



**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT**

February 23, 2024

The Honorable Brooke Pinto
Chair, Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety
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 2023 Performance Oversight Hearing.

Table of Contents

Organization and Operations (Questions 1-7) 1

Budget and Finance (Questions 8-17)..... 10

Laws, Audits, and Studies (Questions 18-22)..... 15

Workplace Issues and Equity (Questions 23-25)..... 25

Agency-Specific Questions (Questions 26-109)..... 27

Personnel, Staffing, and Training (Questions 26-50)..... 27

Policing Practices (Questions 51-65)..... 40

Violent Crime and Crime Data (Questions 66-76)..... 53

School Resource Officers and Policing on School Grounds (Questions 77-85) 66

Oversight, Accountability, and Reporting (Questions 86-106) 71

Miscellaneous (Questions 107-109) 82

Organization and Operations (Questions 1-7)

- Please provide the agency’s mission statement.***

It is the mission of the Metropolitan Police Department to safeguard the District of Columbia and protect its residents and visitors with the highest regard for the sanctity of human life. We will strive at all times to accomplish our mission with a focus on service, integrity, and fairness by upholding our city’s motto Justitia Omnibus – Justice for All.

2. ***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.***

A table with the organizational and personnel information as of February 8, 2024, 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 ten 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.
- Office of the General Counsel/Labor Relations/FOIA – provides advice and counsel to the Chief of Police, represents the Department in administrative litigation, processes and responds to civil and criminal subpoenas, and responds to requests under the Freedom of Information Act.
- Strategic Change Division – coordinates strategic planning, government relations, communications, and organizational performance management, provides current and accurate information about the events and activities of MPD to the residents of and visitors to the District of Columbia, coordinates the Reserve Corps and volunteer opportunities, 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.

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.

- Real Time Crime Center – provides real-time tactical and strategic support to department personnel and public safety partners by co-locating personnel and leveraging technology and information systems.
- 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.
- 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.

Organization Culture and Wellness Bureau – brings together offices that foster wellbeing, diversity, equity, and inclusion.

- Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Office – implements initiatives, programs, and procedures that create a workplace culture that values and promotes diversity, fosters inclusion, and enhances accessibility for the workforce.
- Employee Well-being Office – promotes and enhances the overall well-being of employees, with a primary goal to create a work environment that supports the physical, mental, spiritual, intellectual, social and financial health of the workforce.
- 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.
- Human Resource Management Division – manages hiring processes for all MPD staff, retains staff, and makes appropriate duty status determinations for sworn personnel.

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.
- Metropolitan Police Academy – provides training to MPD recruits and agency personnel to create a capable, knowledgeable, and professional staff, and manages the Cadet Program.
- Applicant Investigation Division – conducts thorough and extensive background investigations for all applicants for sworn and professional staff, maintains data and records for all applicants, and works with other units to support efficient hiring.
- Curriculum Development and Instructional Design – assesses, creates, and implements evidenced-based innovative curricula and instructional methodologies to facilitate excellence in MPD recruit and sworn officer training.

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.
- Customer Support Division – responsible for supporting MPD computers, laptops, telecommunications devices and desktop security, extracting CCTV videos for detectives and in response to legal requests and the body worn camera program, and provides printers, copiers, and custom printing work for the department.
- 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.
- 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.
- Evidence Control Division – provides support in receiving and transferring evidence for MPD and other law enforcement agencies, and manages officer equipment, uniforms, and supplies for the Department.
- Fleet Services Division – purchases and maintains MPDs fleet.

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

- 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 families and youth.

- School Safety and Engagement Division – safeguards and provides services to students and staff at District of Columbia Public Schools and Public Charter Schools, and strives to reduce youth victimization and delinquent behavior through a variety of programs.

Agency Chief Financial Officer – 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.

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.

As of 2/8/2024	Title	Name	Sworn FTEs	Civilian FTEs	Civilian Vacancies
	Chief	Pamela Smith	1	0	0
Executive Office of the Chief of Police	CAO	Leeann Turner	15	12	0
Executive Protection Unit	Lieutenant	Reginald Powell	14	0	0
Office of the General Counsel/Labor Relations	General Counsel	Mark Viehmeyer	6	23	1
Strategic Change Division	Exec. Director	Kelly O'Meara	34	35	5
<i>Subtotal</i>			70	70	6
Homeland Security Bureau	Assistant Chief	Leslie Parsons	17	1	0
JSTACC*	Commander	Sean Conboy	81	57	6
Real Time Crime Center	Commander	Matthew Fitzgerald	24	3	1
Special Operations Division	Commander	Jason Bagshaw	185	16	1
<i>Subtotal</i>			307	77	8
Internal Affairs Bureau	Assistant Chief	Tasha Bryant	4	3	1
Court Liaison Division	Director	Rhonda Robinson	8	7	2
Internal Affairs Division	Commander	John Knutsen	46	6	3
Risk Management Division	Director	Kathleen Crenshaw	12	10	5
<i>Subtotal</i>			70	26	11
Investigative Services Bureau	Assistant Chief	Carlos Heraud	4	0	0
Criminal Investigations Division	Commander	John Haines	341	26	1
Violent Crime Suppression Division	Commander	Jeffrey Kopp	134	6	1
<i>Subtotal</i>			479	32	2
Organizational Culture and Wellness Bureau	Chief People Officer	Angela Simpson	1	6	2
Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Office	Vacant	Vacant	0	1	4
Employee Well-being Office	Director	Diana Karczmarczyk	0	3	2
Human Resources Management Division	Commander	Kimberly Dickerson	33	25	2
Medical Services Division	Director	Matthew Miranda	3	5	0
<i>Subtotal</i>			37	40	10
Patrol Services North	Assistant Chief	Darnel Robinson	13	2	0
Second District	Commander	Tatjana Savoy	250	8	1
Third District	Commander	James Boteler	255	8	1
Fourth District	Commander	Nikki Lavenhouse	275	9	0
Fifth District	Commander	Sylvan Altieri	274	6	2
<i>Subtotal</i>			1067	33	4

As of 2/8/2024	Title	Name	Sworn FTEs	Civilian FTEs	Civilian Vacancies
Patrol Services South	Assistant Chief	Kyle Ramey	10	0	0
First District	Commander	Colin Hall	284	6	1
Sixth District	Commander	Jaron Hickman	303	7	0
Seventh District	Commander	Lashay Makal	302	6	0
Subtotal			899	19	1
Professional Development Bureau	Assistant Chief	Michael Coligan	8	4	2
Disciplinary Review Division	Director	Hobie Hong	4	5	0
Metropolitan Police Academy	Commander	David Hong	73	26	3
<i>Recruits in MPA</i>			125	0	0
<i>Cadets in MPA</i>			0	138	12
Applicant Investigation Division	Captain	Ashley Varvounis	5	19	1
Curriculum and Instructional Development Division	Director	Carl Brown	0	12	4
Subtotal			215	204	22
Technical and Analytical Services Bureau	Assistant Chief	Stuart Emerman	4	3	0
IT Infrastructure and Engineering Division	Director	Ashis Dasgupta	0	16	1
Customer Support Division	Director	Waldo Johnson	2	36	3
Applications Management Division	Director	Rohit Johri	3	32	0
Records Division	Director	Vacant	15	17	3
Evidence Control Division	Commander	Randy Griffin	2	49	7
Fleet Services Division	Manager	George Hester	2	6	0
Subtotal			28	159	14
Youth and Family Engagement Bureau	Assistant Chief	Andre Wright	3	1	1
Youth and Family Services Division	Commander	Daniel Godin	81	9	0
School Safety and Engagement Division	Captain	Dustin Bellavance	69	1	0
Subtotal			153	11	1
Agency Chief Financial Officer	AFO	Frehiwot Ashenafi	0	30	3
Total			3325	701	82

*Joint Strategic and Tactical Analysis Command Center

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

The chart above reflects the following changes:

- The Organizational Culture and Wellness Bureau (OCWB) was created.
- Medical Services Division and Human Resources Management Division were moved from the Professional Development Bureau to OCWB.
- The Evidence Control Division was moved from the Investigative Services Bureau to the Technical and Analytical Services Bureau.
- The Strategic Engagement Office was moved under the Office of Communications, and the Office of Communications was moved under the Strategic Change Division.
- The Real Time Crime Center was established in the Homeland Security Bureau.
- The Curriculum and Instructional Development Division was established in the Professional Development Bureau.

3. Please list each new program implemented by the agency during FY 2023 and FY 2024, 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 FY23 Performance Accountability Report (provided in the answer to Question 6) highlights many of our new initiatives. Most initiatives are undertaken with existing staff. No evaluations of these new initiatives have been launched yet.

FY23:

- MPD developed and delivered a multi-part leadership series called the DC Police Leadership Academy (DCPLA), focusing on the development of mid-level leaders (Lieutenants and Captains). This series focused on building formal leadership skills and bring in expertise from multiple disciplines to help prepare future generations of MPD leaders. A total of 39 MPD members completed the program.
- MPD hired a Director for Well-being Support to develop a comprehensive wellness strategy for employees. In FY23, two new program staff members helped to implement the strategy to support MPD officers in coping with the challenges and stresses of law enforcement. Since the program launched, more than 750 members have received wellness checks. Additional information and resources – including healthy food options – are being made available for members throughout MPD.
- MPD's Chief Equity Officer conducted a diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) cultural assessment of MPD informed by a Voices Tour, a series of listening sessions throughout the Department with sworn and professional employees of all ranks to ensure that the views of employees are incorporated into DEI strategic planning. The Chief Equity Officer is in the process of implementing several initiatives from the DEI Strategic Plan.

FY24:

- MPD is working to strengthen District response to individuals with chronic or crisis behavioral health needs by partnering with the Department of Behavioral Health on a Co-Response Team.
- The Officer Friendly program has been reinvigorated to strengthen connections with youth and families. This program is centered around elementary aged youth and involve a variety of educational programs including anti-bullying initiatives, interactive learning (role-playing/storytelling), conflict resolution, and safety education.
- As traffic fatalities are on the rise in DC and across the country, MPD is increasing traffic enforcement and education in support of the Mayor Bowser's Vision Zero initiative. In FY24, MPD is conducting at least two high-visibility Traffic Safety Compliance Checkpoints every month.
- Strong community-police partnerships are critical to successful policing and public safety. Police and community members walking through a neighborhood together provides an opportunity to identify challenges and possible solutions together, strengthening these partnerships. In FY24, MPD is hosting weekly community walks in each district.

4. ***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.***

Please see the attached response.

5. ***Please provide a list of all memoranda of understanding (“MOU”) entered into by your agency during FY 23 and FY 24, to date, as well as any MOU currently in force. For each, indicate the date on which the MOU was entered and the termination date (if applicable).***

The MOUs below are in addition to those listed in Question 10.

MOU Title	Agency	FY
JUSTIS Interconnection Security Agreement MOA	CJCC	23
DC National Guard Counterdrug Program MOU	DCNG	23
Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy Research Agreement: Understanding Hot Spots of Crime and the Eco-system of Juvenile Violence in Washington, DC's Sixth District	GMU	23
Data Use Agreement: Identifying and Intervening with High Risk Drivers	OCA	23
Reimbursement of Overtime Salary Costs associated with ATF TASK FORCE	ATF	23
ATF/DC Arson and Explosives Task Force	ATF	23
DEA Group 45/HIDTA (Cross Border Initiative) Task Force	DEA	23
FBI Washington Field Office Child Exploitation and Human Trafficking MOU	FBI	23
FBI Violent Crimes Task Force	FBI	23
FBI/MPD Safe Streets Task Force MOU	FBI	23
Violent Crimes Task Force & MPD Carjacking Task Force MOU	FBI	23
Reimbursement of Joint Operations and Other Related Investigative Costs Associated with HSI Investigations	HSI	23
MOU Between MPD and MTPD/WMATA for Law Enforcement Assistance	MTPD	23
MPD/Smithsonian Institution Office of Protective Services Firing Range MOA	SMITHSONIAN	23
MOU Between UDC and MPD for FY23: Firing Range	UDC	23
Capital Area Regional Task Force MOU	USMS	23
Cost Reimbursement Agreement Between the US Secret Service and MPD: National Capital Regional Cyber Fraud Task Force	USSS	23
Interagency Agreement between VSP and MPD: Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force	VSP/OJJDP	23
MPD and DBH Co-Response Pilot Program	DBH	24
DC National Guard Counterdrug Program	DCNG	24
FY24 Actuarial Services	DCRB	24
Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Program (LE support for DDOT Drone flights)	DDOT	24
DEA HIDTA Group 44 MOU	DEA	24

MOU Title	Agency	FY
Seized Drug Sample for Mock Casework MOA	DFS	24
DFS and MPD PCP Transfer MOU	DFS	24
Child Exploitation Human Trafficking TF	FBI	24
Joint Terrorism Task Force	FBI	24
Paternity Warrant Squad MOU with OAG	OAG	24
OCME Data Access to Homicide and Accidental Intoxication Examination Reports MOU	OCME	24
MPD and OCTO CCTV MOU: Option Year Exercise	OCTO	24
FY24 Firearms Range Training	OIG	24
UDCCC MPD Cadet Program MOU	UDC	24
National Capital Region Cyber Fraud Task Force (NCRCTF)	USSS	24
FY24 WMATA MOU for MPD Law Enforcement Assistance	WMATA	24

6. ***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	In Bargaining?
FOP/MPD Labor Committee	Thru FY23 (currently in holdover status)	3,106	Greggory Pemberton, Chairman 1524 Pennsylvania Ave SE Washington, DC 20003 gpemberton@dcpoliceunion.com 202-548-8300	Yes
AFGE Local 1403	Working conditions effective thru FY20 and compensation agreement effective thru FY23 (currently in holdover status).	1	Aaron J. Finkhousen, President afge1403president@gmail.com (202) 579-9763	Yes

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

Bargaining Unit	Duration	# Employees	Union Leader Contact	In Bargaining?
NAGE Local R3-05	Effective thru FY10; compensation covered by Comp Units 1 and 2; working conditions in holdover status.	550	Antonio Reed, President 441 4 th St NW #1100 South 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.	25	C/O AFGE District 14 80 M Street Washington, DC 20003 202-777-3066 L1975Trustee@afge.org	No

Bargaining Unit	Duration	# Employees	Union Leader Contact	In Bargaining?
AFSCME Master Agreement, Local 2401	Effective thru FY10; compensation covered by Comp Units 1 and 2, working conditions in holdover status.	1	Roger Scott, President 100 M Street, SE Suite 250 Washington DC 20003 202-570-2948 Roger.scott@afscme2401.org	No

7. Please provide the agency's FY 2023 Performance Accountability Report.

The FY23 Performance Accountability Report can be found at https://oca.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/oca/page_content/attachments/MPD_2024-01-16.pdf

Budget and Finance (Questions 8-17)

8. Please provide a chart showing the agency's approved budget and actual spending, by division, for FY 2023 and FY 2024, to date. In addition, please describe any variance between fiscal year appropriations and actual expenditures for each program and activity code.

The information below is provided by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO).

FY23

Cost Center Description	Revised Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Variance Explanation
Corporate Support Bureau	20,901,863	15,017,897	5,883,966	Net of increase in cost and funding due to CBA/Pay-parity salary adjustment
Exec. Office of the Chief of Police	27,521,134	27,594,639	(73,504)	
Strategic Change Office	3,980,660	4,872,900	(892,239)	
Homeland Security Bureau	1,218,839	2,148,426	(929,586)	
JSACC*	6,854,165	10,313,264	(3,459,099)	
Information Technology Bureau	27,193,450	26,782,908	410,542	
Internal Affairs Bureau	11,062,215	13,521,646	(2,459,431)	
Investigative Services Bureau	74,767,222	87,015,843	(12,248,621)	
Patrol Services North Bureau	199,185,603	188,033,286	11,152,317	
Patrol Services South Bureau	164,139,777	153,659,476	10,480,301	
Professional Development Bureau	46,425,356	49,260,168	(2,834,812)	
Technical & Analytical Services Bur.	6,596,620	6,588,764	7,856	
Youth & Family Engagement Bur.	23,315,633	27,845,178	(4,529,545)	
Special Operations Division	31,460,910	28,976,810	2,484,100	
Grand Total	644,623,449	641,631,205	2,992,244	

* Joint Strategic & Tactical Analysis Command Center

FY24

Cost Center Description	Revised Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Explanation
Corporate Support Bureau	17,198,652	2,680,185	14,518,467	Fiscal Year in Progress
Executive Office of the Chief of Police	32,580,097	6,403,915	26,176,182	
Strategic Change Office	4,239,334	1,394,014	2,845,320	
Homeland Security Bureau	1,535,642	639,679	895,963	
JSTACC*	8,543,125	2,901,469	5,641,656	
Special Operations Division	28,977,056	9,916,638	19,060,418	
Information Technology Bureau	26,321,776	10,548,780	15,772,996	
Internal Affairs Bureau	11,491,496	2,928,291	8,563,205	
Investigative Services Bureau	67,232,958	24,042,870	43,190,087	
Patrol Services North Bureau	123,450,367	46,112,303	77,338,064	
Patrol Services South Bureau	105,963,720	36,451,654	69,512,066	
Professional Development Bureau	51,378,515	10,654,368	40,724,147	
Technical & Analytical Services Bureau	8,014,659	1,939,979	6,074,680	
Youth & Family Engagement Bureau	21,334,845	6,549,754	14,785,091	
Grand Total	508,262,241	163,163,900	345,098,341	

* Joint Strategic & Tactical Analysis Command Center

9. Please list any reprogrammings, in, out, or within, related to FY 2023 or FY 2024 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 information below is provided by the OCFO. There have been no reprogrammings in FY24.

From	To	Fund Type	Amount	Date	Description/Justification
Multiple Agencies	MPD	Local	\$16,400,000	11/2/2023	The funds are needed to close year-end funding gap
Workforce Investment	MPD	Local	\$101,118,000	8/15/2023	Funds for CBA and Pay-parity increases (includes retro pay)
MPD		Federal Payment - ARPA	\$359,000	3/31/2023	FY 2023 Mid-Year Supplemental reduction
Miscellaneous Revenue Fund 1060230	Reimbursable From Other Governments 1060208	SPR	\$1,256,314	11/1/2023	Funds for work conducted in various regional task forces and for providing services to non-District agencies.
Total			\$119,133,314		

10. Please provide a complete accounting for all intra-District transfers received by or transferred from the agency during FY 2023 and FY 2024, 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.*

FY	Seller Agency	Buyer Agency	Description of Services Provided	MOU Amount	Start Date	End Date
2023	DPW (KT0)	MPD (FA0)	FLEET MGMT	\$636,638	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	OCTO (TO0)	MPD (FA0)	RTS	\$142,500	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	DGS (AM0)	MPD (FA0)	CADET CORP - MIGRATE SERVICES	\$32,020	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	OCFO (AT0)	MPD (FA0)	SINGLE AUDIT FEES	\$6,361	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	OCFO (AT0)	MPD (FA0)	ARMORED CARS	\$8,682	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	ACTIVE SHOOTER TRAINING	\$40,000	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	FINGERPRINTING SERVICES	\$3,395	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	FIREARMS QUALIFICATION TRAINING	\$70,000	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	MEDICAL SERVICES/PFC USE	\$50,000	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	HSEMA (BN0)	RESPIATORY PROTECTIVE MAINT. AND CBRNE RESP.	\$110,696	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	HSEMA (BN0)	LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS	\$159,112	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	HSEMA (BN0)	PPE FOR INCIDENT RESPONSE	\$250,000	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	HSEMA (BN0)	SPECIAL EVENT FEE RELIEF FUND-FA0	\$120,000	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	OAG (CB0)	PATERNITY AND CHILD SUPPORT	\$338,258	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	FEMS (FB0)	PFC.POLICE AND FIRE CLINIC	\$6,622,884	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	IMPROVING ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES	\$339,870	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	OCCUPANT PROTECTION	\$120,943	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	STREETCAR SECURITY	\$459,695	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	POLICE TRAFFIC SERVICE	\$506,531	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SAFETY PROGRAM	\$134,773	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (DRONE) PROGRAM	\$10,728	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	OPEN STREETS WISCONSIN AVENUE	\$86,825	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	OPEN STREETS GEORGIA AVENUE - MOU - PT 9281	\$306,678	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	ABRA (LQ0)	ABC LICENSE ENFORCEMENT	\$756,300	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	CFSA (RL0)	FINGERPRINTING - GUARDIANS	\$30,000	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	BOE (DL0)	BBE-FY23	\$46,917	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DMPED (EB0)	SPECIAL EVENTS	\$1,850,749	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	EPSF (EP0)	EPSF	\$28,159,112	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	OVSJG (FO0)	OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAM	\$43,146	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DPR (HA0)	MPD SERVICES DPR EVENTS	\$84,601	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023	MPD (FA0)	DOEE (KG0)	MPD DUMPBUSTERS	\$25,200	10/1/22	9/30/23
2023 Total				\$41,552,614		

FY	Seller Agency	Buyer Agency	Description of Services Provided	MOU Amount	Start Date	End Date
2024	DPW (KT0)	MPD (FA0)	FLEET MGMT METRO POLICE DEPT.	\$680,002	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	OCTO (TO0)	MPD (FA0)	RTS	\$180,868	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	DGS (AM0)	MPD (FA0)	GUNS INTO PLOWSHARES	\$35,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	JS0	MPD (FA0)	SIGN LANGUAGE	\$3,120	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	ORM (RJ0)	MPD (FA0)	HELICOPTER INSURANCE	\$49,806	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	OCFO (AT0)	MPD (FA0)	SINGLE AUDIT FEES	\$5,500	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	OCFO (AT0)	MPD (FA0)	ARMORED CARS	\$7,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	ACTIVE SHOOTER TRAINING	\$40,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	FINGERPRINTING SERVICES	\$3,395	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	FIREARMS QUALIFICATION TRAINING	\$70,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	MEDICAL SERVICES/PFC USE	\$50,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	HSEMA (BN0)	RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE MAINT. AND CBRNE RESP.	\$164,305	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	FEMS (FB0)	PFC.POLICE AND FIRE CLINIC	\$6,500,181	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	IMPROVING ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES	\$458,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	OCCUPANT PROTECTION	\$239,400	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	STREETCAR SECURITY	\$559,152	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	NHTSA - PEDESTRIAN SAFETY	\$192,310	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	NHTSA - POLICE TRAFFIC SERVICES PROGRAM	\$881,032	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	ABRA (LQ0)	ABC LICENSE ENFORCEMENT	\$1,251,390	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	CFSA (RL0)	FINGERPRINTING - GUARDIANS	\$19,166	10/1/23	9/30/24
2024	MPD (FA0)	OAG (CB0)	PATERNITY AND CHILD SUPPORT*	\$512,512	10/1/22	9/30/23
2024 Total				\$11,902,138		

*MOU not fully executed as of 12/31/2023

11. ***Please provide a list of all MOUs in place during FY 2023 and FY 2024, to date, that are not listed in response to the question above.***

Please refer to Questions 5 and 10 for a complete list of MOUs.

12. ***Please identify any special purpose revenue accounts maintained by, used by, or available for use by your agency during FY 2023 and FY 2024, 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 2023 and FY 2024, to date;*
- e. *Expenditures of funds, including the purpose of each expenditure, for FY 2023 and FY 2024, to date.*

The attached information is provided by the OCFO.

13. ***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 attached.

14. *Please provide a complete accounting of all federal grants received for FY 2023 and FY 2024, to date, including the amount, the purpose for which the funds were granted, whether those purposes were achieved and, for FY 2023, the amount of any unspent funds that did not carry over.*

The attached response is provided by the OCFO.

15. *Please list each contract, procurement, lease, and grant (“contract”) awarded, entered into, extended and option years exercised, by your agency during FY 2023 and FY 2024, 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.*

Please see the attached response.

16. *Please provide the details of any surplus in the agency’s budget for FY 2023, including:*
- a. *Total amount of the surplus;*
 - b. *All projects and/or initiatives that contributed to the surplus.*

The information below is provided by the OCFO.

Cost Center Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Variance Explanation
Local Fund	633,673,475	632,114,993	1,558,481	The 0.2% surplus is due to the timing of reimbursable costs (emergency response) being recovered/received

Cost Center Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Variance Explanation
Special Purpose Revenue Funds	4,698,948	4,431,536	267,412	This is excess SPR budget authority; Actual revenue came lower than anticipated. Spending has to be limited to revenue level
Federal Grant Fund - FPR	6,162,382	5,007,119	1,155,262	Unspent grant budget balance that has been carried over to FY2024
Private Donations - FPR	88,645	77,556	11,089	Unspent donation budget balance that has been carried over to FY2024
	644,623,449	641,631,205	2,992,244	

17. *For FY 2023 and FY 2024 to date, please provide the number of contracts and procurements executed by your agency. Please indicate how many contracts and procurements were for an amount under \$250,000, how many were for an amount between \$250,000-\$999,9999, and how many were for an amount over \$1 million.*

FY	POs under \$250K	POs between \$250K-\$1M	POs over \$1M
2023	271	24	7
2024	135	24	7

Laws, Audits, and Studies (Questions 18-22)

18. *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 2023 or FY 2024, to date.*

A list of audits conducted by the Office of the DC Auditor (ODCA) is below. Additionally, the Policing Project is conducting a study on the SAJE model (Sound, Accountable, Just and Effective policing) that MPD is participating in at the request of the ODCA.

Audit	Status
Extremism in Law Enforcement	Ongoing
NEAR Act	Completed
Staffing Study	Ongoing
Vision Zero	Ongoing
Sound, Accountable, Just, and Effective Policing (SAJE)	Ongoing

A list of audits conducted by MPD's Risk Management Branch is below.

Audit	Status
Consent Search Requirements	Complete
Missing Person Reports	Complete
Reimbursable Details for ABC Establishments	Pending
Reimbursable Details for Police Escorts and Special Events	Completed
Use of CCTV Cameras During Special Events and First Amendment Activities	Completed
Chain of Command Review and Approval Process	Completed
Court Sealing Process	Completed

Audit	Status
Holding Facilities & Booking Team Procedures	Completed
Confidential Funds (1D, 2D 5D, 6D, 7D, IAD, VCSD)	Pending

19. Please list any reports the agency is required by Council legislation to prepare and whether the agency has met these requirements.

Report	Citation	Agency Compliance
Body-Worn Camera	D.C. Code § 5-116.33	Published through 1H 2022. 2H 2022 and 1H 2023 are expected to be transmitted in the first quarter of 2024.
Juvenile Arrest Data	D.C. Code § 16-2333(f)	In compliance through 1H 2023. The Department expects to release 2H 2023 in spring 2024.
School Safety SRO Deployment Plan	D.C. Code § 5-132.02(d)	In compliance through SY 2023-24.
Misconduct Allegations and Grievances	D.C. Code § 5-1032	In compliance through calendar year 2021. The CY22 report is expected to be transmitted in the first quarter of 2024. In the meantime, the 2022 Adverse Action data is available on MPD's Public Transparency webpage (mpdc.dc.gov/transparency).
First Amendment Activities	D.C. Code § 5-333.12	In compliance through 2022.
Littering Enforcement	D.C. Code § 8-812	Included in MPD's Annual Report through 2021. The 2022 and 2023 data will be published in the 2022 and 2023 Annual Reports, respectively.
CCTV	DCMR 2508.6	Included in MPD's Annual Report through 2021. The 2022 and 2023 data will be published in the 2022 and 2023 Annual Reports, respectively.
Bias-motivated Crimes	D.C. Code § 22-3702	Included in MPD's Annual Report through 2021. The 2022 and 2023 data will be published in the 2022 and 2023 Annual Reports, respectively. In addition, data on hate crimes is available on MPD's Public Transparency webpage (mpdc.dc.gov/transparency). Summary and detailed data are updated monthly.
Community Policing Working Group	NEAR Act	In compliance with this biennial report through 2021-22.
Pre-arrest Diversion Report	NEAR Act	In compliance through 2018. The Department of Behavioral Health discontinued this program.
SAVRAA	D.C. Code § 4-561.09	MPD is working to compile this data.
Civil Asset Forfeiture	D.C. Code § 41-312	In compliance through FY 2018. The FY19-21 report is expected to be transmitted in winter 2024. An FY22-23 report will be transmitted later in 2024.
Federal Immigration Agency Requests	D.C. Code § 24-211.07	MPD is working to compile this data. (MPD's longstanding policy is to not cooperate with any civil federal immigration matters.)
Post and Forfeit	D.C. Code § 5-335.03	This report will be transmitted in the first quarter of 2024.
Overtime Reports	D.C. Code § 5-581	MPD in compliance through the end of 2023.
Public Restroom Facilities	D.C. Code § 10-1052	This report is pending the implementation of the Public Restroom Facility pilot.
Licenses to Carry	D.C. Code § 7-2509.09	This report will be transmitted by the second quarter of 2024
MPD Monthly Staffing	D.C. Code § 5-113.01	Up to date on MPD's Public Transparency webpage (mpdc.dc.gov/transparency).
MPD Monthly Staffing / Attrition Trends	D.C. Code § 5-113.01(c)(1)(B)	Up to date through December 2023 on MPD's Public Transparency webpage (mpdc.dc.gov/transparency).
MPD Annual Hiring Expenditures	D.C. Code § 5-113.01	Up to date on MPD's Public Transparency webpage (mpdc.dc.gov/transparency).
Budget Data	D.C. Code § 5-113.01	Up to date on MPD's Public Transparency webpage (mpdc.dc.gov/transparency).
Stop data	D.C. Code § 5-113.01	Posted online through June 30, 2023. Second half of 2023 expected to be posted in March 2024.
Use of force data	D.C. Code § 5-113.01	Posted online through 2021. 2022 expected to be posted in spring 2024.
Gender Analysis	Elimination of Discrimination Against Women AA of 2022	Subject to guidelines to be developed by the Commission for Women.
Military Weapons	Comprehensive Policing & Justice Reform AA of 2022	Not applicable as of this time.
Deployment of riot gear or use of less lethal weapons in riots	Comprehensive Policing & Justice Reform AA of 2022	In compliance as of this time.

Report	Citation	Agency Compliance
Reporting on less-lethal weapons	Comprehensive Policing & Justice Reform AA of 2022	This report will be posted in the first quarter of 2024.
School related data	Comprehensive Policing & Justice Reform AA of 2022	Report is expected to be transmitted in spring 2024.

- a. *Are there any required regular reports that the agency believes are unduly burdensome and/or underutilized by the Council or the public? If so, please provide details on each such report and, to the extent feasible, an estimate of the budget and/or person-hours required to prepare each report.*

Not at this time.

20. *Please list all lawsuits filed in FY23 or FY24, to date 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.*

Case Name	Civil Action #	Claim(s)
<i>Acevero, Joshua v. DC, et al.</i>	2023 CAB 003722	False Arrest, Negligent Training/Supervision, and Defamation
<i>Amaya, Karen v. DC</i>	2023-CV-01414	Title VII of the Civil Rights Act
<i>Bowrin, Adrian v. DC, et al.</i>	2022-CAB-005551	Fourth Amendment, Negligence, and Battery
<i>Bread For The City v. DC</i>	2023-CV-1945	Americans with Disabilities and Rehabilitation Acts
<i>Brooks, Chanel v. MPD Fifth District</i>	2023 CAB 006417	Fourth Amendment and Conversion
<i>Buie, Dayonna v. Crowe, Tiffany, et al.</i>	2023-CV-3178	Fifth Amendment
<i>Cai, Xiuling v. DC</i>	2023-CV-2235	Other
<i>Casey, Paul v. DC</i>	2023-CAB-001970	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Champion, Denise v. DC</i>	D-05-CV-23-031560	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Civil Rights Corps v. DC</i>	2023 CAB 004258	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Coles, Talisha v. Rodriguez, Angie</i>	2023 CAB 005880	Other
<i>Cook, Jaida v. DC</i>	2022 SCB 1141	False Arrest, Assault/Battery
<i>Cooper, Daron v. DC</i>	2023 CAB 006589	False arrest
<i>Corley, Roger v. DC</i>	2023 SCB 1016	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Cristwell, Dorian v. MPD</i>	2023 CAB 005166 2022 CAB 005311	Other
<i>Cuthbertson, Jalen v. DC, et al.</i>	2023-CV-2005	Fourth Amendment, Assault/Battery, and False Arrest
<i>Dodd, Telisia v. DC, et al.</i>	2023 CAB 005055	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Edwards, Kevin v. DC</i>	2023-CAB-0193	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Elysabeth Benjamin v. DC, et al.</i>	2023-CAB-000558	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Ervin, Karen et al. v. DC</i>	2023-CV-3678	DC Human Rights Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act
<i>Ferris, Elizabeth, et al., v. DC, et al.</i>	2023-CV-00481	First Amendment, Fourth Amendment, and Fifth Amendment
<i>Flachs, Jeremy v. DC</i>	2023-CAB-000651	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Frazier, Jasmine v. DC</i>	2023 CAB 003815	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>GEICO v. Squitieri, Alexander, et al.</i>	2023-CAB-000265	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Gooch, Larry Anthony v. MPD</i>	2023-CAB-002404	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Green, Peter v. Security Assurance Management, et al.</i>	2022-CV-01936	Fourth Amendment
<i>Hall, Ivan v. DC</i>	2023-CAB-001718	False Arrest

Case Name	Civil Action #	Claim(s)
<i>Hall, Ivan v. DC</i>	2023 CAB 003710	False Arrest
<i>Hardrick, Cortez v. DC</i>	2023-CV-02151	Second Amendment, Fifth Amendment, and False Arrest
<i>Henry, Maxwell v. DC</i>	2023-CV-02585	Americans with Disabilities, Rehabilitation, and DC Human Rights Acts
<i>Henson, Latorria v. District Metropolitan Police Department</i>	2023 CAB 003325	Other
<i>Hill, Eric v. Crowder, Vionice</i>	2023 CAB 002954	False Arrest, Assault/Battery
<i>Hunter, Dechanta v Officer Wilks</i>	2023-CAB-000545	False Arrest
<i>Hylton, Karen v. Bowser, et al.</i>	2023 CAB 006316	False Arrest
<i>Invisible Institute, Washington City Paper v. DC</i>	2023 CAB 006295	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Jackson, Andre v. DC, et al.</i>	2023-CV-00922	Fourth Amendment, Fifth Amendment, Assault, Battery, and False Arrest
<i>Jasper, Lydia v DC</i>	2023 CAB 004668	DC Human Rights Act
<i>Johnson, Ashton v. DC, et al.</i>	2023 CAB 003267	Assault, Battery, Negligent Hiring/Supervision, and Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
<i>Jones, Keisha v. DC</i>	2023-CV-01488	Title VII of the Civil Rights Act
<i>Karen Ervin, et al. v. DC</i>	2023-CV-03678	DC Human Rights Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act
<i>Knight, Jeffrey v. DC</i>	2022-CAB-005995	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>LaFontaine, Ross v. Rudolph, Aaron, et al.</i>	2023-CV-00779	First Amendment, Fourth Amendment, and Fifth Amendment
<i>Lewis, Towanda v. Chief Robert J Contee III</i>	2002-CAB-004702	Other
<i>Long, Carl v. MPD</i>	2023 CAB 004087	Other
<i>Long, Marie, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	2023-CAB-001581	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Lopez, Ruben v. DC</i>	2023-CV-01852	Title VII of the Civil Rights Act
<i>Lovett, Aaron v. U.S., et al.</i>	2023-CV-2879	Fourth Amendment, Assault/Battery
<i>Mahfoudi, Sami v. DC</i>	2023 CAB 004847	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Maith, Romas Reena v. Murphy</i>	2023 CAB 06659	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Mapp, George Alexander v. DC</i>	2023 CAB 006245	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Mid-Atlantic Innocence Project v. DC</i>	2023-CAB-002925	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Mid-Atlantic Innocence Project v. DC</i>	2023-CAB-002745	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Millet, David v. DC, et al.</i>	2023-CV-00572	Fourth Amendment and False Arrest
<i>Moore, Kendall & Lawson Jr., William v. DC</i>	2023-CAB-3717	Other
<i>Narce, Magale v. Mervilus, Hardy, et al.</i>	2023-CV-00200	First Amendment, Fourth Amendment, and False Arrest
<i>Partnership For Civil Justice Fund v. DC</i>	2022-CAB-005873	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Pondexter-Moore, Schyla v. DC</i>	2022-CV-03706	Fourth Amendment, Fifth Amendment, 14th Amendment, and Common Law Invasion of Privacy
<i>Prince, Nadine v. DC</i>	2023-CV-01352	Fourth Amendment, Trespass, False Imprisonment
<i>Proctor, Isoke v. DC</i>	2023-CAB-7504	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Reefer, Shayla v. DC</i>	2023-CV-03099	Americans with Disabilities Act
<i>Shird, James v. Otero-Camacho, Reinaldo</i>	2023 CAB 004563	Wrongful Death, Battery, and Negligence
<i>Showell, Breionia v. DC</i>	2023 CAB 005039	Other
<i>Smith, David v. U.S., et al.</i>	2023 CAB 004065	Other
<i>State Farm Mutual Auto v. DC</i>	2023 SCB 001119	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Thomas, Kirtriya v. DC</i>	2023-CV-01378	Title VII of the Civil Rights Act
<i>Tillery, James v. DC</i>	2015-CA-008554 (Remand)	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Trombly and Singer, PLLC v. DC</i>	2023 CAB 006273	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Tweedie, Melissa v. DC, et al.</i>	2023-CAB-002269	False Arrest, Assault, and Battery
<i>Washington Post v. DC</i>	2023-CAB-000951	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Weaver, Dalvaro v. DC</i>	2023 CAB 004598	Other

Case Name	Civil Action #	Claim(s)
<i>Weaver, Dalvaro v. Kopps, Jeffrey et al</i>	2023-CAB-7707	Other
<i>Williams, Aisha v. Thomas, Arabia</i>	2023 SCB 001255	Negligence
<i>Willoughby, Zachary v. DC</i>	2023-CV-00594	Other
<i>Wills, Sandra v. DC, et al.</i>	2023-CAB-000163	Fourth Amendment
<i>Wilson, Lazarus, Estate of, et al. v DC, et al.</i>	2023-CV-01987	Fourth Amendment and Wrongful Death

21. Please list all settlements entered into by the agency or by the District on behalf of the agency in FY 2023 or FY 2024, 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.).

CY2023-2024 Settlement Report of Civil Lawsuits

Case Name	Case No.	Amount	Date	Claim(s)
Best, Trent, et al., v. DC, et al.	2019-CA-004205, 2019-CA-007276	\$ 15,000	1/5/2023	Motor Vehicle Accident
DC Kincare Alliance v. DC	2021-CA-004154	\$ 12,882	1/31/2023	FOIA
Thompson, Adrian v. Logan, Casey, et al.	2020-CV-02293	\$ 47,500	2/27/2023	Fourth Amendment
Campbell-Robinson, Karen Denise v. DC	2019-CA-002090	\$ 23,500	3/2/2023	Motor Vehicle Accident
FOP v. DC	2021-CA-003695	\$ 9,788	3/7/2023	FOIA
Cantu, Aaron, et al. v. DC	2020-CV-00130	\$ 175,000	5/1/2023	First Amendment
Brown, Michael Neal v. DC, et al.	2020-CV-02941	\$ 150,000	5/22/2023	Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery
Barbour, Wayne v. Williams, Damien, et al.	2022-CV-01844	\$ 450,000	6/8/2023	Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery, and False Arrest
Goldsmith, James v. DC	2022 CA 000556 B	\$ 500,000	6/29/2023	Motor Vehicle Accident
Sylla, Ahmed v. DC	2023-CAB-001375	\$ 6,750	6/29/2023	Conversion
Arogundade, Quam v. DC, et al.	2020 CA 004630 V	\$ 60,000	7/19/2023	Motor Vehicle Accident
Partnership For Civil Justice Fund v. DC	2022 CAB 05873	\$ 25,000	8/24/2023	FOIA
Wells, Benjamin Jordan v. DC	2021 CA 001551 V	\$ 60,000	9/12/2023	Motor Vehicle Accident
Montgomery, Brandon v. DC	2018-CV-01928	\$ 750,000	10/17/2023	Americans with Disabilities Act
Civil Rights Corps v. DC	2022 CA 003265 B	\$ 14,736	10/24/2023	FOIA
Washington Post v. DC	2023 CAB 000951	\$ 70,347	12/6/2023	FOIA

CY2023-2024 Settlement Report of Claims

Claim Number	Claimant	Event Description	Amount	Date
AL-22-005307	State Farm a/s/o Gipson, Aaron	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 14,188	01/20/2023
AL-22-000911	Smith, James	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 15,000	01/31/2023
AL-22-004706	Bond, Keith	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 4,417	02/06/2023
GL-22-004266	Porges, Lawrence	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 422	02/06/2023
AL-22-003867	Carmon, Sean	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 3,492	02/06/2023
AL-21-002537	Akoua, FNU Essengue	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 20,000	02/13/2023
C-AL-22-06717	Juster, Patrick	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 4,023	02/27/2023
C-AL-22-06172	CSM o/b/o Garrison Property and Casualty Ins Company a/s/o Snider, Katelyn	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 842	03/05/2023

Claim Number	Claimant	Event Description	Amount	Date
AL-22-005595	Hertz Rental a/s/o Garcia, Manuel	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 2,713	03/05/2023
AL-22-005253	Bowser, Gerald	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 1,467	03/05/2023
AL-22-005191	Torres, Yanira	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 1,766	03/05/2023
AL-22-003316	Royal, Kathleen	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 1,053	03/05/2023
AL-22-002882	Progressive a/s/o Tah, Justline	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 5,115	03/05/2023
AL-21-005049	GEICO a/s/o Fletcher, Tiara	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 2,096	03/06/2023
AL-21-004120	Mehta, Varun Sanjay	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 85,000	03/06/2023
AL-21-000606	GEICO a/s/o Ganragchaa, Nyamjargal	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 588	03/06/2023
C-GL-22-06523	Gaston, Daquan	Property Damage	\$ 105	03/17/2023
C-AL-22-06497	Mckinnis, Patrick	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 8,688	03/17/2023
AL-22-003659	CSM o/b/o USAA a/s/o Krumbhaar, George	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 3,517	03/17/2023
AL-22-004482	GEICO a/s/o Joyner, Jenell	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 10,648	04/03/2023
C-AL-22-07323	Kanu, Saidu	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 1,659	04/05/2023
C-AL-23-00017	Nationwide a/s/o Amco Ins. o/b/o Clark, Shawniece	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 1,271	04/06/2023
C-GL-22-06116	Freeman, Mary M.	Property Damage	\$ 2,778	04/07/2023
AL-22-000298	Perez Mendez, Elida Marisol	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 23,000	04/14/2023
AL-22-005281	Liberty Mutual, s/o Gideon Stein	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 2,534	04/20/2023
C-AL-23-00978	Galery, Von	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 1,584	04/27/2023
C-AL-23-00156	Smith, Caroline	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 533	04/27/2023
C-AL-23-00013	Semulo, Nassir	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 4,923	05/15/2023
C-GL-22-06834	Mckinnis, Patrick	Property Damage	\$ 1,835	05/15/2023
AL-22-000270	Senai, Leonel	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 17,000	05/15/2023
AL-21-001346	Minor, Tamara	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 15,000	05/15/2023
C-GL-23-00472	Brown, James	Auto Property Damage Misc	\$ 3,594	05/19/2023
AL-21-005787	Travelers a/s/o Amulfo-Suravia Saenz	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 3,781	05/19/2023
C-GL-23-00596	Arrington, Edwin	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 326	05/26/2023
C-GL-23-00300	Smith, Daniel	Property Damage	\$ 3,500	05/26/2023
C-AL-22-06812	Clark, Shawniece	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 5,500	05/26/2023
AL-22-003660	GEICO a/s/o Wubyeshaw, Biniam	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 3,120	05/26/2023
AL-22-001976	Second Look, o/b/o Erie Ins a/s/o Edelman, Heather	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 2,641	05/26/2023
C-AL-22-07351	Hegazy, Manal M.	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 5,240	06/06/2023
C-AL-23-00893	Coreas Garcia, Eva Marisela	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 1,240	06/12/2023
C-AL-23-01526	Dasher, Natasha	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 6,500	07/05/2023
C-GL-23-02993	Carlsson, Barbara	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 2,920	07/25/2023
C-AL-23-02648	Garvin, Edward	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 1,634	07/25/2023
C-AL-23-01849	WMATA, Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 6,978	07/25/2023
C-AL-23-01399	Mulugeta, Daniel	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 1,042	07/25/2023
AL-22-001848	CSAA Affinity a/s/o Dews, Piccom	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 24,592	07/25/2023
C-GL-23-02284	Jenkins, Haroldlene	Property Damage	\$ 3,145	08/10/2023
C-AL-22-06174	Conn, Elizabeth	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 3,123	08/10/2023
C-AL-23-02384	Nationwide a/s/o Lewis, Christopher	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 19,417	08/21/2023
C-GL-23-02672	Rasmussen, Katherine	Miscellaneous	\$ 179	08/29/2023
C-AL-23-01530	State Farm a/s/o Lawrence, Brenda	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 3,235	08/29/2023
AL-22-004161	Nyamsi, Felix	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 14,500	08/30/2023
AL-21-005942	Erie Ins a/s/o White, Takia	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 14,699	09/05/2023
C-GL-23-02413	Foster, Mary	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 4,612	09/15/2023

Claim Number	Claimant	Event Description	Amount	Date
C-AL-22-07198	Travelers Insurance Co a/s/o Tessu, Rishan	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 969	09/25/2023
AL-20-000490	DeVille, Michelle	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 12,500	09/25/2023
C-AL-23-00694	Carranza, Carlos	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 20,521	10/12/2023
C-AL-23-00119	GEICO a/s/o Stanfield, Jasmine	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 11,231	10/23/2023
C-AL-23-04318	Goodman, Rachel	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 13,946	11/07/2023
C-AL-23-03919	Progressive a/s/o Ali, Natasha	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 3,151	11/08/2023
C-AL-22-06673	Progressive a/s/o PEDRIS, DEWNUGE CHA	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 2,509	11/08/2023
C-AL-22-05927	USAA Casualty Insurance Company, a/s/o David Grossman	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 7,454	11/14/2023
C-AL-23-05394	Sanchez, Miguel	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 5,311	11/29/2023
C-AL-23-04699	Ahmed, Jasim	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 2,663	12/07/2023
C-AL-23-04295	Martinez, Santos	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 5,316	12/07/2023
C-AL-23-03141	SERVICES, TRANSDEV	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 267	12/07/2023
C-AL-23-00052	GEICO a/s/o Dasher, Natasha	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 21,739	12/13/2023
C-AL-23-03056	Lopez, Hector	Property Damage	\$ 2,755	12/29/2023
C-AL-23-00287	Roseboro, Patesa	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 15,000	12/29/2023
C-AL-22-06025	State Farm a/s/o Alexander, Jacqueline	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 2,804	12/29/2023
1700639-000	BROWN, JAYVAUN	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 22,000	01/18/2024
AL-22-005656	Liberty Mutual a/s/o Chen, Ren	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 1,430	01/23/2024
C-GL-23-05873	Thomas, Shanel	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 4,133	01/27/2024
C-AL-23-02529	Hopkins, Jaleesa	Motor Vehicle Accident	\$ 4,133	01/27/2024

CY2023-2024 MPD Adverse Action Settlements

Date	Case Description
1/3/2023	Criminal Conduct, Conduct Unbecoming, Orders/Directives
1/5/2023	Orders/Directives, Prejudicial Conduct, Neglect of Duty
1/9/2023	Neglect of Duty
1/9/2023	Neglect of Duty
1/9/2023	Orders/Directives
1/10/2023	Neglect of Duty
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, Prejudicial Conduct
1/17/2023	Fraud and Prejudicial Conduct
1/17/2023	Neglect of Duty
1/17/2023	Neglect of Duty and Prejudicial Conduct
1/17/2023	Criminal Conduct, Conduct Unbecoming, Prejudicial Conduct
1/18/2023	Orders/Directives and Use of Force
1/23/2023	Orders/Directives
1/26/2023	Criminal Conduct
1/27/2023	Orders/Directives
2/9/2023	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
2/9/2023	Use of Force
2/10/2023	Orders/Directives
2/16/2023	Prejudicial Conduct and Orders/Directives
2/17/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
2/17/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
2/17/2023	Conviction, Conduct Unbecoming, Prejudicial Conduct

Date	Case Description
1/3/2023	Criminal Conduct, Conduct Unbecoming, Orders/Directives
2/21/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
2/22/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
2/22/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
2/22/2023	Criminal conduct and Prejudicial Conduct
2/24/2023	Conduct Unbecoming and Orders/Directives
2/27/2023	Orders/Directives
2/27/2023	Orders/Directives
2/27/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
2/27/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
3/3/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
3/3/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
3/3/2023	Neglect of Duty
3/7/2023	Neglect of Duty
3/7/2023	Conduct Unbecoming and Orders/Directives
3/14/2023	Neglect of Duty, Conduct Unbecoming, Prejudicial Conduct, Orders/Directives
3/14/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
3/14/2023	Conduct Unbecoming, Neglect of Duty, Orders/Directives
3/15/2023	Orders/Directives
3/17/2023	Prejudicial Conduct, Conduct Unbecoming, Insubordination
3/17/2023	Prejudicial Conduct
3/17/2023	Orders/Directives
3/17/2023	Conviction, Conduct Unbecoming
3/27/2023	Prejudicial Conduct, Criminal Conduct
3/27/2023	Orders/Directives
3/28/2023	Orders/Directives
3/28/2023	Equal Employment Opportunity
3/30/2023	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
3/30/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
3/30/2023	Neglect of Duty, Orders/Directives, Prejudicial Conduct
3/31/2023	Conduct Unbecoming and Orders/Directives
4/5/2023	Orders/Directives
4/6/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
4/7/2023	Orders/Directives, AWOL, Insubordination, Prejudicial Conduct
4/7/2023	Orders/Directives
4/7/2023	Orders/Directives
4/7/2023	Orders/Directives
4/11/2023	Criminal Conduct, Conduct Unbecoming, Prejudicial Conduct
4/11/2023	Prejudicial Conduct
4/18/2023	Use of Force
4/19/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
4/21/2023	Orders and Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
4/24/2023	Criminal Conduct, Orders/Directives, Prejudicial Conduct
4/27/2023	Conduct Unbecoming and Prejudicial Conduct
5/8/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
5/8/2023	Orders/Directives
5/10/2023	Conduct Unbecoming and Prejudicial Conduct
5/10/2023	Orders/Directives and AWOL
5/11/2023	Neglect of Duty and Orders/Directives
5/12/2023	Orders/Directives
5/16/2023	Criminal Conduct and Prejudicial Conduct
5/19/2023	Prejudicial Conduct

Date	Case Description
1/3/2023	Criminal Conduct, Conduct Unbecoming, Orders/Directives
5/19/2023	Prejudicial Conduct
5/22/2023	Prejudicial Conduct and Orders/Directives
5/25/2023	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct.
5/26/2023	Use of Force and Prejudicial Conduct
5/26/2023	Prejudicial Conduct and Conduct Unbecoming
5/26/2023	Orders/Directives, Insubordination, Conduct Unbecoming, Prejudicial Conduct
5/26/2023	Conduct Unbecoming and Prejudicial Conduct
6/1/2023	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
6/5/2023	Criminal Conduct, Conduct Unbecoming, Prejudicial Conduct
6/7/2023	Criminal Conduct, Orders/Directives, Prejudicial Conduct
6/9/2023	Orders/Directives, Prejudicial Conduct, Neglect of Duty
6/9/2023	Orders/Directives
6/12/2023	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
6/12/2023	Criminal Conduct, Conduct Unbecoming, Prejudicial Conduct
6/12/2023	Orders/Directives
6/13/2023	Insubordination and Conduct Unbecoming.
7/14/2023	Untruthful Statements, Conduct Unbecoming, Orders/Directives, and Fraud
8/3/2023	Prejudicial Conduct, AWOL, Orders/Directives
8/10/2023	Orders/Directives, Conduct Unbecoming, Prejudicial Conduct
8/14/2023	Orders/Directives
8/14/2023	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
9/1/2023	Orders/Directives and Conduct Unbecoming
9/12/2023	Orders/Directives
10/3/2023	Orders/Directives and Prejudicial Conduct
10/19/2023	Orders/Directives
10/19/2023	Orders/Directives
10/23/2023	Criminal Conduct
10/30/2023	Untruthful Statements, Conduct Unbecoming, Fraud
11/10/2023	Orders/Directives
11/20/2023	Criminal Conduct, Prejudicial Conduct, Orders/Directives
11/21/2023	Insubordination and Conduct Unbecoming
12/8/2023	Detrimental Conduct and Failure to Obey
1/18/2024	Orders/Directives
1/24/2024	Orders/Directive

CY2023-2024 Settlement Report of Grievances

Date	Issue
1/6/2023	Scheduling
1/11/2023	Discipline
3/1/2023	Management Rights
3/1/2023	Scheduling
4/11/2023	Discipline
6/7/2023	Scheduling
6/29/2023	Scheduling
6/29/2023	Scheduling
6/29/2023	Scheduling
9/11/2023	Management Rights
11/15/2023	Management Rights

CY2023-2024 Settlement Report of Public Employee Relations Board (PERB)

Date	Issue
11/15/2023	Management Rights

22. *Please list any administrative complaints or grievances that the agency received in FY 2023 and FY 2024, 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 2023 or FY 2024, to date, describe the resolution.*

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

CY23 – Step 1 Grievances

Category	Type	Granted	Denied	Settled	Total
Corrective Action Appeal	Individual		1		1
Discipline	Individual		2		2
Leave	Individual		34		34
Management Rights	Individual		3		3
	Group		1		1
Pay	Group		1		1
Scheduling	Group		1		1
TOTAL		0	43	0	43

CY23 – Step 2 Grievances

Category	Type	Granted	Denied	Settled	Total
Details	Individual		1		1
Discipline	Individual		1	1	2
Leave	Individual		34		34
Management Rights	Individual		2	2	4
	Group		1		1
	Class			1	1
Pay	Individual		1		1
	Class		3		3
Scheduling	Group		1		1
TOTAL		0	44	4	48

CY24 – Step 1 Grievances

Category	Type	Granted	Denied	Settled	Total
Management Rights	Individual		1		1
Leave	Individual		6		6
TOTAL		0	7	0	7

CY24 – Step 2 Grievances

Category	Type	Granted	Denied	Settled	Total
Management Rights	Individual		1		1
Leave	Individual		6		6
TOTAL		0	7	0	7

Workplace Issues and Equity (Questions 23-25)

23. *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 2023 and FY 2024, to date, and whether and how those allegations were resolved.*

The Department takes any allegation of a sexual nature very seriously, regardless of the source. The agency has a designated Sexual Harassment Officer (SHO) to whom all allegations of sexual harassment are reported. The SHO is responsible for following DC Government and MPD policies and procedures to establish prima facie that the allegations should be investigated. All sexual harassment and misconduct allegations reported through the SHO/Chief Equity Office are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division.

The list below reflects the sexual harassment allegations received by MPD for FY23 and FY24, through February 16, 2024.

FY	Internal/External	Sexual Harassment	Disposition
2023	Internal	Yes	Insufficient Fact
2023	Internal	Yes	Unfounded
2023	Internal	Yes	Sustained
2023	External	Yes	Insufficient Facts
2023	Unknown/Anonymous	Yes	Unfounded
2023	Internal	Yes	Insufficient Facts
2023	Internal	Yes	Insufficient Facts/ Unfounded
2023	Internal	Yes	Insufficient Facts
2023	Internal	Yes	Insufficient Facts
2023	Internal	Yes	Insufficient Facts
2023	Internal	Yes	Insufficient Facts
2023	Internal	Yes	Insufficient Facts
2023	Internal	Yes	Pending
2023	Internal	Yes	Sustained

24. *The District defines racial equity as “the elimination of racial disparities such that race no longer predicts opportunities, outcomes, or the distribution of resources for residents of the District, particularly for persons of color and Black residents.” What are three areas, programs, or initiatives within your agency where you see the most opportunity to make progress toward racial equity?*

- Workforce Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility – MPD will continue to implement policies and initiatives that promote diversity, inclusion and accessibility within the agency's workforce. We will further target our recruitment strategies to attract diverse pools of candidates, providing training on cultural competence, establish a mentorship program to support the career development of individuals from underrepresented backgrounds, and ensure we are evaluating our policies and practices websites and services to ensure we are providing accessibility to our community and employees.
- Community Engagement and Outreach – MPD will continue our current engagement in the communities through our Special Liaison Branch, Community Engagement Academy, Citizens Advisory Councils and other advisory councils. Further, when

finalizing our agency’s Racial Equity Action Plan (REAP) we will include initiatives to support our community engagement efforts, specifically in communities of color to ensure their voices are heard and their needs are addressed.

- Equity in Traffic Stops – Using National Highway Traffic Safety Administration funds, the District Department of Transportation has contracted with the University of Connecticut to work with MPD to study and help to identify the factors that are contributing to any racial or ethnic disparities (if they exist) in traffic stops, and what interventions would be most effective for addressing those disparities while also improving the safety of our roadways. The goal is to use research to develop effective strategies for reducing crashes and ensuring enforcement is done in a fair and equitable manner.

25. In FY23 and FY24, to date, what are two ways that your agency has addressed racial inequities internally or through the services you provide?

MPD addresses racial and social inequities in two primary ways:

- Providing comprehensive training to our employees, a sample of which is provided below, and
- Special Liaison Branch community engagement.

Course Name	Description
National Museum of African-American History and Culture	During this 16-hour course, trainees tour the museum and engage in facilitated discussions about race, history, community perception of the police, and other intersectional topics. Films, documentaries, and social media are used. Trainees will learn how history informs and shapes contemporary policing.
Chocolate City Symposium	During this 8-hour course trainees read <i>Chocolate City: A History of Race and Democracy in the Nation’s Capital</i> by Chris Myers Asch and George Derek Musgrove and will offer a presentation to the group based on assigned chapters.
Holocaust Memorial Museum	Trainees study and understand the use of police officers during the Nazi regime before and during World War II.
Special Liaison Branch (SLB)	In this 8-hour course trainees learn how SLB interacts with historically underserved communities in Washington, DC, through community outreach and victim services.
Advancing Racial Equity	This supervisory training offers guidance for developing shared language for talking about racial equity in District government, a shared understanding of the context for racial equity in District government, an introduction to racial equity tools, and skills to apply a racial equity lens.
Fourth Amendment	This scenario-based training is an instructional strategy that enhances learning by providing realistic, practical, and engaging 4th amendment experiences for the members, contributing to the development of their knowledge and skills that are directly applicable in their interactions with the citizens and visitors of the District of Columbia.

Special Liaison Branch (SLB)

MPD is a leader in addressing the needs of our many diverse communities in the District, and is continually working to improve services to them. 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 these 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

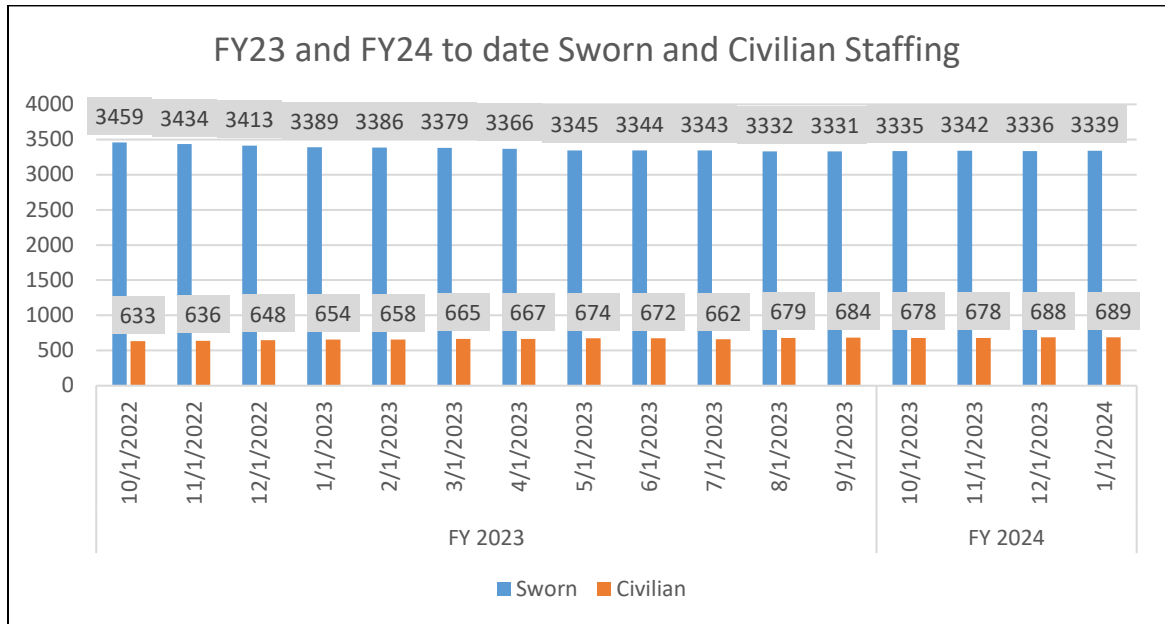
victims to support and connect them to non-police services. The SLB also works to support the community with incidents which are not necessarily criminal, such as helping to locate missing persons or with death notifications to family members. The Branch hosts and participates in meetings and presentations 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.

Agency-Specific Questions (Questions 26-109)

Personnel, Staffing, and Training (Questions 26-50)

26. ***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 FY23 through FY24, 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 are a point-in-time count on the first day of each month.



27. ***Please provide the agency’s sworn staffing (meaning funded, filled positions), by rank and division, for each month in FY22 through FY24, to date.***

The requested information is attached.

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

The data below is as of January 22, 2024.

Race/Ethnicity:

Bureau	American Indian / Alaskan Native						Not Specified	Total
	API	Black	Hispanic	White				
Executive Office of the Chief of Police		9	88	11	48	13	169	
Homeland Security Bureau		13	166	36	172	1	388	
Internal Affairs Bureau		4	45	10	38	1	98	
Investigative Services Bureau		23	225	52	220		520	
Patrol Services North		58	562	159	314	7	1100	
Patrol Services South	1	41	547	66	262		917	
Professional Development Bureau		14	316	53	95	6	484	
Technical and Analytical Services Bureau		14	141	11	23		189	
Youth and Family Engagement Bureau		4	110	18	33		165	
Grand Total	1	180	2200	416	1205	28	4030	

Gender:

Bureau	Female	Male	Other/Unknown	Grand Total
Executive Office of the Chief of Police	92	72	5*	169
Homeland Security Bureau	104	284		388
Internal Affairs Bureau	39	59		98
Investigative Services Bureau	119	401		520
Patrol Services North	262	838		1100
Patrol Services South	234	683		917
Professional Development Bureau	202	282		484
Technical and Analytical Services Bureau	81	108		189
Youth and Family Engagement Bureau	62	103		165
Grand Total	1195	2830	5	4030

*These personnel are in the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and MPD does not have gender, race, or residency information for them.

Residency:

State of Residency	% Sworn	% Prof Staff
District of Columbia	17%	50%
Maryland	59%	39%
Virginia	23%	12%
Other	1.4%	<1%

29. ***Please provide a table showing the number of staff in the Investigative Services Bureau, broken down by fiscal year, from FY23 through FY24, to date, taking into account the establishment of the Youth and Family Engagement Bureau, the reduction of sworn staffing, and the inclusion of Evidence Control within the Investigative Services Bureau.***

The Youth and Family Engagement Bureau (YFEB) was established on May 7, 2021, and therefore its creation has no impact on the staffing of the Investigative Services Bureau (ISB) for FY23 and FY24. As of May 7, 2023, the Evidence Control Division (ECD) falls under Technical and Analytical Services Bureau (TASB) and is not under Investigative Services Bureau (ISB). However, this move does not impact investigative capacity as it is not staffed by detectives. Criminal offenses are investigated by detectives in ISB (to include those assigned to the Violent Crime Suppression Division), YFEB, as well as the Office of Intelligence in the Homeland Security Bureau, so all three are provided here.

Civilians and all sworn staffing are also provided because they can play a critical role in investigations. For instance, civilian analysts can alleviate detective workload by reviewing and analyzing data sources.

Unit	Staffing by Unit	
	FY23 (as of 1/9/23)	FY24 (as of 2/8/24)
ISB	588	577
All Sworn	514	479
Detectives*	249	258
Civilian	74	32
YFEB	161	164
All Sworn	151	153
Detectives	35	37
Civilian	10	11
Intelligence**	15	17
All Sworn	12	13
Detectives	4	7
Civilian	3	4

*Detective counts per the Council Staffing Reports dated 1/5/2023 and 2/5/2024

**Per the Office of Intelligence as of 2/20/2024 and includes 3 senior detectives
Bureau/Office totals are the sum of ‘all sworn’ and ‘civilian’

30. *It’s been noted that the New York Police Department devotes significantly more resources to detectives and also has substantially higher clearance rates for violent crime than MPD. Please provide MPD’s perspective on these differences.*

Solving crimes – especially violent crimes – is a top priority for Chief Smith and the Department, and MPD is taking steps to help solve more of them. Mayor Bowser is strongly committed to expanding the Department’s CCTV network. In 2023, MPD deployed 50 CCTV cameras to new locations, and we are awaiting delivery of an additional 50. This will bring the network up to more than 400 cameras. We know that this network, together with the new Real Time Crime Center, which expands our ability to leverage the CCTV network, will help solve crime.¹ To help strengthen all cases, in 2023 we partnered with the U.S. Attorney’s Office to develop a comprehensive training on the Fourth Amendment that all members will take in 2024. In FY23 and FY24, the Department has promoted 72 detectives. In addition, MPD is participating in Operation Trident, a joint operation including the U.S. Marshals Service and the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency. The agencies are working together to identify wanted DC fugitives who are the most likely to re-offend or to be involved in violent crime. The operation then prioritizes locating and arresting these individuals. So far, the three phases of Operation Trident have resulted in 99 fugitive arrests.

¹ An analysis of 2018 homicide cases conducted in 2019 found that detectives obtained video footage (from any source) in 83 percent of the homicides (132 out of 160 cases). When video footage was available, it helped advance the investigation in 71 percent of the cases (94 out of 132 cases) and contributed to closing the investigation in 36 percent of the cases (48 out of 132 cases).

When comparing clearance rates, it is important to recognize that MPD's clearance rates for violent crimes have consistently outperformed FBI reported clearance rates for comparably sized cities for a decade. For homicides, MPD have outperformed comparably sized cities by an average of more than 20 percent.² Comparison data for 2023 is not yet available.

It is difficult to make meaningful comparisons to a single city without doing a full analysis of many factors that play a role in staffing decisions and case closures. For instance, what functions are detectives undertaking? A police department may have more resources assigned as detectives, but are they also doing forensic work or other tasks? How many civilians are supporting their work? What is their overall staffing level? What tools are available to help solve cases? As I discussed at the performance hearing, New York has the benefit of an extensive network of CCTV cameras, and an established Real Time Crime Center.

It is also important to look at trends in solvability factors for their crimes. For instance, gun crimes committed outside the home are some of the least likely to be solved because they often happen at a distance. The offender is less likely to be seen or to leave DNA. Crimes happening indoors are more likely to be solved because the offender and victim usually have a relationship, and there is more likely to be DNA evidence. In 2023, 75 percent of the homicides in the District were fatal shootings that occurred outside.

MPD's detectives are committed to solving every case they can, and they take great pride in their work. As the Chief of Police, I am trying to get every reasonable resource to them to help support their work.

- 31. 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.*

Below is the breakdown of the yearly averages of deployed officers by police district. However, the Department will be expanding its commitment to interacting with our community members on the streets in our neighborhoods by focusing on foot beats. Chief Smith has heard community requests for officers to get out of their cars more, and agrees that foot patrols expand opportunities for positive and productive encounters with community members. The Chief has asked each district commander to expand their foot patrols, specifically in the busier commercial neighborhoods where they can check in on business owners and interact with individuals on the street.

² Comparably sized cities with a population of 500,000 to 999,999 that report to the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting program.

District	Scout Cars	Bicycle/Scooter/ Other Vehicle	On Foot
1D	191	14	3
2D	177	6	2
3D	139	12	0
4D	187	12	0
5D	205	14	0
6D	196	4	0
7D	191	4	10

32. 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 FY22 through FY24, 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. If there have been any changes in applicable laws, MPD policies, or collective bargaining agreement provisions for determining, authorizing, and analyzing the agency's use of overtime, please provide those updates here.

(*FY24 as of Pay Period Ending December 30, 2023)									
FY	Locally-Funded Hours			Non-locally Funded Hours				Total Hours	Total \$
	All Other	Court	Subtotal	Grant	Non-EPSF Reim	EPSF Reim	Subtotal		
22	436,018	12,666	448,684	41,534	78,348	480,113	599,996	1,048,679	66,427,242
23	574,058	24,214	598,272	56,178	84,871	407,749	548,798	1,147,070	90,625,197*
24	228,841	7,238	236,079	24,589	26,414	105,287	156,291	392,369	28,600,422

*The total FY23 recorded overtime expenditures are \$90,625,197, of which \$13,738,290 was related to the CBA increase retro payments and excluded from the total in the table.

The current collective bargaining agreement with the DC Police Union authorizes the payment at overtime at a rate of time-and-one-half for any hours worked over 40 hours in a work week, which is identical to what civilian employees receive. Previously, sworn members were only eligible to earn time-and-one-half overtime pay after working 171 hours in a 28-day pay cycle consistent with 29 US Code 207(k).

33. Please provide a table listing MPD's top 25 overtime earners in FY22 through FY24, 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.

34. Please provide, for each month in FY22 through FY24, to date, the net number of sworn personnel who separated from and joined MPD.

FY2022	Sworn Hires	Sworn Separations	Change
Oct-21	21	32	-11
Nov-21	22	30	-8

FY2022	Sworn Hires	Sworn Separations	Change
Dec-21	18	41	-23
Jan-22	40	35	5
Feb-22	26	26	0
Mar-22	21	33	-12
Apr-22	13	28	-15
May-22	30	36	-6
Jun-22	13	25	-12
Jul-22	13	36	-23
Aug-22	18	19	-1
Sep-22	19	33	-14
Totals	254	374	-120

FY2023	Sworn Hires	Sworn Separations	Change
Oct-22	17	43	-26
Nov-22	9	31	-22
Dec-22	9	33	-24
Jan-23	26	28	-2
Feb-23	13	20	-7
Mar-23	15	28	-13
Apr-23	7	27	-20
May-23	18	19	-1
Jun-23	18	17	1
Jul-23	16	29	-13
Aug-23	22	23	-1
Sep-23	23	18	5
Totals	193	316	-123

FY2024	Sworn Hires	Sworn Separations	Change
Oct-23	27	22	5
Nov-23	13	19	-6
Dec-23	27	24	3
Jan-24	3	13	-10
Totals	70	78	-8

35. Please provide a table of monthly hiring of sworn officers from FY22 through FY24, to date, including type of hire (e.g. lateral) and rank.

FY22	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	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	0	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

FY23	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Totals
Recruits	12	4	7	13	10	11	5	11	14	11	16	16	130
Cadet Rollover	1	1	0	6	0	1	0	6	2	0	0	4	21
Laterals	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	6
SPO	2	3	1	4	2	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	19

FY23	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Totals
Reinstatements	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	17
Total	17	9	9	26	13	15	7	18	18	16	22	23	193

FY24	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Totals
Recruits	18	10	14	0	42
Cadet Rollover	1	0	8	0	9
Laterals	4	0	2	0	6
SPO	3	3	3	1	10
Reinstatements	1	0	0	2	3
Total	27	13	27	3	70

As of 1/22/24

a. *How many sworn officers were promoted in FY22 through FY24, to date?*

Rank	FY22	FY23	FY24
Executive Assistant Chief	0	0	1
Assistant Chief	2	2	2
Commander	7	7	4
Inspector	5	6	2
Captain	13	6	4
Lieutenant	42	5	22
Sergeant	58	47	41
Detective Grade 1	0	17	0
Detective Grade 2	35	18	0
Detective Grade 3	19	5	32

As of 1/22/24

b. *How many sworn officers transitioned to, or were rehired as, civilian employees in FY22 through FY24, to date?*

FY22: 2

FY23: 4

FY24 (thru 1/22): 0

36. *Please provide any updates to MPD's recruiting efforts in FY22 through FY24, to date.*

a. *Outline any updates to 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, 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, OTT advertisements, job boards, and more.

To promote the department and reach a wider audience, MPD has conducted multiple campaigns that highlight the diversity and experiences of 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 they chose MPD. The goal of these campaigns is to provide an

inside look at the department and show the public 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. This video was nationally recognized when *Police1.com* voted it the best police recruiting video of the year in December 2023.

We continue to create content for social media such as videos and graphics that show why MPD is an excellent agency to join.

The department is committed to using the latest marketing and advertising strategies to reach a diverse and qualified pool of candidates and continues to attract the best and brightest to serve as MPD officers.

- b. *List the organizations, firms, or individual vendors contracted to support the department’s PR, marketing, and advertising goals, if any, as well as the amounts paid and the specific services provided. In FY21, the agency spent \$425,000 to contract with MonComm. Has the vendor and number changed, to date?***

The Department no longer uses the services of MonComm. Moving away from a single source marketing firm and contracting directly with individual vendors was important for several reasons. First, it saved taxpayers money by eliminating a middleman and allowing MPD to negotiate directly with individual vendors for better pricing. By cutting out the middleman, the MPD was able to ensure that marketing funds were being used to their full potential, maximizing the impact of MPD advertising campaigns.

Second, by building an internal marketing team, the MPD was able to serve as its own in-house marketing agency. This allowed the department to have more control over its marketing strategy and messaging, as well as the ability to respond quickly to changes in the market and the evolving needs of the Department. This level of control and flexibility helped 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 marketing efforts, and maximize the impact of campaigns.

The below vendors are those MPD contracted with for over \$20,000.

FY2022:

Company	Amount	Services
Washington Post	\$50,000	3-month digital ad campaign + Washington Post job on WP job board and job alerts
Nextstar	\$99,500	6-month national & regional digital campaign

Company	Amount	Services
OUTFRONT (NYC market)	\$47,800	4-week Systemwide Subway Coverage + 1 digital urban panel at Columbus Circle subway station (near John Jay College)

FY2023:

Company	Amount	Services
Simpli.fi	\$209,500	Programmatic Campaign
LED Box Truck LLC	\$66,800	LED Box Trucks positioned outside college graduation ceremonies, Nats games, etc. in the DMV (May 12-29 DMV area) and in NYC
OUTFRONT	\$94,500	Transit bus ads throughout DMV and NYC
IHeart Media Radio Advertisements	\$25,400	Radio campaign
Monumental Sports	\$20,000	Digital campaign throughout Monumental Sports Arena during sports games and concerts
Carvertise	\$43,500	Ride share wraps and swarms of vehicles at graduation ceremonies
Telemundo	\$25,000	Targeted digital advertising campaign to increase Hispanic police officer applications
Comcast/Effectv	\$50,000	Six-month linear TV campaign
Octopus Advertising Network Campaign (T-Mobile)	\$25,000	Ride share ads on screens inside ride share vehicles within major targeting markets
Disney XP Campaign	\$40,000	CTV ads scheduled around crime tv shows

FY2024:

Company	Amount	Services
Simpli.fi	\$260,000	March – October Programmatic ad campaign, OTT campaign and audio streaming campaign
OUTFRONT	\$45,000	NYC Subway-wide Campaign

37. ***Please provide an update on the sworn recruitment team that the Chief proposed in her Strategic Plan.***
- a. ***In particular, please provide the number of employees/officers who are members of the recruitment team, the costs associated with the new initiative, the number of new recruits this new team has recruited, the number of those recruits who completed the police academy and became officers, any goals for further expansion of the team or its efforts, and any notable results from this new initiative.***

The Recruiting Unit was established at the end of September 2023 and is comprised of one sergeant and five officers. In FY24 to date, approximately \$11,000 has been spent on travel to recruiting events.

From October 2023 until the end of December of 2023, the Recruiting Unit has attended 72 events – 25 of which were military specific – generating 297 interest cards from these recruiting events. They have scheduled an additional 85 applicants for weekly prospect days which equates to 6.5 additional applicants weekly. These applicants are in various phases of the hiring process.

The Recruiting Unit continues to expand its reach going to career fairs, expanding to larger military installations, and building partnerships with different schools to develop a more consistent pipeline of applicants.

38. *Please provide an update on the take-home vehicles program that the Chief proposed in her Strategic Plan.*

a. *In particular, please provide the number of officers that have take-home vehicles, the costs associated with the program, any goals for further expansion, and any notable results from the program’s implementation.*

As of January 25, 2024, MPD has 136 vehicles in the patrol take home program. As resources become available, we will seek to expand this.

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

The annual starting salary for new recruits is \$66,419. After successful completion of the 18-month probationary period, members earn \$72,668. Recruits begin earning their full salary upon entering the Academy. The average salary of all sworn members is \$87,347.

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

The average length of service for current sworn members is 13.07 years of service.

41. *Please provide the number of recruits hired, by fiscal year, in FY23 and FY24, to date.*

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

b.

FY23	Recruits Hired	Still Active	% Still Active
Oct-22	13	11	85%
Nov-22	5	5	100%
Dec-22	7	7	100%
Jan-23	21	19	90%
Feb-23	10	9	90%
Mar-23	11	10	91%
Apr-23	6	5	83%
May-23	17	17	100%
Jun-23	16	16	100%
Jul-23	12	11	92%
Aug-23	17	16	94%
Sep-23	21	20	95%
Total	156	146	94%
FY24	Recruits Hired	Still Active	% Still Active
Oct-23	23	22	96%
Nov-23	10	9	90%
Dec-23	24	23	96%
Total	57	54	95%

42. *Please provide the number of cadets, by fiscal year, in FY23 through FY24, to date.*

Fiscal Year	#
FY23	120
FY24*	135

*As of February 9, 2024

43. *Please provide updates on MPD’s efforts to hire lateral officers from neighboring jurisdictions for FY23, to date.*

In connection to our general marketing and recruiting efforts, we emphasize the numerous opportunities that a department our size has to offer compared to other agencies. Our lateral officer program offers an increased starting salary and accelerated academy training. Lateral officers are also eligible for the \$25,000 hiring bonus and up to \$6,000 Housing Assistance Program. Marketing campaigns and recruiting efforts have been conducted in New York City and Philadelphia. In FY22 MPD hired no lateral officers. In FY23, MPD hired 6 lateral officers. So far in FY24 (through February 10th), MPD has hired an additional 6 lateral officers.

44. *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. As of 1/22/2024, there were 129 former cadets still employed as sworn members, and five who are currently serving as professional staff.

45. *Please provide the number of Reserve Corps Members, by level, for FY23 through FY24, to date.*

Reserve Officer Level	Total as of 1/26/24
Level I (Armed/certified)	53
Level II (Armed/uncertified)	10
General	3
Recruit	13
Total	79

46. *In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many officers:*
 a. *Received non-chargeable medical leave and administrative pay pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5–633(a)?*

Fiscal Year	Employees
2022	578
2023	517
2024 (thru 12/31/23)	116

* This represents the number of sworn members who received performance of duty sick leave pay

- 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 FY22, 18 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.)

In FY23, six members were disability retired by the Police and Firefighters Retirement and Relief Board, four of which were under § 5–633(c) (Performance of Duty).

For FY24, as of December 31, 2023, three members of the Department were disability retired by the Police and Firefighters Retirement and Relief Board, two 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 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 FY23, the Department processed a total of 375 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 FY24, as of December 31, 2023, the Department processed a total of 95 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 FY22, 18 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.)

In FY23, six members were disability retired by the Police and Firefighters Retirement and Relief Board, two of which were under § 5–634(c) (Non-Performance of Duty).

For FY24, as of December 31, 2023, three members of the Department were disability retired by the Police and Firefighters Retirement and Relief Board, one of which was under § 5–634(c) (Non-Performance of Duty).

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

- a. *In FY20 through FY24, 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)?*

Ten members would have been eligible for a higher salary if they had been hired as a Senior Sergeant.

- 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.*

Rank	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	Total
Senior Detective Grade 1	0	4	0	0	0	4
Senior Sergeant	6	11	3	4	0	24
Totals	6	15	3	4	0	28

48. How many officers applied to the Police Officer Retention Program in FY22 through FY24, to date, and how much has been awarded, by year? How much remained in the program’s FY23 budget at the end of the fiscal year, and how much remains in the program’s FY24 budget?

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

In FY23, the total budget for PORP was \$752,711; 68 officers applied for PORP and 56 members were awarded funds. Awarded amount was \$732,772.

In FY24, the total budget for PORP is \$795,000; the application process is currently underway.

49. How many officers applied to the Short- and Long-Term Housing Assistance programs in FY22 through FY24, to date, and how much has been awarded, by year? How much remained in the program’s FY23 budget at the end of the fiscal year, and how much remains in the program’s FY24 budget?

FY 2022, 37 members received short-term for a total of \$80,361, and 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, 19 recruits benefited from the award for the 14-day hotel stay, with a total expenditure of \$47,157.
- Long-Term: For FY2023, 59 Recruit Officers benefited from the Long-term Housing Allowance Incentive Program (rental assistance) for a total expenditure amount of \$234,274.

FY 2024 – budgeted amount of \$500,000

- Short-Term: For FY24 (thru 12/31), 7 applicants have been awarded for the Short-Term portion (14-day hotel stay), with a total expenditure of \$11,614.
- Long-Term: For FY2024, through the end of February, 15 Recruit Officers benefited from the Long-term Housing Allowance Incentive Program (rental assistance) for a total expenditure of \$78,437. The amount remaining commitments are \$43,659, which leaves a remaining balance of \$366,290 for the remainder of FY24.

50. *How many MPD employees—sworn and civilian—successfully closed on a property through DHCD’s Employer-Assisted Housing Program in FY22 through FY24, to date?*

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

Policing Practices (Questions 51-65)

51. *Please describe the extent to which MPD has employed a “focused deterrence” policing strategy in FY23 and FY24, to date.*

Focused deterrence models involve identifying the most active violent offenders as well as their associates and deterring them from engaging in more violence. Those who are “called in” are given the message that violence will not be tolerated and that swift, certain, and severe consequences will occur in response to gun violence. The strategy typically uses a combination of accountability and incentives, and requires a collaborative effort between law enforcement, social services agencies, and community-based organizations. Focused deterrence has been tried in the District over the years in many different formats, from Project Safe Neighborhood in the early 2000s, to the longstanding GunStat work, through to the current effort, the Drivers of Gun Violence lists developed by David Mohammed.

MPD actively partners with other agencies that interact with chronic offenders in the District. One common element of these efforts is a forum for criminal justice agencies to monitor the justice system involvement and case processing of individuals who are at high-risk of engaging in gun violence. Cooperating agencies frequently include law enforcement

(MPD, USMS, ATF), supervision (CSOSA, PSA), prosecution (USAO, OAG), courts (DCSC), violence interrupters (ONSE), district housing (DCHA), and youth (DYRS), among others. Some efforts that use focused deterrence include the Homicide Reduction Partnership and accountability tours.

With focused deterrence, it is important to keep recognize that MPD is only one agency of the many. It is clear that simply arresting these individuals is an insufficient lever to change behavior. We will continue to work to enhance effective collaboration with other agencies to support strategies to reduce violent crime, and we urge the Council to continue to examine downstream elements in the criminal justice ecosystem.

52. *Please describe MPD’s efforts to employ an “evidence-based” policing strategy. More specifically, how, if at all, has MPD utilized the following evidence-based approaches?*

a. *Hot-spot policing?*

Earlier in February, MPD launched an expansion in the Third and Fourth Districts of a hot spots policing effort. This methodology is Evidence-Based Policing by Professors Dr. Lum and Dr. Koper from George Mason University’s Department of Criminology, Law and Society Center for Evidence-Based Crime Police. Drs. Lum and Koper worked with the Sixth District in 2022, which saw an 11 percent decrease in violent crime, a 7 percent decrease in calls for service, and a 12 percent decrease in sounds of gunshots in the focus areas. The model focuses attention on small areas – approximately four-square blocks – with a high density of non-domestic violent crime and sounds of gun shots. The focused and active police presence in the neighborhood helps to both drive down crime and reduce the community fear of crime.

b. *Focused deterrence?*

Please refer to question 51.

c. *Repeat offender and crime variation data?*

We are not familiar with this strategy and did not find it in a scan of current policing strategies.

d. *Geographically-targeted, problem-oriented policing?*

MPD frequently engages in geographically-targeted problem-oriented policing. Some recent examples include:

- The Department is leading the Targeted Homicide Reduction through Intervention and Violence Elimination, or Operation THRIVE, to reduce homicides in 2024 by coordinating resources in areas most impacted by homicide to protect life and stabilize neighborhoods historically plagued by violence. This is a whole-of-government approach and strategic deployment of MPD personnel and resources in neighborhoods affected most severely by non-domestic homicides and contact shootings. Building on MPD’s Homicide Reduction Partnership, this targeted crime-fighting initiative is focusing on three areas: Rosedale, Anacostia, and Washington Highlands.
- Multiagency Police and Community Together, or MPACT. MPACT was a 4-phase effort where first MPD first identifies areas with persistent crime and disorder

issues, and then conducts enforcement initiatives in partnership with other law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. The next phase is engagement, which exemplifies the whole of government approach by bringing resources and services directly to the community. This phase is critical to the sustainability of the effort. Lastly is celebration, through which the community can enjoy their neighborhood with their neighbors and public servants. These efforts took place in Shaw, Minnesota Avenue, and Gallery Place / Chinatown.

e. ***Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)?***

Yes, MPD looks at environmental factors that correlate with crime. For instance, research and experience indicate that concentrations of vacant and blighted buildings can attract crime and may be harmful to public health. To help counter those negative factors, last fall, MPD launched Operation Peaceful Neighborhoods. In partnership with the Department of Aging and Community Living, the Department of Public Works, DC Health, the Humane Rescue Alliance, and others, we are focused on identifying, investigating, and resolving criminal activity taking place in buildings that are sometimes unoccupied or occupied by senior or vulnerable adults. The type of criminal activity most associated with these nuisance properties – drug dealing and the storage of illegal guns – hurts the residents and businesses. This is especially true for certain vulnerable populations such as our senior community members and individuals living independently with special needs, who sometimes are at risk of having their homes taken over in the furtherance of criminal enterprise.

f. ***The SARA Model?***

The SARA (Scan, Analysis, Response, Assessment) model is perhaps the broadest of policing models, and Department members of all ranks certainly engage in parts of the SARA. However, the process is so automatic at this point that it is not formally identified as a SARA model. Every initiative generally arises because of some issue identified, often in partnership with community members or other stakeholders. The Analysis, Response, and Assessment can be formal and extensive or informal and brief, depending on the complexity of the issue. Certainly the use of data – especially crime data – is so ingrained into MPD operations that they are used to assess all manner of effort. That said, there are generally so many initiatives operating that it can be challenging to isolate the impact of any given one.

g. ***Situational Crime Prevention?***

Like the SARA model, situational crime prevention is the bread-and-butter of policing. Many deterrence efforts focus on increasing the effort or risk associated with specific crimes. For instance, the Fifth District recently deployed bait-boxes to help increase the risk of getting caught if engaging in package theft. Similarly, the distribution of auto locks or air tags, or helping individuals to get the technology patch to address weaknesses in certain car brands are targeted situational crime prevention strategies. Expanding CCTV coverage is a broader situational crime prevention effort.

53. ***The Chief noted several programs/initiatives in her Strategic Plan to address violent crime and other crimes in the District. For each of the programs/initiatives listed below, please provide (a) the number of employees/officers who are being used for these***

initiatives, (b) the costs and resource requirements associated with these initiatives, (c) any plans for further expansion of these programs/initiatives, (d) data on stops, arrests, closures, or other statistics related to these efforts, and (e) any notable results from these new programs/initiatives (i.e. reductions in crime, new partnerships with other agencies or groups, etc.).

a. *The Violent Crime Suppression Initiative?*

This initiative was renamed the Robbery Suppression Initiative (see answer in part d of this question).

b. *The Multiagency Nightlife Task Force?*

Question	Response
# Employees	Each district uses different staffing models and tactics to deploy officers in prime nightlife corridors.
Costs and Resources	Uses existing MPD resources.
Expansion Plans	Not at this time.
Data	In 2024 (through 2/4), there has only been one violent crime (assault with a dangerous weapon) in the H St NE nightlife area, one robbery in the U St NW area, and none in the Dupont nightlife area during the times that the taskforce is active.
Notable Results	The U Street Corridor is safer. The deployment of partnering agencies on Fridays and Saturday nights allows MPD to focus solely on crime prevention and apprehensions. Officers are freed up to patrol the corridor during nightlife hours, interrupting fights and disputes before they escalate to increased violence.

c. *The Community Focused Patrol Unit?*

Question	Response
# Employees	Two sergeants and 13 officers
Costs & Resources	Used existing MPD resources.
Expansion Plans	The CFPU was dissolved in December 2023, and the personnel and resources reassigned to other missions within the Violent Crime Suppression Division, in order to better address the surging violent crime in the District.
Data	From January 2023 to December 10, 2023, there were a total of 7 guns recovered, 6 arrests, and 46 community events.
Notable Results	The CFPU worked alongside various partners, including CSOSA, HSEMA, DCFEMS, MTPD, all district outreach units across the city, and many more. Some notable events that the CFPU participated in include the Air tag giveaway, food distributions, bike to school, community walks, family rides, questions and answers session, coffee with a cop, bike field trips, back to school movie night, police unity tour, and many more.

d. *The Robbery Suppression Unit?*

Question	Response
# Employees	Two lieutenants, four sergeants, 28 investigators
Costs & Resources	Uses existing resources.
Expansion Plans	Not at this time.
Data	From January 2023 to December 2023, there were a total of 499 guns recovered, 319 arrests, 78 search warrants authored, obtained, and/or executed, and 3 arrest warrants authored, obtained, and/or executed
Notable Results	The RSU supports a number of important initiatives and programs, including the Violent Crime Suppression Initiative, the Homicide Reduction Partnerships and various other crime reduction initiatives. The RSU also supports the execution of search warrants for the entire department. This unit has worked with our local, regional, and federal partners on a regular basis to combat violent crime in DC.

e. *The Gun Violence Problem Analysis?*

Question	Response
# Employees	This analysis is conducted by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). Members informed of this initiative are from various agencies to include MPD, DYRS, OAG, CJCC, CSOSA, USAO, and some others.
Costs & Resources	MPD uses existing resources.
Expansion Plans	Not at this time.
Data	As this is a data compiling analysis, there were no law enforcement actions on which to collect data.
Notable Results	A notable piece of data that was concluded was the significant increase of juvenile suspects involved in gun violence.

f. *The Violent Crime Impact Team?*

Question	Response
# Employees	One lieutenant, three sergeants, four detectives, seven investigators, and one senior police officer
Costs & Resources	MPD uses existing resources, as well as vehicles and other equipment provided by DEA partners and HIDTA initiatives.
Expansion Plans	In December 2023, this unit absorbed the Violence Reduction Unit.
Data	There was a total of 52 arrests made, 77 guns recovered, and approximately \$25,000 recovered.
Notable Results	<p>The VCIT participated in two notable wide-reaching investigations: the KDY and Operation Blues Brothers investigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KDY: Originating as a federal conspiracy investigation, the VCIT partnered with DEA, IRS, and the ATF. Nine months were spent on the primary phase of the investigation (September 2022 to June 2023). A total of 16 individuals were indicted as co-conspirators in District Court on federal narcotics and firearms charges. This was a 32-count indictment and all the targets have been arrested; none have yet agreed to pleas or gone to trial. Overall, there was a total of 27 KDY investigation related arrests, 38 firearms recovered, 549 pounds of marijuana recovered, 484 grams of fentanyl recovered, 301 grams of cocaine recovered, and approximately \$20,000 seized. • Operation Blues Brothers: Originating after DC resident Diamond Lynch died of a fentanyl overdose on April 6, 2021, the VCIT and the DEA launched an investigation which spanned 2.5 years (April 2021 to November 2023). The fentanyl dealers were arrested in January 2022. The investigation continued, ultimately identifying upstream

Question	Response
	sources of supply in California, cartel sources in Mexico, and additional DC-area dealers being supplied by the same sources from California. This resulted in an additional wave of arrests/search warrants in April 2023. Some members of VCIT traveled to California for both of these operations to serve as official liaisons. A total of 28 individuals were indicted in District Court. There was a total of 39 firearms recovered, over 100,000 fentanyl pills seized and approximately \$5,000 recovered.

g. The Carjacking Task Force?

Question	Response
# Employees	One lieutenant, one detective sergeant, 12 detectives, and one crime analyst
Costs & Resources	Uses existing resources.
Expansion Plans	Not at this time.
Data	In 2023 the Carjacking Task Force made 63 adult arrests and 110 juvenile arrests.
Notable Results	The USAO, FBI, and ATF have all partnered with the task force and provided investigators and special agents to bolster investigations.

54. *The Chief noted a desire to expand MPD’s forensic analysis capacity, as well as implement a new digital searches platform. What steps have been taken to achieve these two goals?*

Although MPD had proposed in the FY24 budget moving the crime scene functions from the Department of Forensic Services to MPD, this was not approved by the Council so that function has not been moved. However, in FY23 Cellebrite Pathfinder was procured to increase the effectiveness of mobile phone data analysis. This allows investigators to more quickly and effectively analyze large volumes of extracted data and multiple datasets.

a. Has MPD increased its forensic analysis capacity? If so, how? If not, what have prohibited such expansion?

Currently, there are two civilian analysts and one sworn officer staffing the digital evidence effort. Staffing requires ongoing training on extraction and analysis tools and methods via company-based trainings or federal funding. The federal funded classes require nomination and selection with nationwide applicants.

b. Has MPD been able to implement a new digital searches platform? If so, what does the platform entail? If not, what has prohibited its development and/or implementation?

The acquisition of Cellebrite Pathfinder has been a significant advance. It assists detectives in uncovering probable leads or associations based on data returned from cell phone warrants. The software analyzes devices to uncover and link data, investigate new leads, connect data, and identify anomalies to highlight the most meaningful evidence to accelerate the investigation.

c. What costs, including monetary, staffing, and other resources are associated with each goal?

Service	Cost
Cellebrite Pathfinder	\$700,000
AWS Digital Storage	\$250,000

d. What have been the changes and results associated with each goal (i.e. increased forensic testing, changes in crime scene processing, changes in digital search procedures, reduced timeframes to conduct digital searches, etc.)?

Pathfinder has reduced timeframes to conduct digital searches. Also, while it is difficult to quantify what information was being missed in a manual review, it is likely that it has provided more viable leads for detectives to investigate. In 2023, an additional staff member was added to help address additional requests for processing digital evidence.

55. Please provide any updates on MPD’s efforts to implement community policing strategies in FY23 and FY24, to date.

The dedicated sworn and civilian members of MPD are working with our partners in communities and government to support public safety through a variety of strategies. We are focusing on our neighborhoods to make our streets safer. For instance, this summer our patrol commanders and their teams began hosting community walks. Strong community-police partnerships are critical to successful policing and public safety. When police and community members walk through a neighborhood together, they have an opportunity to identify challenges and possible solutions together, strengthening these partnerships. In FY24, MPD is hosting weekly community walks in each district. The Department is expanding this commitment to interacting with our community members on the streets in our neighborhoods by focusing on foot beats.

Many community members have asked that officers get out of their cars more, and Chief Smith agree that foot patrols expand opportunities for positive and productive encounters with community members. Chief Smith has asked each district commander to expand their foot patrols, specifically in the busier commercial neighborhoods where they can check in on business owners and interact with individuals on the street. MPD officers may partner with Metro Transit or Housing Authority police to bolster visibility in areas where jurisdictions overlap. The Department encourages all our community members to join a community walk or talk to officers walking a beat.

On February 12, 2024, Mayor Bowser opened the first of three new Safe Commercial Corridor Hubs in Chinatown. The Chinatown hub will be staffed by multiple operational or outreach teams, including MPD. The agencies will work together to connect residents to services and increase visibility in the corridors. MPD officers from the Chinatown Crime Patrol Unit and Chinatown Bike Unit will use the space to write reports and conduct other administrative tasks without returning to the First District’s main station. Other agencies

in the space will include the Mayor’s Office of Community Relations and Services, and the Departments of Behavioral Health, and Human Services.

The Department has also increased traffic enforcement and education in support of Mayor Bowser’s Vision Zero initiative. Traffic fatalities in the District – and around the nation – increased in 2023. In FY24, MPD is conducting at least two high-visibility Traffic Safety Compliance Checkpoints every month. During 33 checkpoints across all seven districts, MPD has issued more than 2,100 tickets, made 69 arrests, and recovered 11 guns. Officers have also installed 34 child safety seats, because we know safety is about much more than just enforcement.

a. *In particular, please discuss the weekly community walks³ and provide updates on those walks, including the walks’ outcomes and any data collected related to these efforts.*

b.

Anecdotal reports suggest that the outcomes of these community walks have been largely positive. Citizens have expressed satisfaction with the face-to-face interactions, not only with MPD officers and officials but also with other D.C. government partners. This collaborative approach involves engaging various stakeholders to address community concerns effectively.

Following these community walks, there has been an observable increase in MPD presence to address specific neighborhood concerns. Moreover, other DC government partners have been responsive to community issues. For instance, in PSA 507, concerns about low lighting in the Rosedale neighborhood led to collaborative efforts, resulting in the installation of new state-of-the-art lighting to deter criminal activities. In 3D, the T Street Inter-Agency community walk had significant outcomes in addressing complex issues in that area. DC government partners, such as the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), were on site during the walk to assess and address concerns related to the unhoused population and those suffering from drug addiction.

These specific examples showcase the success of the community policing approach, emphasizing collaboration between law enforcement, residents, and other stakeholders to address and resolve community concerns effectively.

56. *Has MPD implemented any new efforts to increase continuity in the assignment of patrol officers to particular “beats”?*

The Department supports continuity in beats by not randomly redeploying or reassigning officers. However, change is a natural function of normal operations in a major city police department. All recruits graduating from the Academy are assigned to patrol, so new faces can be a positive change. This is critical when members separate from the Department, or are out on extended leave, such as for military or family leave. Members in patrol also have

³ See news articles related to the walks, available from [Fox5](#) and the [Washington Post](#).

a right to study and compete for civil service promotions or to apply for a specialized assignment.

57. What types of cross-agency collaboration has MPD led or engaged in to address public safety concerns?

As MPD continues to combat crime and the fear of crime, we have involved other agencies to achieve a whole of government approach. Some of the efforts are noted below.

Agency	Collaboration
DC Housing Authority	Issuing barring notices with strict compliance and securing vacant units are examples of this joint effort.
Department of Public Works	When asked to assist with quality-of-life issues on and around the H Street NE corridor, this collaboration with DPW was vital, as they are charged with addressing abandoned, untagged, and unregistered vehicles with excessive amounts of unpaid citations as well as handling rodent abatement and graffiti removal.
Department of Parks and Recreation	MPD often partners with DPR. Specifically, during National Night Out DPR was pivotal in landscaping and manicuring the site that hosted the event. Additionally, DPR hosts community engagement events and participates in MPD events aimed at positive impacts in the communities.
Department of For-Hire Vehicle (DFHV)	DFHV Has been instrumental in MPD’s strategies for combatting motor vehicle thefts and carjackings targeting ride-share or food delivery drivers. The DFHV increased enforcement and education efforts in an effort to reduce this type of victimization.
Alcoholic Beverage & Cannabis Administration (ABCA)	Partners with MPD to examine unlicensed cannabis shops and to assist with closure requests after a shooting at a nightclub.
Various	MPD leads the Nightlife Task Force, which is a comprehensive collaboration among various agencies to proactively tackle public safety concerns within designated nightlife areas. ABCA, Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection, Department of Transportation (DDOT), Department of Public Works, Fire and Emergency Medical Services, Mayor’s Office of Nightlife and Culture, and DFHV all participate in the Task Force. This collective effort recognizes and addresses the unique challenges associated with our vibrant nightlife areas, deploying a range of strategies to ensure a safe and enjoyable environment. MPD takes the lead in enforcing criminal violations and implementing preventative patrols and relies on collaborating agencies to conduct compliance checks, business checks, and manage traffic flow.
Montgomery County Police Department, Prince George’s County Police Department, DDOT, Highway Safety Office	MPD’s Traffic Safety and Specialized Enforcement Section (TSSSES) focuses on education and enforcement efforts related to all roadway users to support the Mayor’s Vision Zero. These efforts consist of traffic enforcement initiatives with Montgomery County Police and Prince George’s County Police along mutual shared roads such as Western Avenue, Eastern Avenue, and Southern Avenue. Further the TSSSES works with DDOT after each major crash to identify the cause and any improvements to be made to the roadway to reduce the likelihood of a similar event. Additionally, the TSSSES works hand-in-hand with the DC Highway Safety Office on traffic safety enforcement initiatives to include alcohol enforcement and training, pedestrian education and enforcement campaigns, along with advertising to reduce drunk driving and increase awareness for safer driving.
Mayor’s Special Events Task Group	The Special Operations Division Planning and Logistics Section (SOD PLS) is an integral part of the Mayors Special Events Task Group and plays a key role in ensuring the safety and success of any special event to occur in the city whether it is a parade, road race, festival, or other event.

Agency	Collaboration
Various	The US Attorney’s Office (USAO), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) have all assigned personnel resources to the Carjacking Task Force.
USAO	The Violent Crime Suppression Division (VCSD) routinely collaborates and partners with attorneys to identify and build solid cases for prosecution that result in the long-lasting reduction of violent crime.
FBI	MPD has established a close working relationship with members of the FBI’s Safe Streets Task Force and Cross Borders teams. Two members are currently assigned as full-time Safe Streets Task Force officers. The FBI routinely offers their assistance and has been involved in a number of our high-profile cases, including longer term conspiracy cases.
ATF	MPD works closely with members of the ATF’s Firearms Trafficking Team and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) teams. MPD’s Firearms Trafficking Unit (FTU) attends ATF-sponsored training firearms trafficking investigations.
Drug Enforcement Administration	The DEA has assigned several of its members to work closely with MPD on long-term conspiracy cases that will result in multiple federal indictments.
Internal Revenue Service	The IRS has recently partnered and collaborated with MPD on long-term conspiracy cases that will result in multiple federal indictments.
US Marshals Service	MPD routinely works with the USMS to locate and apprehend wanted fugitives in DC. MPD recently partnered with the USMS to launch organized large scale fugitive apprehension initiatives under “Operation Trident.”
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	MPD works with CSOSA to locate and apprehend wanted fugitives, as well as maintaining accountability for those designated as Drivers of Gun Violence or People of Promise.

58. *Please provide updates on the way MPD assigns officers to Police Service Areas (PSAs) to ensure that staffing correlates with the number of crimes and arrests in PSAs.*

All officers graduating from the Academy are assigned to patrol, the backbone of the Department and where three out of every five sworn members are assigned. Prior to my tenure as Chief of Police, during 2019 into 2021, the number of officers assigned to the Sixth and Seventh Districts grew while staffing in other patrol districts remained constant or shrank because the majority of officers coming out of the Academy were assigned there. The net impact of this change increased a substantial number of newer members to these districts, which cumulatively lowered the length of service average, but was important to address crime trends. To provide necessary support for these members, more Field Training Officers were assigned to 6 and 7D. After hiring was cut in the FY21 budget, there were no recruits graduating for a time, which meant that the shift to sending new officers to other districts was delayed.

Department resources are deployed to meet a variety of different demands. While there are on average fewer than 5,000 DC Code Index violent crimes (homicide, sex abuse, assault with a dangerous weapon, and robbery) per year, MPD responds to more than 500,000 calls for service each year. Patrol officers spend more time on calls for service than on violent crimes, so that has a more significant role in driving deployment.

The Department conducts an analysis every six or seven years to realign align MPD’s district, sector, and PSA boundaries to effectively distribute police resources, while also

taking into account future population growth, economic development, and most importantly community needs. The current boundaries were established in January 2019; we are conducting a new realignment process in 2024 with a target date for updated boundaries in January 2025. This effort will include significant data analysis as well as extensive community and stakeholder input.

The patrol resources that are focused on responding to our communities every day are also supplemented by centralized resources and staffing, such as our Robbery Suppression Initiative, that focus on violent crime. Whereas trends in calls for service evolve slowly, violent crime patterns can change more quickly, and we must be prepared to respond to those quickly across patrol district boundaries.

Chief Smith will continue to make sure that officers of all of our districts, including the Sixth and Seventh districts, have strong training and are supervised by quality leaders that remain focused on reducing crime throughout our city. Officers will be provided significant professional development opportunities, to include training and continuing education opportunities.

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

MPD’s Public Information Office helps keep residents aware of these opportunities. The main gun tips media can be found is at this link: <https://mpdc.dc.gov/page/firearm-tip-reward-program>.

a. *Since the termination of the “Got Guns” tips initiative in March 2022, has the Department observed any trends in the quantity of tips received, or the willingness of individuals to provide information?*

There is no discernable decrease in the number of tips that are being received.

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

a. *Total tips received by the Department in CY23 and CY24, to date;*

The Command Information Center (CIC) received 345 tips in CY23 and 43 tips in between January 1 – February 20, 2024.

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

The tables below represent the number of tips received by the Commander Information Center (CIC) and/or the 50411 number that were entered into the system which generates a tip number.

CY23 Tips	Total
ATV	5
Crime Solvers	142

CY23 Tips	Total
Gun	100
Homicide	66
Operation Tapp	1
Robbery	31
Grand Total	345

CY24 Tips	Total
ATV	2
Crime Solvers	18
Gun	9
Homicide	9
Robbery	5
Grand Total	43

- c. *The number of, and amount of, rewards issued for tips in CY23 and CY24, to date; and*

Please see the answer to Question 66.

- d. *The percentage of the tips received in CY23 and CY24 that were anonymous.*

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 2023, 66 percent of the telephone tipsters asked to remain anonymous. In 2024 (through February 20), 65 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

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

- a. *In addition, please provide an update on MPD's collaboration with OAG and Georgetown University on training officers in regard to interactions with juveniles.*

The MPD, in collaboration with the OAG and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), is dedicated to enhancing juvenile safety, with a particular focus on group homes. This effort includes working closely with the Superior Court - Family Court Judges and the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS). A key aspect of this initiative is the MPD's emphasis on diversion programs and discretionary practices over arrests, when appropriate, to prioritize rehabilitative and supportive approaches for juveniles. Furthermore, the MPD maintains an ongoing partnership with the OAG in criminal investigations and prosecutions. This partnership extends from pre-arrest collaboration through the OAG Hotline to the post-arrest papering process, ensuring open communication throughout the prosecution process. Additionally, the OAG, in partnership with MPD and Georgetown University, was actively involved in developing a mandatory online training module, Adolescent Racial Equity and Policing in DC.

62. ***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?***

MPD has not remarked on any discernible impact from the launch of the 988 mental health emergency line. Any reduction in behavioral health calls in 2023 may have been masked by a 9 percent increase overall in calls for service, or it may be too early to remark on an impact. Nevertheless, MPD actively supports 988 and remains engaged as a key representative in the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Region 3 Coalition, along with DBH, the Office of Communications (OUC), and the Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF). The coalition holds monthly meetings with regional leadership to collaboratively shape the vision for 988, formulating action plans for training, policies, and practices to implement 988 in communities with behavioral health providers and law enforcement. Additionally, MPD remains a significant stakeholder in DBH's ongoing 988 Coalition, participating in quarterly calls.

63. ***How many Crisis Intervention Officers (CIOs) were active in MPD in FY23 and are active, to date? Are any CIOs working in schools or with other special populations?***

The Department has 1,012 active CIOs, as of January 31, 2024. In 2023, MPD completed its two-year training program to ensure all full-duty members have completed either Crisis Intervention training or Mental Health First Aid training provided by the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH). MPD is building upon this in 2024 with an evidence-based approach to use of force training. The goal of the Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics, or ICAT, training is to enhance officer skills in successfully defusing critical incidents with individuals in crisis, including mental health crisis.

Many specialized units are staffed by CIOs. All School Resource Officers, and all members of the Co-Response Team, the Special Liaison Branch, and the Emergency Response Team are cross-trained as CIOs.

64. ***How many times in FY2023 did MPD contact the DBH Community Response Team (CRT) or the Children and Adolescent Mobile Psychiatric Services (CHAMPS) program (run by Catholic Charities with funding from DBH) to help it respond to an incident?***
- a. ***How many times in FY2023 did CRT contact MPD to help it respond to an incident?***
 - b. ***How many times did CHAMPS request such assistance from MPD?***

MPD cannot provide this data. Communication may be either in the form of a direct phone call between ChAMPS and an MPD member, or through dispatch by the Office of Unified Communication (OUC). As was discussed with the Office of the DC Auditor as part of their audit of behavioral health services in schools, in most instances, ChAMPS would be called to a school directly by the school. The OUC may be able to provide data on calls dispatched originating from either MPD or CRT.

65. ***In the domestic violence context, what is MPD's policy regarding mandatory arrests? Please provide a copy of any written protocols, policies, or procedures.***

MPD policy requires an arrest when probable cause exists that a subject has committed an intrafamily offense, violated a protection order, or has an outstanding arrest warrant on file. [GO-OPS-304.11 \(Handling Intrafamily Offenses\)](#) provides the following mandatory arrest requirements:

- When all available facts, circumstances, and information obtained, along with factors that are common signs of an intrafamily offense, indicate that probable cause to arrest exists, officers shall make an arrest. These common factors include:
 - Existence, nature, and extent of visible and non-visible injuries and need for medical treatment
 - Suspect's prior history of violence (e.g., previous intrafamily offenses, reports, calls for service, or protection orders)
 - Demeanor of the victim, suspect, and witnesses
 - Threats made in the presence of the member or a credible witness
 - Evidence of torn clothing
 - Evidence of furnishings in disarray
 - Existence of a protection order
 - Presence or use of weapons
- When the officer has probable cause that one party was the primary aggressor and the other was defending him or herself, only the primary aggressor shall be arrested. Both parties shall be placed under arrest only in cases where the member has probable cause that both parties have independently committed intrafamily offenses and that neither party was acting in self-defense.

Violent Crime and Crime Data (Questions 66-76)

66. ***How many rewards were issued for tips through the Firearm Tip Reward Program in FY22 and FY24, to date, and in what amount? What is the total value of rewards issued for tips relating to homicide cases?***

- In FY23, there were 20 firearm tip rewards. The total value for these rewards is \$28,300.
- In FY24, as of February 1, there have been 9 rewards. The total value for these rewards is \$11,500.

67. ***Please provide any updates on 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 some criminal justice 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 determined 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 and the targeting of specific breeds of dogs. Rideshare and food delivery vehicles are frequently targeted for robberies, and convenience stores open late continue to be targeted for robberies as well.

68. How many individuals were arrested by MPD, by fiscal year, in FY22 through FY24, 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, both adult and juvenile, arrested during the course of the year (e.g., an individual arrested twice during the year would only be counted once).

	CY22	CY23	CY24 (thru 1/22)
# of Individuals Arrested	12,152	12,802	1,008

a. How many of the individuals arrested by MPD in FY23 and FY24, 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 capture or track information pertaining to convictions. The information below pertains to unique individuals that were arrested in 2023 and 2024 (through January 22) and whether they had the specified arrest history in any prior calendar year.

	CY23	CY24 (thru 1/22)
# Arrested*	12,802	1,008
# Previously Arrested**	6,323	606
# w/Prev Violent Arrest [^]	1,181	119
# w/Prev Gun Charge ^{^^}	1,307	147

*Pertains to unique individuals arrested during the calendar year. One individual could have been arrested multiple times.

**Pertains to individuals previously arrested between 2018 and 2022 (for CY23) and 2018-2023 (for CY24 thru 1/22) for any charge.

[^]Pertains to the number of unique individuals previous arrested for a DC Index Code violent crime (homicide, sex abuse, ADW, or robbery). This does not correspond to all crimes of violence under DC Code 23-1331(4) but rather the subset of crimes that are commonly used as an index for tracking crime trends. This does not address whether the 2023 or 2024 arrests were for violent crimes.

^{^^}Pertains to individuals previously arrested between 2018 and 2022 for a firearm-related charge. This does not address whether the 2023 or 2024 arrests were for gun crimes.

b. Please provide a table, broken down by month, showing the number of people who were taken into custody in FY23 and FY24, 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 total number of arrests by month for 2023, both adult and juvenile, where MPD was the arresting agency, is attached. January 2024 is below.

If more than one charge was present, only the most serious was counted (“top charge”). These counts represent each individual arrest made; if one person was arrested multiple times throughout the year, all of their arrests were counted.

Regarding citations, this term has a specific meaning within MPD as relates to field arrests. A field arrest citation, (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.

Field arrests are a distinct process from citation release, which is a type of disposition, and is explained in more detail in part c, below.

CY2024 (thru 1/22):

Arrest Category	JAN
Aggravated Assault	24
Arson	1
Assault on a Police Officer	14
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	28
Burglary	10
Damage to Property	32
Disorderly Conduct	20
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	46
Fraud and Financial Crimes	1
Gambling	0
Homicide	5
Kidnapping	2
Liquor Law Violations	17
Motor Vehicle Theft	2
Narcotics	69
Offenses Against Family & Children	15
Other Crimes	62
Property Crimes	42
Prostitution	4
Release Violations	110
Robbery	22
Sex Abuse	2

Arrest Category	JAN
Sex Offenses	9
Simple Assault	285
Theft	72
Theft from Auto	1
Traffic Violations	68
Vending Violations	0
Weapon Violations	103
Total	1066
61D NON-CUSTODIAL	3

- c. ***Of the individuals arrested by MPD in FY22 through FY24, to date, how many were released on citation?***

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

A citation release is one way that an arrest can be disposed. 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.

	CY22	CY23	CY24 (thru 1/22)
Citation Releases	3,089	2,836	195

69. ***Please provide a table, by fiscal year, with clearance rates for the listed offenses in FY22 through FY24, 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.***

- Carjacking;***
- Sexual assault;***
- Assault with a dangerous weapon; and***
- 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 2022 clearance rates for comparably-sized cities, as reported by the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting program, are included below for comparison purposes. As of February 16, 2024, this information has not yet been released by the FBI for 2023.

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.

With the FBI moving away from the UCR reporting in favor of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), 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 UCR offenses. The table below reflects MPD’s closure rates for CY22 and CY23 based on DC Code definitions.

Year	Clearance	Homicide	Sex Abuse	ADW	Robbery
2022	Offenses	203	158	1,388	2,081
	Exceptionally Cleared	29	42	166	125
	Non-Exceptionally Cleared	96	63	625	605
	Total Clearances	125	105	791	730
	Clearance Rate	62%	66%	57%	35%
	FBI Comparison	46%	24%	36%	24%
2023	Offenses	274	188	1,409	3,472
	Exceptionally Cleared	5	60	158	145
	Non-Exceptionally Cleared	111	69	493	734
	Total Clearances	116	129	651	879
	Clearance Rate	52%	69%	51%	27%

70. *How many individuals suffered fatal or non-fatal gunshot wounds in FY23 and FY24, to date?*

Gunshot Wound Victims (All): CY2023 and 2024 (thru 2/15)		
Offense Type	2023	2024 (thru 2/15)
Homicide – Fatal	235	18
Homicide - Non-fatal*	59	7
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	676	47
Robbery	14	3
Grand Total (Victims)	984	75
Grand Total (Incidents)	791	61
GSW Fatality %	23.9%	24.0%

*Incidents in which there are both fatal and non-fatal victims of gunshot wounds.

71. *How many petitions for extreme risk protection orders were filed in FY23 and FY24, to date?*

a. *How many extreme risk protection orders were granted in FY23 and FY24, to date? Denied?*

ERPOs	FY23	FY24 (thru 1/28)
Filed	30	18
Granted	25	13
Denied	5	5

b. *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”.*

FY23:

ERPO #	Firearms Recovered	Includes PMF*?
22-014	Smith & Wesson .357	No
22-016	Ruger 9mm, shotgun pump action, Taurus .357 revolver	No
23-004	M&P Sheild EZ/REA5740	No
23-017	Glock 19, Rock River Arms handgun, Ruger	No
23-002	Polymer 80	Yes
23-020	Glock 17	No
23-021	Glock 22	No
23-022	Glock 43, Glock 19, Spring Armory Victor Rifle	No
23-022	Glock, shotgun	No

FY24 (thru 1/28):

ERPO #	Firearms Recovered	Includes PMF*?
23-026	Rifle .338, Shotgun pump action, rifle semi-automatic (x2), Colt .45 revolver, Smith & Wesson (x2), Rifle bolt action	No
23-029	Ruger	No
23-006	9mm	No

72. ***How many rewards were issued for tips related to homicide cases in FY23 and FY24, to date, and in what amount? What is the total value of rewards issued for tips relating to homicide cases?***

In FY23, MPD issued 44 rewards related to homicide tips for a total of \$288,500. In FY24 (as of February 1), MPD has issued 3 rewards for a total of \$50,000.

73. ***What is MPD's role in executing search warrants, arrest warrants, bench warrants, fugitive warrants, and similar court orders? Does MPD assist or receive assistance from any other law enforcement agencies in execution of these various warrants?***

Several different divisions in MPD may execute warrants, including search warrants, arrest warrants, bench warrants, and fugitive warrants. In general, warrants are tracked by the court which issues them. Information about them is transmitted via the Washington Area Law Enforcement Network (WALES), which presents information about live warrants. It does not create records for tracking warrants, so at this time, any tracking by MPD is at the unit level and is not comprehensive.

The Investigative Services Bureau Violent Crime Suppression Division (VCSD), which executes the highest volume of warrants within MPD, assists in the execution of search warrants authored by members of MPD. The FBI, DEA, and ATF will often assign members of their teams to assist MPD. Arrest warrants are assigned to the Criminal Apprehension Unit (CAU) to locate and apprehend the named offender. The CAU frequently partners with members of the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) and Capitol Area Regional Fugitive Task Force to accomplish this mission.

The Crime Scene Investigation Division (CSID) is responsible for serving all court ordered buccal (DNA) swabs for post arrest "lock ups" (excluding Saturdays, which are handled by the Criminal Investigation Division). These warrants are executed in the U.S. Marshals cellblock, U.S. Superior Court, and the District of Columbia jail. MPD has assisted in the execution of these warrants for U.S. Park Police, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Capitol Police, USMS and the FBI.

CSID will receive an email from a representative of the USAO containing relevant information and the signed buccal/DNA search warrant. CSID will then arrange to have the warrant executed. CSID also occasionally receives requests that are outside standard operating procedure to include requests made by phone, police radio, or turned over by the Department of Forensic Science.

- a. ***What policies and procedures does MPD have in place for executing each type of warrant? What are the differences in these policies when the warrant/court order is issued in the District versus issued in another jurisdiction?***

The execution of each warrant is addressed by General Orders 702.01 (arrest warrants) and 702.03 (search warrants).

- b. ***In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were applied for and/or authorized by a judicial officer or other court officer?***

This Department does not have an electronic tracking for warrants. The courts would be the best source for information on warrants authorized by the court.

- c. ***In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were executed by MPD?***

These are not centrally or electronically tracked by the Department. Multiple units within MPD execute warrants of various types (arrest, bench, fugitive, and/or search warrants). Members of the Emergency Response Team, patrol district Crime Suppression Teams, Criminal Apprehension Unit, the Fugitive Unit within the Criminal Investigations Division, VCSD, as well as interagency teams specified above all execute warrants. Tracking of warrants is handled manually by unit. The process for collecting data on the warrants that are executed is manual in nature, not able to be extracted from a database, and can vary with the individual workflow of the lieutenant in charge. A sample of warrants executed by VCSD in 2023 is below.

- Arrest warrants – 1,261
- Bench warrants – 409
- Fugitive warrants – 343
- Search warrants – 227

- d. ***In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were still pending?***

This information is not tracked by the Department. After a warrant is signed by a judge it is returned to the affiant and prioritized for execution, however it may also be rescinded at a later time. As previously noted, WALES only provides information on live warrants.

- e. ***In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type did MPD refuse to execute?***

MPD does not refuse to execute criminal warrants. Warrants are either legally enforceable or they are not. Some search warrants and misdemeanor arrest warrants expire before they are successfully executed. However, MPD does not take individuals into custody based on Immigration and Custom Enforcement (ICE) civil/administrative warrants or detainers for federal immigration violations. Additionally, warrants from outside jurisdictions must also be extraditable and confirmed prior to MPD placing a subject under arrest.

- f. ***In FY22 through FY24, to date, what was the average execution timeline for each warrant type? In addition, what were the quickest execution timeframes and the longest execution timeframes?***

Warrants for buccal swabs have the quickest execution. CSID executed all court ordered buccal swab warrants on a daily basis prior to the defendant being released from custody. In cases where a defendant was released prior to a search warrant being obtained but has a scheduled court appearance, CSID will attempt to execute the warrant upon their presentment in court in coordination with the USMS and USAO. The timeline for the execution of other warrants varies due to multiple reasons, including personnel availability, scheduling conflicts, and a suitability assessment of the proper unit to execute. Some arrest warrants are closed within hours of receiving them. Search warrants expire within 10 days and require planning and approval before execution. Overall, some are closed within hours, most are completed within the week, and some do expire before the execution based upon the aforementioned variables.

74. Please provide the same information, materials, and statistics provided in the previous question for:

The information in sub-questions a and c pertains to Temporary Protection Orders (TPO), Civil Protection Orders (CPO) and Anti-Stalking Orders (ASO), and Emergency Risk Protection Orders (ERPO).

a. Civil Protection Orders

What is MPD's role in executing search warrants, arrest warrants, bench warrants, fugitive warrants, and similar court orders? Does MPD assist or receive assistance from any other law enforcement agencies in execution of these various warrants?

MPD serves orders from petitioners in two ways: following a call for service by patrol officers or directly from the DC Superior Court Domestic Violence Unit.

If a petitioner chooses to have a patrol officer serve the order, the officer will respond, verify the order's validity, serve the named party, and submit the Return of Service (ROS) to their supervisor. Orders received by the court are served, with additional attempts if the first is unsuccessful. Orders unable to be served are returned to the court with a log of attempts and outcomes.

What policies and procedures does MPD have in place for executing each type of warrant? What are the differences in these policies when the warrant/court order is issued in the District versus issued in another jurisdiction?

The execution of CPO/TPO/ASO/and ERPO is governed by General Order 304.20, which can be found here:

https://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_304_20.pdf

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were applied for and/or authorized by a judicial officer or other court officer?

Please see the table below. The column labeled Orders Received reflects the number of orders authorized to be served. The number of orders applied for would

be information kept by the courts, as only approved and valid orders are sent to MPD for service.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were executed by MPD?

TPO/CPO/ASO Orders	FY22	FY23	FY24 (thru 2/21)
Orders Received	1,555	4,893	1,820
Orders Served	1,201	1,780	759
Orders Not Successfully Served	354	3,113	986
<i>Administratively Expired</i>	12	96	55
<i>Attempted/Returned</i>	342	3,017	931
<i>Pending Service</i>	0	0	75

If multiple attempts were made to serve an order, it will be returned to the court with a log showing the attempts and outcomes.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were still pending?

Please see the table above.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type did MPD refuse to execute?

MPD does not refuse to execute any orders. However, if the intended recipient cannot be located or if multiple attempts to serve the order are unsuccessful, the order is returned to the court as unserved. Please see the number returned above.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, what was the average execution timeline for each warrant type? In addition, what were the quickest execution timeframes and the longest execution timeframes?

MPD does not measure execution timelines for orders as a variety of factors determine how long it takes for an order to be served, including the ability to successfully locate the recipient.

b. *Child Custody Orders*

What is MPD’s role in executing search warrants, arrest warrants, bench warrants, fugitive warrants, and similar court orders? Does MPD assist or receive assistance from any other law enforcement agencies in execution of these various warrants?

MPD’s role is to ensure that youth with valid custody orders are taken into custody safely.

What policies and procedures does MPD have in place for executing each type of warrant? What are the differences in these policies when the warrant/court order is issued in the District versus issued in another jurisdiction?

Once a valid custody order is issued, MPD will take steps to locate the youth and take them into custody. This is the procedure regardless of the jurisdiction.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were applied for and/or authorized by a judicial officer or other court officer?

During FY22-24 (through January 28), there were a total of 1,441 custody orders authorized to be served. Of these, 1,364 have been served.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were executed by MPD?

Child Custody Orders	# Served
FY22	508
FY23	651
FY24 (thru 1/28)	205

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were still pending?

During FY22-24 (through January 28, 2024), a total of 77 child custody orders were pending service.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type did MPD refuse to execute?

MPD does not refuse to execute custody orders.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, what was the average execution timeline for each warrant type? In addition, what were the quickest execution timeframes and the longest execution timeframes?

The average timeline from receipt of order to service of order was 15 days.

c. *Other enforcement or protection orders*

MPD defines “Other Enforcement or Protection Order” as a TPO/CPO/ASO or ERPO received from an outside jurisdiction. MPD can only provide data on these orders from other jurisdictions that were supplied by DC Superior Court for service (i.e., if the petitioner did not elect to serve the order themselves).

What is MPD’s role in executing search warrants, arrest warrants, bench warrants, fugitive warrants, and similar court orders? Does MPD assist or receive assistance from any other law enforcement agencies in execution of these various warrants?

MPD's role in executing orders from outside jurisdictions involves service in accordance with the policies of each jurisdiction. For example, some jurisdictions allow orders to be served to co-habitants of the recipient, while other jurisdictions require service directly to the recipient.

What policies and procedures does MPD have in place for executing each type of warrant? What are the differences in these policies when the warrant/court order is issued in the District versus issued in another jurisdiction?

The execution of orders is governed by General Order 304.20 (https://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_304_20.pdf). The rules for serving orders from outside jurisdictions vary; some may require direct service to the recipient and other jurisdictions may allow delivery to a co-habitant.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were applied for and/or authorized by a judicial officer or other court officer?

Please see the table below. The column labeled Orders Received indicates the number of orders authorized to be served. The number of orders applied for would be information kept by the courts, as only approved and valid orders are sent to MPD for service.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were executed by MPD?

Order from Other Jurisdiction	FY22	FY23	FY24 (thru 2/21)
Orders Received	1,644	2,356	772
Orders Served	236	312	116
Ordered Not Successfully Served	1,408	2,044	633
<i>Administratively Expired</i>	235	380	190
<i>Attempted/Returned</i>	1,173	1,557	443
<i>Pending Service</i>	0	0	23

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type were still pending?

See table above.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, how many of each warrant type did MPD refuse to execute?

MPD does not refuse to execute orders from outside jurisdictions.

In FY22 through FY24, to date, what was the average execution timeline for each warrant type? In addition, what were the quickest execution timeframes and the longest execution timeframes?

MPD does not measure execution timelines for these orders as timeframes vary based on a variety of factors including the ability to successfully locate the recipient.

75. Regarding the “24/7 real-time crime center” (RTCC) the Mayor and MPD announced in December 2023:

a. How many federal, state, and local government agencies will be contributing video feeds to the RTCC?

It is unknown at this time; the Real-Time Crime Center (RTCC) is currently under development.

b. How many private parties (individuals and businesses and other non-governmental entities) will be contributing video feeds to the RTCC?

The RTCC will be leveraging all pre-existing partnerships, but it has not yet been established who will be contributing new video feed. But it is important to distinguish between registering a camera site and contributing video feeds. The Department will continue to encourage residents to register their cameras with MPD so that if a crime occurs in the vicinity, we can quickly identify the camera availability and seek out any available footage. When the RTCC is fully launched, new software will make this more efficient for all registered cameras, regardless of whether their feeds are accessible from the RTCC.

- c. ***How many total surveillance cameras will have feeds viewable from the RTCC, including all cameras owned and/or operated by MPD, cameras owned and/or operated by other local government agencies or by state agencies, cameras owned and/or operated by federal agencies, and cameras owned and/or operated by private parties?***

It is unknown at this time; the RTCC is currently under development. The first step is to integrate the MPD and local government cameras; the total number of cameras with viewable feeds is yet to be determined.

- d. ***Will the video feeds viewable from the RTCC be retained in any form that enables them to be viewed later? If so, how long will they be kept?***

Yes, the RTCC will follow established protocols for CCTV evidence collection and retention of records / statute of limitations dependent upon the seriousness of the offense.

- e. ***List all the technologies that will be used by MPD and/or any partner law enforcement agency to enhance the effectiveness of the surveillance, including but not limited to facial recognition technology, person reidentification technology, and any form of artificial intelligence.***

MPD has recently procured contracts with Fusus and Backtrace. Facial recognition, person reidentification, and artificial intelligence will not be in use in the RTCC. To be clear, Fusus has artificial intelligence tools, but MPD does not currently have plans to leverage that capability.

- f. ***Is it possible using the surveillance video and the technological tools in the real time crime center to track a single individual's movements throughout the District? Throughout some identifiable portion of the District? If the answer is yes for a portion, please give a rough estimate, in square miles, of the size of the portion, and list all Police Service Areas included in whole or in part in the portion.***

The infrastructure for the program has not been established at this time, but ultimately the RTCC will be able to manually track movement of a person or vehicle by going from camera to camera. The Department does not plan to use software to automate this process at this time.

76. ***Please describe the implementation of and any notable outcomes from the RTCC to date.***

The RTCC is still under development.

School Resource Officers and Policing on School Grounds (Questions 77-85)

77. Please describe the staffing and operations of the School Safety Division in FY23 and FY24, to date.

School Year 2022-2023	School Year 2023-2024
1 Captain	1 Captain
2 Lieutenants	2 Lieutenants
2 Sergeants	4 Sergeants
40 School Resource Officers	34 School Resource Officers

Since 2005, 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 at District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) and Public Charter Schools (DCPCS). The longstanding goal of the School Safety and Engagement Division (SSED) has been to work with other stakeholders to support a safe learning environment for all students and develop strong trusting relationships with youth. The 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, the role of the SRO is to:

- Coordinate mediations and response to conflicts that have happened or may happen off school grounds;
- Support the Safe Passage program, which provides 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.

With fewer SROs than we have previously had, they cover a smaller footprint for Safe Passage locations. Patrol districts support this effort with attention to elementary schools at arrival and dismissal, and of course attention to any areas experiencing or with information about potential violent crime.

The SROs also support high-profile school athletic events, dependent upon their availability. Currently, the SROs are assigned to a cluster of schools and visit them

routinely. The main focus is on high schools and middle schools, but the officers establish relationships with feeder elementary schools through occasional visits when needed.

78. *How many hours of additional training do officers assigned to schools receive? What does the school resource officer additional training entail?*

On an annual basis, School Resource Officers receive an additional 40 Hours of training, in addition the requisite training each MPD officer receives. This additional 40 hours of training is comprised of:

- Child development;
- Effective communication skills;
- Behavior management;
- Conflict resolution;
- Substance abuse and its effect on youth;
- Availability of social services for youth;
- District of Columbia laws and regulations;
- Constitutional standards for searches and seizures conducted by School Resource Officers on school grounds; and
- Gang and crew violence prevention

79. *How many allegations of SRO misconduct were there in FY23 and FY24, 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 SY2022-2023, there were 31 allegations of misconduct by an SRO, and in SY2023-2024 (through January 28), there have been four. There were no on-duty or off-duty criminal conduct allegations of an SRO involving a student for either school year. Indeed, the majority of these investigations are administrative, such as missing training, lost property, or a body-worn camera violation.

SY2022-2023		
Type of Investigation	Status	Results
No Show (Training)	Closed	Sustained- No Discipline First Offense
No Show (Training)	Closed	Sustained- No Discipline First Offense
OPC complaint for Failure to take a report	Closed	Dismissed by OPC
No Show (Training)	Closed	Sustained- No Discipline First Offense
No Show (Training)	Closed	Exonerated
No Show (Training)	Closed	Exonerated
No Show (Training)	Closed	Sustained- No Discipline First Offense
No Show (Training)	Closed	Sustained- No Discipline First Offense
No Show (Training)	Closed	Exonerated
OPC complaint for Failure to take a report	Closed	Exonerated
Lost Property-Cap Plate	Closed	Sustained- Member separated from the department
No Show (Detail)	Closed	Sustained- No Discipline First Offense
No Show (Detail)	Closed	Exonerated
No Show (Training)	Closed	Exonerated
No Show (Training)	Closed	Sustained- No Discipline First Offense
Body Worn Camera Violation	Closed	Sustained- PD 750

SY2022-2023		
Type of Investigation	Status	Results
OPC complaint for Failure to take a report	Closed	Exonerated
Body Worn Camera Violation	Closed	Sustained- PD 750
OPC complaint for Unnecessary Force	Open	Case is still open
Body Worn Camera Violation	Closed	Sustained- No Discipline First Offense
Lost Property- ID Card	Closed	Sustained- Letter of Reprimand
Unauthorized outside employment	Closed	Sustained- Adverse Action Suspension
Body Worn Camera Violation	Closed	Sustained- No Discipline First Offense
Body Worn Camera Violation	Closed	Sustained- No Discipline First Offense
Body Worn Camera Violation	Closed	Sustained- No Discipline First Offense
Lost Property- Radio	Closed	Sustained- Adverse Action 2 day suspension
No Show (Detail)	Closed	Exonerated
No Show (Detail)	Closed	Exonerated
No Show (Detail)	Closed	Exonerated
OPC complaint alleging demeaning language	Closed	Dismissed
OPC Conduct	Closed	Insufficient Facts

SY2023-2024 (thru 1/28)		
Type of Investigation	Status	Results
Body Worn Camera Violation	Closed	Exonerated
OPC complaint Poor/ Lack of police service	Open	Case is still open
Body Worn Camera Violation	Closed	Sustained- PD 750
Body Worn Camera Violation	Closed	Sustained- PD 750

80. How many external threats to schools did police respond to in the last year?

During School Year 2022-2023 there were 47 bomb threats made to DC schools.

a. Of these, how many were prevented due to school police involvement?

Each of the 47 bomb threats was investigated thoroughly and in each instance were found to be unsubstantiated.

81. How many non-officer-involved shootings have occurred on school grounds during school hours in School Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, 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 SY22-23 and 23-24 (thru 1/28), there have been two reported shootings on school grounds during school hours. Both of these shootings were during SY22-23.

- 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 the arrest of a juvenile. All attended IDEA PCS.

- Homicide (Gun) // Wednesday, May 17, 2023, at 2:20 PM
Roosevelt High School parking lot (4301 13th St NW)
One individual received a fatal gunshot wound to the stomach. This case is still open. The victim attended Roosevelt High School.

82. *How many officer-involved shootings have occurred on school grounds during school hours in School Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, to date? Please provide details about the circumstances of each such shooting.*

MPD has not had any officer-involved shootings on school grounds during school hours for those years.

83. *Please provide the number of students arrested on school grounds during School Years 22-23 and 23-24, to date.*

This information includes both District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) and Public Charter Schools (PCS). Events were determined to fall on school grounds if their location coordinates mapped within a school ground polygon generated by the Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO) and based on the school location list provided by the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) pertaining to schools that were open and in use during the 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 (thru 12/31/2023) school years.

All events were limited to those that occurred Monday-Friday from 0700-1859 hours, between the first and last days of school and not on a federal holiday or school break for which the school was closed. First and last days, holidays and school breaks were determined by the SY22-23 and SY23-24 DCPS calendars.

This information pertains to arrests at school locations and school grounds. An arrest may be made at a school or on school grounds for an offense that occurred outside the school or school grounds. The age of the arrestee was limited to individuals age 20 or younger, though they may not be a student at the school.

The Maya Angelou Academy @ DC Jail is an alternative school for young adults housed within DC Jail's Central Detention Facility. With the high volume of arrests and other public safety incidents coded to this location, it could not be determined whether they were related to the school or the correctional facility, and therefore this location was excluded. Additionally, the Petworth Library at 4200 Kansas Ave NW falls within the grounds of MacFarland Middle School/Roosevelt High School. Incidents that occurred at the library were excluded.

A manual review of all arrests occurring within these parameters was conducted to ensure as much accuracy as possible.

During SY22-23, 13 individuals age 20 or under were arrested at a school or on school grounds. A manual review was conducted to ensure that these arrests were associated with the school in some way. Nine arrests occurred inside the school and 4 occurred elsewhere on the grounds. Additionally, seven arrests of individuals age 20 or younger were made at

an address matching a school that during the day of week/time of day parameters that, after a manual review, were determined to not be related to the school. For example, traffic arrests were made in front of the school but were not related to the school.

During SY23-24 (thru 12/31/2023), one individual age 20 or younger was arrested at a school. This arrest occurred inside school grounds and involved a gun recovery. There were no additional arrests made at an address matching a school during the weekday/time of day parameters that were determined not to be related to the school.

84. *Please provide the number of stops and arrests of non-students conducted on school grounds during School Years 22-23, and 23-24, to date.*

This information includes both District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) and Public Charter Schools (PCS). Events were determined to fall on school grounds if their location coordinates mapped within a school ground polygon generated by the Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO) and based on the school location list provided by the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) pertaining to schools that were open and in use during the 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 (12/31/2023) school years.

All events were limited to those that occurred Monday-Friday from 0700-1859 hours, between the first and last days of school and not on a federal holiday or school break for which the school was closed. First and last days, holidays and school breaks were determined by the SY22-23 and SY23-24 DCPS calendars. The age of the arrestee was limited to individuals age 21 or older.

The Maya Angelou Academy @ DC Jail is an alternative school for young adults housed within DC Jail's Central Detention Facility. With the high volume of arrests and other public safety incidents coded to this location, it could not be determined whether they were related to the school or the correctional facility, and therefore this location was excluded. Additionally, the Petworth Library at 4200 Kansas Ave NW falls within the grounds of MacFarland Middle School/Roosevelt High School. Incidents that occurred at the library were excluded.

A manual review of all arrests as well as of stops that had something other than "School" as part of the event location type was conducted to ensure as much accuracy as possible.

During SY22-23, 60 individuals age 21 or older were arrested. Of those, 25 of the events were determined to be related to the school in some way, and 35 were not. Of the arrests related to the school, 10 occurred inside the building, and 15 occurred elsewhere on the grounds.

A total of 134 stops of individuals age 21 and older were made at a location matching a school address. Of these, 87 of the events were determined to be related to a school and 47 were not.

During SY23-24 (through December 31, 2023), 21 individuals age 21 or older have as arrested. Of those, eight were determined to be related to the school in some way and 13 were not. Of the arrests related to the school, five occurred inside the school and three occurred elsewhere on the grounds.

Additionally, 50 individuals age 21 or older were stopped at an address matching a school location. Of those, 30 were determined to be related to a school and 20 were not.

- 85. Provide an update on MPD’s role in the implementation of the Juvenile Curfew Enforcement Pilot. How many youth has MPD made contact with during this pilot program?**

During the Juvenile Curfew Enforcement initiative in 2023, MPD disseminated guidance to all members via a teletype and briefed district commanders about the program. A captain also coordinated with DYRS staff at the Youth Services Center. MPD recorded 96 youth picked up for curfew violations from the inception of the Curfew Center to the end of 2023. To date (January 25, 2024), MPD picked up an additional 14 youth for curfew violations.

Oversight, Accountability, and Reporting (Questions 86-106)

- 86. Please provide the number of FOIA requests for FY23 and FY24, 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. Figures for FY24 are as of January 25, 2024. BWC redactions are not included in staff 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.

Category	FY23	FY24
Total FOIA Requests Received	2,611	911
Total FOIA Requests Pending at Beginning of FY	358	273
Total FOIA Requests Pending at End of FY	381	316
Total FOIA Requests Closed	2,592	854
Total FOIA Requests Granted in Full	296	80
Total FOIA Requests Partially Granted	823	283
Total FOIA Requests Denied	442	152
Total Duplicate Requests	57	15
Total Requests Withdrawn	314	93
Total Requests Referred to Another Agency	197	70
Total Improper FOIA Request	13	2
Total Requests – No Records	385	151
Total Requests – Not Agency Record	16	5
Total Records – Not Reasonably Described	11	7

Category	FY23	FY24
Total Records – Fee Related	14	0
Average Response Time (Days) – Simple Document Requests	4	7
Average Response Time (Days) – Complex Document Requests	37.54	49.68
Average Response Time (Days) – BWC Requests	22	17
Estimated number of hours spent responding to requests	22,880	7,626.66
<i>Cost of Compliance (staff salaries plus cost of BWC redactions)</i>	<i>\$1,120,619.50</i>	<i>\$373,538.98</i>
<i>Estimated number of FTEs required to process FOIA requests</i>	11	11

87. ***How many FOIA requests to MPD are currently open? Please list the number of requests by age, including how many each are older than 90 days, 6 months, 1 year, and 2 years old or older for FY23 to date.***

Open FOIAs (thru 1/25/2024)	
Time Frame	Count
Older than 90 days	146
Older than 6 months	106
Older than 1 year	82
Older than 2 years	46
Total	324

88. ***What percentage of FOIA requests have been denied since FY22?***

Since FY22 through January 25, 2024, 17.3 percent of FOIA requests have been denied.

89. ***What protocols are MPD expected to follow when body-worn camera footage is requested by subpoena? Are there circumstances under which MPD would refuse to release footage? What are those circumstances? How many times has MPD refused to release footage in FY23 and in FY24 to date?***

When MPD receives criminal subpoenas for records, they are forwarded to USAO or OAG, depending on which entity is handling the criminal case, for consideration of a Motion to Quash as these requests are generally more properly addressed in the discovery process through Rule 16.

When MPD receives civil subpoenas for BWC footage, we determine whether or not the footage being requested relates to a matter in which either the investigation is still open or there is a pending prosecution. If there is an open investigation or a prosecution is still pending, those are the circumstances under which we would refuse to release the footage. In those matters, we send the subpoena to the Office of Attorney General’s Civil Litigation Division for consideration for a Motion to Quash based on the applicable law enforcement privilege. In FY23 and FY24 to date, there have been approximately 10 such requests.

In a case where the investigation is closed and there is no pending prosecution, MPD provides the footage, requests that a protective order be entered to obtain un-redacted footage. MPD requests a protective order to address personally identifiable information (PII) of civilians captured in the video, in addition to the likeness of those civilians. Without

the entry of a protective order, the presence of any PII or the likeness of any civilians on the scene would compel MPD to send the video to its vendor for appropriate redactions. Given the consequent delay and fees involved, the requesting parties have generally supported the entry of a protective order. This practice is consistent with the District Court's decision in *Sharnene Johnson v. D.C.*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 126422 (D.D.C. July 21, 2023). In that case, the court agreed with the District that un-redacted BWC should be subject to a protective order to protect the privacy interests of those individuals depicted on the BWC.

90. ***MPD is now requiring protection orders along with the subpoena for body-worn camera footage of MPD responses to incidents of domestic violence on behalf of victims. MPD has stated that these protection orders are necessary to receive a timely response and that otherwise, the footage would need to be redacted, which would be costly and time-consuming. Why does MPD require civil attorneys to submit Motions for Protection Orders along with subpoenas for body-worn camera footage? Is there a statute, court rule, regulation, or written guidance or policy underlying this requirement? Please provide a copy of any written guidance, protocols, policies, or procedures.***

Subpoenas for BWC footage related to domestic violence incidents are not treated any differently than other subpoenas for BWC footage. Pursuant to 24 DCMR § 3902 (Access to Body-Worn Camera), individuals that are the subject of a BWC recording may come to the station and review the footage, provided that access to the un-redacted BWC recording would not violate the individual privacy rights of any other subject; however, they cannot be provided with a copy unless they submit a FOIA request.

As with any other subpoena we receive for BWC footage, assuming that the investigation into the underlying incident is closed and there is no pending prosecution, we ask that a protective order be entered so that we may provide un-redacted footage without delay or cost. In the absence of a protective order, the footage would be sent to and redacted by MPD's vendor to protect the relevant privacy interests. This practice is consistent with the District Court's decision in *Sharnene Johnson v. D.C.*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 126422 (D.D.C. July 21, 2023). In that case, the court agreed with the District that un-redacted BWC should be subject to a protective order to protect the privacy interests of those individuals depicted on the BWC.

91. ***When requesting a Criminal History Report for Purposes of Determining Eligibility for Record Sealing or Expungement ("Criminal Arrest History") at MPD, the form requires requestors to fill out the following information: full name, address, date of birth, Social Security Number, sex, race, place of birth, and phone number. Why does MPD require requestors to include non-contact-related information, particularly Social Security Number and place of birth, on these document requests?***

This information is used to ensure that only the specific requestor's criminal history is released and not another with similar information. It assists with being able to differentiate between individuals with similar names, date of birth, and other information.

92. ***How does MPD compile relevant arrest information for police clearances and Criminal Arrest Histories? What identifying information about the requestor (e.g. name, PDID) is used to find corresponding arrest information? What safeguards are in place to ensure the correct arrest information is listed on the requested document? Please provide a copy of any written protocols, policies, or procedures.***

MPD uses personally identifiable information such as: full name, address, date of birth, Social Security Number, PDID, FBI#, sex, race, place of birth, and phone number, to conduct police clearances and criminal arrest histories. MPD searches several databases that contain records of a person's criminal and non-criminal history to identify when the subject of a criminal arrest history check has been matched with a criminal record. MPD assesses all available evidence that may be revealed during a person's history to identify if it is criminal in nature. These records can include police or court records that have been sealed from the public as well as arrest records that may not have resulted in criminal charges being filed or convictions. Please see the attached procedures.

93. ***Since summer 2023, MPD has started requiring third party police report requestors (e.g. attorneys, victim's advocates, etc.) to provide additional documentation to be able to request a police report on behalf of another individual. Specifically, MPD is requiring an authorization form signed by the relevant party (e.g. complaining witness or subject of the police report) allowing the third party to request the police report, the third party requestor's valid government-issued ID, and the third party requestor's business card. What is the reason behind MPD's policy change? Please provide a copy of any written protocols, policies, or procedures.***

There has been no recent change in our policy with regards to obtaining police incident or offense reports. Members of the public may obtain a copy of a police incident or offense report without providing this information. Instructions on requesting a report are available at: <https://mpdc.dc.gov/service/request-accident-report-pd-10-or-incidentoffense-report-pd-251>.

However, the release of traffic crash reports is restricted by D.C. Official Code § 50–1401.01b. Information about requesting a traffic crash report is available at https://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_401_03.pdf.

94. ***How many sworn officers were given notice of an adverse action, by fiscal year, in FY23 through FY24, 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 General Order, which was updated in FY23, along with the requested data, is attached.

95. ***Please describe each instance in which MPD sought to discipline MPD personnel via adverse action in FY23 through FY24, to date, and for what reason(s).***

Please see the response to question 94 for this information.

- a. ***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.***

In calendar year 2023, one case involving a member who was proposed termination resulted in a penalty disposition that departed from the original recommendation. Below is a summary of that case and the panel’s rationale for the reduction in penalty.

Disciplinary Review Division Case #754-22: An MPD member was involved in an off-duty incident culminating in an assault which left two complainants with visible injuries. The member left the scene and failed to report the incident to police or a supervisor. The Superior Court of the District of Columbia charged him with two counts of simple assault, ultimately finding him guilty of one count of simple assault. He was sentenced to time served and ordered him to pay \$50.00 to the Victim's Compensation Fund. The Adverse Action Panel issued the member a 25-day suspension due to the DC Superior Court’s decision along with the assessment by the Court that several witnesses were deemed not credible.

96. ***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 FY23 or FY24, to date.***

The requested list is attached. The findings are not attached due to a recent arbitrator decision. On December 1, 2023, MPD was notified that an arbitrator had determined that the publication of the Use of Force Review Board’s findings and decisions on MPD’s website violated the District’s personnel rules. As a result, MPD removed all Use of Force Review Board findings from the department’s website and cannot provide them for this public document.

97. ***How many sworn officers were arrested, by fiscal year, in FY20 through FY24, to date?***
 a. ***Please indicate whether the Department pursued adverse action against the officers, and the status of the proposed adverse action.***
 b. ***How many were ultimately convicted of the conduct for which they were arrested? For which offense(s)?***
 c. ***How many were on duty at the time of their alleged offense?***

A total of 83 officers were arrested during FY20-24 (as of January 31, 2024). Seventy-seven were off-duty and six were on-duty. Seven officers were found guilty of charges of armed robbery, second-degree murder, obstruction of justice, reckless driving, driving while impaired (two members), and a charge related to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

Case #	MPD Disposition	(a) Adverse Action / Final Discipline	(b) Court Disposition	(c) On-duty Yes/No
20000500	Sustained	Member Resigned	Dismissed	NO

Case #	MPD Disposition	(a) Adverse Action / Final Discipline	(b) Court Disposition	(c) On-duty Yes/No
20000602	Sustained	Member Resigned	Dismissed	NO
20000646	Sustained	Termination	Guilty Plea - DWI while Armed	NO
20000731	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DWI	NO
20000803	Sustained	None	Dismissed	NO
20001689	Sustained	Member Resigned - \$1000 Fine	Guilty Plea - DWI	NO
20002137	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Dismissed	NO
20002285	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Dismissed	NO
20002320	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Dismissed	NO
20003076	Sustained	Proposed Termination	Guilty - Murder II	NO
20003076	Sustained	Proposed Termination	Guilty - Obstruction	NO
20003189	Sustained	None	Dismissed	NO
20002519	Sustained	Member Resigned	Dismissed	NO
20003215	Insufficient facts	N/A	Dismissed	NO
20003491	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
20003588	Sustained	Termination	Dismissed	NO
21000315	Sustained	25 Day SWOP	No Papered	YES
21000559	Sustained	25 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DWI	NO
21000665	Sustained	35 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - Reckless Driving	NO
21001102	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DWI	NO
21001131	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	No Papered	NO
21001171	Sustained	Termination	Dismissed	NO
21001195	Sustained	25 Day SWOP	Pre-Trial Intervention Program	NO
21001260	Insufficient facts	N/A	Dismissed	NO
21001967	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
21001988	Sustained	Termination	Dismissed	NO
21002314	Sustained	Official Reprimand	Dismissed	NO
21002044	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DWI	NO
21002068	Sustained	Termination	Plea Guilty - Improper Driving	NO
21002456	Sustained	Termination	No Papered	NO
21003197	Sustained	Member Resigned	Pending	YES
21003213	Sustained	35 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DUI	NO
21003466	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty - Reckless Driving	NO
21003471	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DWI	NO
21003585	Sustained	Termination	Dismissed	NO
21003596	Sustained	19 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - Reckless Driving	NO
21003713	Sustained	35 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DWI	NO
21003734	Sustained	35 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DUI	NO
22000897	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DUI	NO
22001009	Sustained	Proposed Termination	Guilty Plea - Negligent Manslaughter	NO
22001168	Sustained	35 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DWI	NO
22001279	Sustained	35 Day SWOP	Dismissed	NO
22001358	Sustained	Member Resigned	Guilty Plea - Assault	NO
22001388	Sustained	Termination	Guilty - Armed Robbery	NO
22001521	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty - DWI	NO
22001649	Sustained	90 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - Reckless Driving	NO
22002166	Sustained	Termination	Pending	NO
22002787	Sustained	10 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - Cruelty to Animals	NO
22003078	Sustained	20 Day SWOP	Dismissed	NO
22003120	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DWI	NO
22003301	Sustained	Member Resigned	No Papered	NO
22003580	Sustained	35 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DUI	NO

Case #	MPD Disposition	(a) Adverse Action / Final Discipline	(b) Court Disposition	(c) On-duty Yes/No
22003889	Sustained	15 Day SWOP	Dismissed	NO
22004106	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty - UCMJ	NO
22004239	Sustained	Retire and \$2500 Fine	Guilty - DUI	YES
23000006	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DUI	NO
23000229	Sustained	15 Day SWOP	No Papered	NO
23000448	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DUI	NO
23001093	Sustained	Termination	No Papered	NO
23001522	Sustained	Proposed Termination	Guilty Plea - Disorderly Conduct	NO
23001642	Open	N/A	Pending	Yes
23001636	Sustained	Proposed Termination	Guilty Plea - DUI Refusal	NO
23001684	Sustained	Retire and \$2500 Fine	Guilty Plea - Attempt OAR	NO
23001741	Sustained	Proposed Termination	Dismissed	NO
23001844	Sustained	Proposed 30 Day SWOP	Dismissed	NO
23001973	Sustained	30 Day SWOP	Guilty Plea - DUI	NO
23002006	Sustained	Proposed Termination	Not Guilty	NO
23002006	Sustained	Proposed Termination	Not Guilty	NO
23003120	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
23002632	Sustained	Termination	No Papered	NO
23002768	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
23002795	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
23002873	Sustained	Proposed Termination	No Papered	NO
23002897	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
23003278	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
23003401	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
23003463	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
23003798	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
23004274	Open	N/A	Pending	YES
23004299	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
23004447	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
23004563	Open	N/A	Pending	NO
23002134	Open	N/A	Pending	YES

98. *How does MPD review prospective hires' personnel and criminal records from local or other jurisdictions' law enforcement or criminal justice agencies?*
- a. *What are the criteria MPD uses to evaluate such records in its hiring decisions?*

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 suitability 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, National Decertification Index (NDI), and personnel records verification checks are conducted, reviewed, and mitigated. All background investigative materials are gathered and vetted for managerial review in accordance with the D.C. Personnel Regulations and D.C. Code prior to submission for hire.

The Department uses the D.C. Personnel Regulations Chapter 8 Career Service (Processing Entry-Level Candidates for Police Officer Positions) 873.11 and 873.12 and the D.C. Criminal Code to evaluate and render pre-employment suitability determination for each applicant for hire.

99. Do officers receive performance reviews? What are the components of these reviews? Do officer reviews include a review of the officer’s behavior captured on body-worn camera? Please provide a copy of any written protocols, policies, or procedures.

Officers and all members of MPD receive Performance Management and Development reviews. The rating period occurs on a Fiscal Year (FY) basis, supported by quarterly performance assessments.

The Performance Management and Development system is designed to give members and supervisors an opportunity to customize the performance management process based on the member’s role within the organization, to review job expectations and performance, and to improve overall job performance and supervisor / employee relationships. Supervisors are required to provide subordinates with job related goals established for their respective job title or rank aligned with their current duty assignments.

Goal Setting

- A minimum of three goals shall be set for each member (additional goals may be added).
- All goals shall be specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound.
- Goals shall be based on agency objectives specific to the role and assignment of the member. Goals will depend on the ratee’s unit and assignment and may be set at the bureau, division, or unit level.

When assessing performance, members assigned body worn camera (BWC) have an option to provide to their rater two videos from calls for service to demonstrate how they embody the agencies mission and values. As needed during reviews, for reporting purposes and or other incidents requiring BWC review, an officer’s behavior is assessed in conjunction with the need for the review. Any deficiencies noted, are addressed accordingly.

The general order can be found at <https://go.mpdonline.com/GO/3741000.pdf>

100. Please provide an update on the status of MPD’s investigation into each shooting of an individual by a sworn officer in FY23 and FY24, to date, including the investigation’s anticipated completion date, any findings, and the employment status of the officer(s).

FY23					
Date	Location	Injury Type	Case Status	Findings (& discipline, if any)	Officer Status
2/10/23	1300 b/o Good Hope Road SE	Non-fatal	Complete	Not Justified (notice of proposed adverse action: termination)	Employed, Non-Contact
2/28/23	1400 b/o Park Road NW	Missed	Pending	Pending	Officers 1 & 2: Full Duty

FY23					
Date	Location	Injury Type	Case Status	Findings (& discipline, if any)	Officer Status
3/4/23	400 b/o Mellon Street SE	Missed	Complete	Justified	Full Duty
8/1/23	1700 B/O Benning Road NE	Missed	Complete	Justified	Full Duty
8/17/23	7400 B/O Georgia Ave NW	Non-fatal	Complete	Justified	Full Duty

FY24					
Date	Location	Injury Type	Case Status	Findings	Officer Status
10/19/23	2800 B/O Naylor Rd SE	Fatal	Pending USAO	Pending USAO Review	Officer #1: Revoked, extended sick leave; Officer #2: Full Duty
11/3/23	3400 B/O 13th Pl SE	Missed	Pending (90th = 4/17/24)	Pending	Officer #1: Full Duty; Officer #2: Revoked, extended sick leave; Officer #3: Full Duty
12/18/23	900 B/O F St NW	Non-fatal	Pending USAO Review	Pending USAO Review	Full Duty
1/24/24	1300 B/O North Capitol St NW	Fatal	Pending USAO Review	Pending USAO Review	Admin Leave

- 101. 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 of Licensing and Consumer Protection (DLCP), which registers Special Police Officers (SPOs), as of December 2023, there were **5381** SPOs commissioned under DCMR Title 6A 1100.1.

- 102. Please describe any updates to 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.**

When the public has a complaint against a private security agency, there are several ways for the complaint to be made and investigated. The public can file a complaint on the DLCP website (<https://dcra.dc.gov/security> under the consumer tab), 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, routed to the MPD SOMB.

When the MPD SOMB receives a complaint, 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 complaint, the agency must respond to SOMB, in writing, with the findings and disposition of the

complaint. After a complaint investigation is complete, SOMB will update the complainant.

- 103. Please identify any incidents in FY23 or FY24, to date, in which the typical process for notifying subjects or their next of kin regarding the potential public release of body-worn camera footage depicting the subject was not followed.**

MPD is unaware of any incidents in which the agency departed from established procedures.

- 104. Using stop data collected pursuant to the NEAR Act, please provide the following information for FY23 and FY24, to date:**

The answers to these questions reflect data collected on stops made between January 1 – June 30, 2023. Stop data for the second half of 2023 is still being generated and expected in March. During this timeframe, MPD collected data on approximately 34,292 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 the first half of 2023, one or more guns were recovered in 2.7 percent of unique stop events (in which one or more people may have been stopped). As a result of these stops MPD was able to remove 919 illegal and dangerous guns from our streets. Although guns are recovered in only a low proportion of stops, 62 percent of all guns recovered during the first six months of calendar year were related to a stop. 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 6,426 stops, or 19 percent of stops during the first half of 2023, 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 63 percent of stops made in the first half of 2023 was 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 2023, 53 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.

Stops that resulted in neither an arrest nor a ticket (by race / ethnicity)

Race/Ethnicity	Total
American Indian/Alaska Native	6
Asian	33
Black	5,472
Hispanic/Latino	265
Multiple	111
Other	24
Unknown	169
White	246
Total	6,426

- c. ***How many, and what percentage of, stops involved a subject that was less than 18 years of age?***
 - i. ***Of those stops, how many resulted in the subject being searched?***
 - ii. ***Please break down your response by the race/ethnicity of the subject.***

Of the total number of stops conducted during this time frame, 1,929 or 5.6 percent, involved individuals under age 18. Of these, 499 stops involved a search or protective pat-down of person or property, for a total of 478 searches of a person conducted and 72 searches of property conducted. One stop can involve multiple types of searches.

Stops of Youth Involving Searches

Race/Ethnicity	Of a Person	Of Property
Black	459	69
Hispanic	6	2
Multiple	4	1
Other	0	0
Unknown	6	0

Race/Ethnicity	Of a Person	Of Property
White	2	0
Asian	1	0
Total	478	72

- 105. 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 FY20 through FY24, 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.**

There relevant reports for FY20, 21, and 24 (through February 6) are attached. There were no riots in the District in FY2022 and FY2023 and therefore no deployments of riot gear or large-scale canisters of chemical irritants.

- 106. Please provide a table of all complaints received from FY23 and FY24, 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.

Miscellaneous (Questions 107-109)

- 107. How many requests for U/T Visa Certifications did MPD receive in FY21, FY22, FY23, and in FY24 to date? How many does MPD complete versus decline to certify? What are the common reasons for MPD declining to complete U/T Visa Certifications?**

MPD did not track the number of U/T Visa Certifications until October 26, 2023. From October 26, 2023, through December 31, 2023, MPD responded to a total of 65 applications. Twenty-two of the 65 applications were declined. The most common reasons include applications that did not meet a qualifying offense(s) or that MPD was not the proper certifying agency for the application. From the beginning of 2024 to date, MPD has processed a total of 20 applications.

- a. What is the average turnaround time during FY23 and in FY24 to date for a response from MPD on a request for U/T Visa Certification completion?**

Applications are processed within 48 hours or the next business day as they are received into the ISB's inbox.

- 108. What is MPD doing to work with the Police and Fire Clinic to establish specific protocols for treating members, specifically when members suffer from Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBIs)?**

The Police and Fire Clinic (PFC) actively screens members for signs and symptoms of concussions during injury assessment, and each case of injury is assessed on a case-by-case basis. We see concussion cases most commonly associated with direct or indirect injuries to head (including assaults and combative subjects), as well as in motor vehicle accidents.

Upon detection of possible concussive symptoms, the PFC regularly and quickly refer these cases to specialists, including primarily the MedStar Health Concussion Clinic, as well as vestibular specialists and speech therapy.

In addition, in conjunction with the MPD Employee Assistance Program, MPD published Executive Order EO23-001 in January 2023 to enhance employee awareness and knowledge to identify and report possible or suspected cases of concussion-related injuries. The order identifies symptoms commonly associated with concussions, and outlines the referral process for members, witnesses, and supervisors to report suspected events.

- 109. *At the time of Chief Smith's confirmation, there were concerns regarding MPD leadership's relationship with the DC Police Union, specifically in regard to studies conducted by the DC Auditor. How has MPD leadership helped to facilitate studies conducted by the DC Auditor? How has MPD leadership worked to oppose, or at least failed to proactively assist, studies conducted by the DC Auditor?***
- a. *More generally, in FY23 and FY24, to date, what actions has MPD leadership taken that the DC Police Union has (a) supported (b) opposed, or (c) made some statement or taken some position on?***
 - b. *Similarly in FY23 and FY24, to date, what proposals, comments, or actions has the DC Police Union taken that MPD leadership has (a) supported, (b) differed in opinion on, (c) found a compromise with, (d) rejected, or (e) made some statement or taken some position on?***

The Department has consistently worked to support the mission of the DC Auditor, and has provided crucial support for the DC Auditor's recent assessments of the Department's use of force practices, NEAR Act implementation, disciplinary reinstatements, and staffing study. That support has come in the form of hundreds of staff hours, thousands of documents, and untold quantity of electronic data. The Department has further supported the DC Auditor through implementation of the scores of recommendations resulting from the audits, including recommended revisions to policies, training development and implementation, and inter-agency coordination. In no circumstance has the Department opposed or failed to proactively assist any study conducted by the DC Auditor.

While concerns were expressed about the involvement of the DC Police Union in its pending staffing study, District labor law prohibits management from dealing directly with union members without going through a union representative. This means that management cannot unilaterally survey the membership or communicate with them concerning any working condition. Police staffing, including the duties and responsibilities that members perform during their workdays, undeniably touches on working conditions for rank and file members. The DC Auditor undeniably possesses the authority to subpoena any witness it chooses; however, a Departmental directive requiring officers to meet with the auditor would risk violating the direct-dealing prohibition.

The Department has made significant efforts to foster an effective labor-management relationship with all of its unions, including the DC Police Union. Those efforts come in

the form of regular communication between management and union representatives at all levels, as well as impacts and effects bargaining on the implementation of management rights. Those institutionalized efforts have been largely successful, and have led to agreements on a broad spectrum of working conditions and initiatives, including the soon-to-be-launched Real Time Crime Center.

Unfortunately, while these efforts are successful at eliminating, mitigating, and minimizing the areas of disagreement, there are some issues where agreement simply cannot be reached. In those circumstances, the union has the ability to pursue the matter through a number of dispute resolution mechanisms, including the grievance and arbitration process and unfair labor practice complaint litigation. The union has invoked these processes on issues including, but not limited to, the DC Auditor's presence in use of force investigations, the implementation of the Community Safety Ambassador program, and the Department's publication of Use of Force Review Board reports.

I hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any further questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pamela A. Smith". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Pamela A. Smith
Chief of Police

cc: Muriel Bowser, Mayor
Lindsey Appiah, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice