:

a. Title of position;

b. Name of employee or statement that the position is vacant, unfunded, or proposed;

- c. Date employee began in position;*
 - d. Salary and fringe benefits (separately), including the specific grade, series, and step of position;*
 - e. Job status (continuing/term/temporary/contract);*
 - f. Whether the position must be filled to comply with federal or local law.*
- (Please note the date that the information was collected)*

The requested information is attached.

4. ***Does the agency conduct annual performance evaluations of all of its employees, and was this done in FY 2022? Who conducts such evaluations? What are they performance measures by which employees are evaluated? What steps are taken to ensure that all agency employees are meeting individual job requirements? What steps are taken when an employee does not meet individual job requirements?***

In FY2022 MPD established a new Performance Management and Development (PMD) process to support a stronger tool for supervisors and staff. The new PMD process focuses on engaging employees and providing more robust coaching and mentoring. Rather than using vague numerical ratings, the new system focuses on quarterly feedback in two key performance areas: 1) What is the employee doing well? 2) Where does the employee need to improve?

The performance evaluations are conducted by the employee's immediate supervisor and reviewed by their supervisor's manager. Performance Management training is available to ensure supervisors have the tools necessary to manage their employees' performance. To support supervisors in the development and management of Performance Improvement Plans if an employee's performance is not adequate, MPD has created training, a performance development checklist, and a standardized performance improvement plan form.

5. ***Please list all employees detailed to or from your agency, if any. Please provide the reason for the detail, the detailed employee's date of detail, and the detailed employee's projected date of return.***

The Department does not have any employees detailed to another agency.

6. ***Please provide the position name, organization unit to which it is assigned, and hourly rate of any contract workers in your agency, and the company from which they are contracted.***

All contract workers employed by MPD are located in the Technical and Analytical Services Bureau (TASB).

Position	Company Name	Division	Unit	Hourly \$
.NET Programmer	Computer Aid, Inc	Applications Management Div.	Development Operations	\$80
AWS Cloud Architect	Savvy Technology Solutions	IT Infrastructure & Engineering Div.	Data Engineering	\$125
AWS Data Engineer	Savvy Technology Solutions	IT Infrastructure & Engineering Div.	Data Engineering	\$125
Data Architect 1 - Master	Computer Aid, Inc	IT Infrastructure & Engineering Div.	Data Engineering	\$117
Dynamics Specialist	Computer Aid, Inc	Applications Management Div.	Development Operations	\$75
IT Consultant - SME Senior BI Developer	Computer Aid, Inc	IT Infrastructure & Engineering Div.	Data Engineering	\$98
Senior Data Warehouse Developer	Computer Aid, Inc	IT Infrastructure & Engineering Div.	Data Engineering	\$72
Data Analyst	Computer Aid, Inc	Applications Management Div.	Data Quality	\$67

7. Please provide the Committee with:

- a. A list of all employees who receive cellphones or similar communications devices at agency expense.**

The requested information is attached. Cell phones became more widely provided to members with the implementation of the body-worn camera (BWC) program. Officers must label and categorize all BWC recordings which is most often done in the field on their cell phone.

- b. Please provide the total cost for mobile communications and devices at the agency for FY 2022 and FY 2023 to date, including equipment and service plans.**

Vendor Name	2022	2023 (Q1 only)
AT&T FirstNet Citywide	\$2,121,605.82	\$554,372.39
AT&T Wireless Citywide	\$4,116.30	\$15,455.64
AT&T FIRSTNET CITYWIDE CONTROL CENTER	\$50,627.85	\$979.26
Verizon Wireless	\$614,822.21	\$137,866.15
Overall - Summary	\$2,791,172.18	\$708,673.44

- c. A list of all vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise used by the agency and to whom the vehicle is assigned.**

The requested information is being compiled and will be provided soon.

- d. A list of employee bonuses or special award pay granted in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date.**

The information below is provided by the OCFO.

FY 22 Bonuses & Special Pay as of PPE 09.24.2022		
NAME	Amount	Description
AK, Mustafa	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Almanzar, Yenli	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Beck, Nicole C	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Bruce-Lawson, Trina D	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Chasten, Rickie J	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Crane, Seth Christian	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Douglas Jr., Arthur G	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Fletcher, Patrice D	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Greene, Steven Z	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus

FY 22 Bonuses & Special Pay as of PPE 09.24.2022

NAME	Amount	Description
Hiligh,Bijon J.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Jackson,Omarri	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Jones Jr.,Frank E	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Lina,Jeremy	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Luna,Luis A	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Manzan,Loius E.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Martinez,Alexander	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Mufti,Ahsan Abid	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Neuhaus,Bernhard A.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Oliver,Kiana M.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Otero-Camacho,Reinaldo Jr.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Thomas,James	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Jimenez,Jose E.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Paiz,Keidy Y	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Agyeman,Kwaku	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Moraine,Tamu A.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Wishnick,Miriam J.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Cabrera Zapata,Oriolis	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Cabrera Zapata,Oriolis	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Jones,Jekiya Emari	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Jones,Jekiya Emari	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Jones,Jekiya Emari	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Anthony,Kamara	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Harris,Kevin L.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
King,Nicholas A.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Savage,Dillon P.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Smith,Pria A	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Johnson,James K	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Nunez,Genesis N	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Pannoh,Peter K.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Rooney,Shawn M.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Connie,Isaac B	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Gautreaux,Judy	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Jackson,Tracie M	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Sawyer,Bridgette C	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Johnson,Jasmine J.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Domanick,Jonathan	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Jones,Charles O	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Mekhael,Nesseem M	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Ramirez,Brian M	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Swinson,Tondelaya M	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Wilson,Maia	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Barber,Marquis D	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Clermont,Jeffrey	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Fernandez,Melvyn E	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Fletcher,Patrice D	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Green,Lauren N	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Greene,Steven Z	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Harris,Rolonda L	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus

FY 22 Bonuses & Special Pay as of PPE 09.24.2022

NAME	Amount	Description
Johnson,Charles E	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Jones,Meshaun A	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Koroma,Alimamy	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Manzan,Loius E.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Martinez,Alexander	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Massey,Tameika J.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
McCowin,Jason S	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Mufti,Ahsan Abid	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Mukoma,Stephen	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Otero-Camacho,Reinaldo Jr.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Rezkalla,Abanoub I	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Samuels,Keena C	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Simon,Romayo L.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Simon,Romayo L.	500	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Hays,Brian C	500	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Mohsin,Kareem A	500	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Sepulveda,Giovanny	500	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Smith,Pria A	500	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Stanford,Patrick E	500	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Stanford,Patrick E	750	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Martin,Tymathi M	5,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Brito,Jovanny	5,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Winn,Myesha K	5,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Winn,Myesha K	5,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Berdynaj,Armend	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Ferreira,Jose Ramon	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Gipson,Deion	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Gonzales-Conde,Johnsy D	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Santiago,Jose	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Shahsavari,Christopher B.	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Smalls,Natasha Z	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Sousa,Anthony P.	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Frank IV,Joseph	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Ho,Mainray	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Ibeawuchi,Johnmark T.	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
James,Tamia	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Meneghelli Rocha,Sergio	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Patel,Yash	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Rivera,Dina S	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Rushing,Yvonedalyn	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Thomas,Tevin	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Walker,Selena	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Alford,Troy C	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Fargis,Brian	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Felder,Wydell E.	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
George,Jaron N	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Grant,Westley	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Hughes,Matthew G.	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Kamara,Lansana A	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus

FY 22 Bonuses & Special Pay as of PPE 09.24.2022		
NAME	Amount	Description
McKenzie,Telleann	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Pfaff,Jacob	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Rashed,Sam	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Rosado,German A	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Tate,Jasmine N.	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Villatoro,Rebeca S.	10,000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Grand Total	351,500	

FY23 Bonuses & Special Pay as of PPE 12.31.2022		
Name	Amount	Description
Daniel,Brian C.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
McCourt,Gregory M	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Alvarenga,Kevin	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Martinez,Alexander	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Nickens,Ralph A	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Daniel,Brian C.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Bass,Clayton E.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Williams-Jones,Robin A.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
McCoy,Antilecia P	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Howard,Mia C	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Hall,Makhia Y	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Whitmyer-Bassil,Jakiya C	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Mekhael,Nesseem M	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Domanick,Jonathan	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Williams,Todd S	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Almanzar,Yenli	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Faragalla,Mina S	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Fultz II,Charles E	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Daniel,Brian C.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Williams-Jones,Robin A.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
McCoy,Antilecia P	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Howard,Mia C	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Hall,Makhia Y	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Whitmyer-Bassil,Jakiya C	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Bass,Clayton E.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Nunez,Genesis N	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Pannoh,Peter K.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Johnson,James K	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Rooney,Shawn M.	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Agyeman,Kwaku	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Mohsin,Kareem A	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Cummings,Len J	250	Bonus Pay - Referral Bonus
Mackall,April K	5000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Abraham,Maikenzie J	5000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Beander,Tiara	5000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Occeus,Gody R	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Miller,DaJae	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Pantaleon,Schilana O.	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus

FY23 Bonuses & Special Pay as of PPE 12.31.2022		
Name	Amount	Description
Collins,Ashley	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Iukhnei,Iryna	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Horensky,Reed	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Young,Ronald L	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Salamone,Alexandra J	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Roby,Emilyann A	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Gonzales,Percy L.	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Gossart,Matthew W.	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Kamel,David G.	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Jackson,Jalisa L	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Roblero,Magali Y	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Oravitz,Todd M	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Brown,Tiffany	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Mejia,Idalia	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Douglas,Keven	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Pacheco,Reynero	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Pirela,Dante R	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Renager,Jacob W.	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Rayan,Suchitra G.	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
O'Hara,Kellen T.	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Ogbourne,Cameron O.	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Ibrahim,Ayman	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Raes,Zain	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Childs,Bria	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Newton,Eric	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
Kuryluk,Sebastian	10000	Bonus Pay - Recruitment Incentive Bonus
TOTAL FY22	313,000	

e. A list of travel expenses, arranged by employee.

The requested information is being compiled and will be provided soon.

f. A list of the total overtime and worker's compensation payments paid in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date.

The table below represents the total overtime paid in FY2022 and FY2023 to date:

Fiscal Year	Number of Employees	Total Amount
2022	5174	\$65,248,853
2023 (as of 12/31/22)	5027	\$23,513,186

The information below represents the number of employees who received either worker's compensation pay (paid to civilians) or performance of duty sick leave pay (paid to sworn members). Generally, the civilian members received workers' compensation for accidental injuries occurring in the workplace, such as slips or falls.

Civilian members that received Workers Compensation pay:

Fiscal Year	Number of Employees	Total Amount
2022	4	\$60,706
2023 (as of 12/31/22)	4	\$36,961

Sworn members that received Performance of Duty Sick Leave pay:

Fiscal Year	Number of Employees	Total Amount
2022	551	\$4,609,416
2023 (as of 12/31/22)	199	\$926,464

8. ***Please provide a list of each collective bargaining agreement that is currently in effect for agency employees.***
- Please include the bargaining unit (name and local number), the duration of each agreement, and the number of employees covered.***
 - Please provide, for each union, the union leader's name, title, and his or her contact information, including e-mail, phone, and address if available.***
 - Please note if the agency is currently in bargaining and its anticipated completion date.***

Bargaining Unit	Duration	# Employees	Union Leader Contact	Currently in Bargaining?
FOP/MPD Labor Committee	Thru FY23	3,159	Greggory Pemberton, Chairman 1524 Pennsylvania Ave SE Washington, DC 20003 gpemberton@dcpoliceunion.com 202-548-8300	No
AFGE Local 1403	Working conditions effective thru FY20, currently in holdover status. Compensation agreement effective thru FY23	1	Aaron J. Finkhousen, President afge1403president@gmail.com (202) 579-9763	No

Compensation Units 1 and 2, effective thru FY25, covers the locals listed below:

Bargaining Unit	Duration	# Employees	Union Leader Contact	Currently in Bargaining?
NAGE Local R3-05	Effective thru FY10; compensation covered by Comp Units 1 and 2; working conditions in holdover status.	498	Antonio Reed, President 300 Indiana Ave NW, Rm 4020 Washington, DC 20001 antonio.reed@dc.gov 202-704-4853	No
AFGE Local 1975	Effective thru FY95; compensation covered by Comp Units 1 and 2; working conditions in holdover status	24	American Federation of Government Employees C/O AFGE District 14 80 M Street Washington, DC 20003 202-777-3066 L1975Trustee@afge.org	No
AFSCME Master Agreement, Local 2401	Effective thru FY10; compensation covered by Comp Units 1 and 2, working conditions in holdover status	1	Wayne L. Enoch, President 100 M Street, SE Suite 250 Washington DC 20003 202-570-3136 wayne.enoch@dc.gov	No

9. ***Please identify all electronic databases maintained by your agency, including the following:***
- A detailed description of the information tracked within each system;***

- b. The age of the system and any discussion of substantial upgrades that have been made or are planned to the system;*
- c. Whether the public can be granted access to all or part of each system.*

A list of MPD databases detailing the purpose and access is available to the public at:

https://opendata.dc.gov/datasets/76a28737a6f84b3c92a421114acccca2_5/explore?showTable=true

10. ***Please describe the agency’s procedures for investigating allegations of sexual harassment or misconduct committed by or against its employees. List and describe any allegations received by the agency in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, and whether and how those allegations were resolved.***

The Department takes any allegations of a sexual nature very seriously, regardless of the source. The allegations can take a number of different forms: EEO complaints about the behavior of our employees either against other MPD employees or against professional colleagues in a work setting; complaints of criminal sexual abuse against employees or someone outside the Department; or complaints of sexual misconduct that may be consensual but is not appropriate for an MPD employee, particularly if it occurs on duty. Occasionally the line between these types of incidents is not bright, and investigations begun under one set of standards may eventually end as a different type of case. In the table below, we have tried to clearly capture these differences. One table is provided for non-EEO cases, and a second for EEO cases.

Non-EEO Cases

Allegations of sexual assault are handled by the Criminal Investigations Division or the Youth and Family Services Division in accordance with General Order 304.06 Adult Sexual Assault Investigations and General Order 305.01 Interacting with Juveniles. The Internal Affairs Division (IAD) works closely with the investigating units during the investigative process. If the United States Attorney’s Office (USAO) declines to prosecute the case, then the IAD takes the lead in the administrative investigation against the member. Allegations of non-criminal sexual misconduct that do not involve other employees or professional colleagues are also investigated by IAD.

See the list of allegations and determinations below:

Date	Type	Criminal?	External / Internal	Who Reported	Agency	Status / Disposition
4/3/2022	Sexual Abuse (SA)	Yes	External	Complainant	MPD	Sustained
4/5/2022	Alleged SA during search	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
5/20/2022	SA	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
5/25/2022	SA	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
5/27/2022	Alleged SA during search	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
6/2/2022	SA	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Sustained
7/8/2022	SA	Yes	External	Complainant	MPD	Pending
7/11/2022	SA	Yes	Internal	Complainant	MPD	Sustained
7/11/2022	SA	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
7/25/2022	SA	No	External	Complainant	OPC	Pending
8/6/2022	Alleged SA during search	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
8/23/2022	Alleged SA during search	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
9/3/2022	Alleged SA during search	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
9/13/2022	SA	Yes	External	Complainant	MPD	Pending

Date	Type	Criminal?	External / Internal	Who Reported	Agency	Status / Disposition
9/13/2022	Alleged SA during search	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
9/17/2022	SA	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
9/22/2022	SA	No	External	Complainant	OPC	Pending
10/1/2022	SA	Yes	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
10/15/2022	Alleged SA during search	Yes	External	Complainant	OPC	Pending
11/18/2022	SA	Yes	External	Complainant	MPD	Pending
12/1/2022	SA	Yes	External	Complainant	MPD	Pending
12/15/2022	SA	No	External	Complainant	MPD	Pending
1/13/2023	Alleged SA during search	Yes	External	Complainant	MPD	Unfounded
2/8/2023	SA	Yes	External	Complainant	MPD	Pending

Relevant EEO Cases

Internal complaints of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct (non-criminal), or discrimination are handled in accordance with the Mayor’s Order 2017-313, the Office of Human Rights (OHR) guidelines, General Order 201.09 Equal Employment Opportunity, and General Order 120.25 Processing Complaints Against Metropolitan Police Department Members.

External non-criminal complaints against a sworn MPD member or the District of Columbia Housing Authority Police Department are provided to the Officer of Police Complaints (OPC). They will determine which agency should investigate the complaint with the exception of criminal complaints.

MPD became aware of allegations of sexual harassment through anonymous and third-party complaints. All sexual harassment complaints were provided to General Counsel who then informed the MOLC (Mayor’s Office Legal Counsel) per Mayor’s Order 2017-313.

Year	Basis	Disposition
2022	Sex /Sexual Harassment	Insufficient Facts
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Claims presented do not rise to the level of harassment
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Exonerated
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Untimely and unfounded*
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Unfounded
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Insufficient Facts
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Unfounded
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Sustained
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Unfounded
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Untimely and unfounded*
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Insufficient Facts
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Insufficient Facts
2022	Sex/Sexual Harassment	Pending

*Complaints must be filed within one year (DC Code 2-1403.04(a)). Although these complaints were received past that timeline, MPD reviewed to determine whether there was any ongoing harassment. In both cases, the issue was unfounded.

11. ***For any boards or commissions associated with your agency, please provide a chart listing the following for each member:***
 - a. ***The member’s name;***
 - b. ***Confirmation date;***
 - c. ***Term expiration date;***

- d. *Whether the member is a District resident or not;*
- e. *Attendance at each meeting in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date.*
- f. *Please also identify any vacancies.*

USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD				
Member's Name	Date Joined	Date Left	DC Res	UFRB Attendance FY22-23, to-date
Assistant Chief J Carroll	1/21/2016	N/A	No	Dates Absent 4/6/2022
Commander R Glover	1/15/2021	4/18/2022	No	Dates Absent 2/16/2022, 4/6/2022
Commander J Haines	4/12/2021	N/A	No	Dates Absent 4/6/2022, 5/16/2022
Commander T Bryant	8/3/2021	N/A	No	Dates Absent 8/30/2022, 7/27/2022, 8/29/2022
Commander J Bagshaw	4/18/2022	N/A	No	Dates Absent 5/16/2022, 6/19/2022, 7/27/2022
Commander S Conboy	1/5/2022	8/29/2022	No	None
Inspector D Hong	8/29/2022	N/A	No	None
Captain M Jones	9/20/2022	N/A	No	Dates Absent 11/22/2022
Captain P Hrebenak	5/12/2021	9/20/2022	No	None
OPC Exec Dir M Tobin	12/16/2015	N/A	Yes	Dates Absent 3/9/2022, 4/6/2022
Director K Crenshaw	12/8/2017	7/28/2022	No	None
Assistant Chief L Parsons	4/6/2022	4/6/2022	No	Acting Chairperson due to AC Carroll's recusal

The Court Liaison Division Official position is currently vacant as of July 28, 2022. During the Council's consideration of the *Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022*, the department recommended that the Use of Force Review Board membership be less prescriptive such that the Chief of Police would have the flexibility to appoint the appropriate agency leaders. This allows the Chief to select members from among the Department's leaders who have the skills, experience, and availability to serve on the UFRB and avoids locking current and future chiefs into appointing members with skills that are not needed, hindering the efficiency of the Department. On March 7, 2023, the Council passed CM Pinto's emergency legislation to implement the new Board membership more quickly. The Department will be able to shift the MPD membership this month once the legislation is transmitted and signed. We appreciate CM Pinto's support to speed up this timeline.

Five civilian member positions to be appointed by DC Mayor or DC Council are currently vacant. The permanent version of the bill will become effective in May 2023, so the Office of Talent and Appointments will be able to proceed with filling the Mayoral vacancies. The Council also has two positions to fill.

Membership under the new legislation

1-7	7 appointed by Chief, of the rank of Inspector or above, or the civilian equivalent
	3 civilian members appointed by the Mayor, with the following qualifications, and no current or prior affiliation with law enforcement, including employment with an agency or union
8	<i>Has experienced use of force by a law enforcement officer</i>
9	<i>A member of DC Bar</i>
10	<i>DC resident / community member</i>
	2 civilian members appointed by the Council, w/the following qualifications, and no current or prior affiliation with law enforcement, including employment with an agency or union
11	<i>Subject matter expert in criminal justice policy</i>
12	<i>Subject matter expert in law enforcement oversight and use of force</i>
13	Office of Police Complaints Executive Director

Police Officers Standards and Training

The POST has not met in recent years and all of the positions are vacant. The Department does not have the authority to fill vacancies or convene meetings of the POST. The Council passed the *Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022* in December, which establishes new membership positions for the Board. The permanent version of the bill will become effective in May 2023, so the Office of Talent and Appointments will be able to proceed with filling the Mayoral vacancies.

It is important to recognize that POST Boards across the country are used to establish consistent standards for the multitude of law enforcement agencies in each state. Since this POST Board only governs MPD and DC Housing Authority Police – which trains with MPD – it has extremely limited utility in the District.

Membership under the new legislation

1	The Mayor or the Mayor’s designee
2	MPD Chief of Police, or designee
3	OPC ED or designee
4	AG or designee;
5	USAO-DC or designee
6	Assistant Director in Charge, Washington Field Office, FBI or the designee
7	Superior Court Rep appointed by the Mayor, in consultation with the Chief Judge
8	Criminal justice educator appointed by the Mayor,
9	Police rep appointed by the FOP
10	Police rep appointed by the Mayor, in consultation with COP
	Community representatives appointed by the Mayor, with expertise in:
11	<i>Oversight of law enforcement</i>
12	<i>Juvenile justice reform</i>
13	<i>Criminal defense</i>
14	<i>Gender-based violence or LGBTQ social services, policy, or advocacy</i>
15	<i>Violence prevention or intervention</i>
	Non-voting member: MPD Reserve Corps (appointed by the Mayor in consultation with COP)

12. ***Please list the task forces and organizations, including those inside the government such as interagency task forces, of which the agency is a member and any associated membership dues paid.***

The Department coordinates with dozens of different organizations and entities. The following list is a good faith effort to capture the many task forces and organizations of which the agency is a member or with which it participates, but it may not be exhaustive.

Task Force/Organization
ATF Task Force Group
Bicycle Advisory Council (BAC)
Capitol Area Regional Fugitive Task Force (CARFTF)
Carjacking Task Force
Child Exploitation and Human Trafficking Task Force (CEHTTF)
Child Fatality Review Committee
CJCC Combating Violent Crime (CVC)
CJCC Information Security Workgroup (ISW)
CJCC Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC)
CJCC Inter-Agency Data Quality Workgroup (IDQ)
CJCC Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC)

Task Force/Organization
CJCC Inter-Agency Workgroup (IWG)
Council for Court Excellence
Crime Gun Intelligence Center (CGIC)
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
DC Opioid Fatality Review Board
DC Opioid Working Group
DC PIC – IT Operational Coordination/Communication Development
DC PIC Interoperability Communications Committee (ICC)
DEA Cross-Border Group 31
DEA Heroin/Opioid High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Task Force
DEA SURGE Program Task Force
District Traffic Records Coordinating Committee
FBI Cross-Border Task Force
FBI Human Trafficking Task Force
FBI Public Corruption Task Force
FBI Safe Streets Task Force
FBI Violent Crimes Task Force
Hate Crimes Task Force
HIDTA Drug Trafficking Law Enforcement Committee
ICC Interoperability Communications (Radio Cache) Working Group
International Association of Chiefs of Police
International Association of Crime Analysts
International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training
International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts
International Co-responder Alliance
Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)
Joint Terrorism Task Force – FBI Washington Field Office
Major City Chiefs
Mayor’s Special Event Task Force
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG)
Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network
MPD Violence Reduction Unit Task Force
MPD/DEA Opioid Response Task Force
National Capital Region (NCR) Law Enforcement Information Exchange (Linx)
National Capitol Region Gang Working Group
NLETS – the International Justice and Public Safety Network
OCTO CIO Coordinating Council
OCTO COVID19 CIO Task Force
OCTO DMPSJ IT Cluster Meetings
Pedestrian Advisory Council (PAC)
Police Executive Research Forum
Project Safe Neighborhood
Robbery Intervention Task Force
Sexual Assault Response Team
Statewide Interoperability Communications Committee (SWIC)
USSS Geospatial Subcommittee
USSS State of the Union Address Executive Steering Committee
Violent Crime Impact Team (ATF, FBI, DEA)
Violence Prevention and Response Team
Vision Zero Working Group

Task Force/Organization
Washington Group I High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)
Washington Humane Society

13. *What has the agency done in the past year to make the activities of the agency more transparent to the public?*

Chief Contee has prioritized working to enhance agency transparency. In 2021, MPD began publishing new datasets of uses of force and adverse action, including six years of adverse action data (2016-2021), as well as a public calendar for adverse action hearings. In 2022, the Department began posting online reports on findings from use of force investigations.

More recently, MPD began to reorganize public postings in a “Public Transparency” section on its website (mpdc.dc.gov/transparency), enhancing public access to various MPD reporting. In addition to previously posted information, such as annual and specialized reports, MPD’s internal policies, and data on crime, hate crimes, stops and arrests, new information on this page includes five years of monthly staffing reports and hiring and attrition data that had previously been available through submissions to the Council. MPD has also begun to post its recruit training curriculum on the site, and to invite public comment on these.

14. *How does the agency solicit feedback from customers? Please describe.*

a. *What is the nature of comments received? Please describe.*

b. *How has the agency changed its practices as a result of such feedback?*

All leaders in the Department frequently receive feedback directly from community members and other stakeholders, and uses it to deploy officers, adapt practices, or make broader recommendations, such as for modifying policy or training. The Department is permanently in a posture of change.

When Chief Contee was first appointed, he worked in partnership with Howard University to hold a series of community listening sessions. These sessions were developed based on prior successful community engagement programming and expanded upon MPD’s existing partnership with Howard University’s *Policing Inside Out* (PIO) program. More information about this can be found in the report on our website at www.mpdc.dc.gov/transparency, under Specialized Reports, and Community Policing.

Citizen Advisory Councils operate in each police district and provide feedback to district commanders. Chief Contee and members of his executive team meet at least monthly with the Chief’s Advisory Council, which includes members of the seven district CACs and other community members. Chief Contee has also established a Youth Advisory Council so he can meet with and hear directly from young members of our community.

Over the past two years, MPD has leveraged a tool called Zencity, which provides quantifiable sentiment data from the communities we serve. This data has mirrored our anecdotal experience and feedback provided to our police district teams.

15. *Please complete the following chart about the residency of new hires:*

		2022			2023 (thru 1/9)		
		Total	DC	%	Total	DC	%
Continuing	Recruits	195	68	35%	25	11	44%
	Reinstatements	15	2	13%	4	1	25%
	Professional / Civilian	67	25	37%	28	12	43%
	Cadets	76	76	100%	25	25	100%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	353	171	48%	82	49	60%
Term	Senior Sergeants / Detectives / Officers	44	11	25%	6	0	0%

16. Please provide the agency's FY 2022 Performance Accountability Report.

Please refer to the attachment for question 2.

Budget and Finance (Q17-Q25)

17. Please provide a chart showing the agency's approved budget and actual spending, by division, for FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date. In addition, please describe any variance between fiscal year appropriations and actual expenditures for each program and activity code.

MPD's gross FY22 budget is 90 percent personnel and 10 percent non-personnel, which aligns with trends for at least two decades. Personnel budgets funded in the local budget are generally static during the year while personnel expenditures shift as employees are promoted, separated, and/or transferred to different offices within the agency. Additionally, overtime expenditures generally reflect where the members salary is funded and not necessarily where the activity is funded. This is mostly seen in the \$38 million overspending in Activity 1500 (Patrol Districts) and the (\$33 million) underspending in Activity 9200 (Special Operations Division). When there are department-wide reimbursable overtime events (such as the March for Life, upstaffing for First Amendment assemblies, and so forth), the budget is loaded in Activity 9200 but the expenditures will hit where the majority of the sworn personnel are assigned, in patrol (Activity 1500). While those two activities represent the bulk of the variances, other variances are generally related to similar issues. Non-personnel spending variances were driven by continued supply chain issues and service contract delays. MPD ended the year with an overall \$7 million savings (1 percent of budget), of which \$1.8M was in Fund 0100 (Local Funds).

Program	Activity	FY 2022 Revised Budget (in millions)	FY 2022 Expenditures (in millions)	Variance (in millions)
1001 (PATROL SERVICES BUREAU NORTH AND SOUTH)		243	282	39
	1101 (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, PSB)	2	3	0
	1500 (PATROL DISTRICTS)	241	279	38
100C (CHIEF OF POLICE)		10	13	3
	110C (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, EOCOP)	4	7	3
	120C (EXECUTIVE PROTECTION UNIT)	2	2	0
	140C (FOIA OFFICE)	-	(0)	(0)
	150C (STRATEGIC CHANGE DIVISION)	4	4	0
	160C (OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS)	0	(0)	(0)
	170C (GRANTS AND PROCUREMENT OFFICE)	0	0	(0)
100F (AGENCY FINANCIAL OPERATIONS)		4	4	0
	110F (BUDGET OPERATIONS)	2	2	0
	120F (ACCOUNTING OPERATIONS)	2	2	0
2001 (INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU)		100	102	2

Program	Activity	FY 2022 Revised Budget (in millions)	FY 2022 Expenditures (in millions)	Variance (in millions)
	2101 (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, ISB)	1	1	0
	2300 (SCHOOL SAFETY DIVISION)	12	9	(3)
	2600 (CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION)	54	58	4
	2700 (NARCOTICS AND SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS)	18	19	1
	2800 (CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION)	1	1	(0)
	2900 (YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES DIVISION)	13	13	(0)
5001 (CORPORATE SUPPORT BUREAU)		31	28	(3)
	5100 (GENERAL SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION)	0	0	-
	5101 (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CSB)	1	0	(1)
	5400 (RECORDS DIVISION)	3	4	1
	5800 (PROPERTY DIVISION)	9	7	(2)
	5900 (MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION)	18	17	(1)
6001 (PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU)		46	36	(10)
	6010 (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, PDB)	2	1	(1)
	6020 (DISCIPLINARY REVIEW DIVISION)	1	1	0
	6300 (HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION)	3	3	0
	6600 (METROPOLITAN POLICE ACADEMY)	35	26	(9)
	6900 (RECRUITING DIVISION)	5	4	(1)
7001 (ASSISTANT CHIEF INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUREAU)		10	11	1
	7101 (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, IAB)	1	1	0
	7300 (INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION)	4	5	1
	7500 (EEO INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION)	1	0	(0)
	7700 (COURT LIAISON DIVISION)	2	2	(0)
	7800 (INTERNAL COMPLIANCE DIVISION)	3	3	0
9001 (HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU)		84	49	(35)
	9101 (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, HSB)	1	2	0
	9200 (SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION)	71	37	(33)
	9300 (INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)	4	0	(4)
	9400 (JSTACC DIVISION)	8	10	1
AMP1 (AGENCY MANAGEMENT)		45	41	(4)
	1010 (PERSONNEL)	0	-	(0)
	1015 (TRAINING AND EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT)	1	1	(0)
	1017 (LABOR MANAGEMENT (L-M) PARTNERSHIP)	0	-	(0)
	1030 (PROPERTY MANAGEMENT)	0	0	(0)
	1040 (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)	29	26	(3)
	1055 (RISK MANAGEMENT)	-	(0)	(0)
	1060 (LEGAL SERVICES)	3	3	0
	1070 (FLEET MANAGEMENT)	9	9	(0)
	1080 (COMMUNICATIONS)	3	3	(0)
	1087 (LANGUAGE ACCESS)	0	0	(0)
	1090 (PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT)	0	-	(0)
Grand Total		573	566	(7)

18. Please list any reprogrammings, in, out, or within, related to FY 2022 or FY 2023 funds. For each reprogramming, please list:

- a. The reprogramming number;
- b. The total amount of the reprogramming and the funding source (i.e., local, federal, SPR);
- c. The sending or receiving agency name, if applicable;
- d. The original purposes for which the funds were dedicated;

e. The reprogrammed use of funds.

The requested information is attached.

19. *Please provide a complete accounting for all intra-District transfers received by or transferred from the agency during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, including:*

- a. Buyer agency and Seller agency;*
- b. The program and activity codes and names in the sending and receiving agencies' budgets;*
- c. Funding source (i.e. local, federal, SPR);*
- d. Description of MOU services;*
- e. Total MOU amount, including any modifications;*
- f. The date funds were transferred to the receiving agency.*

The requested information is attached.

20. *Please provide a list of all MOUs in place during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, that are not listed in response to the question above.*

This information is provided under question 19.

21. *Please identify any special purpose revenue accounts maintained by, used by, or available for use by your agency during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date. For each account, please list the following:*

- a. The revenue source name and code;*
- b. The source of funding;*
- c. A description of the program that generates the funds;*
- d. The amount of funds generated by each source or program in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date;*
- e. Expenditures of funds, including the purpose of each expenditure, for FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date.*

The OCFO has provided the information below.

FY22 and FY23 Special Purpose Revenue Funds

Agency Fund: 1555 Reimbursement from other Government Agencies

Authority to Charge Fee: Administrative Authority

Authority to Dedicate: D.C. Official Code § 1-204.24d (this section of the Home Rule Act provides general statutory authority for accounting procedures and fund controls)

DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE OF FUND: The purpose of this lapsing fund is to reimburse the police and fire clinic, which is administered by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), for the costs of serving outside law enforcement agencies such as the U.S. Park Police and the U.S. Secret Service. The clinic provides medical evaluation and care to injured officers. Starting in FY2011 and

going forward, this fund is also used for reimbursements from the federal government (and states) for participation in regional task forces (e.g., Alcohol Tobacco and Firearm Task Force, Money Laundering Task Force, Regional Fugitive Task Force, Joint Terrorism Task Force, etc.). These reimbursements—governed by an MOA—are predominantly for reimbursement of overtime incurred during an MPD officer’s participation in a regional task force.

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCE: The fund receives revenue from reimbursements paid by other law enforcement agencies.

Fiscal Year	Fund Detail	Revenues	Expenditures
2022	1555 – Reimbursable from Other Governments	\$927,915.50	\$932,187.26
2023*	1555 – Reimbursable from Other Governments	\$0	\$0

* As of 12/31/2022

Agency Fund: 1614 Miscellaneous

Authority to Charge Fee: D.C. Official Code § 47-2826, Title III of the FY2015 Budget Support Act of 2014 (under Congressional Review), and DCMR Title 24, Chapter 38.

Authority to Dedicate: D.C. Official Code § 1-204.24d (this section of the Home Rule Act provides general statutory authority for accounting procedures and fund controls) and Title III of the FY2015 Budget Support Act of 2014 (under Congressional Review)

DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE OF FUND: The purpose of this lapsing fund is to reimburse the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) for the cost of overtime needed for the MPD to staff certain bars and clubs in DC, and special events such as parades, carnivals, and movie productions.

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCE: The fund receives revenue from the owners, managers, or promoters of bars, clubs, and special events. Although the managers or promoters of an event may pay a license fee (which is collected by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs), the statute further provides that, “The Mayor may adjust the license fee to cover the costs to the District of providing, police, fire, and other public services that are necessary to protect public health and safety.” Furthermore, Title III of the FY2015 Budget Support Act of 2014 (under Congressional Review) provides that MPD can charge and collect reimbursable fees for providing police escorts, staffing special events, and providing security details to establishments such as bars, nightclubs, and sports teams which are necessary to protect public health and safety.

Fiscal Year	Fund Detail	Revenue	Expenditures
2022	1614 – Miscellaneous, Overtime	\$2,428,711	\$2,741,133
2023*	1614 – Miscellaneous, Overtime	\$514,576	\$0

* As of 12/31/2022

22. Please provide a list of all projects for which your agency currently has capital funds available. Please include the following:

- a. A description of each project, including any projects to replace aging infrastructure (e.g., water mains and pipes);**
- b. The amount of capital funds available for each project;**
- c. A status report on each project, including a timeframe for completion;**
- d. Planned remaining spending on the project.**

The requested information is being compiled and will be provided soon

23. *Please provide a complete accounting of all federal grants received for FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, including the amount, the purpose for which the funds were granted, whether those purposes were achieved and, for FY 2022, the amount of any unspent funds that did not carry over.*

The requested information is being compiled and will be provided soon.

24. *Please list each contract, procurement, lease, and grant ("contract") awarded, entered into, extended and option years exercised, by your agency during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date. For each contract, please provide the following information, where applicable:*

- a. The name of the contracting party;*
- b. The nature of the contract, including the end product or service;*
- c. The dollar amount of the contract, including budgeted amount and actually spent;*
- d. The term of the contract;*
- e. Whether the contract was competitively bid or not;*
- f. The name of the agency's contract monitor and the results of any monitoring activity;*
- g. Funding source;*
- h. Whether the contract is available to the public online.*

The requested information is attached.

25. *Please provide the details of any surplus in the agency's budget for FY 2022, including:*

- a. Total amount of the surplus;*
- b. All projects and/or initiatives that contributed to the surplus.*

Approp Fund	GAAP Category Title	Revised Budget	YTD Exp	Available Balance	Variance (Over)/Under
0100	Personnel Services (PS)	468,310,935	469,537,368	(1,226,433)	
	Non-Personnel Services (NPS)	43,989,918	40,954,2230	3,035,689	
Local Fund Total*		512,300,854	510,491,598	1,809,255	See footnote
0200	PS	2,990,198	2,136,384	853,814	
	NPS	5,390,123	3,053,107	2,337,017	
Fed Grants Fund Total		8,380,321	5,189,491	3,190,830	Available balance will be carried forward into FY23.
0450	NPS	303,163	121,412	181,751	
Private Donations Fund Total		303,163	121,412	181,751	Available balance will be carried forward into FY23.
0600	PS	3,607,758	3,599,604	8,154	
	NPS	65,562	73,716	(8,154)	
Special Purpose Revenue Total		3,673,320	3,673,320	-	Break even.
0700	PS	41,213,322	39,562,332	1,650,989	
	NPS	7,268,208	6,828,803	439,405	

Approp Fund	GAAP Category Title	Revised Budget	YTD Exp	Available Balance	Variance (Over)/Under
Intra-District Fund Total		48,481,530	46,391,136	2,090,394	Revenue matches expenditures; budget authority will be reduced to yield a balanced budget.

* Net surplus is primarily due to:

1. supply chain delays for uniform and equipment items,
2. underspending on labor hour contracts due to project and contract delays,
3. post fourth quarter EPSF reimbursements for NPS spending occurred during quarters 2-4, and
4. recovered contract penalties on the Fleet Management contract.

Laws, Audits, and Studies (Q26-Q36)

26. Please identify any legislative requirements that the agency lacks sufficient resources to properly implement.

No, MPD does not have any current spending pressures due to legislative requirements.

27. Please identify any statutory or regulatory impediments to your agency's operations or mission.

While the department recognizes that the legislative process involves compromise and that we will not agree with every part of every bill passed, we do want to highlight a few areas of legislation passed in Council Period 24. We look forward to working with Chair Pinto on these and other issues.

Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 (RCCA)

As both Mayor Bowser and Chief Contee have said repeatedly, the majority of this bill represents valuable recommendations from the Criminal Code Revision Commission. However, the remaining areas of concern are important, and should be duly weighed by the city's elected officials with an idea not just toward legislative drafting, but overall public safety. We encourage you to review the Mayor's veto letter highlighting some – but not all – of these concerns. Given Congressional disapproval of this legislation, we look forward to future opportunities for a fuller discussion of remaining issues with this legislation.

FY2022 Budget Support Act of 2021

We remain concerned that the reduction and dissolution of the School Safety Division (SSD) is having a negative impact on the ability of schools to maintain a safe environment for students and staff. Because SSD safeguards and provides services to students and staff at District of Columbia Public Schools and Public Charter Schools, and strives to reduce juvenile victimization and at-risk behavior, the reduction and eventual elimination of School Resource Officers (SROs) hampers our ability to retain the invaluable relationships with and meet the needs of all students. In fact, a survey of DCPS principals indicated 75 percent of school leaders agreed or strongly agreed that SROs are useful in schools. With a 60 percent reduction in SROs so far, principals have reported that they are concerned about safety in their schools and want the legislation to be repealed.

Comprehensive Policing & Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022

As of Friday, March 10th, Congress is considering disapproval of this bill. Chief Contee would welcome an opportunity to discuss remaining concerns with this bill.

28. *Please list all regulations for which the agency is responsible for oversight or implementation. Where available, please list by chapter and subject heading, including the date of the most recent revision.*

Title	Chapter	Last Revised
Title 6A: Police Personnel	Chapters 1-12; 20-21	12/15/2017
Title 18: Vehicles and Traffic	Chapters 1-40; 99	12/30/2022
Title 19: Amusements, Parks, & Recreation	Chapter 10: Harbor and Boating Safety	3/11/2015
Title 24: Public Space and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 7 – Parades and Public Events • Chapter 23 – Guns and Other Weapons • Chapter 25 – MPD Use of Closed Circuit Television • Chapter 38 – MPD Reimbursable Details • Chapter 39 – MPD Body-Worn Cameras 	12/30/2022

29. *Please explain the impact on your agency of any federal legislation or regulations adopted during FY 2022 that significantly affect agency operations or resources.*

No new federal legislation or regulations have had a significant impact on MPD operations or resources.

30. *Please provide a list of all studies, research papers, and analyses (“studies”) the agency requested, prepared, or contracted for during FY 2022. Please state the status and purpose of each study.*

Title	Purpose	Status
Body Worn Camera	Bi-annual report providing data on the BWC program including, but not limited to: hours of footage collected; internal investigations; deployment per police district; and FOIAs received.	2021 submitted to Council in 2022
First Amendment Activities Report	Documents the number of investigations and preliminary inquiries involving First Amendment activities.	2021 submitted to Council in 2022
Overtime Reports	Reporting on fiscal year-to-date expenditures on overtime.	Submitted to Council through the end of FY2022
Misconduct Allegations and Grievances Report	Responds to legislative requirements concerning misconduct and grievances filed by or against members, including complaints filed with the EEO.	2021 submitted to Council 2022
Annual Report	Highlights the Department’s successes and compiles a variety of MPD data.	2021 published in 2022
Analysis of Special Operations Division Cases	Provides a high-level analysis of internal complaints between 2009 and 2020 of discrimination within the Special Operations Division. The Office of Racial Equity completed this analysis at the request of MPD.	Received in 2022
Organizational Culture Assessment	MPD contracted with an independent agency, the Police Executive Research Forum, to review MPD’s policies and practices related to diversity, inclusion, and equity in multiple areas, including race, gender, and sexual orientation, in functional domains such as recruiting and training, supervision, promotional processes, EEO processes, and internal investigations.	Pending submission of the final report to MPD.

31. Please list and describe any ongoing investigations, audits, or reports on your agency or any employee of your agency, or any investigations, studies, audits, or reports on your agency or any employee of your agency that were completed during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date.

In October 2022, the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor (ODCA) published an audit on the terminations and associated settlements of sworn members whose appeal of their termination ended between October 1, 2015, and March 31, 2021. All of these terminations happened before 2020.

The ODCA is currently conducting a staffing study requested by the Council.

MPD has also been engaged on two multi-agency audits. In June 2022, ODCA published the first in a series of audits on the NEAR Act. In FY2023, the ODCA launched an audit on Vision Zero.

Please see the response to question 32 for more information about the completed audits.

Below are audits conducted or planned by MPD’s Risk Management Division.

Audit Number	Audit	Status
CFR-002	Cash Reconciliation- District 1 Fund	Completed
CFR-004	Cash Reconciliation- District 5 Fund	
CFR-006	Cash Reconciliation- District 1 Fund	
CFR-009	Cash Reconciliation- District 7 Fund	
RMD-001.1	Search With Consent: Officer's Conduct & Documentation	
RMD-002	Missing Person Reports	
RMD-003	Reimbursable Details for ABC	
RMD-004	Reimbursable Details for Police Escorts and Special Events	
RMD-005.1	Use of CCTVs During Special Events and First Amendment Activities	
RMD-005.2	Use of CCTVs During Special Events and First Amendment Activities	
RMD-005.3	Use of CCTVs During Special Events and First Amendment Activities	
RMD-007	Detention Journal	
RMD-008.1	Holding Facilities and Booking Team Procedures	
RMD-008.2	Holding Facilities and Booking Team Procedures	
RMD-009	Homicide Confidential Fund	
RMD-010.1	Enhanced Use of CCTV to Combat Crime- January 2022 through May 2022	
RMD-010.2	Enhanced Use of CCTV to Combat Crime- June 2022	
RMD-010.3	Enhanced Use of CCTV to Combat Crime- July 2022	
RMD-010.4	Enhanced Use of CCTV to Combat Crime- August 2022	
RMD-011	Evidence Control Division	
RMD-012	Citizen Complaints Regarding Property	
RMD-013	Housing Allowance Incentive Program	
RMD-015	Use of Force	
RMD-016	Patrol Special Mission Units	
RMD-021	Form 61D	
RMD-008.3	Holding Facilities & Booking Team Procedures	Report Complete- Pending Auditee Comments
RMD-008.4	Holding Facilities & Booking Team Procedures	Report Complete- Pending Auditee Comments
RMD-010.5	Enhanced Use of CCTV to Combat Crime- September 2022	Report Complete- Pending Auditee Comments
RMD-010.6	Enhanced Use of CCTV to Combat Crime- October 2022	Report Complete- Pending Auditee Comments

Audit Number	Audit	Status
RMD-010.7	Enhanced Use of CCTV to Combat Crime- November 2022	Report Complete- Pending Auditee Comments
CFR-008	Cash Reconciliation for 5D Fund	Pending
RMD-001.2	Search With Consent: officer's Conduct and Documentation	Pending
RMD-014	Search Warrants	Pending
RMD-017	Vehicle Pursuits - common themes of unjustified or tactical improvements	Pending
RMD-018	Field Contacts, Stops, and Protective Pat Downs - Report Articulation	Pending
RMD-019	18 Hour Rule- Continuous Monitoring	Pending

32. *Please identify all recommendations identified by the Office of the Inspector General, D.C. Auditor, or other federal or local oversight entities during the previous 3 years. Please provide an update on what actions have been taken to address these recommendations. If the recommendation has not been implemented, please explain why.*

The requested information is attached.

33. *Please list any reporting requirements required by Council legislation and whether the agency has met these requirements.*

Report	Citation	Agency Compliance
Body-Worn Camera	D.C. Code § 5-116.33	In compliance through first half of 2022. Second half of 2022 will be released spring 2023.
Juvenile Arrest Data	D.C. Code § 16-2333(f)	In compliance through calendar year 2021. The Department expects to release calendar year 2022 data in spring 2023.
School Safety Plan	D.C. Code § 5-132.02(d)	In compliance through 2019-20. The School Security Contract was moved to DCPS in October 2020.
Misconduct Allegations and Grievances	D.C. Code § 5-1032	In compliance through calendar year 2021. The Department expects to release calendar year 2022 data in spring 2023.
First Amendment Activities	D.C. Code § 5-333.12	In compliance through 2021. The Department expects to release 2022 data in spring 2023.
Littering Enforcement	D.C. Code § 8-812	Included in MPD's Annual Report through 2021. The 2022 data will be published in the 2022 Annual Report.
CCTV	DCMR 2508.6	Included in MPD's Annual Report through 2021. The 2022 data will be published in the 2022 Annual Report.
Bias-motivated Crimes	D.C. Code § 22-3702	Included in MPD's Annual Report through 2021. The 2022 data will be published in the 2022 Annual Report. In addition, data on hate crimes is available on MPD's Public Transparency webpage (mpdc.dc.gov/transparency). Summary data is updated monthly, and detailed data updated quarterly.
Community Policing Working Group	NEAR Act	In compliance through 2021. This report is required biannually.
Pre-arrest Diversion Report	NEAR Act	In compliance through 2018. The Department of Behavioral Health is no longer supporting this program.
SAVRAA	D.C. Code § 4-561.09	MPD is working to compile this data and will report out this year.
Civil Asset Forfeiture	D.C. Code § 41-312	In compliance through FY 2018. Projected submission of FY 2019 through FY 2021 report: spring 2023.
Federal Immigration Report	D.C. Code § 24-211.07	This report will be submitted in the spring of 2023.
Post and Forfeit	D.C. Code § 5-335.03	This report will be submitted in the spring of 2023.
Overtime Reports	D.C. Code § 5-581	MPD in compliance through the end of FY22.
Naloxone Report	D.C. Code § 7-3204.01	In compliance through October 2022. Most recent reports pending internal systems upgrade.
Public Restroom Facilities	D.C. Code § 10-1052	This report is pending the implementation of the Public Restroom Facility pilot.

Report	Citation	Agency Compliance
MPD Staffing	FY23 BSA of 2022	Up to date on MPD's Public Transparency webpage (mpdc.dc.gov/transparency).
Stop data	FY23 BSA of 2022	Posted online through June 30, 2022. Second half of 2022 expected to be posted in March 2023.
Use of force data	FY23 BSA of 2022	Posted online through 2021. 2022 expected to be posted in spring 2023. New requirement to be posted biannually will begin for Jan – Jun 2023.
Budget Data	FY23 BSA of 2022	New requirement to be posted beginning in March 2023
Gender Analysis	Elimination of Discrimination Against Women AA of 2022	New report in legislation pending Congressional review.
Military Weapons	Comprehensive Policing & Justice Reform AA of 2022	New report in legislation pending Congressional review.
Deployment of Officers in Riot Gear	Comprehensive Policing & Justice Reform AA of 2022	New report in legislation pending Congressional review.
Reporting on less-lethal weapons	Comprehensive Policing & Justice Reform AA of 2022	New report in legislation pending Congressional review.
School related data	Comprehensive Policing & Justice Reform AA of 2022	New report in legislation pending Congressional review.

34. Please list all pending lawsuits that name the agency as a party, and provide the case name, court where claim was filed, case docket number, and a brief description of the case.

Below are the pending lawsuits responsive to this request, including, the case name, court where the claim was filed (cv=US District Court for the District of Columbia, CA=DC Superior Court), case docket number, and a brief description. Cases on appeal to the DC Court of Appeals or the DC Circuit are not included in this list.

Case Name	Civil Action #	Claim(s)
<i>Ajayi, Oluwashola v. DC, et al.</i>	20-cv-1019-TJK	False Arrest, Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations and Illegal Search of Residence (on appeal)
<i>Alexander, Joseph v. DC, et al.</i>	17-cv-1885-ABJ	Class Action alleging false arrest and unlawful prosecution under the Incommoding Statute.
<i>Alford, Sophia (T.B. Minor), et al., v. DC, et al.</i>	20-CA-4136 B 20-cv-3046-ABJ	False Arrest, Fourth Amendment Violations, Eighth Amendment Violation, and Negligence
<i>Allen, Linwood v. DC, et al.</i>	20-cv-2453-TSC	Second and Fifth Amendment Violations
<i>Allen, Linwood v. District of Columbia, et al.</i>	20-cv-2453-TSC	Challenge to MPD's revocation of concealed pistol license
<i>Alston, Kenithia (Estate of Marquese Alston) v. DC, et al.</i>	20-cv-1515-KBJ	Fourth Amendment Violations, Wrongful Death, Assault, and Battery and Negligence
<i>Andelman, Steven v. DC, et al.</i>	22-CA-1613 B	DC Whistleblower Act
<i>Angelo, Gregory, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	22-cv-1878-RDM	Second Amendment Violations
<i>Arogundade, Quam B. v. DC, et al.</i>	20-CA-4630 V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Bamisaiye, Baba v. Nguyen, Luisa</i>	0502106832022 (MD)	Other
<i>Barbour, Dwayne v. Williams, Damien, et al.</i>	22-CV-1844-EGS	Violation of Fourth Amendment, assault, battery, and false arrest
<i>Barnes, Marc v. DC, et al.</i>	16-cv-1027-KBJ	False Arrest and Civil Rights Violations, Civil Fraud, Defamation, Negligence
<i>Bell, Kareemah v. Metropolitan Police Department</i>	22-CA-0995 B	Other
<i>Bell, William C., v. DC, et al.</i>	17-CA-3060 B	Disability Discrimination (on appeal)
<i>Best, Trent v. DC, et al.</i>	19-CA-4205 B	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Bethel, Larry v. Rodrigues, Officer Jose, et al.</i>	20-cv-1940-RC	Fourth Amendment Violations, False Arrest, Assault, and Negligence
<i>Bivens, Tajuana v. DC</i>	19-CA-6741 V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Black Lives Matter, DC, et al. v. Trump, Donald, et al.</i>	20-cv-1469-DLF	First and Fourth Amendment Violations

Case Name	Civil Action #	Claim(s)
<i>Blackmon, Shahla v. DC</i>	21-CA-002241 B	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Blair-Scott, Schekera v. DC, et al.</i>	20-CA-2634 B 20-cv-2258-DLF	False Arrest and Civil Rights Violations, Illegal Search, Excessive Force and Civil Rights Violations, Assault and Battery, Negligence, and Fourth Amendment Violations
<i>Boone, Deborah, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	21-CA-2217 B	Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations
<i>Boone, Ricky R. v. Hunsucker, Leandia et al.</i>	CAL19-39821 (Prince George's County Circuit Court)	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Bradley, Lorelle v. DC, et al.</i>	20-CA-5128 B	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Brennan Center for Justice v. District of Columbia</i>	22-CA-0922 B	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Brinkley, Sinobia, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	21-cv-1537-RBW	Class Action Lawsuit for Violations of Title VII (Race and Gender), Human Rights Act (Race and Gender), 42 U.S.C. § 1981 (Race), and DC Whistleblower Protection Act
<i>Brown, Elbert L. v. DC, et al.</i>	15-cv-1380-KBJ	Class Action Lawsuit challenging the Panhandling Act under the First Amendment
<i>Brown, Michael N. v. DC, et al.</i>	20-cv-2941-CRC	Excessive Force and Civil Rights Violations, Fourth Amendment Violations and Battery
<i>Brown, Theron v. DC</i>	22-CA-3931 B	Assault, Battery, and False Arrest
<i>Bundy, Carlos v. DC</i>	21-CA-2217 B	Whistleblower Protection Act
<i>Bunn, Rodney v. Love, James, et al.</i>	21-cv-001630 CKK	Fourth Amendment Violation
<i>Buchanan, Radiya, et al., v. Trump, Donald, et al.</i>	20-cv-1542-DLF	First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendment Violations
<i>Buie, Jaquia v. DC, et al.</i>	16-cv-1920-CKK	Fifth and Fourth Amendment Violations, Negligence
<i>Burns, Robin v. DC</i>	22-CA-2649 B	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Campbell-Robinson, Karen, et al., v. DC, et al.</i>	19-CA-2090 V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Cantu, Aaron, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	20-cv-0130-KBJ	First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendment Violations, False Arrest, Excessive Force
<i>Carson, Felicia, et al v. DC</i>	21-cv-3208 RBW	Violations of Title VII (Race and Gender), Human Rights Act (Race, Gender, and Age), 42 U.S.C. § 1981 Violations (Race), Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Family Medical Leave Act, and DC Whistleblower Act; Wrongful Termination; Breach of Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing; and Negligent Supervision
<i>Carter, Harry, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	22-cv-0426-JMC	Violations of Title VII (Race and Gender), and DC Whistleblower Protection Act
<i>Carter, Jennifer v. DC, et al.</i>	19-CA-7276 V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Chicago Justice Project v. DC</i>	22-CA-1175 B	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Civil Rights Corps. v. DC</i>	22-CA-3265 B	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Coles-Green, T'Anita (Estate of DeAngelo Green) v. DC</i>	19-CA-2633 B	Motor Vehicle Accident, Negligence and Wrongful Death, Title VI Discrimination, Battery, Negligent Infliction of Emotion Distress, and Negligent Supervision
<i>Combs, Dianna Theresa v. Metropolitan Police Department</i>	22-CA-3828 B	Assault
<i>Creech, Christopher v. Metropolitan Police Department</i>	19-CA-5489 B	Racial Discrimination
<i>Crudup, Dalonta et al., v. DC</i>	20-cv-1135 TSC	Second, Fourth, and Fifth Amendment Violations
<i>Cunningham, Linda D. v. DC Metropolitan Police Department</i>	19-SC3-1438	Illegal Search
<i>Djossou, Charlotte, v. DC</i>	20-CA-4292 B	Whistleblower
<i>Elkalibe, Imad (W.E. a minor) et al., v. DC, et al.</i>	10-CA-8561 B	False Arrest, Assault and Battery, and Civil Rights Violations (reopened)
<i>Fishman, Jared v. DC</i>	21-cv-001847 RJJ	Violations of Fourth Amendment, Trespass, False Imprisonment, Negligence, Retaliation in Violation of First Amendment
<i>Flores, Rudy v. Noah Duckett, et al.</i>	22-cv-0022-FYP	Fourth Amendment Violation

Case Name	Civil Action #	Claim(s)
<i>Fraternal Order of Police Metropolitan Police Department Labor Committee, DC Police Union v. District of Columbia</i>	21-CA-3695 B	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Frederick Douglass Foundation, Inc., et al. v. DC</i>	20-cv-3346-JEB	First and Fifth Amendment Violations
<i>Gaither, Lakisha v. Metropolitan Police Department, et al.</i>	18-CA-5210 V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Gans, Shahioa v. Ahmed, Nizam</i>	22-CA-5136 B	Fourth Amendment Violation
<i>Garcia, Kelvin v. DC</i>	22-cv-1487-CKK	Violation of Title VII (Race and National Origin) and DC Human Rights Act
<i>Gilmore, Almoustah, Personal Representative of Estate of An'Twan Gilmore v. Jevric, Enis, et al.</i>	21-cv-2972 TSC	Violations of Fourth Amendment, Wrongful Death, Survival Action, and Battery
<i>Gilmore, Darrell, et al., v. DC, et al.</i>	17-cv-01046-TSC	False Arrest, Illegal Search, Negligence and Fourth Amendment Violations
<i>Goldsmith, James v. DC</i>	22-CA-0556 B	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Goodwin, Pamela, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	21-cv-00806 BAH	Violations of Fourth and First Amendments, Assault and Battery, and Negligence Per Se
<i>Grant, Joshua v. Thomas, Joseph, et al.</i>	22-CA-3915 B	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Hall, Teika (Estate of Gerald J. Hall) v. Newsham, Peter, et al.</i>	19-CA-8348 B	Excessive Force and Civil Rights Violations, Wrongful Death, and Negligence
<i>Hanson, Andrew, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	22-cv-2256-RC	Second Amendment Violation
<i>Haymon, Guy v. DC, et al.</i>	21-CA-0560 B	Fifth Amendment Violation
<i>Heller, Dick, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	22-cv-1894-DLF	Second Amendment Violation
<i>Henson, Latorria v. Wright, F., et al.</i>	22-CA-0660 B	Other
<i>Hoban, III, Stewart v. DC, et al.</i>	17-CA-3641 B	Negligence
<i>Hugginsel, Khadijah v. DC and Jane Doe</i>	20-SC3-2260	Unlawful Seizure, Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations, Conversion
<i>Hutchinson, David v. DC, et al.</i>	19-CA-3104 B	Negligence
<i>Hylton, Karen v. Bowser, Muriel, et al.</i>	21-cv-02673 JMC	Violations of First and Fourth Amendments, Assault and Battery
<i>Jackson, Elijah v. DC, et al.</i>	15-cv-2247-GK	Excessive Force, Assault and Battery, Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations
<i>Jackson, Mark v. DC, et al.</i>	21-cv-1475 RC	Fourth Amendment Violations, Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress, Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress, Negligent Supervision and Retention, Negligent Training
<i>Jackson, Sharif v. DC, et al.</i>	22-CA-3310 B	Other
<i>Jalloh, Alpha v. Hugee, Dustyn, et al.</i>	21-cv-1480 CRC	Violation of Fourth Amendment and False Arrest
<i>Jiggetts, Stephen v. DC, et al.</i>	15-cv-1951-RBW	False Arrest and Civil Rights Violations
<i>Jiggetts, Tenisha, et al., v. DC, et al.</i>	17-cv-0380-KBJ	First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendment Violations, and Negligence
<i>Johnson, Benjamin v. Wilson, J., et al.</i>	22-cv-3764-TSC	Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery, and False Arrest
<i>Johnson, Juan v. Sullivan, Ryan</i>	21-cv-3342 FYP	Violation of Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery, and False Arrest
<i>Johnson, Junaye, Next of Friend or Guardian of J.P., Next of Friend or Guardian of P.D., Next of Friend or Guardian of T.D., Next of Friend or Guardian of A.D. v. DC</i>	21-CA- 01702 B	Negligence and Trespass to Chattel
<i>Johnson Jr, Pershing v. Metropolitan Police Department</i>	21-CA-4800 B	False Arrest
<i>Johnson, Sharnene v. DC, et al.</i>	22-cv-3167	Fourth Amendment Violation, Assault, Battery, and False Arrest
<i>Jones, Douglas v. DC, et al.</i>	20-CA-4857 B	Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations, Negligence, Excessive Force, and False Arrest
<i>Jones, Joakima, et al., v. DC</i>	20-cv-0128 EKG	Assault and Battery, Disability Discrimination and Negligence
<i>Jones, Prince v. Perkins, todd, et al.</i>	19-cv-3168 APM	First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, 10 th and 13 th Amendment Violations

Case Name	Civil Action #	Claim(s)
<i>Jones, Raven v. DC</i>	22-CA-4728 V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Jones, Rebecca v. DC</i>	22-CA-2001 B	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Jute, Maurice v. DC</i>	22-CA-4290 B	Violation of DC Human Rights Act (race, religion, national origin)
<i>Kay, Natasha v. DC, et al.</i>	21-CA-1767 B	Survival Act, Wrongful Death, Battery, Negligence, False Light
<i>Kelly, Latarsha v. DC, et al.</i>	18-CA-8623 B	Excessive Force and Civil Rights Violations and Negligence
<i>Lawrence, Allen v. Guthrie, Scott, et al.</i>	22-CA-4945 B	Conversion
<i>Leach, Michael v. Metropolitan Police Department, et al.</i>	19-cv-0947-APM	Assault and Battery, Excessive Force, and Negligence
<i>Lee, Michael v. Dyer, Brayden</i>	22-CA-5057 B	False Arrest
<i>Lewis, Kayla D., et al., v. DC</i>	15-cv-0352-RBW	Class Action challenging "Gerstein Perfection" under Fourth and Eighth Amendments
<i>Lewis, Malaika, et al., v. DC, et al.</i>	22-cv-3369-TSC	Violation of Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery, and False Arrest
<i>Lilly, Christopher v. DC</i>	15-cv-0738-EGS	Sexual Orientation Discrimination, Retaliation and Harassment under Title VII, the Human Rights Act, and Section 1983
<i>Lockerman, Lashaun v. DC, et al.</i>	22-CA-3023 B	DC Whistleblower Protection Act
<i>Lockett, Maurice v. DC</i>	22-cv-2935-CJN	Violation of Fourth Amendment, Assault, and Malicious Prosecution
<i>Lowry, Karen v. DC</i>	22-CA-4519-B	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Lucas, Jr., Allan Earl v. DC</i>	13-cv-0143-TFH	Breach of Contract and Negligence
<i>McIntosh, Alice, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	21-CA-3811 B	Violations of DC Whistleblower Protection Act, Breach of Contract, Breach of Covenant of Good faith and Fair Dealing, Negligent Supervision, Negligence, Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress, Wrongful Discharge, Assault
<i>Mannina, Victoria (Estate of Paul Mannina) v. DC, et al.</i>	15-cv-0931-KBJ	Negligence and Fifth Amendment Violations
<i>Marcus, Steven v. DC</i>	21-CA-3709 B	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Martin-Davis, Phyllis v. DC</i>	20-CA-4252 V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Matthews, Wayne v. DC, et al.</i>	22-cv-1124	Violation of Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery, and Negligence
<i>McArdle, John v. Metropolitan Police Department</i>	19-cv-3637-RC	National Origin Discrimination and Age Discrimination
<i>Milliard, Sanu v. DC</i>	22-cv-2672-RCL	Violation of Second and Fifth Amendment
<i>Mills, Chrystal v. DC</i>	22-CA-2140 B	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Montgomery, Brandon (Personal Estate of Gary Montgomery) v. DC, et al.</i>	18-cv-1928-JDB	False Arrest, Fourth and Fifth Amendments Violations, and Negligence
<i>Morgan, Ryan v. DC, et al.</i>	20-SC3-2241	Fourth Amendment Violations, False Arrest, and Civil Rights Violations
<i>Moss, Paul, et al. v. DC</i>	22-CA-3101 V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Mwimanzi, Mbalaminwe v. DC, et al.</i>	20-cv-0079-CRC	Fourth Amendment Violations, Illegal Search and Battery
<i>Noble, Matthew, et al. v. DC</i>	22-cv-1206-CRC	Violation of First and Fifth Amendments
<i>Odom, Jaunice, et al., v. DC, et al.</i>	16-cv-0864-TSC	Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations, False Arrest and Civil Rights Violations, Assault and Battery, and Negligence
<i>Oshan, Taylor, et al. v. DC</i>	21-CA-4461 B	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Paylor, Shadonie v. DC, et al.</i>	22-CA-3678 B	Violation of Fourth Amendment, assault, and battery
<i>Pappas, Steve, et al., v. DC Metropolitan Police Department, et al.</i>	19-cv-2800-RC	Disability Discrimination and Wrongful Termination
<i>Parrott, Olivia, et al. v. DC</i>	21-cv-2930-RCL	Class Action Lawsuit for Violations of Fourth and Fifth Amendments and Wrongful Detention of Personal Property
<i>Partnership for Civil Justice Fund v. DC</i>	18-CA-1083 B	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Pepe, James v. DC</i>	21-CA-4660-V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Perry, William v. DC, et al.</i>	21-CA-4309-B	Violation of Fifth Amendment and Reckless Infliction of Emotional Distress
<i>Phillips, Amy v. DC</i>	22-cv-0277-JEB	Freedom of Information Act and First Amendment

Case Name	Civil Action #	Claim(s)
<i>Pittman, Otelia v. Washington DC Metropolitan Police Fifth District</i>	20-CA-5071 B	Negligence and Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
<i>Price, Denise (Estate of Jeffery Price, Jr.), et al., v. DC, et al.</i>	20-cv-0614-RBW	Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations, Excessive Force and Civil Rights Violations, Assault and Battery, Negligence, and Wrongful Death
<i>Proctor, Shanel, et al., v. DC, et al.</i>	18-cv-0701-TNM	Fourth Amendment Violations
<i>Redmond, Jesse v. DC</i>	22-CAB-5047	Other
<i>Rogers, Natia (Parent of J.Q.R.) v. DC, et al.</i>	20-CA-8087 B	False Arrest and Civil Rights Violations, Assault and Battery, Excessive Force and Civil Rights Violations
<i>Royal, Craig v. DC Office of Employee Appeals, et al.</i>	19-CA-004173 P (MPA)	Appeal of OEA Decision
<i>Salama-tobar, Luz Del Carmen, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	21-cv-0500-CJN	Violations of Fourth Amendment, Negligence <i>Per Se</i> /First Amendment Assemblies Act
<i>Sands, William v. DC, et al.</i>	21-CA-0699 B	Battery, Negligence, and Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
<i>Sentino, Cheryl v. DC</i>	21-CA-4638 B	Violations of Title VII (Race and Gender), DC Human Rights Act, and DC Family & Medical Leave Act
<i>Shields, Senghor v. DC</i>	21-CA-4350 B	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Smith, Kelly v. DC, et al.</i>	21-CA-0569 B	False Arrest, Assault, Battery, Fourth Amendment Violations, and First Amendment Violations
<i>Smith, Maggie, et al., v. DC</i>	15-cv-0737-RCL	Class Action Lawsuit challenging gun possession arrests and seizure of ammunition under Second, Fourth, and Fifth Amendment Violations
<i>Spriggs, toschia v. DC, et al.</i>	20-CA-0274 B	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Stevenson, Trey O. v. DC, et al.</i>	19-cv-0972-RBW	Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations, False Arrest, and Civil Rights Violations and Illegal Search
<i>Swan, Kimberly A., as Personal Representative for Estate of Brittany Burks, v. District of Columbia, et al.</i>	CAL21-03802 (Prince George's County Circuit Court)	Negligence, Negligent Hiring, Training, and Retention, Wrongful Death, and Survival Action
<i>Swarn, Samuel D. v. DC, et al.</i>	18-CA-2005 V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Taylor, Michael v. DC, et al.</i>	17-cv-2081-TSC	Harassment, Retaliation, Disability Discrimination, and Wrongful Termination
<i>Tennant, Denise v. DC</i>	19-cv-2949-BAH	Gender Discrimination, Disability Discrimination, and Family Medical Leave Act Violations
<i>Thomas, George v. DC</i>	22-cv-1444-TJK	Violation of Title VII (Race) and DC Human Rights Act
<i>Thurman, Jordan Marcus v. DC</i>	17-CA-3993 B	Negligence, Excessive Force and Civil Rights Violations, Assault and Battery (on appeal)
<i>Tuesdale, Ikia v. DC</i>	21-cv-00315-DLF	Race Discrimination, Gender Discrimination, Hostile Work Environment, and Retaliation
<i>Turner, Guye (Estate of Kenneth E. Morris, Jr.) v. DC</i>	18-CA-8132 B	Wrongful Death, Negligence, and Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Turpin, Charles, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	22-cv-1807-TJK	Violation of Fourth Amendment, false arrest, and trespass
<i>Vasquez, Jose T. v. DC, et al.</i>	17-cv-2194-APM	Negligence, False Arrest, and Fourth Amendment Violations
<i>Waldo, Delores (Estate of James Anthony) v. DC, et al.</i>	19-cv-0136-TSC	Fifth and Eighth Amendment Violations, False Arrest, Wrongful Death, and Negligence
<i>WP Company LLC, d/b/a The Washington Post v. District of Columbia</i>	21-CA-2114 B	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Weinfeld, Savyon v. DC</i>	22-CA-4476 B	Violation of Title VII
<i>Wells, Benjamin Jordan v. DC</i>	21-CA-01511 V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>West, Atlena v. DC, et al.</i>	20-CA-1535 V	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>West, Damion, et al. v. DC</i>	22-cv-3107-CRC	Violation of Fourth and Fifth Amendment

35. Please list all settlements entered into by the agency or by the District on behalf of the agency in FY 2022 or FY 2023, to date, including any covered by D.C. Code § 2-402(a)(3), and provide the parties' names, the amount of the settlement, and if related to litigation, the case

name and a brief description of the case. If unrelated to litigation, please describe the underlying issue or reason for the settlement (e.g. administrative complaint, etc.).

MPD reviews each lawsuit served on the department or its members to determine if there is any newly alleged misconduct that needs to be investigated, an effort that continues as the lawsuit proceeds. In most cases, the department is already aware of the allegation or conduct that led to the lawsuit and is investigating or has investigated the incident. If the investigation sustains misconduct, the department takes appropriate action, which may include retraining, corrective action or suspension, or termination, depending on the nature of the misconduct sustained. In addition, the department continually works to identify policy and training improvements that can be implemented arising out of these cases.

Cases that are closed with settlement may be settled for a variety of reasons, including the uncertainty of trial outcomes and the cost of litigation. The Office of the Attorney General consults with the department on settlements and exercises its business judgment in choosing whether to settle.

CY2022-2023 Settlement Report of Civil Lawsuits

Case Name	Case No.	Amount	Date	Claim(s)
Dorsey, Daijuane v. MPD	2022-CA-004184	\$0	10/27/2022	Writ of Replevin
Gray, Remond v. DC	2019-CA-000719 B	\$25,000	9/8/2022	Motor Vehicle Accident
Heller, Dick, et al. v. DC	2021-CV-02376	\$81,500	2/8/2022	Second Amendment Violation
Jenkins, Dominic v. DC, et al.	2019-CV-01586	\$75,000	3/29/2022	Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations, false arrest
Lewis, Daquan v. DC, et al.	2020-CV-02241	\$55,000	4/1/2022	Fourth Amendment Violation and false arrest
Turner, Guye, Individually and as Personal Representative of the Estate of K Morris v. DC	2018-CA-008132 B	\$500,000	5/9/2022	Gross Negligence-Vehicle Pursuit
Wheeler, Gianna v. American University, et al.	2020-CV-02735	\$150,000	9/16/2022	Violation of Fourth Amendment, DC Human Rights Act, Rehabilitation Act
Williams, Sylvia v. Park Place, et al.	2016-CV-01931	\$80,000	3/16/2022	Violation of Fourth Amendment, assault, battery, and false arrest

CY2022-2023 Settlement Report of Claims

Claim Number	Claimant	Event Description	total Paid	Date
AL-21-001790	Burriss, Damion T.	Auto Liability	\$4,554	1/11/2022
AL-21-002291	Bynum, Ramona	Auto Liability	\$19,164	2/9/2022
GL-19-03023	Mason, Terkiria A.	Lost Property	\$230	2/9/2022
AL-21-004323	Brooks, Bernard	Auto Liability	\$13,000	3/10/2022
AL-21-006035	Sajnog, Michal	Auto Liability	\$568	3/15/2022
GL-21-005356	Huybens, Elisabeth	Property Damage	\$599	3/15/2022
AL-21-005214	Lester, Malcolm	Auto Liability	\$4,130	3/15/2022
AL-21-005052	Holland Jr., Kevin	Auto Liability	\$1,277	3/15/2022
AL-21-003982	Beckwith, Madeleine	Auto Liability	\$760	3/15/2022
AL-21-003915	Fesseha, Wintaye	Auto Liability	\$8,500	3/15/2022
AL-21-001858	West, Cheryl	Auto Liability	\$7,500	3/15/2022
AL-21-001855	Burks, Kimberly	Auto Liability	\$8,000	3/15/2022
AL-21-002252	Thomas, Lamont	Auto Liability	\$16,500	4/27/2022
AL-22-000812	Kerrin, Larry	Auto Liability	\$1,928	5/3/2022
AL-22-000800	USAA a/s/o Church, Conor	Auto Liability	\$4,045	5/3/2022

Claim Number	Claimant	Event Description	total Paid	Date
AL-22-000228	Coates, Lynette	Auto Liability	\$1,250	5/3/2022
AL-20-003827	Sethi, Gurvinder	Auto Liability	\$36,500	5/11/2022
AL-22-000537	Timmons, Delores	Auto Liability	\$2,287	5/13/2022
GL-21-005828	Villatoro, Edwin	General Liability	\$14,000	6/21/2022
AL-21-005727	Minor, Wendy	Auto Liability	\$3,940	7/5/2022
AL-21-003713	Riskind, Zachary	Auto Liability	\$1,600	7/5/2022
AL-21-002452	Eveland, Mark	Auto Liability	\$3,088	7/5/2022
AL-21-005744	Battle, Danielle	Auto Liability	\$5,551	7/6/2022
AL-21-000852	Burriss, Damion T.	Auto Liability	\$18,500	7/20/2022
AL-20-003952	Walker, Lisa	Auto Liability	\$20,631	10/19/2022
AL-21-003116	Harrison, Jamal	Auto Liability	\$16,000	11/3/2022
AL-22-001094	Gipson, Aaron	Auto Liability	\$22,000	12/2/2022
AL-22-001039	Walker, Sheree	Auto Liability	\$7,726	12/6/2022
AL-22-000956	Langerud, Reed	Auto Liability	\$9,085	12/6/2022
AL-22-000721	Second Look o/b/o Erie Ins a/s/o Sandy-Pilgrim, Ruth	Auto Liability	\$3,657	12/6/2022
AL-22-000689	Smith Sr, George H.	Auto Liability	\$3,341	12/6/2022
AL-21-004122	Aumeunier, Frederic	Auto Liability	\$8,000	12/6/2022
AL-22-004224	Portillo, Jose	Auto Liability	\$374	12/6/2022
AL-22-003860	Amalgamated Casualty Insurance, a/s/o Beraki, Tesfu	Auto Liability	\$1,828	12/6/2022
AL-22-003613	Guerrero, Sandra	Auto Liability	\$3,221	12/6/2022
AL-22-003405	torres Rodriguez, Jose	Auto Liability	\$3,355	12/6/2022
AL-22-002932	Goodwine, LaKia	Auto Liability	\$880	12/6/2022
AL-22-001430	Bryant, Genia	Auto Liability	\$3,379	12/6/2022
AL-22-001145	Progressive Select Insurance a/s/o Cristhian E. Palomino Huanaco	Auto Liability	\$1,227	12/6/2022
GL-21-005810	Alston, Ebony	Auto Liability	\$735	12/6/2022
AL-20-003959	Keels, Julien	Auto Liability	\$3,500	12/6/2022
GL-22-001349	Hatton, Kevin	Lost Property	\$20,000	12/12/2022
GL-21-005925	Erie Ins a/s/o ABANTO, STEFANIA	Auto Liability	\$22,184	1/11/2023
AL-22-005307	State Farm a/s/o Gipson, Aaron	Auto Liability	\$14,188	1/20/2023
AL-22-000911	Smith, James	Auto Liability	\$15,000	1/20/2023

CY2022-2023 MPD Adverse Action Settlements

Date	Case Description
1/6/2022	Orders/Directives
1/7/2022	Use of force
1/7/2022	Orders/Directives
1/12/2022	Orders/Directives
1/13/2022	BWC violation; failure to report threat to officer; harsh language.
1/13/2022	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI)
1/13/2022	Orders/Directives
1/13/2022	Harsh Language; Improper Search; Failure to Complete Report
1/17/2022	Use of force
1/18/2022	Orders/Directives
1/21/2022	Conduct constituting a crime; Conduct Unbecoming; Prejudicial Conduct
1/24/2022	Neglect of Duty
1/27/2022	Orders/Directives
2/2/2022	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI)
2/3/2022	Conduct Unbecoming
2/11/2022	Malingering and fraud

Date	Case Description
2/15/2022	Conduct Unbecoming
2/15/2022	Orders/Directives
2/24/2022	Prejudicial Conduct
3/15/2022	Neglect of Duty
3/15/2022	Orders/Directives
3/16/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
3/16/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
3/21/2022	Conduct Unbecoming and Orders/Directives
3/23/2022	Orders/Directives
3/23/2022	Prejudicial Conduct and Conduct Unbecoming
3/23/2022	False Statements
3/24/2022	Orders/Directives
3/29/2022	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI)
3/30/2022	Prejudicial Conduct
4/1/2022	Conduct Unbecoming
4/4/2022	Orders/Directives
4/7/2022	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI); Conduct Unbecoming; Prejudicial Conduct
4/8/2022	Improper Search and Seizure and Stop and Frisk
4/8/2022	Use of force
4/12/2022	Orders/Directives
4/21/2022	Negligent loss of Department-issued equipment and Failure to Report Lost or Stolen Property
4/28/2022	Conduct Unbecoming; Neglect of Duty; Prejudicial Conduct
5/3/2022	Neglect of Duty and Prejudicial Conduct
5/5/2022	Failed to Secure Prisoner
5/10/2022	Neglect of Duty
5/11/2022	Positive Drug Screen
5/16/2022	Orders/Directives
5/20/2022	Indefinite Suspension
5/24/2022	Neglect of Duty
5/24/2022	Orders/Directives
5/24/2022	Neglect of Duty
5/24/2022	Prejudicial Conduct
5/26/2022	Orders/Directives
5/26/2022	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI)
5/27/2022	COVID testing
6/3/2022	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI) and Prejudicial Conduct
6/7/2022	Insubordination
6/10/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
6/13/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
6/21/2022	Neglect of Duty
6/23/2022	COVID testing
7/13/2022	Orders/Directives
7/15/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
7/18/2022	Neglect of Duty
7/18/2022	Conduct constituting a crime; Orders/Directives; Prejudicial Conduct
7/19/2022	Prejudicial Conduct
7/26/2022	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI); Conduct Unbecoming; Orders/Directives; Prejudicial Conduct
7/27/2022	Neglect of Duty
7/28/2022	Neglect of Duty
8/3/2022	Neglect of Duty

Date	Case Description
8/14/2022	Neglect of Duty and Prejudicial Conduct
8/15/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
8/19/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
8/19/2022	Insubordination and Orders/Directives
8/19/2022	Negligent Loss of Department-issued equipment
8/19/2022	Prejudicial Conduct
8/19/2022	Neglect of Duty
8/19/2022	Neglect of Duty and Prejudicial Conduct
8/19/2022	Neglect of Duty
8/19/2022	Orders/Directives
8/19/2022	Orders/Directives
8/19/2022	Orders/Directives
8/19/2022	Conduct Unbecoming and Orders/Directives
8/19/2022	Orders/Directives
8/19/2022	Orders/Directives
8/22/2022	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
8/22/2022	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
8/24/2022	Conduct Unbecoming and Orders/Directives
8/24/2022	Prejudicial Conduct and Orders/Directives
8/25/2022	Orders/Directives and BWC
8/25/2022	Orders/Directives
8/25/2022	Prejudicial Conduct
8/25/2022	Orders/Directives
8/26/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
8/29/2022	Neglect of Duty
8/29/2022	Conduct Unbecoming and Orders/Directives
8/29/2022	Orders/Directives
8/30/2022	Neglect of Duty
8/30/2022	Neglect of Duty
9/1/2022	Neglect of Duty
9/1/2022	Orders/Directives
9/6/2022	Orders/Directives
9/8/2022	Neglect of Duty and Prejudicial Conduct
9/9/2022	Prejudicial Conduct
9/9/2022	Orders/Directives
9/14/2022	Orders/Directives
9/14/2022	Orders/Directives
9/14/2022	Use of force
9/15/2022	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
9/15/2022	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
9/21/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
9/21/2022	AWOL and Prejudicial Conduct
9/21/2022	Prejudicial Conduct
9/21/2022	Neglect of Duty
9/23/2022	Use of force
9/27/2022	Neglect of Duty and Off-duty conduct
10/4/2022	Orders/Directives
10/5/2022	Insubordination and Prejudicial Conduct
10/5/2022	Orders/Directives
10/7/2022	Neglect of Duty

Date	Case Description
10/7/2022	Neglect of Duty
10/11/2022	Orders/Directives
10/11/2022	Orders/Directives
10/21/2022	Orders/Directives
10/21/2022	Orders/Directives
10/26/2022	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI) and Prejudicial Conduct
10/26/2022	Use of force
10/28/2022	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI); Orders/Directives; Prejudicial Conduct
11/2/2022	Orders/Directives and Conduct Unbecoming
11/2/2022	Orders/Directives and Conduct Unbecoming
11/3/2022	Orders/Directives; Off-duty conduct; Prejudicial Conduct
11/4/2022	AWOL; Inefficiency; Insubordination; Neglect of Duty; Untruthful Statements.
11/8/2022	Orders/Directives
11/9/2022	Conduct that constitutes a crime, Orders/Directives, Prejudicial Conduct
11/11/2022	Orders/Directives and Use of Force
11/14/2022	Orders/Directives and Use of Force
11/18/2022	Orders/Directives
11/21/2022	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI) and Prejudicial Conduct
11/22/2022	Conduct constituting a crime
11/29/2022	Neglect of Duty
11/29/2022	Neglect of Duty
12/5/2022	Conduct Unbecoming
12/6/2022	Orders/Directives and Use of force
12/7/2022	Orders/Directives
12/8/2022	Orders/Directives and Neglect of Duty
12/8/2022	Conduct Unbecoming and Prejudicial Conduct
12/9/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
12/9/2022	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
12/9/2022	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
12/9/2022	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
12/9/2022	Orders/Directives
12/9/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
12/15/2022	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
12/16/2022	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
12/19/2022	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
12/20/2022	Conduct Unbecoming and Orders/Directives
12/20/2022	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
12/20/2022	AWOL and Orders/Directives
12/21/2022	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
12/21/2022	Conduct constituting a crime and Prejudicial Conduct
12/21/2022	Conduct Unbecoming and Orders/Directives
12/28/2022	Conduct Unbecoming; Orders/Directives; Prejudicial Conduct; Untruthful Statements
12/29/2022	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI) and Prejudicial Conduct
12/30/2022	Conduct Unbecoming; Neglect of Duty; Orders/Directives
12/30/2022	Orders/Directives and Unnecessary Force
1/3/2023	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI); Conduct Unbecoming; Orders/Directives
1/4/2023	Orders/Directives
1/5/2023	Neglect of Duty; Orders/Directives; Prejudicial Conduct
1/9/2023	Neglect of Duty
1/9/2023	Neglect of Duty

Date	Case Description
1/9/2023	Orders/Directives
1/10/2023	Neglect of Duty
1/10/2023	Prejudicial Conduct
1/10/2023	Neglect of Duty
1/12/2023	Neglect of Duty; Orders/Directives; Prejudicial Conduct
1/12/2023	Neglect of Duty; Orders/Directives; Prejudicial Conduct
1/13/2023	Neglect of Duty and Prejudicial Conduct
1/17/2023	Falsification of Official Reports
1/17/2023	Neglect of Duty
1/17/2023	Neglect of Duty and Prejudicial Conduct
1/17/2023	Conduct constituting a crime (DUI); Conduct Unbecoming; Prejudicial Conduct

CY2022-2023 Settlement Report of Grievances

Settlement Date	Issue
1/18/2022	Management Rights
1/19/2022	Leave
2/4/2022	Management Rights
2/24/2022	Scheduling
3/15/2022	Management Rights
3/30/2022	Scheduling
6/22/2022	Scheduling
7/6/2022	Management Rights
7/12/2022	Union Interference
8/17/2022	Scheduling
8/17/2022	Scheduling
8/17/2022	Management Rights
8/19/2022	Pay
9/19/2022	Scheduling
9/28/2022	Special Assignment
11/2/2022	Scheduling
11/3/2022	Scheduling
1/6/2023	Pay
1/17/2023	Special Assignment

CY2022-2023 Settlement Report of Public Employee Relations Board (PERB)

Settlement Date	Issue
6/18/2022	Parity Rule
7/28/2022	Management Rights
10/25/2022	Parity Rule

CY2022-2023 Settlement Report of the Office of Administrative Appeals (OAH)

Settlement Date	Settlement Terms
5/4/22	Reinstated SPO commission with conditions; last chance agreement.
12/21/22	Reinstated SAB license with conditions; last chance agreement.

36. *Please list any administrative complaints or grievances that the agency received in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, broken down by source. Please describe the process utilized to respond to any complaints and grievances received and any changes to agency policies or procedures*

that have resulted from complaints or grievances received. For any complaints or grievances that were resolved in FY 2022 or FY 2023, to date, describe the resolution.

CY22 - Step 1 Grievances

Category	Type	Granted	Denied	Settled	total
Leave	Individual		1		1
Management Rights	Individual		12		13*
	Group		2		2
Pay	Group		1		1
Scheduling	Individual			1	1
	Group		6		6
Selection Process	Individual		1		1
Special Assignment	Individual		2	1	3
TOTAL		0	25	2	28

CY22 - Step 2 Grievances

Category	Type	Granted	Denied	Settled	total
Corrective Action	Individual		5	1	6
Leave	Individual			1	1
Management Rights	Individual		12		12
	Group		2		2
	Class			4	4
Pay	Individual				1*
Performance Management	Individual		1		1
Retaliation	Individual		1		1
Scheduling	Group		2	4	6
	Class		1		1
Selection Process	Individual				1*
Special Assignment	Individual		2		2
TOTAL		0	26	10	38

Step 1 Grievances are filed with the member's commander.
 Step 2 and Class Grievances are filed with the Chief of Police.
 *Grievance Pending

Equity (Q37-Q39)

37. *How does the agency assess whether programs and services are equitably accessible to all District residents?*
 - a. *What were the results of any such assessments in FY 2022?*
 - b. *What changes did the agency make in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, or does the agency plan to make in FY 2023 and beyond, to address identified inequities in access to programs and services?*

c. Does the agency have the resources needed to undertake these assessments? What would be needed for the agency to more effectively identify and address inequities in access to agency programs and services?

MPD's Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Wellness was established in May 2022 and is initially focused on the internal culture of the MPD. They will be better able to address the issue of assessment in the future.

MPD is a leader in addressing the needs of our many diverse communities in the District, and is continually working to improve service to them. The Department's Special Liaison Branch (SLB) is a model for community policing in its work with historically underserved communities. For more than two decades, the SLB has worked closely with the District's vibrant communities, in particular its African, Asian, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, interfaith, LGBTQ+, and Latino communities.

A primary role of SLB is outreach to the represented communities. SLB officers respond to crime scenes and incidents to support community members. They work with crime victims to support and connect them to non-police services. The SLB also works to support the community with incidents which are not necessarily criminal, such as helping to locate missing persons or with death notifications to family members. The Branch hosts and participates in meetings and presentations and provides the community with public safety information that helps promote a better understanding of interacting with MPD members in criminal and casual contact situations.

For example, during the pandemic, the Latino Liaison Unit discussed COVID-19 alerts and protocols on multiple Spanish-language platforms and disseminated materials in Spanish to small businesses in the community to provide to their customers. They conduct periodic safety briefings on robberies of our Hispanic and Latino residents, including at construction sites as needed. The strong relationship of SLB officers with our Asian and faith-based communities was critical during that time as well when the city and the country experienced hate crimes targeting these communities.

The Department has made important strides in making it easier for individuals with no or limited English proficiency (NEP/LEP) to communicate with MPD. MPD has strong participation in the language certification program; 242 MPD staff are certified language proficient in Spanish, with over 180 other staff certified in 36 other languages. While the Department has long had contractual access to interpreters by phone via the Language Line, in 2021, MPD launched the Language Line app, with which all officers can immediately reach the Language Line on their department mobile phones. Once a member selects a language from the app, it connects with an interpreter in that language without having to wait for additional prompts or provide access codes, reducing the time needed for communication. In addition, the app enables all members to contact an American Sign Language-certified interpreter for video communication with a member of the public who is deaf or hard of hearing. In 2021, the Department launched a multi-lingual phone tree with interpreters/operators routed directly into MPD's primary non-emergency phone number. The phone tree covers Spanish, Amharic, Chinese, French, Korean, and Vietnamese. These are just some of the ways MPD works to reach all members of our community.

38. *Does the agency have a racial or social equity statement or policy? Please share that document or policy statement with the Committee.*

- a. How was the policy formulated?*
- b. How is the policy used to inform agency decision-making?*
- c. Does the agency have a division or dedicated staff that administer and enforce this policy?*
- d. Does the agency assess its compliance with this policy? If so, how, and what were the results of the most recent assessment?*

The Department does not have a racial or social equity policy. The Office of Racial Equity (ORE) was established by Mayor Bowser in 2021 within the Office of the City Administrator. ORE works in collaboration with District leadership and agencies to apply a racial equity lens across government operations to improve the quality of life for Washingtonians. In September 2021, the MPD agreed to serve as one of the agencies participating in a pilot cohort to assess agency policies, procedures, and practices through a racial equity lens, provide internal leadership, and guide the implementation of agency-level racial equity action plans. MPD is in the developmental phase with the racial equity cohort and have not yet developed a racial or social equity statement of policy.

39. *Does the agency have an internal equal employment opportunity statement or policy? Please share that document or policy statement with the Committee.*

- a. How was the policy formulated?*

MPD’s EEO policy was developed by our Policy and Standards Branch (PSB) in consultation with MPD’s EEO Office. PSB is currently working with our Chief Equity Officer and our EEO office on an updated policy.

- b. How is the statement or policy used to inform agency decision-making?*

MPD is guided by its policy and federal and local EEO laws.

- c. Does the agency have a division or dedicated staff that administer and enforce this policy?*

Yes, the Department has a dedicated EEO office that supports both MPD and other agency employees in the District.

- d. Does the agency assess its compliance with this policy? If so, how, and what were the results of the most recent assessment?*

EEO violations would be handled as investigations by the EEO office, and potentially follow up investigations by a member’s chain of command or the Internal Affairs Division. On a broader scale, Chief Contee has taken a proactive approach by hiring a Chief Equity Officer and establishing an Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Wellness within the Executive Office of the Chief of Police. He also commissioned two independent reviews: an organizational culture assessment conducted by the Police Executive Research Forum (final report pending) and a limited-scope review of past complaints within the Special Operations Division by the Office of Racial Equity (attached).

COVID-19 Pandemic Response (Q40-Q44)

40. *Please give an overview of any programs or initiatives the agency has started in response to COVID-19, to date, and whether each program or initiative is still in effect.*

Since Mayor Bowser's March 11, 2020, declaration of a public health emergency, MPD has issued over 90 COVID-19 policy updates. Most of the policies governed pandemic-specific operations and were not designed for continuation beyond the public health emergency. Examples include handling calls for service during the public health emergency, enforcement guidance on COVID-19-related Mayor's Orders including the stay-at-home order and curfew enforcement, and arrestee health screening protocols. Additionally, MPD expanded the list of charges eligible for our Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU) to reduce the need for in-person response for lower-level offenses including defacing public or private property and shoplifting. (See attached EO-20-012 (Coronavirus 2019 Revised Telephone Reporting Unit Procedures)). MPD is retaining this expanded list beyond the public health emergency.

MPD also issued a number of COVID-19-specific administrative orders including employee emergency telework procedures, mask requirements, and COVID-19 sick leave and return to work procedures. These procedures provide a model that can be implemented in the future if the need arises.

All sworn members are still required to notify the MPD Medical Services Division (MSD) when they experience any COVID-related symptoms. MSD liaisons and supervisory staff all received basic training on CDC protocols for assessing reports of illness and exposure to COVID-19. Through close coordination with Police and Fire Clinic doctors, MSD staff assessed the risk of exposure to these members and recommend testing, and/or isolation when appropriate. Initially, upon receiving notice of a member testing positive for COVID, MSD staff followed current CDC guidelines to contact-trace all MPD contacts during the contagious period, assessing exposure and providing notice to contacts as outlined by current CDC guidelines. COVID-related encounters have been handled telephonically to minimize exposure to other PFC patients, with initial notification and follow-up assessment conducted over the phone. All sworn members on sick leave under the COVID protocol are cleared by a PFC medical provider, either by phone or by in-patient visit, prior to returning to the workplace.

MPD had established a variety of programs to encourage and access the COVID vaccine since its release in January 2021. Upon launch, MPD partnered with DC DOH and Kaiser to provide priority access to the vaccine in January 2021. As of summer 2022, more than 90% of all MPD employees had provided proof of receiving the COVID vaccination. DCHR suspended the mandatory vaccination and testing policies in September 2022.

MPD worked closely with our local and federal partners during the pandemic to craft and notify members of changes to citywide operations. For example, we worked with the USAO, OAG, and the DC Superior Court (DCSC) on an expansion of citation release criteria from March 2020 through May 2022. We also worked with DCSC on their expansion of remote warrant appearances and papering procedures which DCSC has retained, reducing the need for officers to appear in person to perform these tasks. Beginning in October 2020 and still continuing, the Department of Motor Vehicles Adjudication Services began holding virtual hearings for non-criminal minor traffic offenses.

Lastly, the Youth and Family Services Division launched creative programming to stay connected to youth in their programs. They developed a Learning Lab in which a small number of students from nearby ESs were allowed to respond to Youth Division to participate in their daily school lessons. Running every Tuesday and Thursday during the pandemic, the program included a hearty breakfast provided by MPD members. The initiative ensured that the mentoring program scholars had a safe place to complete their schoolwork. The program was disbanded when schools returned to in-person instruction.

Additionally, due to the COVID surge, operational adjustments required canceling many youth programs such as Reaching New Heights, Youth Creating Change, Summer Youth Academy, and the Annual Open House events. Instead, YFSD officers created a COVID safety infomercial for the community and conducted virtual accountability checks and meetings with parents and youth to continue lasting relationships. This ended when pandemic restrictions were lifted.

41. *Which of the agency's divisions are currently working remotely?*

a. *What percentage of the agency's total employees currently work remotely?*

b. *Please provide a copy of the agency's Continuing Operations Plan and any remote working protocol.*

MPD has authorized 22 employees to work remotely full-time. In addition, some civilians are able to work via telework, generally up to two days per week. Employees are guided by the requirements contained in the District Personnel Manual. MPD's Continuity of Operations Plan is attached.

42. *How has the agency ensured that all staff have access to necessary equipment and a stable internet connection to work from home?*

Per the MPD telework agreement, all employees approved for telework are responsible for providing their own internet that is stable and robust enough to support remote work as a condition for telework approval.

43. *Was the agency a recipient of any federal grants stemming related to the COVID-19 pandemic during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, and, if so, how were those federal grant dollars used?*

MPD did not receive any federal grants stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic during FY2022 and FY2023.

44. *How has the agency updated its methods of communications and public engagement to connect with customers since the start of the pandemic?*

The COVID pandemic disrupted industries worldwide, including policing. This unprecedented disruption required police departments to adjust operations to maintain high-quality services and connectivity with all communities. While MPD had implemented a diverse communications and public engagement portfolio pre-pandemic, the pandemic required strategic enhancements to uphold our commitment to service.

Access Expansion

- Social media targeted growth and platform expansion – MPD launched Tik Tok to target the younger demographic, and has steadily increased followers since the pandemic due to promotions and outreach. MPD has more than 500,000 combined followers for all social media platforms, the highest engagement for any DC government agency (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, NextDoor, Tik Tok and LinkedIn).
- Implemented a monthly, virtual on-air television media appearance for the Chief of Police to discuss hot topics, crime trends and address community concerns. The Chief regularly appears on the four major outlets (NBC4, Fox5, WJLA7, and CBS9).
- Stood up an MPD Recording Studio at MPD headquarters with increased capabilities to produce in-house content. The recording studio has been used for virtual interviews, community video messaging and recording safety-related commercials.
- Officers conducted a monthly safety topic appearance on morning news shows.
- MPD and Chief Contee hosted the inaugural Youth Summit at Eastern HS – this afforded District youth the opportunity to share their experiences and provide public safety leaders with insight into their concerns and ideas.
- Participated in regular public safety updates with Mayor Bowser and regional media.

Operational Adjustments

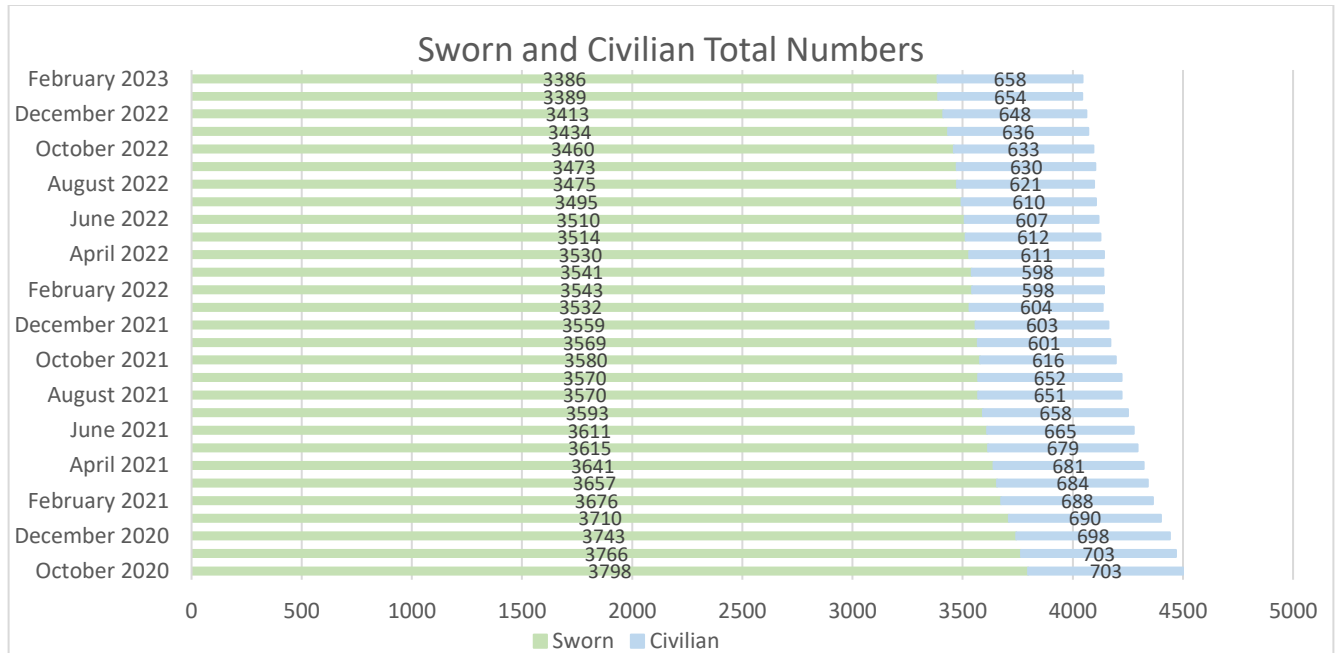
Adjusting day-to-day operations to maintain high levels of engagement was necessary, and subsequent communications were critical to maintaining trust and transparency with our communities.

- Increased resident and business participation by hosting virtual community meetings in each police district
- Launched a series of community “Chat with the Chief” and town halls
- Since 2021, each bureau/employee within MPD is responsible for participating in monthly community engagement activities. In 2022 alone, MPD organized more than 4,000 public events, serving in excess of 150,000 community members.
- Increased pool camera usage – the media/news industry had been impacted, so to ensure our information was captured by all media outlets, we worked with them to identify pool cameras so all stations had access to MPD during incidents and for engagement activities. This approach ensured all stations broadcasted our content to the community.
- Increased media access and interviews with our Special Liaison Branch to increase the reach to communities with limited or no English proficiency.

Personnel, Staffing, and Training (Q45-Q69)

45. *Please provide a graph displaying, by month and broken down by sworn and civilian, the total number of sworn and civilian employees at MPD from FY21 through FY23, to date. Please indicate how the monthly totals were calculated (e.g., a point-in-time count on the first day of the month, the monthly high or low, etc.).*

The figures below represent a point in time during each month.



46. *Please provide the agency’s sworn staffing (meaning funded, filled positions), by rank and division, for each month in FY21 through FY23, to date.*

The requested information is attached.

47. *Please provide the race, ethnicity, gender, and residency of sworn and civilian personnel, by rank and division (as applicable).*

The information below is as of February 15, 2023, unless otherwise noted.

Race / Ethnicity

Bureau	American Indian / Alaskan Native	API	Black	Hispanic	White	Not Specified	Total
Sworn	1	153	1712	374	1134	7	3381
Executive Office of the Chief of Police		5	25	6	19		55
Administration		1	7	1	10		19
DEI Office					1		1
Executive Protection Unit			12	1	1		14
Office of Communications			1		3		4
Strategic Change Division		4	5	4	4		17
Homeland Security Bureau		12	112	29	136		289
Administration			1		4		5
Joint Strategic and Tactical Analysis Cmd Ctr		2	48	10	32		92
Office of Intelligence Division			5	1	6		12
Special Operations Division		10	58	18	94		180
Internal Affairs Bureau		4	25	8	27	1	65
Administration		1	1	2			4
Court Liaison Division		1	5		2		8
Internal Affairs Division		1	13	3	20	1	38
Risk Management Division		1	6	3	5		15

Bureau	American Indian / Alaskan Native	API	Black	Hispanic	White	Not Specified	Total
Investigative Services Bureau		23	225	52	219		519
Administration			2		2		4
Crime Scene Investigations Division		1	3		3		7
Criminal Investigations Division		20	141	28	158		347
Evidence Control Division					1		1
Violent Crime Suppression Division		2	79	24	55		160
Patrol Services North		55	540	162	338		1095
2D-Second District		19	125	25	79		248
3D-Third District		15	109	51	77		252
4D-Fourth District		12	131	58	84		285
5D-Fifth District		9	167	28	95		299
Administration			8		3		11
Patrol Services South	1	38	536	71	283		929
1D-First District	1	15	142	14	106		278
6D-Sixth District		12	201	35	80		328
7D-Seventh District		11	185	21	97		314
Administration			8	1			9
Professional Development Bureau		12	123	27	68	6	236
Administration			1		3		4
Disciplinary Review Division		1	1		2		4
Human Resource Management Division		4	22	6	11		43
Medical Services Division			1		2		3
Metropolitan Police Academy Division		7	94	21	48	6	176
Recruiting Division			4		2		6
Technical and Analytical Services Bureau			23	3	13		39
Administration			2		2		4
Applications Management Division			2	1	2		5
Customer Support Division			2		1		3
Equipment and Supply Division			5		1		6
Fleet Services Division			3				3
Records Division			9	2	7		18
Youth and Family Engagement Bureau		4	103	16	31		154
Administration			2		1		3
School Safety Division		1	36	2	6		45
Youth and Family Services Division		3	65	14	24		106
Civilian		25	483	46	94	13	661
Executive Office of the Chief of Police		6	62	3	31	11	113
Administration		3	28	1	16		48
Agency Chief Financial Officer		1	18			11	30
EEO Office		1	3		1		5
Office of Communications			8	2	6		16
Strategic Change Division		1	5		8		14
Homeland Security Bureau		1	36	5	21	1	64
Administration			1				1
Joint Strategic and Tactical Analysis Cmd Ctr		1	27	4	15		47
Office of Intelligence Division					1		1
Special Operations Division			8	1	5	1	15
Internal Affairs Bureau		1	23	2	4		30

Bureau	American Indian / Alaskan Native	API	Black	Hispanic	White	Not Specified	Total
Administration			2		1		3
Court Liaison Division			7		1		8
Internal Affairs Division			5				5
Risk Management Division		1	9	2	2		14
Investigative Services Bureau		1	65	3	8		77
Criminal Investigations Division			19	2	6		27
Evidence Control Division			43		1		44
Violent Crime Suppression Division		1	3	1	1		6
Patrol Services North			33		1		34
2D-Second District			7				7
3D-Third District			8		1		9
4D-Fourth District			9				9
5D-Fifth District			7				7
Administration			2				2
Patrol Services South			18	2			20
1D-First District			6	1			7
6D-Sixth District			6	1			7
7D-Seventh District			5				5
Administration			1				1
Professional Development Bureau		2	151	24	20	1	198
Administration			7		1		8
Disciplinary Review Division		1	4				5
Human Resource Management Division			21	1	1		23
Medical Services Division			2		3		5
Metropolitan Police Academy Division			104	20	14	1	139
Recruiting Division		1	13	3	1		18
Technical and Analytical Services Bureau		14	85	7	9		115
Administration			3		1		4
Applications Management Division		6	20	2			28
Customer Support Division			27	1	4		32
Equipment and Supply Division			6	1			7
Facilities Liaison		1	1				2
Fleet Services Division		1	2	1	2		6
IT Infrastructure and Engineering Division		5	8	1	2		16
Records Division		1	18	1			20
Youth and Family Engagement Bureau			10				10
School Safety Division			1				1
Youth and Family Services Division			9				9
Total	1	178	2195	420	1228	20	4042

Gender

Bureau	Female	Male	Total
Sworn	786	2595	3381
Executive Office of the Chief of Police	13	42	55
Administration	5	14	19
DEI Office		1	1
Executive Protection Unit	1	13	14
Office of Communications	2	2	4

Bureau	Female	Male	Total
Strategic Change Division	5	12	17
Homeland Security Bureau	52	237	289
Administration	1	4	5
Joint Strategic and Tactical Analysis Cmd Ctr	32	60	92
Office of Intelligence Division	4	8	12
Special Operations Division	15	165	180
Internal Affairs Bureau	17	48	65
Administration	2	2	4
Court Liaison Division	3	5	8
Internal Affairs Division	9	29	38
Risk Management Division	3	12	15
Investigative Services Bureau	100	419	519
Administration	2	2	4
Crime Scene Investigations Division	1	6	7
Criminal Investigations Division	68	279	347
Evidence Control Division		1	1
Violent Crime Suppression Division	29	131	160
Patrol Services North	241	854	1095
2D-Second District	46	202	248
3D-Third District	54	198	252
4D-Fourth District	63	222	285
5D-Fifth District	72	227	299
Administration	6	5	11
Patrol Services South	221	708	929
1D-First District	51	227	278
6D-Sixth District	87	241	328
7D-Seventh District	78	236	314
Administration	5	4	9
Professional Development Bureau	73	163	236
Administration	2	2	4
Disciplinary Review Division	1	3	4
Human Resource Management Division	9	34	43
Medical Services Division	1	2	3
Metropolitan Police Academy Division	57	119	176
Recruiting Division	3	3	6
Technical and Analytical Services Bureau	13	26	39
Administration		4	4
Applications Management Division	2	3	5
Customer Support Division	2	1	3
Equipment and Supply Division	1	5	6
Fleet Services Division		3	3
Records Division	8	10	18
Youth and Family Engagement Bureau	56	98	154
Administration	1	2	3
School Safety Division	10	35	45
Youth and Family Services Division	45	61	106
Civilian	397	264	661
Executive Office of the Chief of Police	85	28	113
Administration	37	11	48
Agency Chief Financial Officer	27	3	30

Bureau	Female	Male	Total
EEO Office	3	2	5
Office of Communications	9	7	16
Strategic Change Division	9	5	14
Homeland Security Bureau	31	33	64
Administration	1		1
Joint Strategic and Tactical Analysis Cmd Ctr	26	21	47
Office of Intelligence Division		1	1
Special Operations Division	4	11	15
Internal Affairs Bureau	22	8	30
Administration	2	1	3
Court Liaison Division	8		8
Internal Affairs Division	5		5
Risk Management Division	7	7	14
Investigative Services Bureau	52	25	77
Criminal Investigations Division	22	5	27
Evidence Control Division	25	19	44
Violent Crime Suppression Division	5	1	6
Patrol Services North	26	8	34
2D-Second District	7		7
3D-Third District	7	2	9
4D-Fourth District	5	4	9
5D-Fifth District	5	2	7
Administration	2		2
Patrol Services South	14	6	20
1D-First District	5	2	7
6D-Sixth District	5	2	7
7D-Seventh District	3	2	5
Administration	1		1
Professional Development Bureau	107	91	198
Administration	7	1	8
Disciplinary Review Division	3	2	5
Human Resource Management Division	18	5	23
Medical Services Division	4	1	5
Metropolitan Police Academy Division	62	77	139
Recruiting Division	13	5	18
Technical and Analytical Services Bureau	52	63	115
Administration	2	2	4
Applications Management Division	17	11	28
Customer Support Division	10	22	32
Equipment and Supply Division	3	4	7
Facilities Liaison	1	1	2
Fleet Services Division	1	5	6
IT Infrastructure and Engineering Division	3	13	16
Records Division	15	5	20
Youth and Family Engagement Bureau	8	2	10
School Safety Division	1		1
Youth and Family Services Division	7	2	9
Total	1180	2859	4042

Residency

State of Residency	% Sworn	% Prof Staff
District of Columbia	17%	46%
Maryland	59%	41%
Virginia	23%	13%
Other	1.2%	<1%

As of 01/24/23

48. *Please provide a table showing the number of staff in the Investigative Services Bureau, broken down by fiscal year, from FY19 through FY23, to date.*

Please note that there were two organizational shifts between the FY20 and FY21 staffing numbers. The Youth and Family Engagement Bureau was established by moving Youth Investigations and the School Security Division out of ISB, reducing the sworn staffing, and Evidence Control was moved into ISB, increasing the civilian staffing.

Fiscal Year	Member Count
FY19	784
Civilian	53
Sworn	731
FY20	751
Civilian	48
Sworn	703
FY21	576
Civilian	67
Sworn	509
FY22	594
Civilian	70
Sworn	524
FY23 to-date	580
Civilian	75
Sworn	505

49. *Please provide, broken down by police district, the number of officers deployed:*
- a. In scout cars;*
 - b. On bicycles, scooters, or similar vehicles; and*
 - c. On foot patrol.*

Due to the reductions in staffing, MPD is not able to maintain as many foot patrols as in the past. Other members of patrol are deployed on specialized teams.

District	Bicycle / Scooter /		
	Scout Cars	Other Vehicle	On Foot
1D	168	7	0
2D	176	2	2
3D	158	2	23
4D	191	0	4
5D	210	8	0
6D	246	9	0
7D	186	5	7

50. *Please provide a table, broken down by sworn/civilian, funding source, purpose (e.g., special events/First Amendment Assemblies, and automated traffic enforcement), police district, and fiscal year, of budgeted overtime, overtime hours worked, and expenditures for FY19 through FY23, to date. Identify any reprogrammings into or within the agency for that purpose during each fiscal year and whether the expenditures were eligible for federal reimbursement and/or were reimbursed.*

- a. *Please describe any applicable laws, MPD policies, or collective bargaining agreement provisions that implicate the use of overtime.*
- b. *How is the need for overtime determined?*
- c. *Who authorizes individual officers' use of overtime?*
- d. *What are the metrics the agency uses to analyze overtime use?*

The Metropolitan Police Department is committed to being a trusted steward of District resources. While the agency works to use overtime judiciously, overtime is a critical and largely inevitable function of police work. When an officer makes an arrest, he or she cannot check out at the end of the shift and leave the processing to someone else. For officers not on a day work shift, the follow-up work with prosecutors and potentially in court will all be on overtime. Similarly, detectives investigating a case do not hand it off to another detective when they are off duty. Specialized units that do not have 24-7 staffing sometimes must respond to the community during off hours. And perhaps most importantly, police must have the ability to shift resources and tours of duty at short notice or for a limited time to respond to emerging or serious public safety issues.

Because of a need to staff regular assignments and provisions in the collective bargaining agreement governing notice for work schedules, these often must be staffed through overtime. Overtime usage is reviewed on a bi-weekly basis both from an agency-wide level (usage by bureau and division) and on a more discreet level (justification per person by bureau and division by the respective managers).

Overtime is guided by both federal law and collective bargaining agreement. Except as provided in Section 2 of this Article, entitlement to and computation of overtime shall be determined in accordance with, and shall not exceed, the overtime provisions of section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (FLSA) as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 207. Under section 2 of the CBA, scheduled leave shall count towards a member's 171-hour threshold established by the FLSA. Scheduled leave is only annual, restored, District of Columbia compensatory, or FLSA leave that is submitted to the member's lieutenant at least 48 hours in advance of the shift the leave would commence. Any other type of leave shall not constitute scheduled leave.

Overtime usage is generally divided into locally funded overtime and non-local or reimbursable overtime. The primary types of locally funded overtime are court overtime, which includes casework with prosecutors, and non-court overtime. Non-local or reimbursable overtime may include federal or grant-funded overtime, reimbursable details funded by third parties such as alcohol beverage establishments, and the Emergency Planning and Security Fund (EPSF). The EPSF costs are generally related to:

- Providing public safety at events related to the nation's capital,
- Providing response support to immediate and specific terrorist threats or attacks, and

- Providing support for requests from the United States Secret Service.

(*As of Pay Period Ending December 31, 2022)									
FY	Locally-Funded Hours			Non-locally Funded Hours				Total Hours	Total \$
	All Other	Court	Subtotal	Grant	Non-EPSF Reim	EPSF Reim	Subtotal		
19	254,072	48,894	302,966	31,189	98,663	159,049	288,902	591,867	38,104,205
20	364,698	23,049	387,746	24,527	53,434	696,874	774,835	1,162,581	70,708,484
21	269,581	3,802	273,383	25,050	24,256	847,200	896,505	1,169,889	72,911,652 ¹
22	436,018	12,666	448,684	41,534	78,348	480,113	599,996	1,048,679	66,427,242
23*	126,610	5,418	132,027	12,218	17,650	163,230	193,098	325,125	25,399,522

51. *Please provide a table listing MPD’s top 25 overtime earners in FY21 through FY23, to date. For each, state the employee’s name, position number, position title, program, activity, salary, fringe, the aggregate amount of overtime pay earned, and a breakdown of the funding sources.*

The requested information is attached.

52. *Please provide a table of monthly sworn attrition, by fiscal year, from FY19 through FY23, to date, including the reason indicated for the separation, rank, and years of service with MPD (grouped at MPD’s choosing by span of years served).*

The information below is as of March 14, 2023.

Category	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23*	Total
Death		7	10	4		21
0-5 Years						
Officer			1	1		2
Senior Police Officer			1			1
Senior Police Sergeant		2				2
6-10 Years						
Officer		1				1
11-15 Years						
Officer		2	2			4
16-20						
Officer			3	2		5
Detective Grade 2			1			1
21-25 Years						
Detective Grade 1			1			1
Sergeant		1		1		2
26-30 Years						
Officer			1			1
Sergeant		1				1
Disability Retirement	9	7	6	18	2	42
0-5 Years						

¹ While MPD’s actual overtime expenditures incurred in FY 2021 are approximately \$73 million in total, the amount recorded under MPD (FA0) is \$59 million. The balance of the incurred expenditures was transferred to the Inaugural fund (SB0). This is a result of a District-wide accounting treatment for all inaugural expenses incurred across multiple agencies within the District to be centralized under one budget for tracking, monitoring, and reporting purposes.

Category	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23*	Total
Probationer				1		1
Officer	1	1		2		4
6-10 Years						
Officer	4			6	1	11
Detective Grade 2				1		1
11-15 Years						
Officer	2	3	1	3		9
16-20						
Officer	1	2	3	2		8
Detective Grade 2				2		2
21-25 Years						
Officer	1	1	2	1		5
Detective Grade 2					1	1
Mandatory Retirement	1	2	8	7		18
6-10 Years						
Officer	1					1
11-15 Years						
Officer		1		2		3
16-20						
Officer			2	1		3
Detective Grade 2				1		1
Master Patrol Officer			1			1
Lieutenant			1			1
21-25 Years						
Officer			3	3		6
31-35 Years						
Officer		1				1
36+ Years						
Lieutenant			1			1
NTE	10		6	5		21
0-5 Years						
Senior Police Detective Grade I	2					2
Senior Police Officer	2		6	3		11
Senior Police Sergeant	6			2		8
Optional Retirement	175	160	114	123	66	638
16-20						
Officer			2	4		6
21-25 Years						
Officer	17	14	8	33	28	100
Investigator					1	1
Detective Grade 2	2	3		6	3	14
Master Patrol Officer		1	1	2		4
Sergeant	8	5	2	9	6	30
Lieutenant	4	2	1	4	4	15
Captain				1		1
Inspector		1				1
Assistant Chief				1		1
26-30 Years						

Category	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23*	Total
Officer	72	60	45	25	10	212
Investigator				1		1
Detective Grade 2	8	14	3	2	2	29
Detective Grade 1	2	2	3		1	8
Master Patrol Officer	5	1	2			8
Desk Sergeant		2				2
Sergeant	26	20	10	8	2	66
Sergeant (Acting Lieutenant)		1				1
Lieutenant	14	8	4	4	3	33
Lieutenant (Acting Captain)		1				1
Captain	4	3	6	1		14
Inspector	2	1				3
Commander				2	1	3
Assistant Chief			1			1
31-35 Years						
Officer	5	9	13	13	4	44
Detective Grade 2	1	3	3	1		8
Detective Grade 1		4				4
Master Patrol Officer		2		1		3
Sergeant	2	1	4	4		11
Lieutenant		2	3		1	6
Captain	1					1
Commander	1		1	1		3
Chief of Police			1			1
36+ Years						
Officer	1					1
Sergeant			1			1
Resignation	143	150	165	200	85	743
0-5 Years						
Recruit Officer	10	14	5	9	6	44
Probationer	14	18	17	7	9	65
Officer	48	35	39	68	25	215
Investigator				1		1
Master Patrol Officer		1				1
Sergeant				1		1
Senior Police Detective Grade I		2	4			6
Senior Police Officer	20	21	30	17	9	97
Senior Police Sergeant	18	9	13	12	4	56
6-10 Years						
Officer	22	25	37	39	12	135
Investigator	1		1	1	2	5
Detective Grade 2	1	3	1	3		8
Sergeant	2	2	1	1		6
Lieutenant				2		2
Detective Grade 3				1		1
Senior Police Detective Grade I		1		3		4
Senior Police Officer	2	1		14	6	23
Senior Police Sergeant			1	5	1	7

Category	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23*	Total
11-15 Years						
Officer	2	3	9	1	4	19
Detective Grade 2		2	2	2		6
Sergeant	1	1				2
Lieutenant				1		1
Captain		1				1
16-20						
Officer	1	5	1	6	3	16
Detective Grade 2					1	1
Sergeant		1		2		3
Lieutenant				1		1
Captain		1				1
21-25 Years						
Officer		1	2	1	3	7
Detective Grade 2			1			1
Sergeant				1		1
Captain		1				1
26-30 Years						
Officer	1	2	1			4
Master Patrol Officer				1		1
Termination	16	3	4	4	6	33
0-5 Years						
Officer	1	1	1	2	3	8
6-10 Years						
Officer	7	1	2		2	12
11-15 Years						
Officer				1		1
Detective Grade 2	2					2
Sergeant	1					1
16-20						
Officer	2			1	1	4
Detective Grade 2	1					1
21-25 Years						
Officer	1		1			2
Detective Grade 1	1					1
Sergeant		1				1
Termination during Probationary Period	4	1	9	8	3	25
0-5 Years						
Recruit Officer	3		4	5	3	15
Probationer	1	1	5	3		10
Total	358	330	322	369	162	1541

a. Please provide, for each month in FY21 through FY23, to date, the net number of sworn personnel who separated from and joined MPD.

FY 2021	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Hired	0	1	1	0	1	5	5	21	6	2	25	36	103
Separated	33	24	33	35	20	22	28	27	24	24	25	27	322

FY 2021	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Net	-33	-23	-32	-35	-19	-17	-23	-6	-18	-22	0	9	-219

FY 2022	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Hired	21	22	18	40	26	21	13	30	13	13	18	19	254
Separated	32	30	41	35	26	33	28	36	25	36	19	33	374
Net	-11	-8	-23	5	0	-12	-15	-6	-12	-23	-1	-14	-120

FY 2023	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
Hired	17	9	9	26	0	61
Separated	43	31	33	28	6	141
Net	-26	-22	-24	-2	-6	-80

53. Please provide a table of monthly hiring of sworn officers from FY19 through FY23, to date, including type of hire (e.g. lateral) and rank.

FY-19	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Totals
Recruits	22	15	17	13	0	19	21	22	28	19	20	39	235
Cadet Rollover	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	5	22
Laterals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO	4	4	0	5	3	3	5	2	1	7	6	9	49
Reinstatements	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	7
Total	27	20	23	21	3	22	29	24	30	31	28	55	313
FY-20	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Totals
Recruits	18	17	19	19	19	17	0	0	25	18	41	21	214
Cadet Rollover	4	2	1	2	2	4	0	0	4	3	3	2	27
Laterals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO	4	3	1	6	3	4	3	1	5	3	12	26	71
Reinstatements	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	7
Total	26	23	22	27	26	25	3	1	35	24	58	49	319
FY-21	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Totals
Recruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	1*	1	0	0	20	15	37
Cadet Rollover	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	0	18	38
Laterals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	5	3	16
Reinstatements	0	1	1	0	1	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	12
Total	0	1	1	0	1	5	5	21	6	2	25	36	103
FY-22	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Totals
Recruits	18	14	11	17	18	15	12	15	11	10	13	15	169
Cadet Rollover	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	8	1	0	2	1	26
Laterals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO	0	7	7	8	7	4	1	3	1	1	2	3	44
Reinstatements	3	1	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	2	1	0	15
Total	21	22	18	40	26	21	13	30	13	13	18	19	254
FY-23	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Totals
Recruits	12	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Cadet Rollover	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Laterals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Reinstatements	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	17	9	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39

*Hire of the Executive Assistant Chief of Police

a. How many sworn officers were promoted in FY21 through FY23, to date?

Rank	FY21	FY22	FY23
Assistant Chief	4	2	0
Captain	21	13	0
Commander	5	6	1
Detective Grade I	31	0	0
Inspector	3	3	0
Lieutenant	33	40	0
Sergeant	39	56	0

*As of 02/07/23

b. How many sworn officers transitioned to, or were rehired as, civilian employees in FY21 through FY23, to date?

FY21: 0

FY22: 2

FY23: 3

54. Please describe MPD's recruiting efforts in FY21 through FY23, to date.

a. Outline any projects related to the promotion of the department to the public, including specific campaigns involving branding, marketing, and PR.

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has implemented a comprehensive advertising and marketing strategy. The Department has taken a research-based and data-driven approach to its recruitment efforts by incorporating the latest best practices in advertising and marketing to reach a diverse pool of candidates. This has involved a combination of targeted advertising campaigns across multiple platforms, including programmatic ads, digital ads, social media, connected TV, audio streaming, radio, LED box trucks, transit, job boards, and more.

In an effort to promote the Department and reach a wider audience, MPD has conducted multiple recruitment campaigns that highlight the diversity and experiences of current MPD officers. These campaigns showcase women in law enforcement, officers with foreign language skills, and officers who have saved lives. Additional campaigns focused on generations of MPD officers serving together and why officers choose MPD. The goal of these campaigns is to provide an inside look at the department and show the public, as well as potential candidates for recruitment, that MPD officers come from the community, work in the community, and live in the community.

To further humanize officers and show the public the positive impact they have on the community, MPD created a video that highlights the role of officers in keeping communities safe and the sacrifices they make to serve and protect the public. This video is part of MPD's overall strategy to showcase the important work that officers do, and to encourage more people to consider a career in law enforcement – specifically MPD. The department is committed to

using the latest marketing and advertising strategies to reach a diverse and qualified pool of candidates, and continue to attract the best and brightest to serve as MPD officers.

b. List the organizations and firms contracted to support the department’s PR, marketing, and advertising goals, if any, as well as the amounts paid and the specific services provided.

The Department has moved away from a single source marketing firm and instead now contracts directly with individual vendors. This enabled MPD to ensure that marketing funds were being utilized to their full potential, maximizing the impact of advertising campaigns. Second, by building an internal marketing team, MPD was able to serve as its own in-house marketing agency. This allowed the department to have more control over their marketing strategy and messaging, as well as the ability to respond quickly to changes in the market and evolving needs of the Department. This level of control and flexibility helped the MPD to be more efficient and effective in their marketing efforts - ensuring that their campaigns were reaching the right audience and delivering the desired results.

Overall, moving away from a single source marketing firm and building an internal team allowed the MPD to save money, have greater control over their marketing efforts, and maximize the impact of their campaigns.

Company	Fiscal Year	Amount	Services
MonComm	FY21	\$425,000	In person recruiting outreach events, social media and digital ads, transit ads, radio and streaming, promotional materials, professional photoshoot, professional content writer/editor, video productions, website redesign, AI texting platform, career sites, boosted posts

55. What is the starting salary for an MPD officer? What is the average salary?

The starting salary for a police officer is \$60,199. The average salary as of February 6, 2023, of all sworn members of all ranks is \$86,551.

56. What is the average length of service for MPD’s sworn officers?

The average length of service for sworn officers separating between FY2018-FY2022 (inclusive) was 17.28 years of service. This includes separations of all nature.

57. Please provide the number of recruits hired, by fiscal year, in FY19 through FY23, to date. Include the number of recruits per class, the date each class was hired, how many are still employed by MPD, and demographic data such as race/ethnicity and gender.

a. Broken down by the fiscal year they were hired, how many of these recruits, and what percentage, are still serving?

FY of Hire	Hire Date	Recruit Class	# of Recruits Hired
2019	10/29/2018	2018-10	22
	11/26/2018	2018-11	16
	12/26/2018	2018-12	22
	1/22/2019	2019-01	16
	3/4/2019	2019-02	19
	4/15/2019	2019-03	21
	5/13/2019	2019-04	22
	6/10/2019	2019-05	29

FY of Hire	Hire Date	Recruit Class	# of Recruits Hired
	7/8/2019	2019-06	24
	8/5/2019	2019-07	22
	9/3/2019	2019-08	22
	9/30/2019	2019-09	22
	Totals		257
2020	10/28/2019	2019-10	22
	11/25/2019	2019-11	19
	12/23/2019	2019-12	20
	1/21/2020	2020-01	21
	2/18/2020	2020-02	21
	3/30/2020	2020-03	21
	6/8/2020	2020-04	29
	7/6/2020	2020-05	21
	8/3/2020	2020-06	22
	8/31/2020	2020-07	22
	9/28/2020	2020-08	23
	Totals		241
2021	4/12/2021	2021-01	1
	5/24/2021	2021-01	20
	8/30/2021	2021-02	20
	9/27/2021	2021-03	33
	Totals		74
2022	10/25/2021	2021-04	18
	11/22/2021	2021-05	14
	12/20/2021	2021-06	11
	1/31/2022	2022-01	30
	2/28/2022	2022-02	19
	3/28/2022	2022-03	15
	4/25/2022	2022-04	12
	5/23/2022	2022-05	23
	6/21/2022	2022-06	12
	7/18/2022	2022-07	10
	8/29/2022	2022-08	15
	9/26/2022	2022-09	16
	Totals		195
2023	10/24/2022	2022-10	13
	11/21/2022	2022-11	5
	12/19/2022	2022-12	7
	1/30/2023	2023-1	21
	Totals		46

Recruit Hires

FY of Hire	Hire Date	Active Employees	Inactive Employees	Total	% Still Active
2019	10/29/2018	14	8	22	64%
	11/26/2018	12	4	16	75%
	12/26/2018	16	6	22	73%
	1/22/2019	12	4	16	75%
	3/4/2019	9	10	19	47%
	4/15/2019	15	6	21	71%
	5/13/2019	12	10	22	55%

FY of Hire	Hire Date	Active Employees	Inactive Employees	Total	% Still Active
	6/10/2019	21	8	29	72%
	7/8/2019	19	5	24	79%
	8/5/2019	15	7	22	68%
	9/3/2019	18	4	22	82%
	9/30/2019	14	8	22	64%
	Totals	177	80	257	69%
2020	10/28/2019	17	5	22	77%
	11/25/2019	15	4	19	78%
	12/23/2019	15	5	20	75%
	1/21/2020	16	5	21	76%
	2/18/2020	15	6	21	71%
	3/30/2020	17	4	21	81%
	6/8/2020	24	5	29	83%
	7/6/2020	15	6	21	71%
	8/3/2020	15	7	22	68%
	8/31/2020	15	7	22	68%
	9/28/2020	15	8	23	65%
	Totals	179	62	241	74%
2021	4/12/2021	1	0	1	100%
	5/24/2021	19	1	20	95%
	8/30/2021	15	5	20	75%
	9/27/2021	24	9	33	73%
	Totals	59	15	74	80%
2022	10/25/2021	15	3	18	83%
	11/22/2021	12	2	14	86%
	12/20/2021	11	0	11	100%
	1/31/2022	29	1	30	97%
	2/28/2022	19	0	19	100%
	3/28/2022	13	2	15	87%
	4/25/2022	11	1	12	92%
	5/23/2022	22	1	23	96%
	6/21/2022	10	2	12	83%
	7/18/2022	10	0	10	100%
	8/29/2022	15	0	15	100%
	9/26/2022	14	2	16	88%
	Totals	181	14	195	93%
2023	10/24/2022	12	1	13	92%
	11/21/2022	5	0	5	100%
	12/19/2022	7	0	7	100%
	1/30/2023	21	0	21	100%
	Totals	45	1	46	98%

Demographic Information for Recruits at Hire (Race/Gender)

FY	Hire Date	Male					Female					Total
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	
2019	10/29/18	2	6	1	8	0	0	2	3	0	0	22
	11/26/2018	1	3	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	16
	12/26/2018	2	11	1	3	0	0	3	1	1	0	22
	1/22/2019	1	5	1	1	0	0	6	1	1	0	16
	3/4/2019	1	6	1	8	0	0	2	0	1	0	19

FY	Hire Date	Male					Female					Total
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	
	4/15/2019	1	8	3	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	21
	5/13/2019	1	5	5	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	22
	6/10/2019	0	11	2	6	0	0	4	0	6	0	29
	7/8/2019	3	6	3	5	0	0	6	1	0	0	24
	8/5/2019	0	3	4	6	0	1	3	2	3	0	22
	9/3/2019	1	7	0	9	0	0	3	2	0	0	22
	9/30/2019	4	6	2	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	22
	Totals	17	77	27	67	0	1	42	12	14	0	257
2020	10/28/2019	1	8	1	5	0	0	4	1	2	0	22
	11/25/2019	2	8	3	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	19
	12/23/2019	2	5	0	4	0	1	4	2	2	0	20
	1/21/2020	0	6	2	9	0	0	2	0	2	0	21
	2/18/2020	0	9	4	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	21
	3/30/2020	1	11	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	21
	6/8/2020	3	7	5	6	0	0	5	1	2	0	29
	7/6/2020	1	7	1	8	0	0	2	0	2	0	21
	8/3/2020	1	3	2	8	0	0	2	2	4	0	22
	8/31/2020	0	8	2	8	0	0	1	1	2	0	22
	9/28/2020	3	4	4	7	0	0	1	1	3	0	23
	Totals	14	76	27	64	0	1	30	9	20	0	241
2021	4/12/2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	5/24/2021	0	7	2	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	20
	8/30/2021	4	6	1	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	20
	9/27/2021	3	8	1	5	0	0	11	4	1	0	33
	Totals	7	21	4	10	0	0	24	7	1	0	74
2022	10/25/2021	0	3	3	6	0	0	4	2	0	0	18
	11/22/2021	0	2	4	2	0	1	4	1	0	0	14
	12/20/2021	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
	1/31/2022	1	15	2	5	0	0	6	1	0	0	30
	2/28/2022	1	9	4	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	19
	3/28/2022	1	4	1	6	0	1	0	2	0	0	15
	4/25/2022	0	5	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	12
	5/23/2022	0	9	4	3	0	0	3	0	4	0	23
	6/21/2022	0	3	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	12
	7/18/2022	2	3	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	10
	8/29/2022	0	4	2	5	0	0	3	1	0	0	15
	9/26/2022	0	3	0	5	0	0	3	2	3	0	16
	Totals	5	65	27	43	2	2	32	10	9	0	195
2023	10/24/2022	0	4	1	2	1	0	3	1	0	1	13
	11/21/2022	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
	12/19/2022	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
	1/30/2023	0	9	2	3	0	2	5	0	0	0	21
	Totals	1	15	6	7	2	2	10	2	0	1	46

58. *Please provide the number of cadets, by fiscal year, in FY19 through FY23, to date. Include the number of cadets per class, how many are still employed by MPD, and demographic data such as age, race/ethnicity, and gender.*

Status	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	Total
Active	2	5	17	63	31	118
Resignation	15	13	6	8	0	42
Separation - Other	2	4	1	0	0	7
Terminated During Probationary Period	1	1	0	2	0	4
Terminated	0	1	0	1	0	2
Transferred to Civilian	1	0	0	1	0	2
Transitioned to Recruit	38	23	3	1	0	65
Total	59	47	27	76	31	240

Gender	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	Total
Male	28	18	19	37	17	119
Female	31	29	8	39	14	121
Total	59	47	27	76	31	240

Race/Ethnicity	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	Total
Asian	0	0	0	1	0	1
Black	53	41	21	58	25	198
Hispanic	5	4	6	16	4	35
White	1	2	0	1	2	6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	59	47	27	76	31	240

Age at Time of Hire	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	Total
17	4	0	2	10	7	23
18	15	8	7	18	8	56
19	8	11	6	13	4	42
20	6	11	2	15	2	36
21	7	8	2	6	5	28
22	10	2	3	5	3	23
23	4	3	4	7	1	19
24	5	4	1	2	1	13
Total	59	47	27	76	31	240

59. How many total current MPD employees—sworn and civilian—are former cadets?

The Department began tracking this information in 2010, so the information below is only for current sworn members who were hired as cadets in 2010 or later. (Of course, Chief Contee was also a cadet, and a recently retired Assistant Chief was a cadet.) The Department had only small numbers of cadets between 2010 and 2016, until it began a gradual expansion in the FY2016 budget.

Ranks	Count
Civilian	4
Sergeant	1
Detective Grade 2	1
Officer	83
Probationer	38
Recruit	13
Total	140

60. *Please provide the number of Reserve Corps Members, by level, for FY21 through FY23, to date.*

The chart below reflects the total number of Reserve Corps members by level as of 2/7/2023.

Member Level	Total as of 2/7/23
Level I (Armed/certified)	55
Level II (Armed/uncertified)	12
General	3
Recruit	6
Total	76

61. *In FY21 through FY23, to date, how many officers:*

- a. *Received non-chargeable medical leave and administrative pay pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5–633(a)?*

The following information is also provided in response to question number 7(f). This represents the number of sworn members who received performance of duty sick leave pay.

Fiscal Year	Number of Employees	Total Amount
2022	551	\$4,609,416
2023 (as of 12/31/22)	199	\$926,464

- b. *Were recommended for retirement pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5–633(b)?*

None

- c. *Were processed for retirement pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5–633(c)?*

In FY21, six members were disability retired by the Police and Firefighters Retirement and Relief Board, three of which were under § 5–633(c) (Performance of Duty).

In FY22, eighteen members were disability retired by the Police and Firefighters Retirement and Relief Board, fourteen of which were under § 5–633(c) (Performance of Duty). (FY22 disability numbers trended higher than previous years as the Retirement Board adjudicated more cases which were initially delayed by the COVID pandemic.)

For FY23, as of February 1, 2023, two members of the Department were disability retired by the Police and Firefighters Retirement and Relief Board, both of which were under § 5–633(c) (Performance of Duty).

- d. *Were provided additional-nonchargeable medical leave and disability compensation pay pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5–633(e)?*

None

- e. *Received chargeable medical leave pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5–634(a)?*

In FY21, the Department processed a total of 479 claims which were ruled Non-POD, however, this does not capture instances of off-duty illnesses for which members are not required to complete an injury/ illness report.

In FY22, the Department processed a total of 422 claims which were ruled Non-POD, however, this does not capture instances of off-duty illnesses for which members are not required to complete an injury/ illness report.

In addition, not all of the aforementioned Non-POD injury/ illness claims resulted in lost worktime. Because members use their chargeable sick leave in these instances, direct tracking of personal sick time used is not recorded in the claims process for Non-POD cases.

f. Were retired or recommended for retirement pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5–634(c)?

In FY21, six members were disability retired by the Police and Firefighters Retirement and Relief Board, three of which were under § 5–634(c) (Non-Performance of Duty).

In FY22, eighteen members were disability retired by the Police and Firefighters Retirement and Relief Board, four of which were under § 5–634(c) (Non-Performance of Duty). (FY22 disability numbers trended higher than previous years as the Retirement Board adjudicated more cases which were initially delayed by the COVID pandemic.)

For FY23, as of February 1, 2023, two members of the Department were disability retired by the Police and Firefighters Retirement and Relief Board, neither of which were under § 5–634(c) (Non-Performance of Duty).

62. Please provide the following information regarding retired officers employed by MPD:

a. In FY19 through FY23, to date, how many retired officers did MPD hire and redeploy under D.C. Official Code § 5–761(a)? Please separate by fiscal year and rank.

Fiscal Year	Senior Detective	Senior Police Officer	Senior Sergeant	Total
FY19		8	8	16
FY20	4	26	8	38
FY21		8	3	11
FY22		17	2	19
FY23		4		4
Total	4	63	21	88

b. How many retired officers currently employed by MPD are eligible for a higher salary under D.C. Official Code § 5–761(h)(1)?

- 30 Senior Police Sergeants
- 6 Senior Police Detectives – Grade 1

c. Please provide the fiscal year in which retired officers currently employed by MPD will, pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5–761(h)(3), no longer qualify for a higher salary.

FY	Senior Detective	Senior Sergeant	Total
FY23	2	2	4
FY24	0	7	7
FY25	4	13	17
FY26	0	4	4
FY27	0	4	4
Total	6	30	36

63. How many officers applied to the Police Officer Retention Program in FY21 through FY23, to date, and how much has been awarded, by year? How much remained in the program’s FY22 budget at the end of the fiscal year, and how much remains in the program’s FY23 budget?

In FY21, the total budget was \$390,000; 93 officers applied for the Police Officer Retention Program (PORP) and 44 members were awarded funds. All funds were exhausted.

In FY22, the total budget was \$390,000; 77 officers applied for PORP and 40 members were awarded funds. All funds were exhausted.

For FY23, the total budget is \$1,226,390 for PORP and other educational incentives. Sixty-eight officers have applied for PORP to date, with a cost of \$579,487.

- 64. *How many officers applied to the Short- and Long-Term Housing Assistance programs in FY21 through FY23, to date, and how much has been awarded, by year? How much remained in the program's FY22 budget at the end of the fiscal year, and how much remains in the program's FY23 budget?***

FY2021, there were no funds expended to Six-Month Housing Allowance Incentive Program because of the pause in recruiting and hiring. The balance at the end of the year was \$200,000.

FY 2022, 37 members received short term for a total of \$80,361, 27 members were awarded long term for a total of \$82,296. This incentive was funded at \$200,000 and had a remaining balance of \$37,343 at the end of FY22 due to limitations in hiring at the beginning of the Fiscal Year.

FY 2023 – budgeted amount of \$500,000

Short-Term: For FY23, through the end of February, seven applicants have been awarded for the Short-Term portion (14-day hotel stay), with a total expenditure of \$11,440.

Long-Term: For FY2023, through the end of February, 36 Recruit Officers benefited from the Long-term Housing Allowance Incentive Program (rental assistance) for a total expenditure amount of \$100,000. The amount remaining commitments are \$40,200, which gives us a remaining balance FY23 of \$348,360 for the remainder of the FY.

- 65. *How many MPD employees—sworn and civilian—successfully closed on a property through DHCD's Employer-Assisted Housing Program in FY21 through FY23, to date?***

MPD is not part of this process and does not have the information.

- 66. *What mental health and wellness services are offered and provided to sworn and civilian personnel? Please include in your response any changes made to the services available or relevant personnel brought on in FY21 through FY23, to date.***

Sworn personnel have access to the MPEAP program for mental health support through therapy services. In addition, sworn and civilian personnel have access to the INOVA EAP program which also includes access the therapy services and mental health resources. In FY21 through FY23, MPD has been able to make the following services available to sworn and civilian personnel:

- A wellness website for MPD members with content and resources on mental health and other dimensions of wellness was launched in FY22. In addition, the website contains calendar events with webinars that address mental health that are provided to law enforcement or through DCHR and MPD resources.

- A monthly newsletter launched in FY23 with content and resources on mental health and other dimensions of wellness.
- Headspace, a mental health and wellness app that provides content about supporting and promoting positive mental health, was made available to members as of FY22.
- An expanded and diversified MPD Chaplain Corps for a total of six members to include representation across gender, race, and religious background as of FY23.

In addition, MPD offered training on suicide prevention provided by LivingWorks to each of the Chaplains and to sworn and civilian personnel in FY22. The Director of Employee Well-Being and Support has also presented to promotional classes, at MPD retreats, to individual departments and units, and at the Professional Staff Academy on wellness at MPD and the available resources. Presentations are customized to the various groups to address specific mental health topics.

In FY 22 and FY 23, the Employee Well-Being Unit has had a part time graduate student intern to support the development and delivery of key programs and services at MPD. In FY23, the search for a Health and Wellness Program Coordinator and Health and Wellness Program Associate were conducted. Candidates were identified for each position and are currently in the background process. These additional positions will support the continued development of programs and services for sworn and civilian personnel.

a. Are officers required to participate in therapy or counseling in response to serious or critical incidents, such as a shooting by an officer?

Yes, officers are required to participate in therapy or counseling through MPEAP in response to a serious or critical incident, such as a shooting by an officer. An officer will have an initial assessment at MPEAP and can have up to six sessions after the incident.

b. How does MPD track the demand for and engagement with mental health and wellness services?

The wellness website is tracked through google analytics to identify the most popular items that are viewed; it does not identify individual users. Similarly, the newsletter data that is tracked captures open rates and the most popular links that are clicked on in aggregate form. This information is used to determine content that is most relevant for personnel to identify and develop additional programs and services. Data from Headspace is tracked to identify the total number of users who use the tool and the most popular content that is accessed. Chaplains track general numbers of sworn and professional members with which they interact.

67. *What is the status of appointments to the Use of Force Review Board and the Police Officers Standards and Training (“POST”) Board? Is the POST Board active, and why or why not?*

Please refer to the response to question 11.

68. *Please describe the continuing education provided to officers pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5-107.02(b), including the names and organizational affiliations of the instructors and the curricula for those specific topics.*

The chart below covers September 2021 through January 2023 courses.

Course Title	Instructors	Affiliation	Curriculum
Community Policing			
Maintaining Our Standing with Community Policing	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	
Treat People Right	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Treating people with dignity and respect is essential to the police profession. A basic rule of this is that whatever is hurtful to you, do not do to others. It is important to note that every contact leaves a trace.
Law Enforcement Community Engagement	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	How well do you know the communities in which you work? Do you know what matters to them or how they manage their daily lives? The training focuses on ways to engage communities that extend beyond responding to tragedies.
Balancing the Relationship Between Police and Community	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Balancing the importance of procedural justice and legitimacy with safeguarding against risk.
Community Engagement	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	If the first time you meet your community is after a tragedy, it's too late. Your job is to know your community before you need to know them. Strategies of outreach to build community engagement include partnerships, problem-solving techniques, and collaboration between the police and community.
Discretion	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Discretion is defined as the decision that officers make after considering alternative courses of action. In situations where there are no alternatives, such as in handling a Part I offense, there is no discretion. The greatest amount of discretion tends to occur when the offense is relatively minor. It is important that decisions are measured, equitable, articulable, and limited.
Address Confidentiality Program	Online module	EOM	Provides the origins of the program and protocols to follow when dealing with victims of domestic violence
Recognizing and Preventing Bias-based Policing			
Domestic Violence Arrests	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Factors to consider when determining the relationship and degree of involvement between the victim and suspect, as well as the primary aggressor
Harm Reduction	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Treating drug abuse, also known as substance use disorder, as a crime has failed to improve the circumstances of people who use drugs and done little to improve communities. This roll call training is about how MPD members can work to increase public safety and health while also reducing harm to people suffering in need of social service support.
Autism and Police Interactions	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Recognizing when you are interacting with someone who falls on the autism spectrum may help ensure a successful encounter. People with autism may communicate or respond to social cues differently than others.
Domestic Violence—On-Scene Response Pt 1	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	What are the signs and symptoms of strangulation? What questions can officers ask a victim to identify if strangulation occurred? What questions may be helpful to ask victims in order to gather additional information, identify potential risks, and best support victims? What questions may be harmful or have negative impacts on victims?
Domestic Violence—On-Scene Response Pt 2	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	What are the signs and symptoms of strangulation? What questions can officers ask a victim to identify if strangulation occurred?
Social Media	Online Module	MPD	Discusses the different types of social media and proper ways to manage personal accounts.
PDT2023: Inclusive Policing	Anti-Defamation League	ADL	Focuses on the history of the relationships between the police and immigrant groups, implicit bias, and leadership in law enforcement.

Course Title	Instructors	Affiliation	Curriculum
PDT2023: Human Trafficking	Online Module	OAG/MPD	Describes the context around human trafficking, the commercial sexual exploitation of children, and labor trafficking. It includes the warning signs of trafficking and the MPD response to suspected trafficking or sexual exploitation.
PDT2023: Adolescent Racial Equity	Online Module	Georgetown University, OAG, MPD	Details the following objectives: recognizes normal adolescent behaviors, identifies risk factors that can impact normal adolescent behaviors, explains how misunderstood adolescent behaviors may lead to traumatic experiences with the police, identifies strategies to tackle biases, applies discretion to identify alternative responses to youth behavior, and de-escalation techniques.
Limiting the use of force and employing de-escalation tactics			
4 Principles of Law Enforcement De-escalation	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Four basic principles of de-escalation to apply to everyday situations
Emotional Intelligence in De-escalation	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Providing effective de-escalation means being able to de-escalate ourselves. One of the keys to de-escalation is being able to recognize our own emotional triggers and have a professional strategy to deal with them in potentially volatile situations.
Active Listening in Public Safety—A Critical Skill	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	A basic part of good communication includes listening with undivided attention to the person speaking. Listening allows us to provide the correct level of service when people need it most.
Extended Impact Weapon	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	
Proper ASP Baton Protocol	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	The only reason an ASP baton should be used to break out a vehicular window is for exigent circumstances (e.g., to save a baby left in car during extreme heat conditions or otherwise preserve life).
2022 Phase I Pistol Qualification	MPD Firearms Range Staff	MPD	
2022 Phase 2 Pistol Qualification	MPD Firearms Range Staff	MPD	
2023 Phase I Pistol Qualification	MPD Firearms Range Staff	MPD	
PDT2023: Defensive Techniques	MPD Defensive Tactics Staff	MPD	Reinforces the concepts and legal requirements learned in the online modules through practical applications.
PDT2023: ASP Recertification	Online Module	MPD	Revisits the tactical baton techniques and fundamentals previously learned during the basic certification program.
PDT2023: OC Spray	Online Module	MPD	Focuses on the proper use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray.
Limitations on the Use of Chokeholds and Neck Restraints			
Neck Restraints	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Trains officers to understand MPD's General Order and DC Code.
Tactical Training Center Lecture and Scenarios	Ray Chambers	MPD	
Mental and Behavioral Health Awareness			
Crisis Intervention for First Responders	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Focuses on how first responders can manage situations when they encounter community members who are experiencing mental health issues or mental health crises. It is always MPD's primary goal to help those in crisis receive the proper care.
Mental Health First Aid for First Responders or Crisis Intervention Officer	DBH	MPD	All members will receive training from DBH in one or the other coursework based on national and international models, with local specifications.

Course Title	Instructors	Affiliation	Curriculum
Compassion Fatigue	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Compassion fatigue describes the costs that accrue to frontline personnel as a result of caring for those who suffer. Ignoring it has an impact on officers and their ability to deliver compassionate service.
Work Life Balance as a Cop	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	You are more than your job. When you are not at your job, it is important to get away from it on your days off. Many officers embrace the cop identity when they are not working, but this does not have to be you.
Linguistic and Cultural Competency			
Mastering Communication in Public Safety	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	We regularly communicate through words, behaviors, and body language to those around us. When communicating with others, attitude may be one of the most important factors in whether an interaction turns out to be positive or negative.
Communication Rights for the Hard of Hearing	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	Understanding rights and addressing their needs for the deaf and hard of hearing community.
Language Line App Reminder	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	The Insight Mobile Application (Language Line App), available for downloading and use on every MPD-issued mobile device, facilitates communicating with the District's Limited-English Proficient (LEP) and No/Non-English Proficient (NEP) persons.
Language Access Training 2022-2023	Online Module	MPD	Requirements and tools for communicating with individuals with limited or no English proficiency.
Obtaining voluntary, knowing, and intelligent consent from the subject of a search			
Consent Search Reminders	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	
The duty to report suspected misconduct or excessive force by a law enforcement official			
Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement	Roll Call Sergeants	MPD	
PDT2023: Active Bystandership: Officer Wellness	Thomas Gainer, Clayton Bass, Ranto Bernhardt, Christopher Owens, Curtis Coleman, Melvin Evans, Carolyn Totaro, Lawrence Mopkins, Karen Carr, Victoria Clark	Georgetown University, MPD	Focuses on the health and wellness pillar of ABL by teaching the indicators of health and wellness challenges as well as strategies to help ourselves and others.

69. In 2022, Chief Contee testified that over the next two years, DBH would be providing training to all MPD officers on either Crisis Intervention or Mental Health First Aid, two industry standards. Please provide details about:

a. How many trainings have been offered in FY22 and FY23, to date;

FY22: 9

FY23: 4

b. How many officers have completed each training;

FY22:

CIO: 101

MHFA: 205

FY23:

CIO: 57

MHFA: 285

c. What proportion of the force has completed each training; and

Approximately 27 percent of the force has the COP training, and 14 percent the MHFA training. The number of current members with the training is adjusted for separations and prior CIO training.

d. *Whether these trainings are, or will be, mandatory.*

Yes, members of the rank of captain and below will need to complete one or the other training. Inspectors and above will participate in an executive seminar, also to be led by DBH.

Policing Practices (Q70-Q84)

70. *Please describe the extent to which MPD has employed a “focused deterrence” policing strategy in FY22 and FY23, to date.*

A version of “focused deterrence” was deployed during the Homicide Reduction Partnership, which ran from March 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. The focused deterrence model is generally referred to as a “carrot and stick” approach. In the basic form, the strategy implements a mix of social services, law enforcement, and community mobilization. During HRP, MPD partnered with CSOSA in a focused deterrence initiative. Approximately 20 officers from both 6D and 7D volunteered to partner with a committed group of CSOSA Community Supervision Officers to conduct more robust “accountability visits” with offenders who had a violent criminal history, lived in an HRP area, and were under CSOSA supervision. The team delivers a joint message that we all want to see you succeed, CSOSA reviews the services that are available and asks the offenders if they have any specific needs. Finally the offender is warned that the CSOSA / MPD team will jointly monitor the offender and communicate with each other to ensure that any deviation or concerning behavior is documented and the court is notified to consider sanctions. This is a hybrid model that we developed with CSOSA to conform to DC’s unusual probation/parole model.

71. *Please describe MPD’s efforts to implement community policing strategies in FY22 and FY23, to date.*

The three key components of community policing are community partnership, organizational transformation, and problem solving. These components are part of the Chief’s vision and MPD strives to incorporate them into all of our strategies, initiatives, and programs. The community partnership element is implemented through our active participation with community organization such as neighborhood organizations, ANC, BIDs, and business association. This participation includes seeking community input on public safety concerns, and soliciting community feedback. Many of MPD community outreach efforts are achieved through partnership with others.

The organizational transformation component concerns the alignment of organization management, structure, personnel, and information systems to support community partnerships and proactive problem solving. MPD has launched a Strategic Priorities Initiative (SPI), a five year process to address this organizational transformation. The SPI four priority areas are: focused law enforcement, impactful community engagement, innovative infrastructure, and engaged workforce. These priority areas align with the elements of organizational transformation.

MPD continues to enhance our problem-solving capabilities and capacity through the daily planning and implementation of district level crime plans, as well as department-wide initiatives like SCPI, FCPI and HRP.

72. *Please describe the work MPD has done in FY22 and FY23, to date, to build trust with the communities it polices.*

Personal interactions between MPD members and the community are the foundation of trust building with the community. In FY22, MPD launched an initiative “Strengthening Community Connections.” This initiative deployed a significant number of non-patrol positions to each patrol district to intentionally engage with citizens one on one. Members conducted thousands of door knocks where they provided citizens with contact information for their patrol district’s management team, informed the community of any crime trends and sought the community’s feedback. “Door tags” were left at residences where no one was home, which provided a QR code that allowed the citizens to respond with feedback to the district’s management team.

A key component of MPD’s policing strategy focuses on building strong partnerships and trust with the community. The Community Engagement Academy (CEA) allows community members to learn firsthand about police operations in the District. Last year two cohorts spent received 22 hours of seminars, over eight weeks, gaining a personal view of the positive aspects and challenges that officers confront daily. The First District hosted a police station tour, where they enjoyed a robust panel discussion with patrol officers, they visited the Metropolitan Police Academy for a Use of Force discussion, enjoyed a boat ride with the Harbor Patrol Team, visited Air Support, learned about recruitment and the cadet program, enjoyed a criminal investigations division panel discussion with seasoned detectives, went on a ride along, visited with MPD’s K-9 Special Ops division, learned about the responsibilities of the Joint Strategic and Tactical Analysis Commander Center, and concluded with a thought provoking evening with Chief Contee, always the highlight of the CEA. The program resumes in FY23 with plans to host spring, summer, and fall cohorts. This year, MPD will also offer two new options for LEP/NEP Latino and AAPI community members.

MPD's Community Outreach focused on three priority engagement groups: Youth, Neighborhood/Community and Seniors. In 2022 MPD was able to host over 4000 efforts serving more than 150,000 residents with the support of local and federal government agencies, faith-based organizations, local businesses, community organizations, and local educational institutions. MPD's Community Outreach efforts build trust in communities through impactful engagement and providing positive and safe spaces for the diverse communities. Community outreach crafted exciting ways to foster positive relationships with MPD and the public. Some of these initiatives included: What’s Cooking with MPD (members provided cooking demonstrations, a hot meal as well as grocery bags), Hiking with Heroes (MPD and community members to interact in an outdoor setting fostering conversations in a safe space), First Generation College — HS Seniors Program (an program to provide an MPD mentor throughout a college-bound student’s HS senior year, and help ease the financial burden by providing laptops, school supplies, bedding, non-perishable food items, hygiene products and laundry supplies), and HRP Meal Distribution (a partnership with Medium Rare Restaurant to distribute “heat & eat” steak dinners weekly in HRP areas).

Please also refer to the response to question 77 for information on other efforts to build trust and legitimacy within the community.

73. *Does MPD have policies or procedures in place to promote continuity in the officers assigned to particular beats?*

MPD does not have a policy regarding continuity in the assignment of patrol officers. Patrol managers recognize the importance to the community and try to maintain continuity to the extent possible. However, at the best of times this can be challenging to balance with the desire to fully expose staff and develop them with different experiences. The reduced patrol staffing has made continuity much more challenging.

74. *In recent budget cycles, MPD leadership has called for investments to increase the number of sworn officers. Please explain the reasoning behind these requests.*

a. How does the size of MPD’s force compare to similarly-sized cities?

Comparing force sizes from city to city is an inherently flawed approach to attempt to produce an ideal sworn manpower number. Differing duties and responsibilities, areas of coverage (i.e., some cities also have a county police or state police with concurrent coverage areas), crime trends, drive times, and citizen expectations all contribute to the needed force strength. MPD has unique responsibilities as the primary law enforcement agency in the nation’s capital.

b. MPD leadership has pointed to the District’s unique position as the seat of the federal government and a center of First Amendment activity as a reason for greater need for sworn officers compared with similarly-sized cities. Can you quantify the proportion of force size necessary to address the needs in the District compared with other similarly-sized cities? (E.g. 5% larger than in similarly-sized cities? 10% larger?)

Again, this is not a simple answer. Daily, we are tasked with unique duties due to being the nation’s capital. For example, presidential movements and daily First Amendment assemblies are due to the federal presence, as well as the presence of all foreign embassies. For a larger demonstration, it may be necessary for MPD to deploy all Civil Disturbance Units (28 platoons – each with 30 or more members). These responsibilities are on top of standard staffing for patrol response, investigative, and administrative functions. The District does not have redundant coverage. MPD cannot easily call in a county or state police agency for surge staffing and must be positioned to handle events, both big and small. The number of times the Department had to activate the Joint Operations Command Center has skyrocketed in the past three years, indicating large scale events, or heightened security concerns where MPD had enhanced or full activation of all members.

Year	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023*
JOCC Activations	12	12	59	33	41	5

* As of 2/7/2023

In our current position, we are using over one million hours of overtime annually – the equivalent of 500+ FTEs, to try to close the necessary staffing gaps associated with the net loss of 400+ officers since FY21.

c. Please explain how, in the Department’s view, increasing the size of the police force would lead to better outcomes for residents, including in terms of relationships with disadvantaged populations such as Black residents, low-income residents, and residents experiencing homelessness.

MPD's staffing has dropped more than 400 officers since October 2020. Due to decisions to restrict MPD's hiring, the decrease in staffing will take years to restore pre-2020 levels. Response time to priority one calls – the most serious incidents – increased by almost 90 seconds in 2021, even while the number of priority one calls fell 4 percent.² It means that there are fewer officers in patrol, and we have to make hard choices about if and when we can fill vacancies in other important units, such as special liaisons. This impact may be felt by all residents of, businesses in, and visitors to the District. Crime victims include Black residents, low-income residents, and residents experiencing homelessness. They are also impacted by officers working 1+ million overtime hours for each of the past three fiscal years. While the use of overtime is a necessary tool, it is not a good solution as it contributes to employee stress, illness, injury, and burnout. With lower staffing, we risk being unable to meet the needs of the city during emergencies. For instance, in January 2021, as the Department handled with the insurrection at the Capitol, and the heightened security during the presidential inauguration and beyond, MPD had 3,701 members. With fewer than 3,400 members today, it would be more difficult to meet the needs of safeguarding both residents in our neighborhoods and the federal city center.

75. *Please describe MPD's efforts to solicit and encourage residents to submit tips regarding crimes.*

a. *Does the Department encourage officers to devote time to developing sources?*

MPD encourages officers to develop sources of information, either through cultivating informants or simply by fostering relationships with citizens who can provide officers with information when needed.

b. *Please note any relevant changes in policies or procedures in FY22 or FY23, to date.*

There have not been any changes to policies.

c. *Has the Department observed any trends in the quantity of tips received, or the willingness of individuals to provide information, from the beginning of the pandemic through the present?*

The "Got Guns" tips initiative, which was launched in November 2021 in collaboration with the ATF, and ended in March 2022, increased both the quality and quantity of tips related to an arrests and seizure of an illegal gun (with an increased reward pertaining to ghost guns and/or guns equipped with a conversion device).

76. *Please provide the following information regarding tips and rewards:*

a. *total tips received by the Department in FY22 and FY23, to date;*

² There are multiple factors contributing to this increased response time. MPD started to see an increase in response time beginning in June 2020, at the time of enhanced deployments for First Amendment assemblies. Since then, in addition to ongoing assemblies, the January 6th insurrection resulted in injuries and continuing security risks. MPD has also had periods with high rates of COVID absences, either from illness or quarantine. However, all of these were also at least partly offset by a 21 percent drop in all calls for service (Priority 1, 2, & 3), and the overtime our officers have been required to work in order to meet urgent public safety needs.

The Command Information Center (CIC) received 6,385 tips in CY2022 and 575 tips to date in CY2023

b. Of those, the number of tips that were received via MPD’s tip lines (phone line or 50411);

Year	Phone Line	Text/MMS Line
CY2022	196	6,189
CY2023	19	556

c. The number of, and amount of, rewards issued for tips in FY22 and FY23, to date;

Fiscal Year	Purpose	Count	Amount
FY22	Firearms Tips	53	\$84,600
FY23 (thru 2/10)	Firearms Tips	6	\$6,500
Total			\$91,100

Fiscal Year	Purpose	Count	Amount
FY22	Homicide Tip Rewards	14	\$200,000
	Other Crime Tip Rewards	4	\$35,000
	Total for FY22:	18	\$235,000

FY23	Homicide Tip Rewards	7	\$60,000
------	----------------------	---	----------

d. The percentage of the tips received in FY22 and FY23 that were anonymous; and

All tips received by the MPD tip lines (phone and 50411) are anonymous unless the member of the public wishes to identify themselves. The MPD phone tip line is not recorded and the tipster does not need to identify themselves. In 2022, 65 percent of the telephone tipsters asked to remain anonymous. So far in 2023, 75 percent have asked to remain anonymous. MPD’s text tip line (50411) completely eliminates the identifying information of the tipster. Therefore, all of the text tips were anonymous.

e. The number of tips that led to arrests.

We do not track or report that information for all tips. Tips that may be eligible for an award are tracked to ensure that the tipster can receive it. However, if it is not eligible for an award, the outcome of the tip is not tracked. It can be challenging to determine the role a tip plays in the investigative outcome; there is often not a bright line. For example, a tip may be one of many leads that play a role in identifying a person of interest. Given the challenges, we do not require detectives to make and document that determination for tips that are not eligible for a reward.

77. Please describe MPD’s use of “stops and frisks” in FY22 and FY23, and any changes that have been made to policies and procedures regarding this practice.

As an initial matter, it is important that the government talk about these practices in a clear, unbiased way that helps the community to understand police practice. Pursuant to the Supreme Court ruling in Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1 (1968), stops are only authorized if a police officer has a reasonable articulable suspicion (RAS) that the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime. Protective pat downs (PPDs), otherwise known as a frisk, are a limited pat down outside of clothing to determine if a stopped subject has a weapon or other dangerous object. These are only authorized when an officer: (1) has made a lawful stop; and

(2) has RAS to believe the subject is armed and dangerous. Pursuant to MPD policy, the officer must document the RAS for the stop and then again for a PPD, if one is conducted.

In the overwhelming majority of MPD stops, there is no physical contact between the officer and either the subject or the subject's property. In 2021, MPD officers conducted 67,641 stops (a decrease of 15 percent compared to 2020), of which only 6 percent included a protective pat down. Moreover, only 11 percent of stops included either a protective pat down or another type of search of persons or property (consent, probable cause, or warrant search) that subjects of or witnesses to a stop might interpret as a "frisk." Therefore, the characterization of most MPD stops involving a "frisk" is inaccurate.

While the legal requirements for conducting stops and PPDs are separate and distinct, MPD's policy for conducting both stops and PPDs complies with constitutional standards. MPD expects its officers to conduct stops in a fair, constitutional, and professional manner. And in those circumstance where an officer has conducted a lawful stop, and (1) the officer has legitimate reasons to be concerned about their own safety or that of other individuals in the vicinity, and (2) they can articulate reasonable suspicion that the subject has a dangerous weapon or object, then it is both prudent and necessary to conduct a PPD to confirm the safety of everyone involved in or nearby a stop.

It is also important to understand that a decision by prosecutors not to paper an arrest does not mean that the stop was inappropriate. Prosecutors must reach a far higher standard – guilt beyond a reasonable doubt – before they will prosecute a case. For instance, when the USAO receives a gun possession charge, they will sometimes decide they need to await DNA evidence before papering the case. Officer actions need to meet a lower threshold – either reasonable articulable suspicion or probable cause.

MPD has made it a priority to enhance both transparency and accountability through routine posting of data sets. Stop data is posted to OCTO's Open Data portal in six-month increments. The data from January 1 to June 30, 2022 was delayed due to technical changes in the data system, but was posted on January 27, 2023. The data for July 1 to December 31, 2022 is expected to be published in April 2023.

The Department has made or has planned several modifications to policies or data collection. In response to an issue raised by the Police Reform Commission (PRC), MPD discontinued the practice of officers directly inquiring as to the stopped subject's gender, race, ethnicity, and date of birth in June of 2021. This practice had been launched in response to conversations with the Council, but now MPD policy has returned to the prior practice of relying on officer observation for this demographic data. The Department has also responded to a PRC recommendation by adding fields to the dataset to make it easier for users to distinguish between tickets issued to bicyclists, pedestrians, vehicle drivers, or boat operators, and stops of an investigative nature where a full police report is written. To comply with legislative amendments in the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Support Act of 2021, MPD is modifying its data system to support the reporting of bureau, division, and unit or police service area, of the officer who conducted the stop. At the recommendation of a law student/researcher, MPD will be expanding the list of "reasons for a stop" later this spring.

As Chief Contee highlighted in his testimony before the Council in February 2022, he restructured the former Narcotics and Special Investigations Division (NSID) to focus more on investigations and intelligence-led policing. The Violent Crime Suppression Division and

expanded analytical capabilities support streamlined criminal intelligence gathering and make its use more laser focused on the people using guns in our community.

MPD is also an active partner in Mayor Bowser's 911 Alternative Response initiative, an effort to ensure that the city deploys the right resources to the right call. The Administration is piloting with the Department of Transportation alternative response to crashes, with the Department of Public Works alternative response to parking issues, and the Department of Behavioral Health for alternative response to people with behavioral health issues.

MPD continually provides trainings to all members on issues that they use in a variety of police encounters, including stops. The following trainings have been mandatory for all members of the rank of captain or below:

- In 2021, members received an 8-hour training from the nationally recognized program, Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (or ABLE), that prepares officers to successfully intervene to prevent harm and to create a law enforcement culture that supports peer intervention. In 2022 / 2023, members are receiving an additional 2-hour refresher training.
- In 2022 / 2023, members participated in a training on Adolescent Racial Equity, a class developed by Georgetown University, the Office of the Attorney General, and MPD.
- In 2022 and 2023, the Department of Behavioral Health is providing to members either a 20-hour class on Mental Health First Aid for First Responders or a 40-hour Crisis Intervention Officer class.
- The Department is currently working with the US Attorney's Office on refresher Fourth Amendment training to be delivered later this year.

This represents just some of the work the MPD is doing to ensure that stops and protective pat downs, when needed, are appropriate, professional, and lawful.

78. *What were the focus areas for the most recent Summer Crime Prevention Initiative (SCPI), and how did violent crime trends in those areas compare to District-wide crime trends?*

Instead of conducting a SCPI in 2022, MPD launched the Homicide Reduction Partnership which focused on four Patrol Service Areas (PSAs): 603, 604, 706, and 708, for the entire year. These were the top PSAs for homicides the last several years. The goal of HRP was to reduce homicides and overall violent crime in the PSAs that would have the greatest overall impact. This initiative was driven by deployment strategies, including hot spots policing, problem solving, community engagement, and partnerships with both government and non-government organizations. HRP experienced an 8 percent reduction in homicides and a 13 percent reduction in all violent crimes, higher than the citywide 10 percent reduction in homicides and a 7 percent reduction in all violent crime.

a. How will this past summer's SCPI performance inform next summer's operations?

Please see the response to question 79.

b. Have the SCPI's operations been empirically evaluated by an internal or external entity? If so, by whom, and what were the results of that evaluation?

Each year SCPI and FCPI, as well as HRP in 2022, has been evaluated by MPD's Joint Strategic and Tactical Analysis Command Center for the impact on crime statistics. Each initiative has shown a reduction in crime to varying degrees.

- 79. *Please discuss any work in FY22 and FY23, to date, or any planned future work in FY23, to expand the Summer Crime Prevention Initiative into a year-round program.***

In 2022 MPD expanded our SCI-type initiative to a year-round program with the Homicide Reduction Partnership (HRP). In 2023 MPD plans to conduct similar crime prevention initiatives year-round, with a separate initiative each season. The winter initiative was launched on January 23, 2023, focusing on the Georgia Avenue NW corridor in the Fourth District, and the Good Hope Road corridor in the Sixth District and Seventh District. These seasonal initiatives will incorporate the same strategies as HRP: evidence-based deployment strategies, including hot spots policing, problem solving, community engagement, and partnerships with both government and non-government organizations.

- 80. *Please provide an update on MPD's work with OAG to improve interactions between officers and juveniles.***

MPD continues to collaborate with OAG on criminal investigations and prosecution. This includes pre-arrest collaboration with OAG via the OAG Hotline, post-arrest papering process, and ongoing open communication throughout the prosecution process. The OAG has also been working with MPD and Georgetown University on officer training related to adolescent development, racial equity, and policing.

- 81. *Please provide an estimate of the proportion of calls for service that relate to individuals experiencing mental or behavioral health issues.***

In 2022, the Office of Unified Communications coded around 3 percent of calls as MENTAL (mental health consumer). However, this methodology is a significant undercount of encounters with individuals experiencing mental or behavioral health issues. The OUC call takers assess each call and codes it based on the incident that is of highest priority in the presenting issue. For example, if there is a call for a simple assault, but the consumer is also believed to be experiencing a behavioral health crisis, the OUC call taker will code the call as ASLTFIGHT (simple assault) rather than MENTAL.

- 82. *What role has MPD played in implementing the Mayor's Mental Health Emergency Dispatch Pilot Program and the Alternate Responses to Calls for Service Pilot Program established in section 3052 of the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Support Act of 2021?***

MPD continues to serve as an active partner with the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) and the Office of Unified Communications (OUC) in planning and implementing the project. MPD was able to hire a Behavioral Health Partnership Coordinator (BHPC), who serves as a dedicated key member of the 911 Diversion Program. The BHPC attends a range of weekly to bi-weekly pilot meetings with various stakeholders, to include the LAB @ DC, in identifying objectives to strengthen and expand the program. Additionally, the MPD, along with the OUC and DBH, is part of a technical assistance opportunity with the Harvard Kennedy School Government Performance Lab and the Council of State Governments in which MPD has participated in regular planning, evaluation, and workshop meetings aimed at identifying

diversion calls most appropriate for expansion, data analysis, and the development of training opportunities for various staff members involved in these diversion efforts.

a. *What training has MPD developed and/or provided for this program?*

In an effort to better equip the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) Community Response Team (CRT) to respond to various 911 diverted calls, MPD developed a Safety/Scene Training for all CRT staff members. The training includes information on scene safety along with several role-play scenarios which will be conducted in the Academy's Tactical Training Center beginning in February 2023.

b. *In 2022, MPD reported that it had created and was filling the position of Behavioral Health Partnerships Coordinator to support this program. Please provide an update on the status of this position and the work that has been done in FY22 and FY23 to date.*

The Behavioral Health Partnerships Coordinator (BHPC) was hired in March 2022 to support MPD's programs and partnership with DBH and other partners to better support people with chronic or crisis behavioral health needs, the communities in which they live, and the employees in both agencies who serve them. She is a licensed professional counselor with more than 10 years of experience working with individuals in need of immediate crisis intervention and individuals diagnosed with severe and persistent mental illnesses. In addition, her research focus on trauma in underserved populations along with burnout and psychological trauma within crisis response is a strong fit with MPD.

The BHPC represents the intersection between behavioral health and law enforcement initiatives within the District in a variety of planning partnerships, including the 911 Diversion Program, 9-8-8 Coalition, Crisis Intervention Officer program, and the DC Sobering and Stabilization Center. The BHPC is a key member within a cohort including other DC Government agencies receiving Technical Assistance to strengthen our 911 Diversion responses both from the Harvard Kennedy School Government Performance Lab (GPL) and the Council of State Governments (CSG).

Further, this position strengthens MPD's partnerships with national behavioral health and law enforcement organizations, which facilitates the acquisition of lessons learned across the nation and brings the ideas to MPD for fruition. It is with strong partnerships that MPD, the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) and Fire and Emergency Services (FEMS) were able to travel to Houston, Texas to visit a CSG a Law Enforcement-Mental Health Learning Site, and Pittsburgh for a SAMHSA Region 3 + Arizona Summit to learn more about their strategies in improving the outcomes of encounters between law enforcement and people who have mental health conditions and establishing a comprehensive and integrated crisis system of care.

The BHPC has collaborated, planned, organized, and implemented an interagency outreach in a neighborhood within the District that was identified by community storefront managers to include consumers with intersecting criminal justice and behavioral health needs. The outreach team included the Special Liaison Branch of MPD, DBH, and DHS who were successful in engaging community consumers and distributing resources. The BHPC developed a partnership and secured travel funding to learn more about opportunities to enhance wellness training to the MPD force in the aftermath of trauma. Additionally, the BHPC has researched and is developing a project plan for a joint response pilot program with DBH.

83. ***Please describe how MPD’s operations have been impacted by the new 988 mental health emergency line operated by Department of Behavioral Health. For example, has MPD seen increases or decreases in the number of—or changes in the nature of—calls for dispatch for behavioral health-related issues?***

It is too early to determine whether there is any impact to MPD’s operations by the new 988 mental health emergency line. However, MPD remains supportive of 988 and is actively involved as a key representative, along with DBH, OUC, and DHCF, in the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Region 3 Coalition. These coalition meetings are held monthly with other regional leadership, on building a collective vision for 988 by developing specific action plans on developing training, policies, and practices to operationalize 988 in our communities with behavioral health providers and law enforcement.

The Behavioral Health Partnerships Coordinator (BHPC) was previously on DBH’s 988 planning and implementation grant committee prior to joining MPD. As such, she now serves as a key stakeholder in DBH’s ongoing 988 Coalition and partakes in monthly calls. Additionally, the BHPC is a participant in the weekly 988 Crisis Community Learning Jam, led by the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors (NASMHPD) and developed with the National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention, the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, the National Council for Mental Wellbeing, and RI International. The weekly 988 Crisis Community Learning Jam is a learning collaborative and forum to engage with subject matter experts, peers, and stakeholders to share information and learn about best practices to apply to 988 and crisis response system optimization.

84. ***Does MPD keep a roster of officers that have been trained as Crisis Intervention Officers (CIOs)?***

Yes, MPD maintains a roster of officers of trained Crisis Intervention Officers (CIO).

- a. ***How many CIOs were active in MPD in FY22, and are active in FY23 to date?***

There are currently 896 members that are active CIOs. DBH provides monthly Crisis Intervention Training (a 40-hour course) to MPD members, as well as a Mental Health First Aid for First responders (20-hour course). The DBH and MPD target is for all members to have one of these trainings by the end of the 2023 training cycle, however the Department has had challenges in pulling these resources from operational units with the overall low staffing and increases in shootings and carjackings. DBH is working to hire an additional trainer which will provide more opportunities for classes. Although the target is still to reach all members by the end of this training cycle, the priority will be for members in patrol and other operational units.

- b. ***Is CIO designation considered in dispatch for behavioral health crisis calls?***

Yes, CIO designation is considered in dispatch for behavioral health calls. The OUC will consider dispatching a behavioral health related call to a CIO unit when indicated by the call scenario. Most often the dispatcher will go on the appropriate radio channel to call for a CIO unit.

- c. ***Are CIOs scheduled in a manner that ensures coverage by CIO coverage at all hours of the day, in all Wards or districts?***

Yes, MPD is able to provide CIO coverage throughout the day and throughout the city. Additionally, MPD reviews CIO numbers based on police districts and considers gaps or needs when scheduling members for the CIO training to ensure that there is CIO coverage in each police district.

Violent Crime and Crime Data (Q85-Q102)

85. *Please describe MPD's overarching strategy (or strategies) to reduce violent crime in the District.*

MPD's overarching strategy to reduce violent crime is to implement strategies that include prevention, response, investigation, and reassurance. These strategies focus on both people and places, the small number of the population that commits violent crime, and limited places where the majority of violent crime occurs. MPD's strategies are evidence-based and data driven, and are tailored to Washington, DC's unique situation. We have sought assistance from DOJ's Bureau of Justice Assistance and The Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy at George Mason University, with developing strategies that focus on both people and places.

86. *Please describe MPD's efforts to reduce the number of guns in the District, seize illegal guns, and identify and address the major avenues for gun trafficking into the District.*

In 2022, MPD assigned a Violent Crime Coordinator to DOJ's Project Safe Neighborhood, where MPD, ATF, CSOSA, US Probation, PSA, and USAO representatives monitor the lock-up list daily to identify the most dangerous violent criminals for referral to the Violent Crime Impact Team. The team will also determine the best venue to prosecute violent criminals and/or repeat gun offenders in either DC Superior Court or US District Court. Additionally, PSN team members from CSOSA, PSA, or US Probation provide additional monitoring and recommendation for appropriate detention if individuals violate conditions of release.

The NIBIN Investigations Unit (NIU) is a joint effort of MPD and ATF to provide investigative and analytical support for all investigations that involve NIBIN leads. The unit coordinates all NIBIN related matters with the MPD/ATF NIBIN site operating at the Department of Forensic Sciences. NIU reviews and investigates all Tier I NIBIN leads for immediate action, assists detectives with investigations with NIBIN leads, investigates gun arrests that involve ghost guns and/or Glock switches, conducts comprehensive firearms tracing, and facilitates firearms tracking investigations. Last year the unit also began serving as a major case squad for non-fatal shootings.

The Violent Crime Impact Team is a joint partnership established by MPD with our federal partners. The unit has both a proactive tactical component and an investigative element. The 20 officers, 2 sergeants, and 1 lieutenant previously assigned to the Gun Recovery Unit staff the tactical section of VCIT. After receiving additional training, they were tasked with being responsible for the proactive work that targets the removal of illegal firearms from the community and the apprehension of armed criminals. The unit's mission is focused on seizing firearms in a safe, respectful and constitutional manner.

The investigative element of VCIT is comprised of Federal partners and MPD members. The mission of the investigative section is to strengthen gun arrests for prosecution through investigation and analysis. This is accomplished by linking firearms, crimes and individuals; as

well as fortifying evidence for prosecution. VCIT also conducts short-term investigations of the drivers of gun violence. Their cases will be initiated by leads provided by GRU, the NIBIN Investigation Unit, and PSN. VCIT strategies included gathering intelligence and conducting surveillance in the area surrounding events that have been associated with firearms related offenses in the past.

In 2022 MPD seized 3,152 firearms, a 36 percent increase over the number seized in 2021. In 2023 MPD will implement a new training program for all patrol district Crime Suppression Teams.

87. How many of the following were recovered by MPD, by month and police district, in FY22 and FY23, to date?

a. Firearms;

Due to operations changes made in 2021, firearm recoveries are provided by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

Month	CY22	CY23 (thru 2/7)
Jan	269	235
Feb	207	52
Mar	196	
Apr	287	
May	296	
Jun	275	
Jul	322	
Aug	354	
Sep	289	
Oct	227	
Nov	206	
Dec	224	
Total	3,152	287

District	CY22	CY23 (thru 2/7)
1D	278	26
2D	370	42
3D	364	33
4D	240	21
5D	430	37
6D	589	57
7D	881	71
Total	3,152	287

b. Of those recovered, how many were recovered through the Firearm Tip Reward Program, and what was the total value of all rewards issued?

Please refer to the answer to Question 88.

c. Which types of firearms?

Weapon Type	CY22	CY23 (thru 2/7)
Handgun	2,750	251

Weapon Type	CY22	CY23 (thru 2/7)
Revolver	174	16
Rifle	125	15
Shotgun	95	5
Other	8	0
Total	3,152	287

d. How many firearms were self-manufactured or were a “ghost gun”?

In calendar year 2022, 524 privately made firearms (PMF) were recovered. Between January 1, 2023 and January 27, 2023, 23 PMFs were recovered.

e. Large-capacity ammunition feeding devices;

The ATF does not keep record of recoveries of large-capacity ammunition feeding devices. Due to changes in operations in 2021, the Department of Forensic Science is not able to provide data after 2020.

f. Bump stocks; and

The ATF does not keep record of recoveries of bump stocks. Due to changes in operations in 2021, the Department of Forensic Science is not able to provide data after 2020.

g. Other weapons.

Other types of weapons used in crimes, such as knives, clubs, brass knuckles, and others, are tracked in a variety of ways in the Records Management System. We are working to determine how this information can be provided.

88. How many rewards were issued for tips through the Firearm Tip Reward Program in FY22 and FY23, to date, and in what amount? What is the total value of rewards issued for tips relating to homicide cases?

For firearms, \$84,600 was paid for 53 tips in FY22. For FY23 (through February 10th), \$6,500 has been paid for 6 tips.

Fiscal Year	Purpose	Count	Amount
FY22	Firearms Tips	53	\$84,600
FY23 (thru 2/10)	Firearms Tips	6	\$6,500
Total			\$91,100

Fiscal Year	Purpose	Count	Amount
FY22	Homicide Tip Rewards	14	\$200,000
	Other Crime Tip Rewards	4	\$35,000
	Total for FY22:	18	\$235,000

FY23	Homicide Tip Rewards	7	\$60,000
------	----------------------	---	----------

89. Please describe the composition, operations, and outcomes of the Violent Crime Suppression Division in FY22 and FY23, to date.

The Violent Crime Suppression Division (VCSD) is composed of 15 units. Please note that the totals below do not include managerial staff (1 commander and 2 captains) as well as 7 members from other agencies who provide support to interagency task forces.

Unit	# Members
Violent Crime Impact Team (VCIT)	24
Digital Evidence Unit	2
Violence Reduction Unit	15
Criminal Intelligence Unit	14
VCIT Investigations	10
NIBIN Investigations Unit	11
Electronic Surveillance Unit	7
Criminal Apprehension Unit	12
Human Trafficking Unit	2
Asset Forfeiture Unit	2
Technical Support Unit	5
Community Focused Patrol Unit	27
Narcotics Enforcement Unit	4
Admin Staff	9
Investigative Analysts	2

Operationally, VCSD employs an intelligence-driven approach to policing, focusing on offenders who pose a significant danger to the community. Using confidential sources and undercover operations, specific locations are identified where violent crimes, either reported or not reported, have been committed. From the data collected, individual targets are identified, and all of the VCSD units collaborate to develop a criminal case that will result in an arrest and/or the investigation of other parties related to a more elaborate criminal enterprise.

Below is information relating to outcomes of the VCSD activities:

Activity	FY22	FY23 (thru 2/10)
Arrests	1,551	499
Gun Recoveries	521	174
Search Warrants	206	49

90. *Please describe the composition, operations, and outcomes of MPD’s Carjacking Task Force. Please note any changes made to the Task Force in FY22 or FY23, to date.*

The MPD Carjacking Task Force began on January 24, 2021 and is comprised of one sergeant, 12 detectives, a dedicated FBI Special Agent, and an analyst. The detectives are dedicated to investigations of carjackings, robberies of establishments, and pattern robbery cases. The unit is also supported by members of the ATF. The unit has fostered a system of information sharing between neighboring jurisdictions that have also seen an increase in carjacking offenses. Often, suspects commit carjackings in multiple jurisdictions.

The members of the unit work closely together to track, analyze, and compare carjacking and pattern offenses in all seven districts and surrounding jurisdictions. In each case, the detectives are tasked with retrieving any available video footage, submitting forensic evidence for testing, interviewing victims and witnesses, and creating Look Out fliers to the department when appropriate.

No significant changes were made to the unit in 2022 or 2023.

a. *How many unarmed and armed carjackings were reported, by fiscal year, in FY19 through FY23, to date?*

District	CY2019			CY2020			CY2021			CY 2022			YTD 2023 (as of 2/8/2023)		
	Armed	Not armed	Total	Armed	Not armed	Total	Armed	Not armed	Total	Armed	Not armed	Total	Armed	Unarmed	Total
1D	9	4	13	21	9	30	44	49	63	69	30	99	10	2	12
2D	7	3	10	7	2	9	15	2	17	16	3	19	5	0	5
3D	11	7	18	15	6	21	30	13	43	43	34	77	3	2	5
4D	9	5	14	26	11	37	26	10	36	26	8	34	3	1	4
5D	21	8	29	53	18	71	58	9	67	69	11	80	6	2	8
6D	31	12	43	91	11	102	96	27	123	89	15	104	16	5	21
7D	24	1	25	63	26	89	68	9	77	64	8	72	5	5	10
Total	112	40	152	276	83	359	337	89	426	376	109	485	48	17	65

* MPD Mark43 RMS/Data Warehouse data queried on February 8, 2023. Data are subject to change due to ongoing validation and investigation. The statistics within this report reflect current police boundaries as of January 10, 2019.

b. How many unique individuals were arrested for alleged carjackings, by fiscal year and age, in FY19 through FY23, to date?

The below chart displays the total number of unique individuals arrested each year. The age indicated was the age of the individual at the time of their first arrest in the corresponding calendar year.

Individual Carjacking Arrests by Year and Age

Age	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23 (thru 2/8)
Juvenile	21	49	84	79	3
18 - 19	8	10	20	15	1
20 - 24	9	12	15	9	0
25 - 29	12	7	5	6	0
30 - 39	4	4	6	6	0
40 +	1	2	1	2	0
Grand Total	55	84	131	117	4

*Explanatory Note: MPD Mark43 RMS/Data Warehouse data queried on February 8, 2023. All statistics reflect offenses responded to, and arrests effected by, MPD only. Juvenile arrest is defined as an individual arrested under the age of 18. An arrested individual may be charged with multiple offenses. The statistics within this report reflect current police boundaries as of January 10, 2019.

The below chart displays the total number of carjacking arrests by year. These are unique arrests and not unique individuals as an individual may have been arrested multiple times throughout the year.

Carjacking Arrests by Year and Age

Age	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23 (thru 2/8)
Juvenile	25	61	100	86	3
18 - 19	8	10	21	16	1
20 - 24	9	12	16	10	47
25 - 29	12	7	5	6	0

Age	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23 (thru 2/8)
30 - 39	4	4	6	6	0
40 +	1	2	1	2	0
Grand Total	59	96	149	126	51

**Explanatory Note: MPD Mark43 RMS/Data Warehouse data queried on February 8, 2023. All statistics reflect offenses responded to, and arrests effected by MPD only. Juvenile arrest is defined as an individual arrested under the age of 18. An arrested individual may be charged with multiple offenses. The statistics within this report reflect current police boundaries as of January 10, 2019.*

c. Of those, how many had previously been arrested for an alleged carjacking?

Between January 1, 2019 and February 8, 2023, 41 individuals were arrested for a carjacking more than once.

**Explanatory Note: MPD Mark43 RMS/Data Warehouse data queried on February 8, 2023. Due to the limitations of the availability of data in the data warehouse, arrests prior to 2019 were not included in this analysis.*

d. How many had previously been arrested for similar crimes such as motor vehicle theft or unauthorized use of a vehicle?

Between January 1, 2019 and February 8, 2023, 111 individuals that were arrested for a carjacking were also arrested for a motor vehicle theft and/or unauthorized use of a vehicle during the same timeframe. Of these, 79 were previously arrested for an MVT or UUV offense prior to their first carjacking arrest during the examined period.

**Explanatory Note: MPD Mark43 RMS/Data Warehouse data queried on February 8, 2023. Due to the limitations of the availability of data in the data warehouse, arrests prior to 2019 were not included in this analysis.*

91. In its written responses in 2022, MPD noted that “[g]roups of offenders, mostly juveniles, are committing multiple carjackings in a short amount of time across the city.” Please provide an update on MPD’s work to address these issues.

a. What is the Department’s strategy for apprehending these groups?

The Carjacking Task Force continues to work at identifying those that are involved in carjacking and spree robberies. During FY2022 the Carjacking Task Force made numerous key arrests of juvenile offenders that committed multiple offenses in a short amount of time. This pattern of behavior has continued with additional groups of juveniles who are acting in similar patterns of behavior. Looking at the top 20 repeat robbery arrestees for 2022, only two are adults.

In addition, data-driven analysis of trends and patterns allows managers to identify crime clusters/repeat locations, repeat offenders, and vehicle dump locations to ensure that increased patrols and visibility are deployed intelligently and are being adjusted as things change. MPD works collaboratively with the surrounding jurisdictions to ensure that information is shared in a timely fashion. Repeat offenders are identified and agency partners are engaged to provide focused deterrence.

b. Given that this appears to be a national trend, has MPD worked with police departments in other cities to gain insight into the driving force behind the uptick, and/or to find approaches that work to deter these crimes?

MPD has worked through various networks and associations, such as Major City Chiefs Association, and with regional partners to identify best-practices to help combat this trend. Jurisdictions that similarly have a lack of prosecution or the perception of allowing repeat offenses have had similar challenges recently. Additionally, during 2022, MPD announced, in conjunction with the Prince Georges County Maryland Police Department, a joint carjacking task force to help address mutual trends related to carjackings and related juvenile involvement.

c. *What role, if any, does MPD believe social media plays in the uptick in juvenile carjackings?*

Social media does play a role in carjackings committed by juveniles in DC. Not only does social media provide tutorials on how to commit crimes, including carjackings, the user experiences positive feedback by engaging with these videos through metrics such as likes, views, follows, comments, and replies. This engagement not only increases the popularity of the offense and encourages ‘copy-cat’ crimes, but also normalizes these crimes when the videos increase in popularity and pervasiveness.

Carjackings and other crimes have been known to be live-streamed, which again glorifies the act and encourages more and more extreme behavior to gain higher levels of engagement and interaction between posters and followers.

Specifically, social media played a significant role in the increase of stolen Kia and Hyundai vehicles nationwide. Information used to exploit security defects have been shared on social media, which has attracted the attention of youth. MPD is aware of these trends and engages in proactive social media investigations, consistent with law and policy. Evidence obtained from social media platforms has proven useful in connecting juveniles to crimes.

92. *Please describe MPD’s efforts to address juvenile violent crime in the District in FY22 and FY23, to date. Is MPD partnering with other agencies or organizations in the District to address juvenile violent crime?*

MPD’s Youth and Family Services Division (YFSD) participates in the interagency Juvenile Justice Committee. The committee was established based on the Youth Rehabilitation Act, which is designed to provide sentencing alternatives for youth offenders under 22 years of age at the time of the offense who were convicted of a crime other than murder. The YRA afforded these youth an opportunity to have their convictions set aside if they satisfied the conditions of their sentence. The committee includes Court Social Services, DYRS, and DBH. The goal is that these resources will assist the youth with getting on track by addressing the underlined issue and putting tools in their hands to be successful.

YFSD’s Youth Intervention and Prevention Branch (YIP) has participated in numerous discussions to engage the youth, including a weekly forum that is held at HD Woodson HS. During the forum, participants discuss making the right decision and the best decision for their future. In addition to the forums, YIP Officers address and share the dangers and effects of crimes such as carjacking during school presentations across the city.

Additionally, members take the opportunity to discuss these issues with young scholars during events such as Hype it Up, Honey Bees, Reaching New Heights, Youth Creating Change, and Summer Programs. Each program has an awareness and victimology section where officers

share ways to avoid becoming victims of a crime and discuss the dangers, trauma, and shame experienced by individuals committing crimes and their families.

The YFSD Recidivist Unit focuses on the court-involved youth and teaches first-time offenders to rebound from their poor choices or mistakes and succeed. Both the YIP and Recidivist Units provide a structured and loving environment while teaching youth to be accountable for their actions and decision-making. Both units conduct school and home visits to ensure the scholars are governing themselves accordingly and are in the best position to be successful.

93. *Please describe the composition, operations, and outcomes of the Robbery Intervention Task Force, including any trends associated with recent robberies.*

The Robbery Intervention Task Force (RITF) is a collaboration and coordination effort by MPD and our partners including the Department of Forensic Sciences, Office of the Attorney General, United States Attorney's Office, and the Metro Transit Police Department. The mission of the RITF is to identify and respond to robbery patterns as they emerge. Deployment is driven by a data-driven analytical approach to ensure that officers are responding to the latest known information.

Recent trends in robbery patterns include the targeting of specific clothing brands, such as Moose Knuckle and Canada Goose winter apparel and high-end shoes. The use of online buying/selling apps are used by suspects to bring potential victims to a specific, desired location, often with an item in their possession that they believe they will be selling, at which time a robbery occurs. Rideshare and food delivery vehicles are frequently targeted for robberies, and convenience stores open late continue to be targeted for robberies as well.

a. What data does the Task Force maintain regarding repeat robbery arrestees?

The Investigative Support Section uses data to support the Task Force. They compile brief biographical and criminal history backgrounds on all robbery arrestees within a 24-hour period. Information is disseminated daily to participating Task Force agencies in an effort to identify repeat offenders. In addition, MPD analysts disseminate actionable intelligence to the Task Force and track real-time robbery related incidents.

b. How does the Task Force use data to inform its operations?

A daily internal report is generated by analysts outlining the most recent trends in robberies via mapping and analysis. This report is disseminated to operational units on the street as well as investigative units.

c. In its written responses in 2022, MPD noted that “[t]here have been several distinct groups who have been committing multiple” robberies of establishments. Please provide an update on MPD’s work to address these issues. What is the Department’s strategy for apprehending stopping these groups?

In March 2022 three individuals were linked to 22 offenses (primarily armed robberies of businesses including Busboys and Poets, City Kabob, Subway, Exxon gas stations, Popeyes, Family Dollar, and the Ivy City Hotel) that occurred in the District of Columbia. These cases were brought to closure through the cooperative investigative efforts of the Carjacking Task Force and federal partners.

The case was papered in federal court and the suspects are currently held pending trial.

94. **How many individuals were arrested by MPD, by fiscal year, in FY19 through FY23, to date?**

The below table presents the number of individuals arrested by MPD during each calendar year. The number of individuals arrested refers to the number of unique individuals arrested during the course of the year (e.g., an individual arrested twice during the year would only be counted once).

	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23 (thru 2/1)
# of Individuals Arrested	21,198	14,263	12,256	12,152	1,252

**Explanatory Note: MPD Mark43 RMS/Data Warehouse data queried on February 1, 2023. All statistics reflect offenses responded to, and arrests effected by MPD only.*

a. How many of the individuals arrested by MPD in FY22 and FY23, to date, had been previously arrested by MPD? For a violent crime? For a crime involving a gun? Previously convicted of a violent crime? Convicted of a crime involving a gun?

MPD does not maintain conviction data. Therefore, this analysis includes arrest data only.

Calendar 2022:

- During CY 2022 (Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2022), a total of 12,152 individuals were arrested by MPD.
- Of those, 5,198 individuals were previously arrested by MPD at least once between 2019 and 2021.
- Of those individuals arrested by MPD during CY 2022, 800 individuals were previously arrested by MPD between 2019 and 2021 for a DC Index violent offense (i.e., Homicide, Sex Abuse, ADW, Robbery). (This does not correspond to all crimes of violence under DC Code 23-1331(4) or all crimes against persons, but rather the subset of crimes that are commonly used as an index for tracking crime trends, similar to an economic market basket.)
- Of those individuals arrested by MPD during CY 2022, 749 individuals were previously arrested by MPD between 2019 and 2021 for an illegal firearm possession charge.

Year to Date 2023:

- During YTD 2023 (Jan 1 – Jan 31, 2023), a total of 1,252 individuals were arrested by MPD.
- Of those, 683 individuals were previously arrested by MPD at least once between 2019 and 2022.
- Of those individuals arrested by MPD during YTD 2023, 135 individuals were previously arrested by MPD between 2019 and 2022 for a DC Index violent offense (i.e., Homicide, Sex Abuse, ADW, Robbery).
- Of those individuals arrested by MPD during YTD 2023, 103 individuals were previously arrested by MPD between 2019 and 2022 for an illegal firearm possession charge.

b. Please provide a table, broken down by month, showing the number of people who were taken into custody in FY22 and FY23, to date, a general description of the offense or category of offense that was the basis of the arrest, and the number of citations issued.

The below chart displays the total number of arrests by month. These are unique arrests and not unique individuals as an individual may have been arrested multiple times throughout

the year. All arrests are custodial arrests except for the number indicated in the last row, which were non-custodial arrests, also known as field arrest citations or 61Ds. For a full discussion of the differences between non-custodial arrests (an arrest process) and citation release (an arrest disposition), please see question 129.

CY2022 MPD Arrests by Charge Type & Month of Arrest

Arrest Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
Aggravated Assault	5	4	10	10	15	9	9	11	6	7	4	7	97
Arson	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Assault on a Police Officer	28	24	28	31	38	27	30	33	31	25	19	20	333
Assault w/ Dangerous Weapon	27	51	34	51	46	46	36	67	51	44	34	32	519
Burglary	9	7	10	11	12	14	14	10	16	4	7	10	124
Damage to Property	53	56	42	49	57	50	61	60	55	41	60	51	635
Disorderly Conduct	7	6	9	7	14	8	16	9	9	11	8	7	111
Driving / Boating While Intoxicated	60	60	72	63	42	40	40	48	36	58	50	59	628
Fraud & Financial Crimes	6	6	3	5	2	4	4	3	8	4	0	5	50
Gambling	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	7
Homicide	9	6	12	7	10	14	8	9	8	9	8	11	111
Kidnapping	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	10
Liquor Law Violations	4	7	5	8	6	7	7	10	18	10	11	8	101
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	9	3	6	4	3	4	8	1	6	5	6	58
Narcotics	50	37	54	64	86	77	75	92	74	54	60	33	756
Offenses vs Family & Children	14	23	26	29	29	32	35	30	29	29	30	34	340
Other Crimes	93	99	99	116	82	93	78	81	107	102	90	104	1,142
Property Crimes	41	54	49	52	42	41	38	42	39	62	48	31	539
Prostitution	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	14
Release Violations / Fugitive	138	169	167	147	171	170	170	184	157	177	151	123	1,924
Robbery	57	84	31	53	23	26	33	42	44	35	42	24	494
Sex Abuse	3	1	3	2	4	1	4	14	6	1	7	8	54
Sex Offenses	9	13	13	5	21	17	10	19	18	8	13	16	162
Simple Assault	334	321	357	370	411	373	466	413	410	393	447	426	4,721
Theft	58	50	44	57	43	49	75	86	69	64	61	63	719
Theft from Auto	5	2	0	0	2	1	2	5	5	2	3	1	28
Traffic Violations	91	133	94	99	67	69	91	86	79	70	86	56	1,021
Vending Violations	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	27	8	0	0	42
Weapon Violations	149	126	105	183	166	148	172	174	132	97	101	143	1,696
Total	1,256	1,352	1,272	1,432	1,397	1,322	1,485	1,538	1,436	1,326	1,346	1,280	16,442
61D / Non-Custodial Arrests	3	5	12	12	3	7	8	9	34	11	6	6	116

YTD 2023 MPD Arrests by Charge Type & Month of Arrest

Arrest Charge Category	JAN	Total
61D	0	0
Aggravated Assault	5	5
Arson	0	0
Assault on a Police Officer	23	23
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	42	42
Burglary	4	4
Damage to Property	59	59
Disorderly Conduct	7	7
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	60	60
Fraud and Financial Crimes	3	3
Gambling	0	0

Arrest Charge Category	JAN	Total
Homicide	12	12
Kidnapping	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	5	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	6
Narcotics	36	36
Offenses Against Family & Children	34	34
Other Crimes	103	103
Property Crimes	41	41
Release Violations/Fugitive	155	155
Robbery	19	19
Sex Abuse	6	6
Sex Offenses	9	9
Simple Assault	467	467
Theft	45	45
Theft from Auto	4	4
Traffic Violations	60	60
Vending Violations	4	4
Weapon Violations	124	124
Total	1,333	1,333
61D/Non-Custodial Arrests	5	5

c. *Of the individuals arrested by MPD in FY19 through FY23, to date, how many were released on citation?*

The below table presents the number of arrests effected by MPD during each calendar year where the arrestee was released on citation.

	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	YTD23
# of Releases on Citation	7,348	5,199	4,432	3,089	192

95. *Please provide a table, by fiscal year, with clearance rates for the listed offenses in FY19 through FY23, to date. In your responses, please include the clearance rate (percentage) for offenses that were not cleared by “exceptional means,” as that term is used within the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program.*

a. *Carjacking;*

b. *Sexual assault;*

c. *Assault with a dangerous weapon; and*

d. *Robbery.*

Clearance rates for Homicide, Sex Abuse, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, and Robbery, as defined in D.C. Criminal Code, are below. Carjacking is a subset of robberies; therefore, it was not included as a separate offense. Cases are closed by exceptional means when, in certain situations, elements beyond the control of law enforcement or prosecutors may prevent an offender from being arrested and charged. Examples of such circumstances include the death of the offender, the imprisonment of the offender in another jurisdiction, or the victim declining to cooperate in the prosecution when the offender is known. Excluding cases closed by exception

is inaccurate because it misses cases where the offender is conclusively known but the criminal justice process has proceeded as far as it can or will.

MPD’s violent crime closure rates consistently exceed the closure rates of comparably-sized cities (500,000 to 999,999 in population). For violent crimes overall, this has been true for at least the past decade. The only violent crime where MPD’s rates did not *exceed* comparable cities for a time was robbery, but MPD’s robbery clearance rates have outperformed these averages since 2016. For homicides, MPD’s closure rate for 2010-2020 has exceeded comparable cities by an average of more than 20 percent per year.

The 2019 and 2020 clearance rates for comparably-sized cities, as reported by the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting program, are included below for comparison purposes. Unfortunately, after decades of having consistent data from across the country, the FBI switched reporting methodology in 2021 and has not yet started reporting any types of closures.

When considering case closures, it is important to recognize that some crimes are easier to solve than others. For example, shootings on public space tend to be among the hardest cases to solve. People can shoot from a distance, so there is less likely to be eye witnesses or DNA. And of course, the prevalence of masks since COVID has hindered eyewitness identification. Nevertheless, our detectives are continuing to make good cases.

MPD Uniform Crime Report Closure Rates:

Year	Clearance	Homicide	Sexual Assault	Aggravated Assault	Robbery
2019	Total Offenses	166	342	4029	2359
	Exceptionally Cleared	30	167	339	114
	Non-Exceptionally Cleared	83	106	2,032	700
	Total Clearances	113	273	2,371	814
	Clearance Rate	68%	80%	59%	35%
	FBI comparison	55%	28%	41%	24%
2020	Total Offenses	198	307	4115	2208
	Exceptionally Cleared	25	131	417	150
	Non-Exceptionally Cleared	111	76	1,975	722
	Total Clearances	136	207	2,392	872
	Clearance Rate	69%	67%	58%	40%
	FBI comparison	45%	28%	36%	24%
2021	Total Offenses	226	399	3523	2086
	Exceptionally Cleared	39	107	331	116
	Non-Exceptionally Cleared	112	152	1,548	554
	Total Clearances	151	259	1,879	670
	Clearance Rate	67%	65%	53%	32%

With the FBI moving away from the UCR Reporting, MPD is now calculating clearances using the same consistent methodology, but based on the DC Code Index Crimes that have long been used as the parallel to the FBI Part I offenses. The table below reflects MPD’s closure rates for CY22 based on DC Code definitions of index crimes as of March 9, 2023.

Year	Clearance	Homicide	Sex Abuse	ADW	Robbery
2022	Offenses	203	158	1,388	2,081
	Exceptionally Cleared	29	42	166	125

Year	Clearance	Homicide	Sex Abuse	ADW	Robbery
	Non-Exceptionally Cleared	96	63	625	605
	Total Clearances	125	105	791	730
	Clearance Rate	62%	66%	57%	35%

96. *For all homicides that occurred in CY20, CY21, and CY22, to date, please provide:*

a. *The homicide closure rate, by district (please distinguish between homicides that were cleared by exceptional means and those that were not);*

DISTRICT	CY20	CY21	CY22
1D	68%	50%	36%
2D	43%	50%	57%
3D	50%	56%	50%
4D	56%	54%	35%
5D	64%	52%	41%
6D	48%	45%	44%
7D	49%	38%	41%

Exceptional closures are not tracked by district. Information on total exceptional closures is provided in response to question 95.

The homicide clearance rate is calculated by dividing the total number of homicide cases closed in a calendar year by the total number of homicides that occurred in that year. The cases closed can be for homicides that occurred in the current year or in the prior years. A case is 'cleared' when, for any given crime, at least one person has been arrested, charged, and turned over to the prosecutors, or in exceptional circumstances, such as when the known offender died. The list of reasons for an exceptional closure is provided in the answer to Question 95.

b. *The manner of death;*

Manner	CY20	CY21	CY22
Shooting	171	186	171
Stabbing	14	26	18
Blunt Force Trauma	9	4	4
Arson	1	0	0
Other/Unknown	3	10	9
Total	198	226	203

c. *The motive for each homicide (if known);*

Motive	CY20	CY21	CY22
Accidental	0	0	2
Altercation	3	5	5
Altercation (Domestic)	1	0	0
Argument	43	38	25
Argument (Domestic)	10	9	9
Child Abuse	0	0	0
Child Abuse (Domestic)	2	0	0
Dispute	0	0	5
Drugs	5	5	1
Love Triangle	0	0	2

Motive	CY20	CY21	CY22
Mental Health Consumer	2	3	2
Mental Health Consumer (Domestic)	0	2	0
Mistaken ID	0	0	1
Neighborhood Dispute/Gang Beef	29	27	23
Retaliation	8	7	3
Retaliation (Domestic)	1	1	0
Road Rage	0	3	2
Robbery	28	20	17
Unintended Target	0	6	6
Unknown	60	88	95
Unknown (Domestic)	6	10	5
Total	198	226	203

d. The nature of the relationship between the victim and the suspect;

Relationship	CY20	CY21	CY22
Known (victim knew suspect)	82	101	85
Not Known (victim did not know suspect)	21	21	24
Unknown (relationship is unknown)	95	104	94
Total	198	226	203

e. Whether the homicide occurred inside, outside, or in a vehicle;

Location	CY20	CY21	CY22
Inside	35	42	44
Outside	134	155	134
Vehicle	29	29	25
Total	198	226	203

f. Whether the suspect had been previously arrested and, if so, for what offense;

The table below pertains to homicide defendants (not suspects) who have been previously arrested in Washington, DC. The top charge is calculated based on the severity of all charges for each arrest. For instance, someone who had prior arrests for gun possession, burglary, and assault with a dangerous weapon (ADW) would be listed under ADW.

Charge	CY20	CY21	CY22
Homicide	1	4	0
Sex Abuse	7	5	2
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	22	31	27
Robbery	28	13	23
Burglary	3	2	2
Theft	2	2	3
Arson	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	2	1	1
Weapon Violations	15	17	10
APO	2	2	1
Simple Assault	6	7	0
Narcotics	5	5	0
Destruction of Property	2	0	0
Disorderly	0	1	0

Charge	CY20	CY21	CY22
UUV	1	2	0
Unlawful Entry	0	0	0
Traffic Violations	0	0	2
Other Crimes	0	1	0
No Criminal History	12	13	8

g. Whether the victim has been previously arrested, and if so, for what offense;

The table below pertains to arrests in Washington, DC of victims of homicide. Top charge is calculated based on the severity of all charges for all arrests. For instance, someone who had multiple gun arrests, and arrests for burglary and assault with a dangerous weapon (ADW), would be listed under ADW.

Top Charge	CY20	CY21	CY22
Homicide	8	13	7
Sex Abuse	6	5	12
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	33	46	43
Robbery	35	43	42
Burglary	5	6	10
Theft from Auto	1	0	0
Theft	6	5	6
Arson	1	0	0
Weapon Violations	19	13	23
Aggravated Assault	1	3	0
APO	1	1	3
Simple Assault	9	14	8
Destruction of Property	2	0	0
Narcotics Charge	14	13	18
Affrays	0	0	0
Threats	1	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Disorderly	2	3	1
UUV	4	1	0
Receiving Stolen Property	0	0	0
Unlawful Entry	0	0	0
Metro Violations	0	1	0
DUI	0	2	1
POCA	0	2	0
Traffic Violation	3	3	2
Cruelty to Children	0	1	0
Other Crimes	1	0	0
No Criminal History	46	51	27

h. The age, gender, and race or ethnicity of the victim; and

Age of Victim	CY20	CY21	CY22
Under 18	11	11	18
18-24 years old	54	42	53
25-29 years old	35	50	21
30-39 years old	54	61	54

Age of Victim	CY20	CY21	CY22
40-49 years old	24	34	30
50+ years old	20	28	27
Total	198	226	203

Gender:

Gender of Victim	CY20	CY21	CY22
Male	169	193	178
Female	29	33	25
Total	198	226	203

Race/Ethnicity:

Race of Victim	CY20	CY21	CY22
Black	189	210	191
Hispanic	7	5	5
White	2	10	7
Other	0	0	0
Asian	0	1	0

i. The age, gender, and race / ethnicity of the suspect.

Age:

Age of Arrestee	CY20	CY21	CY22
Under 18	10	9	9
18-24 years old	41	28	27
25-29 years old	25	23	16
30-39 years old	16	23	22
40-49 years old	9	13	8
50+ years old	7	10	58
Total	108	106	87

Gender:

Gender of Arrestee	CY20	CY21	CY22
Male	102	100	82
Female	6	6	5
Total	108	106	87

Race/Ethnicity:

Race of Arrestee	CY20	CY21	CY22
Black	107	102	84
White	0	2	2
Hispanic	1	2	0
Asian	0	0	1
Total	108	106	87

97. *How many individuals suffered fatal or non-fatal gunshot wounds in FY22 and FY23, to date?*

Shooting Victims (All) - January 1 – December 31, 2019-2022				
Offense Type	2019	2020	2021	2022
Homicide – Fatal	135	172	186	174
Homicide - Non-fatal*	43	69	60	61
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	495	663	641	635
Robbery	19	21	15	14
Total – Shooting Victims	692	925	902	884
Total - Incidents with Shooting Victims	549	694	723	721
Fatality %	20%	19%	20%	20%

*Non-fatal shooting victims in homicide cases

Shooting Victims - January 1 – February 16, 2020-2023				
Offense Type	2020	2021	2022	2023
Homicide – Fatal	17	20	19	18
Homicide - Non-fatal*	5	8	7	11
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	62	58	76	73
Robbery	1	1	0	2
Total – Shooting Victims	85	87	102	104
Total - Incidents with Shooting Victims	72	71	85	82
Fatality %	20%	23%	19%	17%

*Non-fatal shooting victims in homicide cases

98. *How many petitions for extreme risk protection orders were filed in FY22 and FY23, to date?*

- a. *Please indicate whether the petitioners were family members, MPD officers, or mental health professionals.*
- b. *How many extreme risk protection orders were granted in FY22 and FY23, to date? Denied?*
- c. *Did MPD face any difficulties serving respondents with a copy of the extreme risk protection order?*

ERPO Case #	Petitioner	Search?	Issues/Challenges	Firearms Seized
2022EPO000001	Domestic Partner	No	Respondent could not be located by MPD and was not served within the time frame	No
2022EPO000002	Domestic Partner	No	No issues	No
2022EPO000003	MPD Officer	No	No issues	Two registered handguns (notr PMF)
2022EPO000004	Error by Court	No	Error on the part of the court – No Case Associated per DCSC	No
2022EPO000005	Special Police Officer	No	Denied by the court	No

ERPO Case #	Petitioner	Search?	Issues/Challenges	Firearms Seized
2022EPO000006	Medical Professional	No	No issues	No
2022EPO000007	MPD Officer	Yes	No issues	14 registered handguns recovered (none PMF)
2022EPO000008	Domestic Partner	Yes	No issues	No
2022EPO000009	Private citizen	No	Denied by the court	No
2022EPO000010	Private citizen	No	Denied by the court	No
2022EPO000011	Private citizen	No	Denied by the court	No
2022EPO000012	MPD Officer	Yes	No issues	One Glock 9mm handgun (not PMF)
2022EPO000013	Domestic Partner	No	No issues	No
2022EPO000014	MPD Officer	Yes	No issues	One registered Smith and Wesson .357 handgun (not PMF)
2022EPO000015	Domestic Partner	No	ERPO not served. Received December 12 th , due by December 13 th . Attempt was made.	No
2022EPO000016	MPD Officer	Yes	No issues	1 registered 9mm semi-automatic; 1 registered 12-gauge pump shotgun; 1 registered .357 revolver (none PMF)
2022EPO000017	MPD Officer	No	No issues	No

d. How many firearms were seized pursuant to extreme risk protection orders? What types of firearms (e.g., pistol, rifle shotgun)? Please indicate whether any of the firearms were self-manufactured or a “ghost gun”.

The following guns were seized pursuant to Extreme Risk Protection Orders in CY22. None of them were personally manufactured firearms.

ERPO Case #	Firearms Recovered	PMF
2022EPO000003	.380 caliber Ruger handgun; Glock 21 .45 caliber handgun	No
2022EPO000007	14 registered handguns	No
2022EPO000012	Glock 9mm handgun	No
2022EPO000014	Smith and Wesson .357 handgun	No
2022EPO000016	9mm semi-automatic handgun; 12-gauge pump shotgun; .357 revolver	No

e. How much ammunition was seized pursuant to extreme risk protection orders? What caliber and type?

The following rounds of ammunition were seized pursuant to Extreme Risk Protection Orders in CY22.

ERPO Case #	Ammunition Recovered
2022EPO000003	Various rounds of .45, .380, and 9mm
2022EPO000008	22 rounds of 9mm
2022EPO000012	24 rounds of 9mm
2022EPO000014	856 rounds of 9mm
2022EPO000016	54 rounds assorted

99. *Please describe MPD’s involvement in the Building Blocks DC initiative and the Gun Violence Prevention Emergency Operations Center (“EOC”) in FY22 and FY23, to date.*

Assistant Chief of Police Leslie Parsons is the MPD liaison to the Building Blocks initiative and the Office of Gun Violence Prevention. MPD communicates updates on crime and criminal activity to the team via the daily conference calls which are attended by ONSE, OGVP, and MPD. Chief Parsons briefs the team on every shooting with injury and/or every homicide that occurs.

100. *How many rewards were issued for tips related to homicide cases in FY22 and FY23, to date, and in what amount? What is the total value of rewards issued for tips relating to homicide cases?*

Fiscal Year	Purpose	Count	Amount
FY22	Homicide Tip Reward	14	\$200,000
	Other Crime Tip Reward	4	\$35,000
	Total for FY22:	18	\$235,000

Fiscal Year	Purpose	Count	Amount
FY23	Homicide Tip Reward	7	\$60,000

101. *How many federal firearms licensees were in operation in the District in FY22 and FY23, to date?*

DC Security Associates and G&D, LLC are the only federal firearms licensees providing commercial services to the public in the District of Columbia.

102. *How many concealed carry permits were issued in FY22 and FY23, to date, by month?*

CY22 Approvals

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
123	371	334	248	231	238	213	297	702	817	972	411	4,957

CY23 to-date Approvals

Jan	Total
485	485

- a. *How many were denied, by month, and on what grounds?*

CY22 Denials

Reasons	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
24 DCMR 2335.1(d) Suitability	2	5	1	2	6	4	3	2	0	2	2	6	35
24 DCMR 2332.1(h) Eligibility	7	50	27	5	7	9	13	1	8	19	28	82	256
Total	9	55	28	7	13	13	16	3	8	21	30	88	291

CY23 to-date Denials

Reasons	Jan	Total
24 DCMR 2335.1(d) Suitability	2	2
24 DCMR 2332.1(h) Eligibility	58	58

Reasons	Jan	Total
Total	60	

b. How many applicants were District residents, and how many were non-District residents? Of the non-District residents, in which states did those applicants reside?

CY22 Applications

Residents	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
DC	140	115	181	139	148	146	97	124	87	89	90	85	1,441
Non-DC	158	169	186	143	179	160	282	346	315	276	288	338	2,840
Total	298	284	367	282	327	306	379	470	402	365	378	423	4,281

CY23 to-date Applications

Residents	Jan	Total
DC	117	117
Non-DC	292	292
Total	409	409

Over the past 15 months, applications have been received from individuals with legal residences throughout the country, including California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Special Populations/Juveniles (Q103-Q112)

103. What are the current staffing levels for the Human Trafficking Unit? Please provide statistics regarding the number of investigations opened and arrests made by this unit in FY22 and FY23, to date.

Trafficking Investigations for cases involving adults and minors are handled by different units within the MPD.

Adult investigations are conducted by the Violent Crime Suppression Division’s Human Trafficking Unit. The Human Trafficking Unit is staffed with one sergeant and one investigator. The investigator is a part of the FBI/MPD Child Exploitation and Human Trafficking Task Force (CEHTTF).

	FY2022	FY2023 (YTD)
Investigations	64	26
Arrests	8	9

Investigations into trafficking of minors are investigated by the FBI/MPD CEHTTF. CEHTTF is staffed with one lieutenant, one sergeant, and five detectives from the Youth and Family Services Division.

	FY2022	FY2023 (YTD)
Investigations	81	8
Arrests	3	0

104. What do MPD officers do when they identify a minor that is, or is at-risk of, being sex trafficked?

Metropolitan Police Department Officers are trained to conduct a minimal-facts interview and to preserve the crime scene before notifying the Youth and Family Services Division and CFSA hotline when they encounter a youth they suspect has been abused, exploited and/or trafficked.

105. For FY22 and FY23, to date, please provide:

a. The number of minors by age, gender, race, and ward that MPD has referred to the Child and Family Services Agency (“CFSA”) because they were identified as, or are at-risk of, being trafficked;

Age	FY22	FY23 (YTD)
11	1	0
13	6	0
14	9	0
15	13	0
16	15	1
17	8	1
Gender		
Female	41	2
Male	11	0
Race		
Black	42	2
Hispanic	8	0
White	2	0
District		
1D	5	0
2D	1	0
3D	3	0
4D	7	0
5D	2	0
6D	6	0
7D	14	1
MD	8	0
VA	2	0
Other	4	0
Unknown	0	1
Total	52	2

b. The number of minors that MPD identified as currently being or at-risk of being sex trafficked, but did not refer to CFSA, by age, gender, race, and ward, with an explanation as to where these minors were referred;

In FY2022, one minor was identified by CEHTTF as living outside of Washington, DC, and was referred to out-of-state police authorities, due to the reported incident occurring in Prince George's County, Maryland. The child was identified as a 17-year-old Hispanic, female, residing in Hyattsville, MD.

There have been no cases so far in FY 2023.

c. *The service providers to which MPD referred minors who it identified as currently being or at-risk of being sex trafficked and the number of minors referred to each; and*

Referral Year	Fair Girls	Courtney's House	CFSA	OYE	Out of State CPS
FY 2022	2	5	32	0	4
FY 2023	0	1	3	0	0

d. *The number of minors MPD has taken into custody after identifying them as currently being or at-risk of being sex trafficked by age, gender, race, and ward.*

In FY2022 and FY2023, CEHTTF had no documented cases in which a minor was taken into custody after being identified as being or at-risk of being sex trafficked.

106. *The “Sex Trafficking of Children Prevention Amendment Act of 2014” only provides immunity from prosecution for prostitution to minors under 18 years of age. How does MPD handle young adults between 18 and 21 years of age who are under the care and custody of CFSA until 21 years of age?*

The Child Exploitation Human Trafficking Task Force (CEHTTF) would return the young adult to the care and custody of CFSA. The mission of CEHTTF does not seek to arrest victims of human trafficking or those engaged in commercial sex. CEHTTF would handle arrests of adults for prostitution only under exigent circumstances or with the approval of the USAO in the pursuit of prosecution of a human trafficking case.

a. *How many young adult victims of sex trafficking between 18 and 21 years of age did MPD refer to community organizations?*

The Human Trafficking Unit referred one individual between 18 and 21 to a community organization in 2022.

b. *How many of these young adults were in the care and custody of CFSA?*

The individual referred to above was not in the care or custody of CFSA.

107. *How many calls related to domestic violence did MPD respond to in FY22 and FY23, to date?*

- In CY 2022, MPD received 28,454 domestic violence related calls for service, an increase of 1 percent from 2021 (from 28,043 to 28,454 calls).³
- YTD 2023 (January 1 – January 31, 2023), MPD received 2,648 domestic violence related calls for service.
- During that same time period, MPD took 9,565 domestic violence related offense reports, a 0.7% increase from 2021 (from 9,497 offenses to 9,565 offenses). Of the offense reports taken, 69% had a top charge of simple assault (6,644 of 9,565 offenses), which is comparable to 2021 where 71% had a top charge of simple assault (6,736 of 9,497 offenses).

³ A "call for service" is defined as any call that requires some sort of police action. MPD pulled the CAD call for service data from a CAD data feed originating from the Office of Unified Communications (OUC), the agency that manages the CAD system for the District of Columbia. These statistics may not match "call for service" statistics pulled by other agencies, including OUC. Only Priority 1, 2, and 3 calls for service were included. Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU) calls were included. Excluded events when no units involved. Excluded dispatch groups: CW1, CW2, SOD, SPV-P. Domestic violence related calls for service include calls classified as Domestic Violence/Family Fight. This data (and categorization) is based on the initial disposition of the call, rather than the final disposition.

- YTD 2023 (January 1 – January 31, 2023), MPD took 892 domestic violence related offense reports and 71% had a top charge of simple assault.

108. *How many arrests did MPD make for domestic violence-related incidents in FY22 and FY23, to date?*

In CY 2022, MPD made 4,477 arrests for intrafamily offenses, as defined in DC Code 16-1001, which compared to CY 2021 is a decrease of 5 percent (from 4,730 to 4,477 arrests). CYTD 2023 (January 1 – January 31, 2023), MPD has made 442 arrests.

a. *Of these arrests, how many involved “mutual arrests” (i.e., arrests of more than one individual for a single domestic violence incident)?*

The figure below represents all intrafamily cases with more than one associated arrest. However, that does not mean that they are necessarily all mutual or crisscross arrests. Of the 304 cases with multiple arrests in CY 2021 and CY 2022, 247 cases involved the arrest of at least one individual arrested for an intrafamily offense who was also listed as the victim of an offense (i.e., a ‘mutual arrest’). In CY 2021, 139 cases involved the arrest of at least one individual arrested for an intrafamily offense who was also listed as a victim of an offense. In CY 2022, there were 108 cases and YTD 2023, there were 8 cases.

Cases with Multiple DV-related Arrests Made by MPD

# of Arrests Per Case	CY21	CY22	CY23 (thru 1/31)	Total
Two	165	132	11	308
Three	3	3	0	6
Four	1	0	0	1
Total	169	135	11	315

109. *What training do officers receive regarding enforcement of child custody orders?*

Officers receive training by the Metropolitan Police Academy covering both case law and operational procedures.

a. *What are officers trained to do if there is a joint custody order?*

Officers have been instructed that court-ordered custody is a civil order and is not enforceable by arrest. Officers have also been given instructions on custody disputes and potential parental kidnapping situations. In most cases, officers are to obtain as much information as possible and to be guided by the Youth Division Watch Commander.

b. *If a joint custody order includes a specific schedule, are officers trained to try to understand the schedule and enforce it?*

Officers are trained to understand and mediate it, but not enforce it. Officers will not take custody of a child from one parent and give it to another. Nor is there an arrestable offense if the child is not kidnapped. Therefore, enforcement is not an accurate description of an MPD response.

If the child is lawfully in the custody of the guardian at the time the officer responds to the scene, then the officer will advise both parties of the requirements described in the order. Additionally, if the parties in the order are having difficulty in agreeing its requirements, the officer will offer a neutral ground, such as the local district station, to ensure that the custody requirements are met, such as turning the child over at the appropriate date and

time. If the officer cannot determine the requirements of the court order, the officer is trained to contact a Youth and Family Services official for further guidance. If one or more of the guardians is not abiding by the order, the officer will encourage the aggrieved party(ies) to return to the court to notify it of the breach. If there is no custody order, the officer is also trained to advise the parties to go to the court for formal guidance. Officers are advised to not get involved in custody disputes unless it is necessary for the safety of the child.

110. *Did MPD offer child and adolescent development training for officers in FY22 or FY23, to date?*

a. What does the curriculum include?

The 2023 Professional Development Training includes two relevant courses:

Adolescent Racial Equity (ARE): adolescent brain development; adolescent behaviors and possible causes; best practices when dealing with children as victims, offenders, and witnesses (including age-appropriate questions).

Human Trafficking (HT): recognizing signs of trafficking or abuse; preliminary investigation best practices.

b. Did MPD make any changes to the curriculum in FY22 or FY23, to date?

As described in the response to (e), ARE is a new course.

c. Please provide the number of hours for these trainings and information about instructors.

Both courses are provided online. The development of ARE is described in response to question (e). It is designed as a 2-hour course. The HT training, a 1-hour online course, was developed in partnership with Alexandra Menezes, formerly with the Office of the Attorney General's Child Protection Services Section and currently with the Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services, and MPD.

d. Please provide the dates the training was provided and the number of SROs in attendance.

This is an online module that all members, including SROs, are required to take. SROs are also provided periodic training coordinated by the School Safety Division, and provided by MPD or outside partners, such as DCPS, DBH, or non-governmental organizations. (See question 115)

e. Please describe MPD's work with Georgetown University to develop a training or train officers in child and adolescent development.

Professor Kristin Henning, Director of the Juvenile Justice Clinic and Initiative Georgetown Law convened a workgroup comprising Dr. Jennifer Woolard, Chair of Psychology, Georgetown University, Captain Kevin Kentish of MPD, Captain Michael Jones of MPD, Reba Omer, Lead Program Manager and Senior Staff Attorney, Georgetown University Law Center, Elizabeth Wieser, Deputy Attorney General for the Public Safety Division, and Dr. Paula Gormley of MPA. Content from the extended slide deck and corresponding trainer's guide can be pulled in order to customize training for various purposes within the Department.

111. How many minors has MPD taken into custody in School Years 2021-2022 and 2022-2023, to date, because officers had reasonable grounds to believe the minor was truant?

During School Year 2021-2022, the Department picked up 306 truants. In School Year 2022-2023, the Department has picked up 1,328 truants as of February 13, 2023. It is important to note that this is not an arrest.

a. What procedure does MPD follow when an officer takes a minor into custody for truancy?

Members handle youth determined to be truant according to the following procedures:

- If the youth is enrolled in a DC school, transport the juvenile directly to the school.
- If the youth is enrolled in schools outside DC, officers will release them if there are no other reasons to detain the youth.

112. How many allegations of sexual misconduct by a school employee against a student did MPD receive in FY22 and FY23, to date?

a. How many of these allegations did MPD investigate in FY22 and FY23, to date?

Four allegations of sexual misconduct by a school employee against a student were received and investigated in CY22. One occurred at a public HS and three at a university.

School Resource Officers and Policing on School Grounds (Q113-Q127)

113. Please describe the staffing and operations of the School Safety Division in FY22 and FY23, to date.

SY 19-20 (Pre-COVID)	SY21-22	SY 22-23 (current)
1 Commander		
	1 Captain	1 Captain
3 Lieutenants	2 Lieutenants	2 Lieutenants
14 Sergeants	4 Sergeants	2 Sergeants
96 SROs	67 SROs	40 SROs

SROs = School Resource Officers

From 2005 through 2020, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has worked to safeguard students in the District of Columbia by deploying School Resource Officers (SROs) who work to build relationships with youth and school administrators, to the District of Columbia Public School (DCPS) and Public Charter Schools (DCPCS) and managing the contract for school security for DCPS. In the summers of 2020 and 2021, over the objection of the Mayor, the Chancellor, and the Chief of Police, the Council of the District of Columbia transferred management of the school security back to DCPS (*Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020*) and established a schedule for removing all SROs from schools by July 2025 (*Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Support Act of 2021*). These legislative mandates have led to a substantial change in MPD’s relationship with and ability to serve schools and students / youth in DC.

The longstanding goal of the School Safety Division (SSD) has been to work with other stakeholders to support a safe learning environment for all students and develop strong trusting relationships with youth. The School Resource Officers (SROs) are MPD police officers with

specialized training and experience in working with youth and serving as a resource to a school and its staff. The SROs are required to meet all standard police training requirements and continue their specialized training in working with youth. While the SROs will make arrests when necessary, they work with schools, other District agencies, and community groups to pursue alternative methods for addressing disorder and conflict. In addition, prior to School Year 2022 – 2023 (SY22-23), SROs would:

- Coordinate mediations and response to conflicts that have happened or may happen off school ground;
- Coordinate MPD’s Safe Passage Program to provide safe routes for youth to and from secondary schools;
- Provide mentoring and outreach programs, such as seminars, assemblies, and presentations on key topics that may impact youth safety, including bullying, substance use, social media, and gangs;
- Conduct school security assessments focused on crime prevention through environmental design, and participate in safety meetings with the school administration; and
- Provide support to at-risk youth by conducting home visits to chronic truants or suspended students, and seminars to designated youth.

The Council’s legislation has required MPD to reduce service to schools by specialized officers. Previously, teams of SROs were assigned to a cluster of schools and would visit them routinely. While the focus was on HSs and MSs/junior highs, they also established relationships with the feeder ESs. Beginning in SY22-23, SROs no longer visit ESs. MSs experiencing challenges will be included in large clusters of HSs, but SROs will no longer be able to visit these schools daily. Depending on the availability of SROs, they will respond to 911 calls for service at any school. However, for emergency calls, the first police response is likely to be from the nearest patrol officers.

In addition, with the reduced staffing, SROs are no longer able to staff the morning shift to coincide with arrivals. The Division does still support the Administration’s Safe Passages Program, which coordinates citywide government and non-government resources to support safe travels for students to and from school. However, with fewer SROs to cover dismissal, they cover a smaller footprint. SROs are only be able to support high profile school athletic events, dependent upon their availability.

Some of the programs that SROs used to do in schools with programs are now coordinated by the Youth Intervention and Prevention Branch (YIP). This includes providing school presentations on key topics that may impact youth safety, including bullying, substance use, social media, and gangs. YIP currently also supports the Officer Friendly program that engages with the city’s youngest students. They will also support some special events at schools, depending on availability.

114. *Please describe the Department’s planning to scale back SRO staffing, as required by the FY23 Budget Support Act of 2022. (Please assume for the sake of your response that the provision is not repealed.)*

The School Safety Division’s sworn and civilian staffing will meet the legislative mandates for reductions, as noted below. Each year, we will evaluate how the personnel will be deployed

depending on recent data related to schools, including incidents at or near schools, and expected retirements.

- By July 1, 2023, 40 personnel;
- By July 1, 2024, 20 personnel; and
- By July 1, 2025, the School Safety Division will be dissolved.

However, with overall staffing reduction in the department, as well as the elimination of the SRO program, the department is no longer training new officers to replace SROs who retire. And unfortunately, after the legislation was passed, more than 20 of our most experienced SROs decided to retire. This means that we are not able to reach the maximum allowable staffing levels.

115. Please list the dates and times of all School Resource Officer trainings, the topics covered, and the number of security officers in attendance at trainings in FY21 and FY22, to date.

The requested information is attached.

a. Please separately identify training provided to School Resource Officers (“SROs”) on mental health, trauma, and working with students with disabilities.

In 2021, August 17th-19th and October 8th, SROs received training from DCPS on:

- Building Community in the classroom and creating a safe environment for all
- Understanding and engaging in restorative practices
- DCPS definitions of and investigative processes for bullying
- Student Behavior ARC of Learning
- Whole Child Learning Brain Science
- Learning how to increase support, understanding, empathetic listening, and foster connection with teachers, students, and families.
- Inclusionary practices to create a safe, supportive environment for LGBTQ+ students who experience discrimination, isolation, harassment
- Hacking School Discipline/Restorative Practices.

In 2022, August 15th – 17th, SROs participated in a refresher training course on School Mental Health Crisis Protocols and DCPS Crisis Protocols provided by the Department of Behavioral Health and Champs. The training topics focused on children suffering from mental health issues, children who live in homes with adults who suffer from mental health issues, and how these children may be more vulnerable to abuse and neglect.

Additionally, SROs participated in a refresher training course on Children, Families, and Mental Health with YFSD. The training focused on understanding how mental health challenges affect child development, identifying at-risk youth, and providing useful and meaningful interventions. Furthermore, the training discussed substance abuse and its effects on the youth, a presentation on de-escalation and effective communication, and an informative lesson on autism.

116. How many allegations of SRO misconduct were there in FY22 and FY23, to date? Please describe with specificity any on-duty and/or off-duty criminal misconduct that involved a student. Please provide the status of any investigations and their results.

In SY 2021-2022, there were 13 allegations of misconduct by an SRO, and in SY 2022-2023, there have been 23. There were no on-duty or off-duty criminal conduct allegations by an SRO involving a student. Indeed, the majority of these investigations are administrative, such as missing a training, lost property, or a body-worn camera violation.

SY21-22 Type of Investigation	Status	Results
OPC Complaint for Failure to take a report (Parent)	Closed	Exonerated -Failure to take report. Sustained - Uniform Violation (Letter of Prejudice)
Failure to put property on the book prior to checking off	Closed	Sustained - Letter of Prejudice
Lost Property (Cruiser Key)	Closed	Sustained - Verbal Counseling
BWC Violation (No Footage)	Closed	Sustained - Education Based Development (Policy review)
BWC Violation (late activation)	Closed	Sustained - Education Based Development (Policy review)
BWC Violation (late activation)	Closed	Sustained - Education Based Development (Policy review)
BWC Violation (No Footage)	Closed	Sustained - Education Based Development (Policy review)
BWC Violation (No Footage)	Closed	Sustained - Education Based Development (Policy review)
BWC Violation (late activation)	Closed	Exonerated
BWC Violation (No Footage because BWC battery died)	Closed	Sustained - Education Based Development (Policy review)
Lost ID Card	Closed	Sustained - Verbal Counseling
BWC Violation (No Footage)	Closed	Sustained - Education Based Development (Policy review)
OPC Complaint alleging demeaning language - (Adult)	Closed	Exonerated

SY 22-23 Type of Investigation	Status	Results
BWC Violation (late activation)	Closed	Sustained - Education Based Development (Policy review)
OPC Complaint for Failure to take a report (Parent)	Closed	Exonerated -Failure to take report.
OPC Complaint- Lack of Police Services (Parent)	Closed	Exonerated
Failure to Secure MPD Property (Cruiser Keys)	Closed	Sustained - PD750 (Letter of Dereliction)
Lost Property (Cruiser Key)	Closed	Sustained - PD750 (Letter of Dereliction)
OPC Complaint for Poor lack of police Services and Harassment (Adult)	Closed	Exonerated
BWC Violation (No Footage)	Closed	Sustained - Education Based Development (Policy review)
Lost Property (MPD Cellphone)	Closed	Sustained - PD750 (Letter of Dereliction)
Lost Property (MPD Cellphone)	Closed	Sustained - PD750 (Letter of Dereliction)
Allegation of Time and Attendance Fraud	Closed	Unfounded
No Show (Training)	Closed	Sustained - Verbal Counseling
No Show (Training)	Closed	Sustained - Verbal Counseling
No Show (Training)	Closed	Sustained - Verbal Counseling
No Show (Training)	Closed	Sustained - Verbal Counseling
No Show (Training)	Closed	Sustained - Verbal Counseling
No Show (Training)	Closed	Exonerated
No Show (Training)	Closed	Exonerated
No Show (Training)	Closed	Exonerated
Lost Property (MPD Cap Plate)	Closed	Sustained - PD750 (Letter of Dereliction) is recommended, member retired.
BWC Violation (late activation)	Closed	Sustained - Education Based Development (Policy review)
OPC Complaint for Failure to take a report	Closed	Exonerated
No Show (Detail)	Closed	Sustained - Verbal Counseling
No Show (Detail)	Open	Outcome Pending

117. Please describe any changes made to the disciplinary process for SROs in FY21, FY22, and FY23, to date.

SROs are subject to the same disciplinary processes as all members. On November 27, 2022, MPD issued an updated discipline policy, GO-PER-120.21 (Sworn Employee Discipline) (see attached). The policy was updated to coincide with the removal of discipline from the collective bargaining process with a new CBA, pursuant to the *Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Second Emergency Amendment Act of 2020*. The new policy, also available on MPD’s public website, includes a more detailed “table of penalties” outlining the appropriate penalty range for different types of misconduct including the mitigated, presumptive, and aggravated penalty. By providing a more detailed list of the various types of misconduct subject to discipline as well as more specific penalty ranges, the new table provides more transparency to the public and provides our members with a more fair, consistent, and equitable range of penalties.

Any internal investigations generated prior to November 27, 2022, would be handled under the disciplinary rules referenced under the former Article 12 of the FOP contract.

118. How many SROs are armed?

a. With guns?

b. With pepper spray?

All SROs operate as full MPD officers and are equipped with the standard uniform and equipment, including firearms and OC spray.

119. Do SROs have access to the DC Gang Database? Do they have the ability to enter data into the database?

No, SROs do not have access to it, nor is any information from SROs used in the database.

120. SROs are deployed using a “short beat and cluster model.” Please identify into which cluster each D.C. Public School and D.C. Public Charter School falls.

Type	Beat/Cluster	School Name	Grade	Address
Charter	Central/C1	Richard Wright PCS	8-12	475 School Street, SW
DCPS	Central/C1	Jefferson MS	6-8	801 7th Street, SW
Charter	Central/C1	Washington Global	6-8	525 School Street, SW
DCPS	Central/C2	Eastern SHS	9-11	1700 East Capitol Street, NE
DCPS	Central/C2	Eliot - Hines MS	6-8	1830 Constitution Avenue, NE
DCPS	Central/C2	Two Rivers MS	6-8	820 26 th St NE
DCPS	Central/C2	Phelps SHS	9-12	704 26th Street, NE
DCPS	Central/C3	Stuart Hobson MS	6-8	401 E Street, NE
Charter	Central/C3	Girls Global Academy	9-12	733 8th Street, NW
Charter	Central/C3	Basis	5-12	410 8th Street, NW
Charter	Central/C3	Kingsman Academy PCS	6-12	1375 E Street, NE
DCPS	Central/C4	McKinley SHS	9-12	151 T Street, NE
DCPS	Central/C4	McKinley MS	6-8	151 T Street, NE
Charter	Central/C4	KIPP PCS Colleague Prep	9-12	1401 Brentwood Parkway, NE
DCPS	Central/C5	Luke C Moore SHS	9-12	1001 Monroe Street, NE
Charter	Central/C5	Washington Leadership	9-11	3015 4th Street, NE
Charter	Central/C5	Perry Prep	PK-12	1800 Perry Street, NE
DCPS	Central/C5	Brook Land MS	6-8	1150 Michigan Avenue, NE
Charter	Central/C5	Capital Village PCS	6-8	705 Edgewood St NE

Type	Beat/Cluster	School Name	Grade	Address
Charter	Central/C5	Sojourner Truth Montessori	6-8	1800 Perry Street, NE
DCPS	South/C1	Ron Brown HS	9-12	4800 Meade Street, NE
DCPS	South/C1	Kelly Miller MS	6-8	301 49th Street, NE
Charter	South/C1	Integrated Design & Electronics	9-12	1027 45th Street, NE
DCPS	South/C2	Woodson SHS	9-12	5500 Eads Street, NE
Charter	South/C2	Maya Angelou - Evans Campus	7-12	5600 East Capitol Street, NE
Charter	South/C3	Friendship Collegiate	9-12	4095 Minnesota Avenue, NE
Charter	South/C3	Caesar Chavez HS/MS	6-12	3701 Hayes Street, NE
Charter	South/C3	SEED	6-12	4300 C Street, SE
DCPS	South/C3	Sousa MS	6-8	3650 Ely Place, SE
DCPS	South/C4	Anacostia SHS	9-12	1601 16th Street, SE
DCPS	South/C4	Kramer MS	6-8	1700 Q Street, SE
Charter	South/C4	Thurgood Marshall Academy	9-12	2427 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE
DCPS	South/C5	Ballou SHS & Ballou Stay	9-12	3401 4th Street, SE
DCPS	South/C5	Hart MS	6-8	601 Mississippi Avenue, SE
Charter	South/C6	KIPP Legacy	9-12	3999 8th Street, SE
DCPS	South/C6	Johnson MS	6-8	1400 Bruce Place, SE
Charter	South/C6	Friendship Technology Preparatory	6-8	2705 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE
DCPS	South/C6	Bard HS Early College	9-12	1351 Alabama Ave SE
DCPS	North/C1	Jackson Reed HS	9-12	3950 Chesapeake Street, NW
DCPS	North/C1	Deal MS	6-8	3815 Fort Drive, NW
DCPS	North/C2	Duke Ellington HS	9-12	3500 R Street, NW
DCPS	North/C2	Hardy MS	6-8	1819 35th Street, NW
DCPS	North/C2	School Without Walls SHS	9-12	2130 G Street, NW
DCPS	North/C3	Dunbar SHS	9-12	101 N Street, NW
DCPS	North/C3	Benjamin Banneker SHS	9-12	800 Euclid Street, NW
DCPS	North/C4	Cardozo SHS	9-12	1200 Clifton Street, NW
DCPS	North/C4	Columbia Heights EC	6-12	3101 16th Street, NW
Charter	North/C4	Howard University	6-8	405 Howard Road, NW
Charter	North/C4	Meridian PCS	7-8	3029 14 th St NW
DCPS	North/C5	Roosevelt SHS and Roosevelt Stay	9-12	4301 13th Street, NW
DCPS	North/C5	McFarland MS	6-8	4400 Iowa Avenue, NW
Charter	North/C5	EL Haynes	9-12	4501 Kansas Avenue, NW
Charter	North/C5	Washington Latin	5-12	5200 2nd Street, NW
Charter	North/C6	Capitol City	PK-12	100 Peabody Street, NW
DCPS	North/C6	Coolidge SHS	9-12	6315 5th Street, NW
DCPS	North/C6	Ida B. Wells	6-8	405 Sheridan Street, NW
Charter	North/C6	Paul	6-12	5800 8th Street NW
Charter	North/C6	DC International	6-12	1400 Main Drive NW

a. How many SROs are assigned to each beat and cluster?

Beat/Cluster	# of SRO's Assigned
Central/C1	2
Central/C2	4
Central/C3	1
Central/C4	3
Central/C5	1
South/C1	2
South/C2	1
South/C3	2

Beat/Cluster	# of SRO's Assigned
South/C4	2
South/C5	3
South/C6	2
North/C1	2
North/C2	1
North/C3	2
North/C4	2
North/C5	4
North/C6	4

b. For each cluster assigned an SRO, please provide the current SRO's position/title, salary, and initial date of assignment.

Name	Title	Salary	Date of Assignment
Central Cluster			
Greig, Peter	Officer	\$97,305	8/26/2005
Taylor, Tracy	SPO	\$76,243	1/11/2012
Sullivan, Wayne	Officer	\$97,305	11/11/2012
Mays, Lonnie	Officer	\$97,305	8/6/2017
Savoy, John	SPO	\$76,243	8/26/2005
Hawkins, Cedric	Officer	\$97,305	8/26/2005
Hodges, Herman	Officer	\$97,305	8/26/2005
Parker, Barry	Officer	\$97,305	9/9/2018
Ellis, Tayna	Officer	\$92,672	8/28/2019
Roccatto, Leonard	Officer	\$97,305	8/28/2019
Tilghman, Chevelle	SPO	\$76,243	2/14/2022
North Cluster			
Davis, Lekisha	Officer	\$80,040	8/28/2019
Davis, Kenneth	Officer	\$97,305	8/26/2005
Crawford, Terrence	SPO	\$76,243	8/26/2005
Fernandez, Melvyn	Officer	\$97,305	8/26/2005
Fogle, Algernon	Officer	\$97,305	9/14/2014
Felder, Terrence	SPO	\$76,243	11/8/2021
Averette, Jemal	Officer	\$97,305	8/26/2005
Harris, Donald	SPO	\$76,243	8/26/2005
Portillo, Santos	Officer	\$97,305	8/26/2005
Bonney, Curt	Officer	\$97,305	2/7/2016
Bernard II, George	Officer	\$84,058	9/9/2018
Keels, Ashley	Officer	\$80,040	9/9/2018
Scott, Nico	Officer	\$84,058	9/9/2018
Chodak, Daniel	Officer	\$92,672	8/28/2019
Smith, Devin	Officer	\$88,261	2/7/2016
Akuoko, Robert	Officer	\$88,261	8/6/2017
Yates, Jamal	Officer	\$88,261	9/9/2018
South Cluster			
Manley, Anthony	Officer	\$97,305	8/26/2005
Bell, Antoinette	Officer	\$92,672	9/14/2014
Harris, Kevin	Officer	\$92,672	9/14/2014
Moore, Thomas	Officer	\$84,058	9/9/2018
Griffin, Shamika	Officer	\$84,058	8/28/2019
Auls, Michael	SPO	\$76,243	8/26/2005

Name	Title	Salary	Date of Assignment
Brevard, Charles	SPO	\$76,243	8/26/2005
Paige, Rolando	SPO	\$76,243	8/26/2005
Crichlow, Monica	Officer	\$88,261	8/28/2019
Turay, Alimamy	Officer	\$80,040	8/28/2019

c. *Please explain any changes made in the cluster assignments between SY20-21, SY21-22, and SY22-23, to date.*

Due to the reduction of the SRO program the following elementary and MSs were not included in the SRO deployment of the 2022-2023 school year.

School	Beat/Cluster	Name	Grade	Address
Charter	1D/SB2	Digital Pioneers PCS	6-7	709-12th Street, SE
Charter	1D/SB1	Center City - Capitol Hill	PK-8	1503 East Capitol Street, SE
Charter	1D/SB2	Friendship - Chamberlin PCS	PK-8	1345 Potomac Avenue, SE
DCPS	1D/Cluster	Walker-Jones EC	PK-8	1125 New Jersey Avenue, NW
DCPS	2D/SB2	School Without Walls Francis EC	PK-8	2425 N Street, NW
Charter	3D/SB3	Meridian	PK-8	2120 13th Street, NW
DCPS	3D/SB3	Capitol Hill Montessori DCPCS	PK-8	2501 11 th St NW
Charter	3D/Cluster	KIPP-DC WILL Academy	5-8	421 P Street, NW
Charter	3D/Cluster	Center City – Shaw	PK-8	711 N Street, NW
DCPS	3D/Cluster	Oyster-Adams	PK-8	2020 19th Street, NW
Charter	4D/Cluster	EL Haynes	5-8	3600 Georgia Avenue, NW
Charter	4D/Cluster	Friendship Ideal Academy	PS-8	6130 North Capitol Street, NW
Charter	4D/Cluster	Center City – Brightwood	PK-8	6008 Georgia Avenue, NW
Charter	4D/Cluster	Center City –Petworth	PK-8	510 Webster Street, NW
DCPS	4D/Cluster	Raymond EC	PK-8	915 Spring Road, NW
Charter	4D/Cluster	Creative Minds Int.	3-8	3700 North Capitol Street, NW
DCPS	5D/SB4	Browne EC	PK-8	850 26th Street, NE
Charter	5D/SB4	Friendship – Blow-Pierce	PK-4-8	725 19th Street, NE
Charter	5D/SB4	Two Rivers	PK-8	800 26th Street, NE
Charter	5D/Cluster	Friendship-Woodbridge	PK-8	2959 Carlton Avenue, NE
Charter	5D/Cluster	DC Prep Edgewood	4-8	701 Edgewood Street, NE
Charter	5D/Cluster	Mary McLeod Bethune	PS-8	1404 Jackson Street, NE
Charter	5D/Cluster	Hope Community – Tolson	PK-8	2917 8th Street, NE
Charter	5D/Cluster	Monument Academy	5-8	500 19th Street, NE
Charter	5D/Cluster	Center City – Trinidad	PK-8	1217 West Virginia Avenue, NE
DCPS	5D/Cluster	Wheatley/Webb EC	PK-8	1299 Neal Street, NE
Charter	5D/Cluster	The Children’s Guild	K-8	2146 24th Place, NE
Charter	5D/Cluster	Inspired Teaching	PK-8	200 Douglas Street, NE
Charter	6D/SB3	KIPP DC-Valor	5-8	5300 Blaine Street, NE
Charter	6D/SB3	DC Scholar	PK-8	5601 East Capitol Street, SE
Charter	6D/SB4	KIPP-DC KEY / Promise	5-8	4801 Benning Road, SE
Charter	6D/SB4	DC Prep- Benning Middle Campus	4-8	100 41st Street, NE
Charter	7D/SB4	Excel Academy	PK-8	2501 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE
Charter	7D/SB5	Achievement Prep	4-8	908 Whaler Place, SE
DCPS	7D/SB5	Leckie EC	K-8	4201 Martin Luther King Avenue SE
Charter	7D/SB5	Center City Congress Heights	PK-8	220 Highview Place, SE
DCPS	7D/SB5	Henley ES	PK-5	425 Chesapeake Street, SE
DCPS	5D/SB4	Browne EC	PK-8	850 26th Street, NE

121. *How many weapons have been recovered in schools in FY22 and FY23, to date? Please describe:*

a. *A summary of the number and type of weapons recovered; and*

This data is based on all weapons recovered from schools or school grounds that either involved MPD or were reported to MPD. It is important to note that not all recovered weapons are associated with a crime; they may be prohibited by school policy rather than by law. Nor are the recoveries all from students; many weapons are recovered from adults. The attached table provides details on the schools at which they were recovered and demographic information of the person in possession of the weapon, if known.

Weapon	SY21/22	SY22/23
Knife (box cutter)	2	0
Knife	77	27
Pepper Spray	5	1
Taser	15	0
Brass Knuckles	1	0
Gun	5	8

b. *If the weapon was recovered from a student:*

1. *The student's age, gender, race, and grade;*
2. *The school campus where the recovery was made;*
3. *If the weapon recovery was made by a School Resource Officer; and*
4. *If the weapon recovery was made by a metal detector.*

The requested information is attached.

122. *How many non-officer-involved shootings have occurred on school grounds during school hours in School Years 2021-22 and 2022-23, to date? Please provide the following information for each shooting:*

a. *The school where the incident occurred;*

b. *Whether or not the shooter or suspected shooter and/or the victim, if any, was associated with the school (i.e., student or school personnel); and*

c. *The outcome of the shooting (i.e. number of victims, number of fatalities, if any).*

For both SY 21-22 and 22-23, there has been only one reported shooting on school grounds during school hours.

Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (Gun)

Wednesday, August 31, 2022, at 12:09PM

IDEA Public Charter School – 1027 45th Street NE

Two individuals received non-fatal gunshot wounds. This case was closed with arrest of a juvenile. All attended IDEA PCS.

123. *How many officer-involved shootings have occurred on school grounds during school hours in School Years 2021-22 and 2022-23, to date? Please provide details about the circumstances of each such shooting.*

There were no Officer-Involved Shootings occurred on school grounds.

124. Please provide the number of stops and searches of students conducted on school grounds during School Years 2021-22 and 2022-23, to date. While maintaining regard for juvenile confidentiality, for each stop or search, please list:

- a. The reason for the stop or search;*
- b. The student’s age, gender, race, and grade;*
- c. If the student has a disability;*
- d. If the student has an IEP;*
- e. The school campus where the stop or search was made; and*
- f. If the stop or search was made by an SRO.*

The statistics below represent stops that satisfy the following inclusion criteria:

- Subject age is 20 years old or younger, but they may not be a student at the school.
- Stop date is during the 2021–2022 Academic Year (August 30, 2021 – June 27, 2022) and 2022-2023 Academic Year (August 31 – December 31, 2022).
- Stop location is at a DC public or public charter school. MPD does not track data on whether the subject stopped is associated with the school or may have been at the school for an unrelated reason. Please note that stops occurring at Youth Services Center (1000 Mount Olivet Rd NE), which co-houses both a school and a juvenile rehabilitation facility, and 1901 D St SE, which co-houses both a public school and a correctional facility, have been excluded from this data due to the high volume of stops and arrests coded to these addresses.
- The information included in this answer satisfies sub-questions (a), (b), and (e) above. MPD does not track information about a student’s grade, nor ask information about whether a subject has a disability or IEP. We do not believe anyone would want MPD officers to ask for that information unless it were necessary to provide services or was relevant to an investigation (for instance, if a witness was deaf or hard of hearing and required interpretation services or was not able to hear something said by a suspect).

2021-2022 Academic Year: There were 101 stops of individuals age 20 and under made at locations that carry a DC Public or Public Charter School address.

Stop Reason	Age	Gender	Race	School Campus	SRO Involved?
Student punched staff member	18	F	Black	Luke C. Moore HS	No
Student threatened suicide	14	F	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
Assault	17	M	Black	Global Citizens PCS	Yes
Student causing major disruption	11	M	Black	Kramer MS	No
One student threatened to kill another	15	M	Black	Duke Ellington School of the Arts	Yes
Robbery	15	M	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
Students fighting	15	M	Black	Jackson-Reed HS	No
Students fighting	16	M	Black	Jackson-Reed HS	No
Physical assault	11	M	Black	Hart MS	Yes
Physical altercation between staff and student	14	M	Black	Deal MS	No

Stop Reason	Age	Gender	Race	School Campus	SRO Involved?
Argument	18	M	Black	Duke Ellington School of the Arts	No
Student in possession of firearm	16	M	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
Fight during football game	17	M	Black	McKinley Technology HS	No
Robbery	17	M	Black	Simon ES	No
Student in possession of firearm	16	M	Black	IDEA PCS	Yes
Student matched lookout for theft suspect	16	M	Black	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Juvenile trespassing @ school they don't attend	15	F	Black	Jackson-Reed HS	No
Student attempting to fight another student	16	F	Black	Columbia Heights Ed Campus	No
Student in possession of taser	16	F	Black	Woodson HS	No
Students fighting	16	F	Black	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Altercation between student and security guard	14	M	Black	Eastern HS	Yes
Juvenile suspect in carjacking at the location	16	M	Black	Rocketship PCS - Rise Academy	No
Check on the welfare of juvenile	15	F	Asian	Janney ES	No
Robbery	15	M	Black	Anacostia HS	No
Robbery	15	M	Black	Anacostia HS	No
Student breached security	18	F	Black	Ballou HS	Yes
Narcotics recovered during screening	13	F	Black	Hart MS	No
Student in possession of firearm	18	M	Black	Eastern HS	Yes
Student in possession of firearm	18	M	Black	Eastern HS	Yes
Consumption of marijuana in front of school; custody order	14	M	Black	Woodson HS	No
Students fighting	16	F	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
Youth Division report	18	M	Black	Global Citizens PCS	Unk
Physical assault inside bathroom	12	F	Black	McKinley Technology HS	Yes
Physical assault inside bathroom	13	F	Black	McKinley Technology HS	Yes
Student threatened to shoot other student	13	M	Black	Stuart-Hobson MS	Yes
Sick person to hospital	15	F	Black	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Juvenile in suspicious vehicle	17	M	Black	DC Prep PCS - Edgewood Middle	No
Student with potential weapon	14	M	Black	Coolidge HS	Yes
Student in possession of a kitchen knife	12	M	Black	Friendship PCS - Armstrong ES	No
Student refusing to leave school after hours	15	F	Black	Cardozo Ed Campus	No
Fight between student and parent	19	M	Unknown	Mundo Verde PCS/JF Cook Campus	No
Juvenile in possession of a firearm	19	M	Black	Thurgood Marshall Academy PCS	No
Student in possession of narcotics	17	M	Black	Phelps HS	Yes
Altercation between student and teacher	11	M	Black	Hart MS	Yes
Student in possession of narcotics	16	M	Black	Eastern HS	No
Student in possession of ammunition	17	M	Black	Phelps HS	Yes
Student in possession of narcotics	12	F	Black	Leckie Ed Campus	Yes
Student robbed another student in school hallway	15	M	Black	Ballou HS	Yes
Student robbed another student in school hallway	15	M	Black	Ballou HS	Yes
Student robbed in hallway	17	M	Black	Ballou HS	Yes
Student attempted to fight multiple people	16	M	Black	Cesar Chavez PCS	No
Student threw object at teacher	12	M	Black	Johnson MS	Yes
Physical fight	16	M	Black	KIPP DC / Legacy College Prep PCS	Yes
Student assaulted staff member	14	F	Black	Ballou HS	Yes
Student in possession of firearm	16	M	Black	King ES	No
Fight	20	M	Hispanic / Latino	Jackson-Reed HS	No
Physical fight	11	M	Black	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Verbal altercation	14	F	Black	Eliot-Hine MS	Yes
Physical fight	13	F	Unknown	KIPP DC - Heights Academy PCS	No
Student threatened to shoot staff members	17	F	Black	Houston ES	No
Juvenile matched lookout for shooting suspect	14	M	Black	Kelly Miller MS	Yes

Stop Reason	Age	Gender	Race	School Campus	SRO Involved?
Students attempting to fight	15	F	Black	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Juvenile not authorized to be inside the location	18	M	Multiple	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Student in possession of BB gun	15	M	Black	Duke Ellington School of the Arts	No
ADW Gun	16	M	Black	EWS Community Freedom PCS	No
Subject in possession of firearm during warrant arrest	19	M	Black	LaSalle-Backus ES	No
Mental health episode	15	F	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
Mental health episode	12	F	Black	District of Columbia International School	No
Mental health episode	15	F	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
Juvenile with custody order	13	F	Hispanic / Latino	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Juveniles fighting, gun recovered	17	M	Black	Wheatley Ed Campus	Yes
Robbery/CPWL arrest	17	M	Black	LaSalle-Backus ES	No
Robbery/CPWL arrest	18	M	Black	LaSalle-Backus ES	No
Robbery/CPWL arrest	18	M	Black	LaSalle-Backus ES	No
Robbery arrest	17	M	Black	LaSalle-Backus ES	No
Student assaulted staff member	13	F	Black	Eliot-Hine MS	Yes
One student punched another	16	F	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
One student punched another	16	F	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
Altercation between students	12	F	Black	Hart MS	Yes
Stolen auto arrest	13	M	Multiple	Browne Ed Campus	No
Student did not charge GPS device	13	M	Multiple	Browne Ed Campus	No
Missing person	10	M	Black	KIPP DC - Connect Academy PCS	No
Physical assault	13	M	Multiple	MacFarland MS	Yes
Student brandishing BB gun on playground	14	M	Black	Turner ES	No
Physical fight	15	F	Black	McKinley Technology HS	Yes
Subject observed violating stay away order	20	M	Black	E.L. Haynes PCS - MS	No
Suspected of having a weapon	14	M	Black	KIPP DC - KEY Academy PCS	Yes
Subject in possession of drugs and firearm during warrant arrest	16	M	Black	Cesar Chavez PCS for Public Policy	No
Student threatened to shoot classmates	11	M	Black	Bunker Hill ES	No
Student punched another student	17	M	Black	Anacostia HS	No
Verbal altercation	14	F	Black	Ludlow-Taylor ES	No
Lookout for juveniles with a gun	14	M	Black	KIPP DC - Connect Academy PCS	No
Lookout for juveniles with a gun	14	F	Black	KIPP DC - Connect Academy PCS	No
Lookout for juveniles with a gun	14	F	Black	KIPP DC - Connect Academy PCS	No
Lookout for juveniles with a gun	14	M	Black	KIPP DC - Connect Academy PCS	No
Student with potential weapon	13	M	Black	Dorothy I. Height ES	Yes
Student with potential weapon	13	M	Black	Dorothy I. Height ES	Yes
Student in possession of BB gun	12	M	Black	Langley ES	No
Student threw rock through window	11	M	Black	Langley ES	No
Juvenile suspected of having a firearm	15	M	Black	Garfield ES	No
Juvenile attempting to steal a scooter and threatened to shoot the victim	16	M	Black	Boone ES	No

2022-2023 Academic Year (thru 12/31/2022):

There were 36 stops of individuals age 20 and under made at locations that carry a DC Public or Public Charter School address.

Stop Reason	Age	Gender	Race	School Campus	SRO Involved?
Juvenile with suspicious vehicle	18	M	Black	Kelly Miller MS	No

Stop Reason	Age	Gender	Race	School Campus	SRO Involved?
Assault between juveniles	13	M	Black	Hart MS	No
Argument over social media posts	14	F	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
Carjacking arrest warrant	17	M	Black	Roosevelt HS	No
Juvenile trespassing at former school	12	F	Black	Johnson MS	No
Juveniles fighting	18	M	Black	Eastern HS	No
Minor physical altercation	15	F	Black	Columbia Heights Ed Campus	Yes
Classroom issue	12	M	Black	Columbia Heights Ed Campus	Yes
Traffic violation	19	M	Black	Burrville ES	No
Altercation between staff and juvenile	20	M	Black	Garrison ES	No
Physical assault	16	F	Black	Ballou HS	Yes
Fight	17	M	Black	Eastern HS	Yes
Juveniles throwing rocks at cars	13	M	Black	Barnard ES	No
Physical assault	16	M	Black	Ballou HS	No
Student in possession of a firearm	12	F	Black	Johnson MS	Yes
Student in possession of a firearm	13	M	Black	Children's Guild DC PCS	No
Lost/misplaced property	16	F	Black	Columbia Heights Ed Campus	Yes
Juvenile exposed themselves to staff member	14	M	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
Argument	17	F	Black	AppleTree Early Learning PCS (Douglas Knoll)	No
Juvenile kicked in forehead	13	M	Black	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Warrant arrest	14	F	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
Stopped regarding a previous crime	17	F	Black	KIPP DC - KEY Academy PCS	No
Mental health episode	12	M	Black	Johnson MS	Yes
Individual threatened to kill another student	18	M	Black	McKinley Technology HS	No
Fight with classmate	14	M	Black	Global Citizens PCS	No
Mental health episode	11	F	Black	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Mental health episode	10	M	Black	KIPP DC - Heights Academy PCS	No
Ingested unknown substance	16	F	Hispanic/Latino	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Attempt to bring ammunition into school	19	F	Black	Hart MS	No
Robbery inside school bathroom	15	M	Black	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Robbery inside school bathroom	15	M	Black	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Robbery inside school bathroom	15	M	Black	Cardozo Ed Campus	Yes
Student in possession of a firearm	17	M	Black	KIPP DC - Connect Academy PCS	No
Student in possession of a firearm	17	M	Black	KIPP DC - Connect Academy PCS	No
Juvenile matched description of armed robbery that just occurred	18	M	Black	DC Prep PCS - Anacostia	No
Juvenile had possible weapon	16	M	Black	SEED PCS of Washington DC	No

125. *Please provide the number of students arrested on school grounds during School Years 21-22 and 22-23, to date. With regard for juvenile confidentiality, for each arrest, please include the following:*
- The reason for the arrest;*
 - The student's age, gender, race, and grade;*
 - If the student has a disability;*
 - If the student has an IEP;*
 - The school campus where the arrest was made; and*
 - If the arrest was made by an SRO.*

The Office of the Attorney General has opined that in light of D.C. Official Code §16-2333(a), MPD is prohibited from releasing this data in the format requested. D.C. Official Code §16-2333(a) states in relevant part, “[L]aw enforcement records and files concerning a child shall not be open to public inspection nor shall their contents or existence be disclosed to the public.” None of the exceptions this subsection permit MPD to release record level data to the Council that reveals specific child related information contained in MPD’s records pertaining to arrests at schools. Doing so would reveal the contents and existence of law enforcement records.

However, we can say that in the combined 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 Academic Years there were 26 arrests that took place in a public charter or DCPS school. Seventeen of the arrests were made by SROs. Thirteen of the arrests were for crimes of violence. The remaining arrests were for weapons and other offenses. The data on which this information is based satisfy the following inclusion criteria:

- Subject age is 20 years old or younger, but they may not be a student at the school.
- Arrest date is during the 2021–2022 Academic Year (August 30, 2021 – June 27, 2022) and 2022-2023 Academic Year (August 31 – December 31, 2022).
- Location is at a DC public or public charter school. MPD does not track data on whether the subject is associated with the school or may have been at the school for an unrelated reason. Please note that arrests occurring at Youth Services Center (1000 Mount Olivet Rd NE), which co-houses both a school and a juvenile rehabilitation facility, and 1901 D St SE, which co-houses both a public school and a correctional facility, have been excluded from this data due to the high volume of stops and arrests coded to these addresses.

126. *Please provide the number of stops and arrests of non-students conducted on school grounds during School Years 21-22, and 22-23, to date. For each stop or arrest, please list:*

- a. The reason for the stop or arrest;*
- b. The school campus where the stop or arrest was made; and*
- c. If the stop or arrest was made by an SRO.*

The statistics below represent stops that satisfy the following inclusion criteria:

- Subject age is 21 years old or older (referred to as “non-student” in this report)
- Stop date is during the 2021–2022 Academic Year (August 30, 2021 – June 27, 2022)
- Stop location is at a DC public or public charter school, though MPD does not specifically track whether the subject stopped is an associated with the school or whether they may have been at the school for an unrelated reason. Please note that stops occurring at Youth Services Center (1000 Mount Olivet Rd NE), which co-houses both a school and a juvenile rehabilitation facility and 1901 D St SE, which co-houses both a public school and a correctional facility, have been excluded from this data due to the volume of stops and arrests coded to these addresses.
- The information included in this answer satisfies sub-questions (a) and (b) above. Information about whether a stop was conducted by an SRO or another officer cannot be determined without a manual review which would delay reporting of these results.

2021 – 2022 Academic Year

There were 156 stops of individuals age 21 and over made at locations that carry a DC Public or Public Charter School address. Of these, 58 stops ended in an arrest and 98 did not. The fact that an incident carries a school address does not mean that it is associated with the school or was even on school property. For instance, all of the vehicle related offenses were likely on the street and related to increased traffic enforcement around schools to improve safety for students.

Non-Student Stops by Stop Reason 2021 - 2022 Academic Year	
Stop Reason	Number of Stops
BOLO/Lookout	7
Call for service	50
Individual's actions/characteristics	16
Suspicion of criminal activity (self-initiated)	7
Traffic violation	9
Demeanor during a field contact	4
Information obtained from witnesses or informants	4
Observed a weapon	1
Total	98

Non-Student Stops by School Campus 2021 - 2022 Academic Year	
School Campus	Number of Stops
Ballou HS	7
Dunbar HS	6
National Collegiate Preparatory Public Charter HS	6
E.L. Haynes PCS - MS	5
King ES	4
Cardozo Ed Campus	4
KIPP DC - Connect Academy PCS	4
KIPP DC - KEY Academy PCS	4
Boone ES	4
Savoy ES	3
Elsie Whitlow Stokes Community Freedom PCS - East End	2
KIPP DC - Heights Academy PCS	2
Mary McLeod Bethune Day Academy PCS - Brookland	2
Johnson MS	2
Benjamin Banneker HS	2
DC Scholars PCS	2
KIPP DC - Arts and Technology Academy PCS	2
Early Childhood Academy PCS [Facility B]	2
Thomson ES	2
Eastern HS	2
Eliot-Hine MS	2
Ludlow-Taylor ES	1
School-Within-School	1
Mundo Verde Bilingual PCS - J.F. Cook Campus	1
C.W. Harris ES	1
Walker-Jones Ed Campus	1
Barnard ES	1
McKinley Technology HS	1
Amidon-Bowen ES	1

Non-Student Stops by School Campus 2021 - 2022 Academic Year	
School Campus	Number of Stops
Perry Street Preparatory PCS	1
Center City PCS - Capitol Hill	1
AppleTree Early Learning PCS - Parklands @ THEARC	1
Friendship PCS - Blow-Pierce Elementary	1
Eagle Academy PCS - Congress Heights	1
Friendship PCS - Southeast Elementary Academy	1
District of Columbia International School	1
Center City PCS - Petworth	1
Meridian Public Charter School - ES	1
DC Prep PCS - Anacostia Elementary	1
Duke Ellington School of the Arts	1
DC Prep PCS - Benning Middle	1
AppleTree Early Learning PCS - Southwest	1
DC Prep PCS - Edgewood Middle	1
Stanton ES	1
Beers ES	1
Turner ES	1
Deal MS	1
Wheatley Ed Campus	1
KIPP DC - Lead Academy PCS	1
Leckie Ed Campus	1
Total	98

Non-Student Arrests by Offense 2021 - 2022 Academic Year	
Offense	Number of Arrests
Simple Assault	19
CPWL	9
No Permit	7
Poss W/i To Dist A Controlled Substance	4
DUI	3
Assault With A Dangerous Weapon	2
Contempt Of Cpo/tpo	2
Destruction Of Property - Misd	2
Threats To Do Bodily Harm -misd	2
Burglary	1
Consumption of marijuana in public space prohibited	1
Fugitive From Justice	1
Loaning Registration, Misuse Of Temporary Tags	1
Possession Of Unregistered Ammunition	1
Tampering Of Gps Device	1
Threat To Kidnap Or Injure A Person	1
Sex Abuse	1
Total	58

Non-Student Arrests by School Campus 2021 - 2022 Academic Year	
School Campus	Number of Arrests
AppleTree Early Learning PCS - Douglas Knoll	5
Beers ES	4
KIPP DC - Connect Academy PCS	4
E.L. Haynes PCS - MS	4
KIPP DC - Heights Academy PCS	3
Mundo Verde Bilingual PCS - J.F. Cook Campus	3
Dunbar HS	3
Stanton ES	2
Raymond ES	2
KIPP DC - KEY Academy PCS	2
Kelly Miller MS	2
King ES	2
Bridges PCS	1
Benjamin Banneker HS	1
Thomas ES	1
Elsie Whitlow Stokes Community Freedom PCS - East End	1
Perry Street Preparatory PCS	1
Jefferson MS Academy	1
Simon ES	1
Burrville ES	1
Van Ness ES	1
AppleTree Early Learning PCS - Columbia Heights	1
National Collegiate Preparatory Public Charter HS	1
Community College Preparatory Academy PCS [MC Terrell]	1
Phelps Architecture, Construction, and Engineering HS	1
Democracy Prep Congress Heights PCS	1
Savoy ES	1
Duke Ellington School of the Arts	1
Eagle Academy PCS - Congress Heights	1
Ludlow-Taylor ES	1
Turner ES	1
Malcolm X ES @ Green	1
Early Childhood Academy PCS [Facility B]	1
Monument Academy PCS	1
Total	58

2022 – 2023 Academic Year

There have been 73 stops of individuals age 21 and over made at locations that carry a DC Public or Public Charter School address. Of these, 29 stops ended in an arrest and 44 did not.

The fact that an incident carries a school address does not mean that it is associated with the school or was even on school property. For instance, all of the vehicle related offenses were likely on the street and related to increased traffic enforcement around schools to improve safety for students.

Non-Student Stops by Stop Reason 2022 - 2023 Academic Year	
Stop Reason	Number of Stops
BOLO/Lookout	2
Call for service	30
Individual's actions/characteristics	3
Traffic violation	5
Demeanor during a field contact	4
Total	44

Non-Student Stops by School Campus 2022 - 2023 Academic Year	
School Campus	Number of Stops
Columbia Heights Ed Campus 6-8 (CHEC)	6
Ballou HS	5
Turner ES	3
National Collegiate Preparatory Public Charter HS	3
Dunbar HS	3
Cardozo Ed Campus	2
Mary McLeod Bethune Day Academy PCS - Brookland	2
Jefferson MS Academy	2
Wheatley Ed Campus	2
Friendship PCS - Southeast Elementary Academy	1
Rocketship PCS - Rise Academy	1
Global Citizens PCS	1
Boone ES	1
The Children's Guild DC Public Charter School	1
BASIS DC PCS	1
Meridian Public Charter School - MS	1
Eagle Academy PCS - Capitol Riverfront	1
Rocketship PCS - Legacy Prep	1
KIPP DC - Legacy College Preparatory PCS	1
Stanton ES	1
Leckie Ed Campus	1
Howard University MS of Mathematics and Science PCS	1
Ludlow-Taylor ES	1
KIPP DC - KEY Academy PCS	1
KIPP DC - Lead Academy PCS	1
Total	44

Non-Student Arrests by Offense 2022 - 2023 Academic Year	
Offense	Number of Arrests
Armed Carjacking	1
Assault With A Dangerous Weapon	1
Assault On A Police Officer	2
Bench Warrant	1
Contempt - Misdemeanor	2
CPWL	1

Non-Student Arrests by Offense 2022 - 2023 Academic Year	
Offense	Number of Arrests
Destruction Of Property - Misd	1
DUI	2
Fugitive From Justice	3
Leaving After Colliding - Personal Injury	1
Poss W/i To Dist Marijuana	2
Second Degree Cruelty To Children	1
Simple Assault	5
Towing - Unauthorized Towing Service At Accident	1
Unlawful Entry	5
Total	29

Non-Student Arrests by School Campus 2022 - 2023 Academic Year	
School Campus	Number of Stops
Jefferson MS Academy	4
Ballou HS	2
Shaw MS	2
Rocketship PCS - Rise Academy	1
KIPP DC - KEY Academy PCS	1
AppleTree Early Learning PCS - Douglas Knoll	1
Creative Minds International PCS	1
Moten ES	1
Democracy Prep Congress Heights PCS	1
Browne Ed Campus	1
E.L. Haynes PCS - MS	1
KIPP DC - Heights Academy PCS	1
Eagle Academy PCS - Capitol Riverfront	1
Malcolm X ES @ Green	1
Friendship PCS - Ideal Middle	1
National Collegiate Preparatory Public Charter HS	1
Hendley ES	1
Roosevelt HS	1
Savoy ES	1
St. Coletta Special Education PCS	1
Houston ES	1
Walker-Jones Ed Campus	1
Anacostia HS	1
Kimball ES	1
Total	29

127. *How many Security Officers and Special Police Officers are currently assigned to DCPS schools and DC Public Charter Schools?*
- Please list the number of officers assigned to each school.*
 - Describe the use of any SPOs by DC Public Schools and DC Public Charter Schools.*

Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020, MPD no longer has any involvement with the DCPS security contract. MPD has never managed security for DC Public Charter Schools, each of which makes its own decisions related to security.

Controlled Substances (Q128-Q132)

128. *How many arrests did MPD make for drug offenses in FY22 and FY23, to date?*

In CY2021, MPD made 727 arrests for narcotic-related offenses in which the drug offense was the top charge. In CY2022, MPD made 755 such arrests. This includes all charges related to distribution, possession with intent to distribute, possession, and, for marijuana, public consumption. For YTD 2023 (through 1/31), MPD made 36 such arrests.

129. *How many individuals were cited or arrested for marijuana-related offenses in FY22 and FY23, to date?*

a. *How many of these individuals were juveniles?*

b. *What percentage of these citations were paid?*

As an initial matter, it important to recognize that field arrest citations (non-custodial arrest process, also known as a criminal “ticket,” or a Form 61D) and citation release (an option for disposing of an arrest) are two distinct processes. A broader discussion of the two processes is below, but in brief:

- Only charges prosecuted by the Office of the Attorney General are eligible for a non-custodial arrest, which means of all marijuana charges, only public consumption of marijuana is eligible.
- Juveniles are never eligible for a 61D.
- There are many other disqualifiers for a 61D, such as if the individual is impaired / intoxicated or cannot be conclusively identified, or if there are other non-61D eligible charges in the arrest.
- Someone who receives a 61D still has choices in how they deal with the arrest – they may pay the fine or they may choose to go to court.

The information below includes all arrests where there was at least one marijuana-related charge (distribution, possession with intent to distribute, possession, or public consumption) not just arrests where the marijuana was the top or only charge. For example, this would include arrests when a person was arrested for a robbery charge and also a possession of marijuana charge.

Of the 514 arrests for marijuana-related charges in 2022, 89 arrests included at least one Public Consumption charge and were therefore initially eligible for a field arrest citation. But of those:

- Four were not eligible because they were juveniles.
- For the 85 adult arrests, 50 had a higher charge and were not eligible.
- Of the remaining 35, 17 were issued a field arrest citation. Of those, nine chose to pay a fine.

Please note that the totals in the table below reflect the most serious charge (if more than one charge was present in a single arrest). In 2022, 89 arrests included at least one Public Consumption charge but 12 of those arrests included both a Public Consumption charge and also a more serious marijuana charge; those twelve were counted below according to the more serious charge.

2022 Marijuana-Related Arrests (Most Serious Charge)

Arrests	Distribution	PWID	Possession	Consumption	Total
Juvenile	0	29	0	4	33
Adult	22	383	3	73	481
Total	22	412	3	77	514

2023 data is not yet available. Includes all arrests where there was at least one marijuana-related charge (distribution, possession with intent to distribute (PWID), possession, or public consumption), not just arrests where marijuana was the top or only charge. For example, this would include arrests when a person was arrested for a robbery charge and also a possession of marijuana charge. If a single arrest included multiple marijuana charges, it is counted in the highest charge.

Arrest Process	Disposition Type			Total
	Lockup	Citation Release	Post & Forfeit	
Custodial Marijuana-Related Arrests	467	0	0	467
Non-Custodial Marijuana-Related Arrests	0	38	9	47
Subtotal	467	38	9	514

Juveniles are not eligible for non-custodial arrests. Of the 467 custodial arrests in CY 2022, 33 were juveniles.

Field Arrest Citations

Since September 2018, MPD policy has required that all *eligible* Public Consumption of Marijuana arrests are made as non-custodial arrests, sometimes known field citations or PD Form 61D. However, it is important to recognize that:

- This is still an arrest. The individual is not taken into custody at that time but must report to a police station within 15 days for booking.
- Although the charge is eligible for non-custodial arrest, the individual may not be. For instance juveniles are not eligible for non-custodial arrest. Moreover, police must be able to conclusively identify the individual, which in most circumstances will require government-issued photo identification. For more information on the requirements for non-custodial arrest, please see D.C. Official Code 23-584.
- Regardless of whether an individual is arrested through a custodial or non-custodial process, the arrest may be disposed on in the same manner:

Release Option 1: Post & Forfeit Money

If the arrestee wants to end the case immediately, and is otherwise deemed to be eligible, they may pay the amount of money the court has set for the offense and forfeit it. For post and forfeit cases:

- A criminal case is not filed in court, but the individual will have an arrest record (although it is not subject to release under 1 DCMR 1000).

- This disposition will not result in the imposition of any sanction, penalty, enhanced sentence or civil disability by any court of the District of Columbia or any agency of the District of Columbia in any subsequent criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding or administrative action.
- The arrestee may file a motion with the court to seal the arrest record two years from now unless they have a disqualifying conviction.
- If they later want to go to court to contest the charges, they can file a "Motion to Set Aside Forfeiture" within 90 days of today (and the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, the prosecutor for this case, may do the same). Such a motion is not automatically granted. If it is granted, the charges will be reinstated and the arrestee will have to go to court to answer them.

Release Option 2: Citation Release

If the arrestee wants their day in court and is otherwise eligible for release, they may be released immediately on citation. If they choose this option:

- The arrestee promises to go to court on the future date written on the citation. At that time, a prosecutor will decide whether to file a criminal case. If they do not go to court as directed, a bench warrant may be issued, and they can be arrested and charged with failing to appear even if the prosecutor decides to drop this case.
- As a condition of release on citation, they may be directed to stay away from and have no contact with a particular person or persons and/or to stay away from a particular place until the court appearance.
- If the prosecutor charges the individual with any crime, he or she will have a right to be represented by an attorney. If they cannot afford an attorney, one will be provided.

If an arrestee is not eligible for citation release, he or she is subject to lock up until presentment in court the next day the court is open.

130. *How many arrests did MPD make in FY22 and FY23, to date, related to “grey market” marijuana sales (e.g., an establishment providing quid pro quo marijuana trades, “pop up” or “gifting events”)?*

During CY2022, the MPD’s Narcotics Enforcement Unit made 14 arrests relating to ‘grey market’ marijuana sales. While this information is not captured by standard police reporting mechanisms, this represents a good faith effort to identify responses to this question. There may be additional arrests outside of this number.

131. *How many arrests did MPD make for possession of synthetic drugs in FY22 and FY23, to date?*

MPD is only able to provide data on synthetic marijuana arrests, not all synthetic drugs.

There were 0 arrests for possession of synthetic marijuana between January 1 and December 31, 2022. There were two arrests for possession with intent to distribute (PWID) and 1 arrest for possession.

Note: MPD does not have this data available for CY2023 at this time, as the drug audit is completed on an annual basis. CY2023 data will be available in early 2024.

132. For each month in FY22 and FY23, to date, please provide the number of deployments of Naloxone by police district.

Please note that the counts in this table reflect the number of events in which Naloxone was deployed and not the number of people or doses.

District	2019	2020	2021	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	2022 Total	Jan-23
1D	82	80	67	6	2	1	2	6	3	5	2	6	6	0	6	45	7
2D	22	29	19	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	1	2	16	5
3D	80	109	76	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	4	4	8	6	13	49	6
4D	75	90	85	7	3	7	5	4	11	6	8	3	7	11	10	82	13
5D	81	133	73	8	4	5	5	3	12	5	6	11	11	14	16	100	17
6D	124	190	120	7	6	10	10	11	6	10	9	8	14	16	21	128	15
7D	113	168	81	3	10	1	5	3	6	6	8	10	15	10	14	91	13
Citywide	577	799	521	32	27	26	31	30	41	35	40	45	64	58	82	511	76

*2019 Deployments covered the period of March 15, 2019 - December 31, 2019.

Oversight, Accountability, and Reporting (Q133-Q156)

133. Please provide the number of FOIA requests for FY21 and FY22, to date, that were submitted to your agency. Include the number granted, partially granted, denied, and pending. In addition, please provide the average response time, the estimated number of FTEs required to process requests, the estimated number of hours spent responding to these requests, and the cost of compliance.

The numbers below represent the figures at the end of the given fiscal year. Figure for FY23 are as of March 10, 2023.

	FY21	FY 22	FY 23
Total FOIA Requests Received	1,767	2,082	1,081*
Total FOIA Requests Pending at Beginning of FY	566	234	364
Total FOIA Requests Pending at End of FY	234	364	472
Total FOIA Requests Closed	2,099	1,952	973
Total FOIA Requests Granted in Full	218	203	108
Total FOIA Requests Partially Granted	509	602	332
Total FOIA Requests Denied	446	378	147
Total Duplicate Requests	54	53	32
Total Requests Withdrawn	224	216	116
Total Requests Referred to Another Agency	177	190	80
Total Improper FOIA Request	61	10	6
Total Requests – No Records	324	281	147
Total Requests – Not Agency Record	23	10	3

	FY21	FY 22	FY 23
Total Records – Not Reasonably Described	61	9	2
Total Records – Fee Related	2	0	0
Average Response Time (Days) – Simple Document Requests	5	5	4
Average Response Time (Days) – Complex Document Requests	255	161	76
Average Response Time (Days) – BWC Requests	104	28	17
Estimated number of hours spent responding to requests	20,800	19,760	7,627
Cost of Compliance (staff salaries plus cost of BWC redactions)	\$897,049*	\$984,649	\$316,331
Estimated number of FTEs required to process FOIA requests	10 FOIA Officer Vacancy	11	11

* BWC redactions are not included in staff’s salaries. Staff costs for processing and responding to FOIA requests for BWC footage are not tabulated (or tracked) separately from the costs of processing and responding to FOIA requests for other MPD records, e.g. police reports, as all of the MPD FOIA Specialists assigned to process and respond to FOIA requests for BWC footage, also process FOIA requests for other MPD records.

134. In October 2022, the Office of the DC Auditor issued a report detailing MPD’s practice of reinstating officers who have been terminated, often as a result of a decision by a third-party arbitrator. A number of people, including former MPD chiefs, expressed concern about the disciplinary system that leads to these outcomes.

a. What reforms, if any, has MPD instituted in FY22 and FY23, to date, to address the concerns raised in ODCA’s report?

Recommendation	Status	Notes
When the D.C. Council acts on permanent legislation to codify the removal of discipline from collective bargaining as approved in the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Congressional Review Emergency Act of 2022, legislators should make clear in D.C. Code or report language that they are eliminating arbitration and assigning additional responsibilities to the Office of Employee Appeals. This action will help reduce the risk of returning poor performers to the force while protecting the due process rights of District employees.	Agree Complete	The "Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022," as passed by Council, will codify the removal of discipline from the collective bargaining process.
The D.C. Council should codify an MPD table of penalties to minimize subjectivity over the severity of discipline for misconduct and to ensure discipline decisions reflect current policy.	Agree in Part In Progress	A revised table of penalties was published as part of GO 120.21 (Sworn Employee Discipline) on November 27, 2022. However, we think that using rulemaking to further codify the table of penalties is more appropriate than legislation. MPD will publish disciplinary rules, including the revised table of penalties, to govern sworn members, similar to Chapter 16 of the District Personnel Manual that currently applies to civilians. Rulemaking will allow the public to comment on proposed penalties and provide transparency as to the Department’s penalty ranges and prove timely and less rigid than the legislative process, affording the chief of police flexibility to address emerging misconduct priorities as they arise.

Recommendation	Status	Notes
The Mayor and Council should direct the review and amendment of MPD General Order GO 120.21, 6 DCMR § 1001.5, and/or D.C. Code § 5- 133.06 to address the inconsistency between General Orders and D.C. Code that has resulted in overturned terminations.	Complete	GO 120.21 (Sworn Employee Discipline) was revised to reflect updated procedures and was published on November 27, 2022. The revised order does not contain the language at issue in this recommendation, which occurred in termination cases between 2007 to 2011, and were based on a prior arbitration decision that supported this practice. Once the Court of Appeals ruled on this matter six years ago, this ceased to be an issue.
MPD should comply with statutory requirements on timely action in discipline matters, provide evidence sufficient to support any MPD appeals, and recommend clarification to the requirements to the extent needed.	Complete	MPD supports the provision in the "Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022" that will repeal MPD's requirement to meet DC Code § 5-1031 (90-day rule).
While arbitration remains an option, the Council should enact time limits on referring new cases for arbitration applicable both to MPD and sworn members of the department and their collective bargaining unit consistent with the 30-day time limit now in place for cases referred to the Office of Employee Appeals.	Complete	MPD supports the provision in the "Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022," as passed by Council, that eliminates arbitration of disciplinary matters.
MPD should work with the OAG to develop written criteria for whether to appeal termination cases.	In Progress	OAG and MPD have met, and OAG has developed draft criteria to which MPD provided comments. OAG is currently reviewing MPD's comments on the draft criteria.
MPD should stop ignoring court orders and reinstate terminated employees in a timely fashion.	Complete	MPD agrees with this recommendation. The case files included in this report's index illustrated the egregious misconduct engaged in by the 37 terminated members. MPD's efforts in fully pursuing the appeal process after an unfavorable arbitration decision reflects its efforts to prevent reinstatement of individuals who were unsuitable to serve as law enforcement officers. However, once the appeal process is exhausted, MPD has and will continue to timely comply with an order of reinstatement.
As part of the required annual report on misconduct and grievances, MPD should analyze the disciplinary data from the prior year to assess trends in misconduct and guide initiatives that reduce misconduct.	Agree In Progress	The 2022 report on misconduct and grievances will be expanded to address this recommendation.

b. How can the Council assist MPD in addressing these issues?

The Council addressed by passing two provisions in the "Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022." Subtitle L permanently codifies the removal of discipline from the collective bargaining process, mandating that all matters pertaining to discipline be retained by management. Subtitle M repeals the rule that corrective or adverse actions have to be commenced within 90 days. Thus, arbitrators cannot overturn cases as they have in the past based on arbitrary interpretations of the 90 days.

135. *There have been reports recently about MPD officers with ties to extremist groups, such as the Proud Boys. What is the Department doing to address these issues going forward?*

MPD commissioned an organizational culture assessment which has been conducted by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF). PERF has concluded their assessment, which we anticipate receiving in Spring 2023. One component of the assessment aims to research best practices on this topic. While MPD has had multiple exchanges with law enforcement partners,

there is not a model practice yet. If any allegation is raised in reference to a tie between MPD members and group that would promote hate or disparage any group(s) of individuals, those allegations are investigated and subsequently handled through our discipline process.

a. In 2022, Chief Contee testified that MPD was commissioning an organizational assessment related to these issues, and that MPD expected the assessment to be completed in June 2022. What is the status of this assessment?

PERF has now completed and is finalizing the organizational assessment. PERF had additional research to conduct, which included surveying, which caused additional time to be required to thoroughly complete the assessment. While we do not have a firm date to receive the report, we anticipate it to occur within the next 30-45 days.

136. Several individuals sued the Department in 2022, raising allegations of racial and sexual discrimination and a hostile work environment.

a. What is the status of these lawsuits?

These lawsuits are still pending in court.

b. Regardless of the outcomes of the lawsuits, and without commenting on MPD's view of the allegations in those lawsuits, what steps is the Department taking to ensure that its employees are treated fairly and with respect?

During the past year, Chief Contee established the role of the Chief Equity Officer to lead the Department's efforts on improving diversity, equity, and inclusion (DE&I). The Department further supported this effort with the assignment of three additional staff members, and realignment of the MPD Employee Well Being Unit and Equal Employment Opportunity Program under the Chief Equity Office.

The DE&I Team is working on an assessment of the organization's culture and is in the process of conducting a Voices Tour and Commanders Roundtable Discussions, designed to develop internal stakeholders at all ranks, understand the various work environments, and to solicit insight and information on the challenges they face.

The DE&I Team is developing an employee resource group, building leadership alignment, honoring the 30 x 30 pledge to have women represent 30 percent of recruit by the year 2030, and installing training programs for policy review.

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) was contracted to conduct an independent organizational assessment of the Department, including the culture, equity, and inclusion of all sworn and professional staff members of the agency. That assessment has concluded with report expected to be released soon.

The D.C. Office of Racial Equity conducted an analysis of claims in the Department's Special Operations Division (SOD) and proposed strategies to promote racial equity. The Department has actively begun implementing these recommendations including:

- Chief Robert Contee created a video message provided during the orientation/onboarding process for each new hire and for all managers highlighting the Department's commitment to an inclusive culture.
- All Department managers received Equal Employment Opportunity training on October 18-19, 2022.

- Members of the Chief Equity Office became trained facilitators on racial equity through the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE).

137. *How many sworn officers were given notice of an adverse action, by fiscal year, in FY19 through FY23, to date?*

- What was the reason for the adverse action (e.g., excessive force, arrest for criminal offense, violation of MPD policy)?*
- Was the conduct giving rise to the adverse action committed while on duty?*
- What was the adverse action imposed?*

The Misconduct, Grievance and EEO Reports for (1) 2016 to 2020 and (2) 2021 are attached. The adverse action data for 2022 is also attached and available on mpdc.dc.gov/transparency. We expect to publish the full 2022 report in April 2023.

138. *Please describe each instance in which MPD sought to discipline MPD personnel via adverse action in FY19 through FY23, to date, and for what reason(s).*

Data on discipline cases is provided in response to question 137. The Adverse Action Panel only reviews cases recommended for termination. As noted below, the Adverse Action Panel departed from the recommendation made by the Disciplinary Review Division in three cases from 2019 through 2023.

- Please describe each instance in which the Adverse Action Panel, trial board, or another entity responsible for reviewing proposed adverse actions departed from an MPD recommendation and the reason for that departure.*

Calendar Year 2022

- An MPD member, while under the influence, handled his issued service weapon and engaged in self-harm, resulting in a neighboring law enforcement agency intervention. The member was found Not Guilty on three of the four administrative charges. The member acknowledged and accepted responsibility for his actions and voluntarily sought treatment. The final disposition of this case was a three-day suspension.
- An MPD member, while under the influence, operated her vehicle outside the district and engaged in disorderly behavior with outside law enforcement. The member was found Not Guilty on ten of the specifications associated within five administrative charges, and found Guilty on five of the specifications associated with the charges. The member was deemed to have been under a mental health crisis and was subsequently issued a 25-day suspension. The final disposition of this case was a 25-day suspension.

Calendar Year 2021

- An MPD Detective accessed law enforcement databases to obtain personal information unrelated to any police related business. The member acknowledged improperly accessing the databases. However, the member was found not guilty on the charge of committing an act constituting a crime. The final disposition of this case was a 30-day suspension.

Calendar Year 2020 and 2019: None

139. ***Please describe MPD’s use of force review process, including the procedures of the Use of Force Review Board (“UFRB”). Note which aspects of the process are public, and summarize the activities of the UFRB in FY22 and FY23, to date. Please provide a list of each completed use of force review, including a copy of any related findings, the outcome or disposition, and any adverse action or discipline imposed, in FY22 or FY23, to date.***

The Use of Force Review Board (UFRB) reviews all serious use of force investigations completed by the Internal Affairs Division, which includes all Chain of Command investigations forwarded to the Board by the Assistant Chief, Internal Affairs Bureau, firearm discharges at animals, and all vehicle pursuits resulting in a fatality.

The Force Investigation Team (FIT) is responsible for conducting a criminal investigation, which will determine whether the use of force was legally justified under criminal law. The FIT team will collect facts and create a report which is then presented to the United States Attorney Office (USAO) for review. The USAO will make the determination either to file criminal charges against the officer or convenes a grand jury, or that the officer’s actions were not criminal and will issue a letter of declination to the Assistant Chief (AC) of the Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB). Upon receiving a declination, the FIT will then complete an administrative review/investigation into the use of force. Once the administrative investigation is completed, the IAB Assistant Chief will forward the investigation to the UFRB. The UFRB will not receive or review an incident until both criminal and administrative review process are completed.

UFRB reviews the actions of all members involved in the events leading up to the use of force, as well as the use of force (not just the actions of the member who used force). The actions of the members leading up to and following the use of force shall be reviewed to identify commendable actions or conduct warranting corrective intervention or training.

The Use of Force Review Board (UFRB) convenes immediately following the completion of the criminal and administrative review of the incident. The UFRB then reviews the involved officer’s actions on the specific police tactics and decision making, including adherence to or departure from departmental policy and procedures. Additionally, the UFRB review process helps to improve both individual and agency performance by examining what happened prior, during and after the incident, why it happened, and what can be done differently to improve performance, training and overall safety in future use of force incidents.

The lead Internal Affairs Agent (FIT) will appear in front of the UFRB to present the facts of the investigation, along with their final conclusions. The FIT agent is also available to answer any questions from the UFRB members.

After evaluating each case, UFRB provides its conclusions pursuant to the investigative review findings, which shall either affirm or reject the investigative recommendation. Dissenting or non-concurring members of a UFRB finding or recommendation may submit a minority report.

Immediately following the conclusion of a UFRB hearing, the UFRB Administrator then completes the UFRB Final Decision memo, which is forward to the Chief of Police, the executives over IAB, the Professional Development Bureau, and the Academy, and all UFRB members.

When UFRB determines that a policy violation has occurred, the Board forwards the case to the Disciplinary Review Division (DRD), where the appropriate level of discipline is determined.

When an investigation has a finding of Not Justified, or if the UFRB directs members of an incident are to attend a scene review, the UFRB Administrator makes notification to the Metropolitan Police Academy (MPA). The MPA will coordinate and conduct the training and then report to the UFRB the level of training that was conducted, and the date and time it was completed, usually within 30 days. The UFRB Administrator monitors these cases until the training is completed.

UFRB may have additional questions or determine that an investigation is incomplete, and can then compel witnesses, reassign the case to IAD for further investigation, return the case to IAD for follow up, or return the case to the investigating unit for appropriate action. Any case returned to IAD or an investigative unit for completion or correction of an investigation shall be returned to the UFRB chairperson within five business days of receipt for a re-evaluation.

UFRB may recommend to the chief of police use of force investigative protocols, standards for use of force investigations, training enhancements, and policy and procedure amendments.

The UFRB Administrator is responsible for closing all the investigations that were heard by the UFRB in Personnel Performance Maintenance System (PPMS).

No part of the UFRB review is open to the public. However, prior to the UFRB review, videos may be released to the public in accordance with Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Second Emergency Amendment Act of 2020.

Summary

Please note that some incidents involve multiple members, and/or multiple levels of force by a member. Therefore, the number of dispositions is greater than the number of uses of force incidents heard by the UFRB.

In 2022, the UFRB was convened 16 times and reviewed 52 use of force incidents, involving 101 members, with 220 UFRB findings.

In 2023, the UFRB has been convened two times and has reviewed five uses of force incidents and one vehicular pursuit-fatality, involving nine members, with 11 UFRB findings.

The attached chart summarizes the findings of each UFRB hearing by date. In addition, in January 2022, MPD issued notice to the force through policy that the Department would begin posting summaries of cases and findings of fact for serious uses of force that occurred after the publication date. Therefore, these can be found on our website at mpdc.dc.gov/transparency, under the Use of Force Review Board Public Release Documents.

140. How many sworn officers were arrested, by fiscal year, in FY19 through FY23, to date?

Calendar Year	Total Arrested	Conduct on duty
2020	17	2
2021	19	1
2022	12	1
2023	5	2

** As of March 8, 2023*

a. How many were on duty at the time of their alleged offense?

See table above.

- b. How many were ultimately convicted of the conduct for which they were arrested? For which offense(s)?*
- c. Please indicate whether the Department pursued adverse action against the officers, and the status of the proposed adverse action.*

The requested information for parts (b) and (c) are in a table attached.

141. *How does MPD review prospective hires’ personnel and criminal records from local or other jurisdictions’ law enforcement or criminal justice agencies?*

All prospective applicants for the position of entry-level officer are validated through the Federal Bureau of Investigation/Criminal Justice Information Service prior to entering into the pre-employment background phase of the investigation. After validation of applicant’s criminal history, additional credible checks are conducted at the local and state level to include, but not limited to, National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (NLETS), National Crime Information Center (NCIC), Interstate Identification Index (III), departmental internal affairs, and personnel records verification checks are conducted, reviewed, and mitigated. Candidates are checked through the National Decertification Index which tracks law enforcement officers whom have been fired from other agencies. As part of our background process, we also review any previous applications to other law enforcement agencies to determine if there was a disqualification and for what reason(s). All background investigative materials are gathered and vetted for managerial review in accordance with the DC Personnel Regulations and District of Columbia Criminal Code prior to submission for hire.

a. What are the criteria MPD uses to evaluate such records in its hiring decisions?

The Metropolitan Police Department utilizes the D.C. Personnel Regulations Chapter 8 Career Service (Processing Entry-Level Candidates for Police Officer Positions) 873.11 and 873.12 and the District of Columbia Criminal Code to evaluate and render pre-employment suitability determination for each applicant for hire.

142. *Please provide an update on the status of MPD’s investigation into each shooting of an individual by a sworn officer in FY22 and FY23, to date, including the investigation’s anticipated completion date, any findings, and the employment status of the officer(s).*

Date	Location	Injury Type	Case Status	Findings (& discipline, if any)	Officer Status
1/2/21	3300 b/o GA Ave NW	Non-fatal	Complete	Justified	Full duty
1/19/21	800 b/o S Wash St, Alexandria, VA	Missed	Complete	Not Justified (4 days suspension without pay)	Full duty
2/5/21	200 b/o Florida Ave NW	Non-fatal	Complete	Justified	Officers 1&2: Full duty
2/19/21	5900 b/o Chillum Pl SE	Non-fatal	Complete	Justified	Full duty
2/23/21	37th St & Ridge Rd SE	Missed	Complete	Justified	Full duty
2/24/21	300 b/o 35th St NE	Non-fatal	Complete	Justified	Officers 1&2: Full duty
2/26/21	900 b/o Rhode Island Ave NE	Missed	Complete	Not Justified (3 days suspension without pay, 2 held in abeyance)	Full duty
2/26/21	1600 b/o New York Ave NE	Non-fatal	Complete	Justified	Full duty
4/30/21	1100 b/o 4th St SW	Fatal	Complete	Justified	Full duty
5/24/21	1300 b/o Alabama Ave SE	Fatal	Complete	Justified	Full duty
8/24/21	1700 b/o Minnesota Ave SE	Non-fatal	Complete	Justified	Full duty
8/25/21	New York & Florida Ave NE	Fatal	Member charged w/ murder 2, 3/8/23	Pending	Administrative Leave
8/31/21	1400 b/o V St NW	Fatal	Complete	Justified	Resigned
9/3/21	6300 b/o 9th St NW	Non-fatal	Complete	Justified	Full duty

Date	Location	Injury Type	Case Status	Findings (& discipline, if any)	Officer Status
10/5/21	Unit b/o McDonald PI NE	Non-fatal	Complete	Justified	Full duty
10/10/21	800 b/o S St NW	Non-fatal	Complete	Justified	Full duty
10/18/21	1300 b/o Congress St SE	Fatal	Complete	Justified	Non-contact
10/20/21	1200 b/o 28th St NW	Non-fatal	Complete	Justified	Resigned
10/22/21	500 b/o Kennedy St NW	Non-fatal	Complete	Not Justified (5 days held in abeyance, + training)	Full duty
11/27/21	2300 b/o Chester St SE	Missed	Complete	Justified	Full duty
2/26/22	400 b/o Oakwood St SE	Non-fatal	Complete	Officer 1-Justified, Officer 2- (11) Rounds Justified, (1) Round Not-justified (education-based dev't, training)	Officers 1&2: Full duty
4/23/22	800 b/o Crittenden St NW	Fatal	Pending USAO	Pending	Full duty
5/9/22	700 b/o 18th St NE	Missed	Complete	Justified	Full duty
7/16/22	800 b/o Wharf St SW	Fatal	USAO declination received, pending MPD investigation	Pending	Full duty
7/30/22	200 b/o Madison St NW	Fatal	USAO declination received, pending MPD investigation	Pending	Non-contact
8/12/22	1900 b/o Mississippi Ave SE	Non-fatal	Complete	Pending UFRB Hearing	Non-contact
8/25/22	3600 b/o 6th Street, SE	Missed	Complete	Justified	Full duty
2/10/23	1300 b/o Good Hope Rd SE	Non-fatal	Pending USAO	Pending	Administrative Leave
2/28/23	1400 b/o Park Rd NW	Missed	Pending USAO	Pending	Officer 1-Full duty, Officer 2-Sick Leave
3/4/23	400 b/o Mellon St SE	Missed	Pending USAO	Pending	Administrative Leave

143. *How many special police officers are currently appointed by the Mayor under the Mayor's authority permitting the appointment of special police officers? Please respond noting the specific authority permitting the appointment.*

DCMR Title 6A (Police Personnel), Chapter 11 (Special Police), Section 1100.1 states "Special police officers may be appointed by the Mayor for duty in connection with the property of or under the charge of a corporation or individual requesting the appointment or appointments." Per the Department Licensing and Consumer Protection (DLCP), which registers SPOs, as of January 2023, there were 5,458 Special Police Officers commissioned under DCMR Title 6A 1100.1.

144. *Please describe any changes made to the disciplinary process for special police officers in FY22 or FY23, to date.*

MPD and DLCP will revoke a license if an investigation sustains misconduct and a revocation is merited. For less serious sustained misconduct, the issue is referred to the licensing company, which is required to report back with a resolution. Unresolved or repeat issues with a company would be considered by DLCP in licensing decisions.

a. *How many special police officers were disciplined in FY22 and FY23, to date, for what conduct, and what were the outcomes? Were any commissions revoked?*

SPO Revoked in Calendar Year (CY) 2022: 74

Revocations 2022	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
SPOs	4	6	6	7	9	8	4	8	4	7	7	4	74

SPO Criminal Incidents in CY 2022: 57

Incident	Total	Disposition	Commission Status
Assaults	20	20 Pending	20 Revoked

Incident	Total	Disposition	Commission Status
Firearms Violations	18	18 Pending	18 Revoked
Destruction of Property	6	2 Adjudicated/4 Pending	2 Restored/4 Revoked
Traffic	6	6 Pending	6 Revoked
Arrest Warrants	6	6 Pending	6 Revoked
False Personation	1	1 Adjudicated	1 Revoked

SPO Non-criminal Incidents in CY 2022: 17

Incident	Total	Disposition	Commission Status
Drug/Alcohol Incidents	3	2 Sustained	2 Revoked
TPO/CPO	3	1 Adjudicated/2 Pending	1 Restored/2 Revoked
Weapon Incidents	3	1 Adjudicated/2 Pending	1 Restored/2 Revoked
Use of Force	8	2 Adjudicated/6 Pending	8 Revoked

145. Please provide:

- a. A list of compliance checks of special police officers completed in FY22 and FY23, to date;
- b. The location where each of the above-mentioned compliance checks was completed; and
- c. The status of each compliance check, including any failures to comply.

Date	Site Location	Company	Discrepancies	Enforcement Action
01/22/22	4635 South Capitol St SE	Metropolis	None	None
01/22/22	4635 South Capitol St SE	Metropolis	None	None
01/22/22	1015 1/2 St SW	Admiral Security	None	None
01/23/22	3926 Minnesota Ave NE	Signal One	Expired License	Owner Contacted
01/23/22	2845 Alabama Ave SE	Wolf Professional	Expired License	Owner Contacted
02/04/22	801 Mt. Vernon PI NW	Washington Convention Center	Unarmed	Notified DLCP
02/04/22	801 Mt. Vernon PI NW	Washington Convention Center	Unarmed	Notified DLCP
02/04/22	801 Mt. Vernon PI NW	Washington Convention Center	Unarmed	Notified DLCP
02/04/22	801 Mt. Vernon PI NW	Washington Convention Center	Unarmed	Notified DLCP
02/04/22	801 Mt. Vernon PI NW	Washington Convention Center	Unarmed	Notified DLCP
02/04/22	801 Mt. Vernon PI NW	Washington Convention Center	Unarmed	Notified DLCP
02/04/22	801 Mt. Vernon PI NW	Security Assurance Management	None	None
02/07/22	801 Mt. Vernon PI NW	Security Assurance Management	None	None
04/26/22	14TH ST & U ST NW	Security Assurance Management	None	None
05/05/22	1947 14th ST NW	Allied Universal	None	None
05/05/22	1931 14th ST NW	Allied Universal	None	None
05/06/22	1100 Oak DR SE	City Security	None	None
05/06/22	1100 Oak DR SE	City Security	None	None
05/06/22	1100 Oak DR SE	City Security	None	None
05/10/22	2129 14TH ST NW	CVS	No SPO On Post	None
05/10/22	3642 Georgia AVE NW	CVS	No SPO On Post	None
05/10/22	5227 Georgia AVE NW	CVS	No SPO On Post	None
05/14/22	4660 MLK SW	PChange	None	None
05/14/22	4661 MLK SW	PChange	None	None
05/14/22	3048 Stanton Rd SE	PChange	None	None
05/14/22	3048 Stanton Rd SE	PChange	None	None
05/14/22	2900 14th St	PChange	None	None
05/14/22	2900 14th St	PChange	None	None
05/23/22	5333 Wisconsin Ave NW	Code Black	None	None
05/23/22	804 Maine Ave SW	Code Black	None	None
05/23/22	2722 Martin Luther King Ave SE	Watkins Security	None	None
05/23/22	3064 Stanton Rd SE	PChange	None	None

Date	Site Location	Company	Discrepancies	Enforcement Action
05/23/22	2547 Elvans Rd SE	Edwards Security	None	None
06/07/22	4500 Minnesota Ave NE	Security Assurance Management	None	None
06/07/22	4500 Minnesota Ave NE	Security Assurance Management	None	None
06/07/22	4045 Minnesota Ave NE	Blue Force Security	Expired License	Removed From Post-Owner Contacted
07/07/22	1300 7th Street NW	DC Public Library Police	None	None
07/07/22	1300 7th Street NW	DC Public Library Police	None	None
07/07/22	4045 Minnesota Ave NE	Blue Force Security	None	None
07/22/22	3744 Hayes St NE	Black Hawk	None	None
07/22/22	3744 Hayes St NE	Black Hawk	None	None
07/22/22	3744 Hayes St NE	Black Hawk	None	None
07/22/22	3744 Hayes St NE	Black Hawk	None	None
07/22/22	1200 Savannah St SE	Blueline Security	Expired License	Removed From Post-Owner Contacted
09/16/22	1400 Lamont NW	DC Library Police	No SPO On Post	None
09/26/22	1906 8th St	Master Security	Expired license	Removed from Post
11/02/22	1500 Benning Rd NE	Police Guard Services	Arrest LAC/CPWL/APO	Revoked
11/21/22	1301 7th ST NW	Police Guard Services	None	None

146. ***How many campus and university special police officers are currently appointed by the Chief of Police? Please respond noting the specific authority permitting the appointment.***

DCMR Title 6A (Police Personnel), Chapter 12 (Campus and University Special Police, Section 1200.1 states “Campus and university special police officers may be appointed by the Chief of Police for duty in connection with the property of, or under the charge of, an academic institution of higher education requesting the appointment.” Per the Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection (DLCP), as of January 2023, there were 356 campus police.

147. ***Please describe any changes made to the disciplinary process for campus and university special police officers in FY22 or FY23, to date.***

MPD and DLCP will revoke a license if an investigation sustains misconduct and a revocation is merited. For less serious sustained misconduct, the issue is referred to the university, which is required to report back with a resolution. Unresolved or repeat issues with a university would be considered by DLCP in licensing decisions.

- a. ***How many campus and university special police officers were disciplined in FY22 and FY23, to date, for what conduct, and what were the outcomes? Were any commissions revoked?***

One Campus Special Police Officer’s commission was revoked in 2022 after being arrested for DUI/No Permit.

148. ***Please provide:***

- a. ***A list of compliance checks of campus and university special police officers completed in FY22 and FY23, to date;***
b. ***The location where each of the above-mentioned compliance checks was completed; and***
c. ***The status of each compliance check, including any failures to comply.***

Date	Site Location	Campus/University	Discrepancies
4/28/2022	800 Florida Ave NE	Gallaudet University	NONE
4/28/2022	800 Florida Ave NE	Gallaudet University	NONE
4/28/2022	2401 Georgia Ave NW	Howard University	NONE
4/28/2022	2401 Georgia Ave NW	Howard University	NONE
5/2/2022	4200 Connecticut Ave NW	University of DC Police	NONE
10/18/2022	20th and F St NW	George Washington University Police	NONE
10/18/2022	22nd and G St NW	George Washington University Police	NONE
10/18/2022	37th and O St NW	Georgetown University Police	NONE
10/18/2022	37th and O St NW	Georgetown University Police	NONE
10/18/2022	3501 Nebraska Ave NW	American University Police	NONE
10/18/2022	3501 Nebraska Ave NW	American University Police	NONE

149. Please describe the process for filing a complaint regarding alleged misconduct by a special police officer, including the role of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs' Occupational and Professional Licensing Agency.

a. How many complaints were filed in FY22 and FY23, to date, and what were their resolutions?

DATE	COMPLAINT	EMPLOYING AGENCY	STATUS	FINDINGS
1/7/22	Unlicensed SPOs on posts at Tyler House Apartments	Black Falls Special Police	Unfounded / Closed	SOMB conducted site inspection, spoke with the owner and other on-duty SPOs who were licensed and in uniform
2/1/22	Allegations of company employee's misconduct (false reporting)	Metropolitan Tactical Elite	Unfounded / Closed	Not in SOMB purview. Conducted site inspection and was not able to identify any witnesses able to corroborate allegations
3/23/22	Tenant alleging harassment by SPO Farmer	Washington Fields Protective Services	Unfounded / Closed	Referred case to company who provided incident report that does not sustain harassment allegation
3/24/22	Tenant allegation to OPC of SPO and 311 failure to answer his calls	Revel Security	Unfounded / Closed	Not in SOMB purview. Referred to company who followed-up on 5/4/2022 and provided logs related to the incident date. Complaint closed.
3/31/22	Unlicensed Security Operating in Establishment (AKA: Bouncers)	Victory's Lounge	Closed	ABRA contacted; complaint does not fall under SOMB purview.
3/17/22	Allegation of poor company service to employees	PChange	Unfounded / Closed	Not in SOMB purview. Internal investigation conducted by Pchange; unable to substantiate allegations.
4/8/22	SPO harassing complainant's son	Security Assurance Management	Closed	Company advised that they have handled the issue internally.
4/8/22	Citizen allegation that SPO Scipio used excessive force	Police Guard Services	Unfounded / Closed	C-1 was detained until MPD Officers arrived on scene. It was determined that no excessive force was used.
4/13/22	Allegation of appropriateness of SPO off duty actions	Butler Security	Closed	Not in SOMB purview. No regulatory violation occurred; SPO (Off Duty) transported a juvenile to a family member's house without parental consent. SPO and company were advised of the risk / liability. Directed to YSD and MPD to assist w/ issues involving minors.

DATE	COMPLAINT	EMPLOYING AGENCY	STATUS	FINDINGS
4/26/22	Unlicensed Security in DC	Signal 88	Closed/ Insufficient Facts	Lack of cooperation, unable to corroborate allegation; complainant has not returned correspondence with SOMB to obtain specifics
5/4/22	Threats/harassment of co-worker	Allied Universal	Closed	Not in SOMB purview. Allied Universal handled the complaint and determined unfounded.
5/5/22	Allegation that armed SPO is using marijuana on duty	Pchange	Closed /Unfounded	SOMB required random drug test be conducted for the SPO. Company agreed accordingly.
5/17/22	Alleged Illegal detainment and search	PChange	Closed /Unfounded	Unable to corroborate allegation, referred to company
5/25/22	Allegations of company employee's misconduct (false reporting)	Metropolitan Tactical Elite	Closed /Unfounded	Repeat Complaint. Not in SOMB purview. Conducted site inspection and was not able to identify any witnesses able to corroborate allegations
7/19/22	Alleged Harassment by company SPOs	Edwards Security Consultants	Closed	Not in SOMB purview. Referred to Edwards Security who conducted an interview and relayed that MPD and DBH are aware of the C-1's mental state and the claims are made up.
7/25/22	Uniform Compliance issue	AT Protective Services	Closed	Unable to corroborate allegation. The company AT Protective Services was advised to remain compliant with uniform symbols, per DCMR.
8/24/22	Allegation of gratuities for Special Police Officers	JSI Management Group	Closed	Not in SOMB purview: Referred to company.
9/8/22	Allegation of unnecessary force	Masters	Closed	SOMB unable to corroborate allegation. Referred to company for information.
9/9/22	Failure to Cooperate w/ MPD Investigation	Garda World	Sustained /Closed	Allegations Sustained -- Revocation letter issued.
10/14/22	Allegation of disorderly alleged SPO (Off-Duty)	N/A	Closed	Unable to corroborate allegation; subject not found in database.
10/16/22	Alleged SPO harassment	Cap. City Prot. Svs.	Unfounded /Closed	Allegation unfounded
12/14/22	Alleged Michelle Johnson is unlicensed Security in DC	NY Finest Investigative Services	Unfounded	Site compliance check; communicated with company for follow-up.
12/28/22	Allegation that SPO acted unprofessionally	Security Assurance Management (SAM)	Closed	Company provided details supporting appropriate actions of the SPO during the incident.
1/17/23	SPO Smoking weed and sleeping on job	Unknown	Closed	Not enough specificity regarding the complaint
1/31/23	SPO Used Force (allegation)	Unknown	Closed	Unable to identify an SPO in the OPLA/DLCP database
1/31/23	Unlicensed SPO's	Unknown	Closed /Insufficient facts	Closed- Not enough specificity regarding the complaint
2/1/23	Unlicensed SPO's	United Security Forces	Pending	Pending- March 2023 Compliance Check
2/3/23	SPO leaving duty belt with firearm exposed	Masters Security	Pending	SPO license (SPO40002089)- Revoked; Case Open

b. Please identify the website where information regarding the complaint filing process is published.

When the public has a complaint against a private security agency, there are several ways for the compliant to be made. The public can file a complaint on the website of the Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection (DLCP) by selecting “Obtain Occupational and Professional Licenses”, “Security”, “File a Complaint” (<https://dcdcr.seamlessdocs.com/f/OPLDComplaint>), or directly with MPD Security Officers Management Branch (SOMB) by email, phone, or in person. (Complaints made to other MPD offices will be forwarded to SOMB for handling.) Complaints filed through the website are reviewed by DLCP and, if appropriate, turned over to the MPD SOMB.

When the MPD SOMB receives a compliant, the content is reviewed to determine if the SOMB or the security agency will be responsible for investigating the complaint. SOMB investigates complaints related to alleged serious misconduct or to duties performed without the proper license. If the security agency is tasked to investigate the compliant, the agency must respond to SOMB, in writing, with the findings and disposition of the compliant.

150. Please discuss any trends observed related to officers’ compliance with Executive Order (EO) 20-045 (Limitations on Consent Searches).

- a. How many officers faced adverse action related to noncompliance with EO 20-045 in FY22 or FY23, to date?*
- b. Has MPD updated training to improve officers’ compliance with the Order?*

The first audit proved challenging and revealed possible limitations to the initial methodology. Officers are frequently using part of the language of a consent search in a professional manner (e.g., “would you mind if I searched this?”), even if they otherwise have justification for the search. It can make it challenging for auditors to determine the legal parameters from reviewing the video. Nevertheless, it is also apparent that officers are not always following up with all of the required language. The Department is working with the US Attorney’s Office on refresher Fourth Amendment training to be delivered later this year. This will address the specific requirements of the consent searches. No officers have faced adverse action (any fine, suspension, removal from service, or reduction in rank or pay) for non-compliance with a consent search.

151. Regarding MPD’s Body-Worn Camera Program, please provide the following information for FY22 and FY23, to date:

- a. The number of Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”) requests MPD received for body-worn camera recordings;*

	FY22	FY23 (thru 3/10)
BWC Requests Received	482	259*
BWC Requests Granted in Full	0	1
BWC Requests Granted in Part/Denied in Part	190	57
BWC Requests Denied in Full	120	41
BWC Requests Duplicate Request	10	11
BWC Requests Withdrawn	89	41
BWC Requests Referred*	3	5
BWC Requests - Fee Related	0	0
BWC Requests - Improper FOIA**	5	1

	FY22	FY23 (thru 3/10)
BWC Requests - No Records	54	27
BWC Requests - Not Agency Record	0	0
BWC Requests - Records not reasonably described	1	0
BWC Requests Pending	10	75

* These BWC requests were referred directly to MPD’s Body-Worn Camera Branch because they were requested by fellow law enforcement agencies.

** The five BWC requests were closed within FOIAXpress as “Improper FOIA” requests because they did not contain sufficient information to conduct a search.

b. The outcome of each request;

c. The processing time for each request;

The information for item (b) and (c) is attached

d. The amount invoiced to the requestor for each request, whether or not the request was withdrawn;

e. The amount budgeted for redactions;

f. The amount expended for redactions;

g. Redaction costs paid by MPD; and

h. Redaction costs paid by the requestor.

The table below is responsive to items (d) thru (h)

Question	FY 22	FY23 (thru 2/10)
(d) Amount invoiced to the requester for each request	\$0	\$0
(e) Amount budgeted for redactions	\$260,000	\$100,000
(f) Amount expended for redactions	\$127,748	\$24,143
(g) Redaction costs paid by MPD	\$127,748	\$24,143
(h) Redaction costs paid by the Requestor	\$0	\$0

152. Please describe the process for notifying subjects or their next of kin regarding the potential public release of body-worn camera footage depicting the subject.

- In an officer-involved death:
 - MPD provides the contact information of the decedent’s next of kin to the designated representative of the DC Department of Behavioral Health (DBH).
 - The DBH representative will contact the decedent’s next of kin to coordinate a time and place to view the body-worn camera footage prior to its public release.
 - The location is a non-law enforcement setting, usually in the DBH offices or at the residence of the next of kin.
 - The DBH representative or the representative from MPD will ascertain from the next of kin if they consent to the Mayor’s public release of the body-worn camera footage.
- In a serious use of force:
 - MPD will show the body-worn camera footage to the subject, or if the individual is a minor or unable to consent, to the individual’s next of kin.

- MPD will ascertain from the subject, or if the individual is a minor or unable to consent, the subject's next of kin, if they consent to the public release of the body-worn camera footage.

a. Identify any incidents in FY22 or FY23, to date, in which this process was not followed.

- February 11, 2022, 2700 block of Bruce Place, SE (loss of consciousness): The subject of the use of force could not be located for a viewing to ask for consent for the public release. The Community Briefing Video was publicly released.
- March 1, 2022, 5000 block of Hayes St, NE (loss of consciousness): The subject of the use of force could not be located for a viewing to ask for consent for the public release. The Community Briefing Video was publicly released.
- June 29, 2022, unit block of Hanover Place, NW (neck restraint): The subject of the use of force could not be located for a viewing to ask for consent for the public release. The Community Briefing Video was publicly released.
- August 12, 2022, 1900 block of Mississippi Avenue, SE (non-fatal shooting): The subject of the use of force would not respond to the interviewing IAD agent regarding consent for public release of the BWC. The Community Briefing Video was publicly released.
- August 18, 2022 2100 block of E Street, NW (K-9 bite): The subject of the use of force refused to communicate with the interviewing IAD agent regarding consent for public release of the BWC. The Community Briefing Video was publicly released.

153. Using stop data collected pursuant to the NEAR Act, please provide the following information for FY22 and FY23, to date:

The answers to these questions reflect data collected on stops made between January 1 – December 31, 2022. During this timeframe, MPD collected data on approximately 68,433 stops.

a. How many, and what percentage of, stops resulted in the seizure of any weapon, and how many specifically resulted in the seizure of a firearm?

During CY2022, one or more guns were recovered in 1,773 (2.5%) unique stops events (in one or more people may have been stopped). As a result of these stops MPD was able to remove 2,120 illegal and dangerous guns from our streets. This was 65 percent of all guns recovered during the calendar year. The overwhelming majority of stops – or of police interactions of any kind – are not related to violent crime or gun possession, so it is misleading to characterize stops as ineffective if they do not result in the recovery of a gun.

For a variety of reasons, we are not able to reliably tie other specific weapon types to stops at this time.

Notes:

- In order to accurately capture both the number of stops involving the seizure of a firearm and the number of actual firearms recovered during stops, MPD uses data from multiple sources including the stop dataset and firearms recovery dataset from its record management system (RMS).

- One stop can involve the recovery of multiple types of property. More than one gun or other weapon may have been recovered in a single stop. Additionally, both a firearm and a non-firearm weapon could be recovered in the same stop.

b. How many, and what percentage of, stops did not result in a warning, ticket, or arrest? Please break down your response by the race/ethnicity of the subject.

In 13,620 stops, or 20 percent of stops during calendar year 2022, MPD did not issue a warning ticket, actual ticket, or make an arrest. However, contrary to how these are sometimes perceived or portrayed, this does not mean that the stop was inappropriate. MPD members make traffic or other stops to investigate a violation or crime. About six of every ten stops is a traffic stop, mostly where an officer has seen a traffic violation, or is responding to a call for service or a crash.

In contrast, non-traffic stops are conducted to determine if an officer has probable cause to make an arrest – in other words to investigate a crime, often that the officer did not see. During calendar year 2022, 48 percent of all non-traffic stops were in response to a call for service – in other words something that an officer did not necessarily directly observe. When an officer investigates, they may determine that no crime was committed or that the person stopped was not involved in the crime. In some circumstances, an officer may determine that a crime was committed, but may use their discretion to resolve without making an arrest. For example, with some shoplifting, survival theft, or trespassing, the proprietor may decide to issue a barring notice in lieu of an arrest. Or an officer may observe a drug transaction and choose only to arrest the seller and not the purchaser. We have also been training our officers for more than a decade that many disorder issues may be better resolved through education, mediation, or a referral for services. All of these may be more positive outcomes than an arrest.

Race/Ethnicity	Total
American Indian/Alaska Native	5
Asian	66
Black	11,539
Hispanic/Latino	553
Multiple	149
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2
Other	54
Unknown	490
White	762
Total	13,620

*Racial and ethnic demographic categories are based on those used by the United States Census.

c. How many, and what percentage of, stops involved a subject that was less than 18 years of age?

- 1. Of those stops, how many resulted in the subject being searched?***
- 2. Please break down your response by the race/ethnicity of the subject.***

Of the total number of stops conducted during this time frame, 3,073 or 4%, involved individuals under age 18. Of these, 1,012 stops involved a search or protective pat-down of person or property, for a total of 982 searches of a person conducted and 133 searches of property conducted. One stop can involve multiple types of searches.

Race/Ethnicity	Of a Person	Of Property
Black	922	116

Race/Ethnicity	Of a Person	Of Property
Hispanic	41	13
Multiple	6	0
Other	1	0
Unknown	10	3
White	2	1
Total	982	133

154. *Please explain why MPD’s public dataset of stop data contains no data beyond December 31, 2021.*

In August 2021, MPD converted to a new records management system which created some technical challenges in preparing the data for 2021 and the first half of 2022. The priority was to ensure the dataset would match the formatting for the dataset from July 2019 through June 2021. On January 27, 2023, OCTO uploaded the January – June 2022. Stop data for the second half of 2022 is expected to be published in April 2023.

155. *Please provide copies of all reports made pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5-331.16(a) regarding riot gear use and the use of large-scale canisters of chemical irritants from FY19 through FY23, to date. If there are any uses of riot gear or large-scale canisters of chemical irritants for which a report is not available, please provide a table containing the dates, times, and locations of their use.*

MPD has not used riot gear or chemical irritants to disperse any First Amendment assembly in the past four years. These tactics are only deployed to address riotous or criminal behavior, not First Amendment Assemblies.

The reports documenting the use of riot gear use and large scale canisters of chemical irritants during the last four years are attached.

156. *Please provide a table of all complaints received from FY22 and FY23, to date, regarding the use of riot gear, rubber bullets, pepper spray, tear gas, chemical irritants, and any other protest control devices/weapons or tactics.*

No complaints have been received.

Technology (Q157-Q165)

157. *Please provide Shotspotter detection data for FY22 and FY23, to date.*

District	2022	2023 (thru 2/6/23)
1D	226	21
3D	201	22
4D	290	39
5D	601	89
6D	2,443	381
7D	3,256	562
Total Alerts	7,017	1,114
Total Rounds	30,517	5,401

158. *What is the total number of “neighborhood-based” CCTV cameras operating in the District, by Ward?*

Ward	# Cameras
1	22
2	41
3	0
4	15
5	55
6	25
7	52
8	68
Total	278

159. *What is the total number of “permanent/homeland security” CCTV cameras operating in the District, by Ward?*

One camera is located in Arlington, Virginia, in the 1000 block of 19th Street North. Its viewing area is of the District of Columbia.

Ward	Homeland / Permanent
1	1
2	21
3	2
4	0
5	0
6	3
7	4
8	0
VA	1
Total	32

160. *For all neighborhood-based and permanent/homeland security CCTV cameras, please provide the number of occasions that the CCTV was activated for live, real-time monitoring in FY22 or FY23, to date, and the reason for the activation.*

Year	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023*
JOCC Activations	12	12	59	33	41	5

* As of 2/7/2023

2022 Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) Activation by Date:

Activation Date	Type
1/6/2022	First Amendment/Capitol Insurrection Anniversary
1/21/2022	First Amendment
1/22/2022	First Amendment
1/23/2022	First Amendment
3/1/2022	State of the Union Address
3/4/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/5/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/6/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally

Activation Date	Type
3/7/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/8/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/9/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/10/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/11/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/14/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/15/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/16/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/17/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/18/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/19/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/21/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/22/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/23/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/24/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/25/2022	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
4/22/2022	Active Shooter (Van Ness)
5/14/2022	First Amendment
6/11/2022	First Amendment
6/17/2022	Something in the Water
6/18/2022	First Amendment/Something in the Water
6/19/2022	Something in the Water
6/24/2022	First Amendment / SCOTUS Decision
6/25/2022	First Amendment / SCOTUS Decision
6/26/2022	First Amendment / SCOTUS Decision
6/27/2022	First Amendment / SCOTUS Decision
7/4/2022	Independence Day
10/31/2022	Halloween
12/13/2022	African Leaders Summit
12/14/2022	African Leaders Summit
12/15/2022	African Leaders Summit
12/22/2022	First Amendment / Trial Decision
12/31/2022	New Year's Eve

2023 Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) Activation by Date:

Activation Date	Type
1/20/2023	First Amendment/March for Life
1/27/2023	First Amendment
1/28/2023	First Amendment
1/29/2023	First Amendment
2/7/2023	State of the Union Address

161. *The Private Security Camera Rebate Program, administered by the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants, has funded 25,739 cameras to date, but in FY22 MPD only had 24 documented requests for footage and there were only 7 arrests made in which video footage was extracted from a program participant. Is MPD utilizing this program to the fullest extent possible?*

This data is not indicative of the value of the program because the information is not easily tracked. Detectives can pull videos from a variety of sources and at various stages of an investigation. Upon extracting the video, the detective or technician may not know whether the resident received the rebate, nor would we ask them. Thus, detectives may have viewed footage that was obtained directly from the program participants without that information being specifically tracked. When someone has been a victim of a crime, they need detectives to focus on the most critical issues.

However, we know that video footage is extraordinarily helpful. In the fall of 2019, the Department reviewed 160 homicide cases to evaluate the availability and usefulness of video footage in their investigations. Key takeaways were:

- Detectives obtained some type of video footage (security camera, phone, etc.) in 83% of 2018 homicide investigations (132 out of 160 cases). When video footage was available, it contributed to:
 - Advancing the investigation in 71 percent of the cases (94 out of 132 cases)
 - Closing the investigation in 36 percent of the cases (48 out of 132 cases)
- As of November 7, 2019, 85 of the 160 total 2018 homicide cases had been closed and 75 cases were open.
 - When looking at 2018 homicide cases that were closed at the time, video footage advanced the investigation in 67 percent of closed cases (57 out of 85 cases). Video footage contributed to closing the investigation in 56 percent of the closed cases (48 out of 85).
 - When looking at 2018 homicide cases that were open at the time, video footage advanced the investigation in 49% of open cases (37 out of 75 cases).

a. Are there barriers to the program's effectiveness that the Council could help to address?

The Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (which runs the program) is evaluating opportunities to improve the program, but no assistance is needed at this time.

162. *How many new fixed and mobile license plate readers ("LPRs") did MPD acquire or gain access to in FY22 or FY23, to date?*

No new devices were added to the MPD inventory during the listed time frame. MPD has the ability to see verified LRP hits in Prince George's County since August 2022.

a. How many total fixed and mobile LPRs does MPD own, possess, or have access to?

There are currently 29 fixed LPR locations and 34 active mobile LPRs deployed in DC. Additionally, there is one trailer location shared between DC and Virginia. Only LRP reads on the DC side can be seen in the system. MPD can see verified LRP hits in PG County in real time as well as a result of an MOU between the agencies, since August 2022.

b. How long is the data collected from LPRs stored?

LPR data is stored by the Department for 90 days and then is destroyed unless: (1) there is a positive, verified hit; (2) the data/image is part of an active criminal investigation; and/or (3) LPR data/image is subject to a litigation hold. Positive, verified hits are retained for a one-year period and then are purged from the system.

c. Are there any non-governmental entities or private actors with access to information captured by LPRs?

No. All users are MPD or public safety government partners.

163. Please describe MPD’s use of mobile device forensic tools, including any relevant policies and procedures.

The use of data extraction devices is governed by Special Order 15-08 (Cellphone Recovery Process – attached). The Order requires MPD to obtain a search warrant or the consent of the owner before using the device. All other equipment used to process crime scenes is the property of the Department of Forensic Sciences.

164. How many total phone extractions did MPD perform in FY22 and FY23, to date? Please break down the number of extractions by extraction method, crime type, phone type, and legal authorization (search warrant, consent, abandoned, etc.).

MPD took over digital evidence operations in April 2022. MPD can only perform a cell phone extraction with a warrant, consent of the owner, or in exigent circumstances. MPD’s policy, Special Order 15-08 Cell Phone Recovery Process, can be found under the attachment for question 163.

MPD uses both GrayKey and Cellebrite Premium for digital evidence extraction. Phone models include iPhone, Samsung, Motorola, LG, and Android devices. The crimes and events associated with the cell phone extractions range from violent crime such as murder, robbery/carjacking, and assault with a dangerous weapon, to overdoses, narcotics investigations, internal investigations, sexual assaults, and others.

April – December 2022: 509 phones
 January 1 – February 10, 2023: 16 phones.

165. Please provide a list of each purchase of conventional weapons and ammunition in FY21, FY22, and FY23 to date, including the types of weapons, the cost, the supplier, and the source(s) of funding used for the purchase. If a source of funding is District funds, please identify from which budgetary line item the expenditure was made. If a source of funding is from non-District funds, please identify the funder.

FY	Supplier	Type of Purchase	Expended	Funding Source
2021	The Gun Shop	Duty Ammunition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .223 REM Federal Tactical Bonded Soft Point 62 Grain .308 NATO Federal Sierra MatchKing HP 175 Grain 223 Caliber Federal 55 Grain Matching BTHP Gold Metal 	\$54,002	Local/66190/20
2021	Atlantic Tactical, Inc.	Duty Ammunition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9mm Winchester Ranger 124 Grain + PT Series Training Ammunition 223 Rem, 55 Grain Frangible, Lead Free 9mm 100 Grain Frangible Training Blank Rounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SecuriBlank 9mm Toxfree Blanks UTM Brand 5.56 Blanks Training Rounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FX Brand (General Dynamics) 9mm Marking Rounds- Red FX Brand (General Dynamics) 9mm Marking Rounds – Blue UTM Brand 5.56 Marking Rounds Red 	\$288,220	Local/66190/20

FY	Supplier	Type of Purchase	Expended	Funding Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UTM Brand 5.56 Marking Rounds Blue 		
2021	Lawmen Supply Company	Training Ammunition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9mm 124 Grain FMJ/TMJ 	\$122,814	Local/66190/20
2022	Atlantic Tactical, Inc.	Duty Ammunition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9mm Winchester Ranger 124 Grain +P T Series Training Ammunition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9mm Winchester Ranger 100 Grain Frangible 223 Caliber Winchester 55 Grain Frangible Training Blank Rounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SecuriBlank 9mm Loud ToxFree Blanks Training Rounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UTM Brand 5.56 Marking Rounds- Red UTM Brand 5.56 Marking Rounds- Blue 	\$264,099	Local/66120/20
2022	Lawmen Supply Company	Training Ammunition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9mm 124 Grain FMJ/TMJ 	\$271,989	Local/66120/20
2022	The Gun Shop	Duty Ammunition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .308 NATO Federal Sierra MatchKing HP 175 Grain .223 REM Federal Tactical Bonded Soft Point 62 Grain 223 Caliber Federal 55 Grain Matching BTHP Gold Metal Training Ammunition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 223 REM, 55 Gr TMJ/FMJ 	\$106,803	Local/66120/20
2022	AmChar Wholesale, Inc.	Duty Weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glock 17 Glock 19 	\$26,375	Local/58120/20

FY	Supplier	Type of Purchase	Purchase Order Value	Funding Source
2023	AmChar Wholesale, Inc.	Duty weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glock 17 Glock 19 	\$153,500	Local/100141/80074/7111014
2023	Atlantic Tactical, Inc.	Training and Duty Ammunition	\$505,683	Local/100141/80074/7111014
2023	The Gun Shop	Training and Duty Ammunition	\$46,046	Local/100141/80074/7111014

Note: In FY23, the District transitioned to the new District Integrated Financial System (DIFS) that utilizes a new set of funding attributes. This is what the new funding source corresponds to: Program/Cost Center/Account

Miscellaneous (Q166-Q171)

166. *In 2022, MPD created and filled the position of Chief Equity Officer. Please describe the Chief Equity Officer's role in the Department and the work that has been done in FY22 and FY23 to date.*

During the past year, Chief Contee established the role of the Chief Equity Officer to lead the Department's efforts on improving diversity, equity, and inclusion (DE&I). The Department further supported this effort with the assignment of three additional staff members, and realignment of the MPD Employee Well Being Unit and Equal Employment Opportunity Program under the Chief Equity Office.

The DE&I Team is working on an assessment of the organization's culture and is in the process of conducting a Voices Tour and Commanders Roundtable Discussions, designed to develop internal stakeholders at all ranks, understand the various work environments, and to solicit insight and information on the challenges they face.

The DE&I Team is developing an employee resource group, building leadership alignment, honoring the 30 x 30 pledge to have women represent 30 percent of recruit by the year 2030, and installing training programs for policy review.

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) was contracted to conduct an independent organizational assessment of the Department, including the culture, equity, and inclusion of all sworn and professional staff members of the agency. That assessment has concluded with report expected to be released soon.

The D.C. Office of Racial Equity conducted an analysis of claims in the Department's Special Operations Division (SOD) and proposed strategies to promote racial equity. The Department has actively begun implementing these recommendations including:

- Chief Robert Contee created a video message provided during the orientation/onboarding process for each new hire and for all managers highlighting the Department's commitment to an inclusive culture.
- All Department managers received Equal Employment Opportunity training on October 18-19, 2022.
- Members of the Chief Equity Office became trained facilitators on racial equity through the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE).

167. *What is the status of the initiative, launched in 2015, to end the reliance of the Department of Forensic Sciences' (DFS) Crime Scene Sciences Division (CSSD) on active-duty MPD officers and transition to a staff comprised entirely of civilian forensic scientists?*

DFS does not have the manpower to handle the full workload for crime scenes in the District of Columbia. As a result, MPD sworn members, both those who are trained at a reserve crime scene level and those who are assigned to the Crime Scene Investigations Division (CSID), handle scenes where the only need is for photographs, latent print processing, buccal swabs, or in sounds of gunshots events where casings need to be collected.

Members assigned to CSID, crime scene reserve officers, and Violent Crime Suppression Division (VCSD) members processed the below numbers of crime scene reports during the last four years. These numbers do not include supplemental reports.

CY19 - 4,551

CY20 - 4,810

CY21 - 5,626

CY22 - 5,464

a. *How many active-duty MPD officers are currently assigned to assist in the work of the CSSD? Please list the names of these officers and how long they have been assigned to assist DFS.*

Currently there are two sergeants, one senior police officer, and four officers assigned to CSID and housed within DFS. These members are tasked with handling the processing of recovered firearms which includes latent print processing and swabbing for DNA prior to them being examined by the ATF. These members also fulfill court-ordered requests for buccal swabs.

- 168. *Please provide an update on MPD’s efforts to address unlawful ATVs and dirt bikes on District streets in FY22 and FY23, to date. How many ATVs and dirt bikes did MPD seize in FY22 and FY23, to date?***

The operation of All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) on city streets creates significant risks for the community as well as the operators themselves. The ATV Task Force was established in 2022 to combat this concern. The task force, housed in our Violent Crime Suppression Division, implemented measures that would result in the impoundment of ATVs illegally operated on public space, pending proof of legal ownership, while minimizing risks to the operators and the public. They effect arrests as appropriate.

The ATV Task Force has been able to locate and seize 168 ATVs and dirt bikes in 2022. There have been no seizures yet in 2023.

- 169. *There have been a number of vehicle break-ins and thefts of wheels from vehicles in the District in recent months—typically of vehicles parked on public streets. What is MPD doing to address these crimes?***

MPD employs a variety of data-driven and intelligence-led analyses to under and combat crime including thefts from auto and thefts of wheels. This includes identifying the types of vehicles being targeted, gathering video evidence to determine a lookout for the vehicles and/or suspects that are committing the crimes, conducting geospatial and time of day/day of week analysis to inform patrol deployment, and identifying repeat offenders.

MPD ensures that our patrol officers are aware of crime trends and that they are directing their patrol efforts in areas most frequently targeted. Additionally, crime suppression team and mountain bike officers are deployed for prevention, and surveillance teams are deployed in an effort to apprehend offenders. Patrol officers work closely with crime analysts and detectives to combat these crimes.

MPD also engages with the community to prevent these crimes, including sharing crime prevention tips such as the use of deterrence devices, clubs, wheel locks, turning tires to the curb while parking, reminding residents to remove all items from their vehicle, etc.

- 170. *Regarding traffic enforcement:***

- a. How many officers are assigned specifically to traffic enforcement?***

The Traffic Safety and Specialized Enforcement Section of the Special Operations Division is comprised of the Traffic Safety Unit and the Motor Carrier Safety Unit. The Traffic Safety Unit is comprised of one sergeant and two officers. The Motor Carrier Safety Unit is comprised of one sergeant and six officers who primarily focus on federal motor carrier laws.

- b. Can MPD quantify how much time officers spend responding to calls regarding traffic enforcement?***

It is difficult to quantify the time officers spend on responding to calls for traffic enforcement. Many of the calls are dispatched in a “Remain in Service” capacity and therefore not able to be tracked or accurately captured in the amount of time spent on the call. Due to the lower priority of calls for service for traffic enforcement (relative to violent crimes or crimes in process, etc.), when the member “Remains in Service” it allows for the

officer to respond to the complaint, but also still be available to respond to a priority call if one is dispatched.

Further, the type of traffic enforcement requested will also determine the length of time the officers spends on the call. A call for a vehicle parked in a “no parking” zone can be quickly remedied with a ticket, however, a call for a vehicle parked on private property or blocking a roadway or alley will increase the time the officer will spend talking with management of private property, talking to complainants, and/or waiting on a tow crane.

c. Please provide information on the number of non-photo enforcement traffic citations issued in FY21, FY22, and FY23, to date.

Below are the tickets for moving violations that were issued by MPD officers. In order to comply with legislatively mandated data collection, officers are required to issue written – not verbal – warnings, except in exigent circumstances. For the past three and half years, about a third of all tickets have been warnings.

The counts below reflect the number of actual tickets and warning tickets extracted from MPD’s stop dataset. This data is produced and released every six-months; the first half of CY2023 is expected to be ready in late summer.

NOIs	CY21	CY22
Actual Tickets	37,555	36,949
Warning Tickets	16,409	16,687
Total	53,964	53,636

171. Does MPD keep records of the locations of traffic collisions and/or citations? If so, please provide the top 20 locations with the most collisions and citations for FY22. If not, please explain why not.

MPD does not have location-based collision data readily available in the data warehouse. DDOT tracks and reports on crash data.

Top Traffic Citation Stop Locations CY 2022	
Address	# Citation Stops
2400 CONNECTICUT AVE NW	1,258
12TH ST NE	664
3400 BENNING RD NE	602
1600 CONNECTICUT AVE NW	591
2000 GEORGIA AVE NW	504
14TH ST NW	464
18TH ST NE	451
7TH ST NW	448
1400 U ST NW	398
BLADENSBURG RD NE	375
GEORGIA AVE NW	363
1900 16TH ST NW	340
4600 MACARTHUR BLVD NW	305
SOUTH DAKOTA AVE NE	273
1300 CONNECTICUT AVE NW	259
WISCONSIN AVE NW	252
17TH ST NW	237
I ST SE	217

Top Traffic Citation Stop Locations CY 2022	
Address	# Citation Stops
1600 U ST NW	211
300 O ST NW	208

I hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact me or my staff with any additional questions.

Sincerely,



Robert J. Contee III
Chief of Police

cc: Muriel Bowser, Mayor
Lindsey Appiah, Acting Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice