



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

April 22, 2025

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 an update to the March 4th response to the Committee questions in advance of the Metropolitan Police Department Fiscal Year 2024 Performance Oversight Hearing. Please see the remaining responses to questions 12, 100, and 101.

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Organization and Operations (Questions 1-7)

1. Please provide the agency's mission statement.

It is the mission of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to safeguard the District of Columbia and protect its residents and visitors with the highest regard for the sanctity of human life. MPD will strive at all times to accomplish its mission with a focus on service, integrity, and fairness by upholding the 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.*

The current organization chart is attached.

- a. *Please include an explanation of the roles and responsibilities for each division and subdivision within the agency.*

MPD operates through the following nine bureaus:

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

- Patrol Operations – oversees the Office of the Field Commander, Patrol Services North and South, and the Youth and Family Engagement Division;
- Specialized Operations – oversees the Executive Protective Unit and the Investigative Services Bureau, the Homeland Security Bureau, the Internal Affairs Bureau, the Professional Development Bureau, and the Technical Services Bureau
- Administration – oversees the Organizational Culture and Wellness Bureau, grants and procurement, policy, legislative affairs, government relations, organizational performance management, and language access services;
- Office of the General Counsel – provides advice and counsel to the Chief of Police, represents the Department in administrative litigation, processes and responds to civil and criminal subpoenas, and responds to requests under the Freedom of Information Act; and
- Office of the Chief of Staff – oversees internal and external communications, and community affairs.

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, as well as the Reserve Corps, Co-Response Team, and Special Liaison Branch;
- Patrol Services South comprises the First, Sixth, and Seventh Police Districts, as well as the Community Safety Ambassadors; and
- Youth and Family Engagement Division – provides specialized and outreach services to youth, including students, at-risk youth, and youth offenders, investigates certain crimes against youth, manages the school safety services to the District of Columbia Public Schools and Public Charter Schools, and manages the Cadet Program.

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 (CID) – investigates homicides and sexual assaults as well as oversees the Carjacking Task Force and other specialized investigative units, and provides assistance to victims;
- District Investigations Division – centralizes investigations of crimes other than those under the purview of CID so that offenders are brought to justice; and
- 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.

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 Bureau 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.

- Analytical Services Division – provides analytical support assisting in the crime prevention and the deployment of resources, closure of cases, and strategic planning;
- 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; and
- Special Operations Division – provides specialized patrol, tactical, rescue, traffic, and security services to the public, businesses, and government in the District.

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

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

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, recommends discipline, and conducts resolution and adverse action hearings;
- Metropolitan Police Academy – develops and assesses evidenced-based curricula and instructional methodologies to facilitate excellence in MPD training, provides training to MPD recruits and agency personnel to create a capable, knowledgeable, and professional staff, and develops and manages the civil service promotional processes to the ranks of detective, sergeant, lieutenant, and captain; and

- Recruiting Division – conducts outreach to attract qualified recruit candidates, conducts thorough and extensive background investigations for all applicants for sworn and professional staff, and works with other units to support efficient hiring.

Technical Services Bureau – provides operational support with innovative, secure, accessible, and resilient technological systems and modernized business processes.

- Technology Division – supports the agency’s IT and engineering infrastructure platform, supports all MPD hardware and desktop security, manages CCTV and body-worn camera programs, and maintains critical public safety applications and enterprise services;
- 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 MPD’s fleet.

Organization Culture and Wellness Bureau – supports organizational development and a thriving workforce.

- Human Resource Management Division – manages hiring processes for all MPD staff, retains staff, and makes appropriate duty status determinations for sworn personnel; and
- Medical Services Division – manages the Police and Fire Clinic, and the medical services contract that provides medical care for sworn members who sustain occupational injuries and illnesses, and conducts medical examinations for sworn members and applicants.

Agency Chief Financial Officer – under the direction of the DC Office of the 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.

- b. Please include a list of the employees (name and title) for each subdivision and the number of vacant, frozen, and filled positions for each subdivision. For vacant positions, please indicate how long the position has been vacant and the date on which the vacant position was posted for re-hiring, if applicable.***

This 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 1/27/2025	Title	Name	Sworn FTEs	Civ FTEs	Civ Vacancies
	Chief	Pamela A. Smith	1	0	0
Executive Office of the Chief of Police			4	3	0
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	CAO	Leeann Turner	1	19	0
Office of the Chief of Staff	Chief of Staff	Vacant*	9	27	4
Office of the General Counsel	General Counsel	Mark Viehmeyer	7	22	1
Office of the Specialized Operations Chief	Executive Assistant Chief	Jeffery Carroll	15	0	0
Office of the Patrol Operations Chief	Executive Assistant Chief	Andre Wright	5	2	0
<i>Youth and Family Engagement Division</i>	Commander	Sharde' Harris	153	11	12
<i>Cadets in YFED</i>				123	25
Subtotal			195	207	42
Patrol Services North	Assistant Chief	Sylvan Altieri	31	1	0
Second District	Commander	Tatjana Savoy	249	6	7
Third District	Commander	Michael Pulliam	247	9	2
Fourth District	Commander	Nikki Lavenhouse	264	9	3
Fifth District	Commander	Shawn Rooney	266	8	4
Subtotal			1057	33	16
Patrol Services South	Assistant Chief	Lashay Makal	7	19	20
First District	Commander	Colin Hall	265	7	4
Sixth District	Commander	Jaron Hickman	303	7	4
Seventh District	Commander	James Boteler	294	5	5
Subtotal			869	38	33
Investigative Services Bureau	Assistant Chief	Ramey Kyle	20	5	0
Criminal Investigations Division	Commander	Kevin Kentish	147	16	4
District Investigations Division	Commander	John Haines	166	8	0
Violent Crime Suppression Division	Commander	Jeffrey Kopp	126	5	0
Subtotal			459	34	4
Homeland Security Bureau	Assistant Chief	Carlos Heraud	5	0	0
Analytical Services Division	Director	Brandy Cramer	0	17	0
Office of Homeland Security Intelligence	Acting Captain	Nicole Copeland	13	3	0
Real Time Crime Center Division	Commander	Matthew Fitzgerald	63	34	20
Special Operations Division	Commander	Jason Bagshaw	201	17	8
Subtotal			282	71	28
Internal Affairs Bureau	Assistant Chief	Tasha Bryant	4	3	0
Court Liaison Division	Director	Rhonda Robinson	9	7	2
Internal Affairs Division	Captain	Han Kim	46	5	6
Risk Management Division	Commander	Randy Griffin	1	14	0
Subtotal			60	29	8
Professional Development Bureau	Assistant Chief	Michael Coligan	5	4	1
Disciplinary Review Division	Director	Hobie Hong	4	4	1
Metropolitan Police Academy	Inspector	David Hong	67	38	8
<i>Recruits in MPA</i>			115	0	0
Recruiting Division	Inspector	Ashley Varvounis	14	20	2
Subtotal			205	66	12
Technical Services Bureau	Assistant Chief	Darnel Robinson	5	4	0
Evidence Control Division	Commander	Sean Conboy	5	43	12
Fleet Services Division	Manager	Greg Hester	1	5	1
Records Division	Executive Director	Kathleen Crenshaw	65	17	5
Technology Division	Deputy Director	David Clow	4	84	5
Subtotal			80	153	23

As of 1/27/2025	Title	Name	Sworn FTEs	Civ FTEs	Civ Vacancies
Organizational Culture and Wellness Bureau	Chief People Officer	Angela Simpson	1	12	2
Human Resources Management Division	Acting Inspector	Natasha Wright	32	23	9
Medical Services Division	Director	Matthew Miranda	3	5	2
Subtotal			36	40	13
Agency Chief Financial Officer	AFO	Frehiwot Ashenafi	0	31	0
Total			3243	702	179

*As of February 25, 2025, the Chief of Staff vacancy has been filled by Carl Amritt.

c. Has your agency experienced a hiring freeze at any point in FY 2024 or FY 2025? If yes, please indicate the dates of the freeze.

No, MPD has not had a hiring freeze. However, the Council's \$2 million cut to the FY25 civilianization budget has necessitated a delayed hiring plan.

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

The organizational chart attached reflects the following changes:

- The Office of the Specialized Operations (OSO) Executive Assistant Chief was established.
 - The Professional Development Bureau and Technical Services Bureau were realigned under the OSO.
- The Office of the Patrol Operations (OPO) Executive Assistant Chief was established.
 - The Patrol Services Bureaus North and South were realigned under the Office of Patrol Operations.
 - The Youth and Family Engagement Bureau was devolved to the Youth and Family Engagement Division, reporting to the Office of the Patrol Operations Chief.

3. Please list each new program implemented by the agency during FY 2024 and FY 2025, 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 FY24 Performance Accountability Report highlights some new initiatives and is available at <https://oca.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/oca/FY24%20PAR%20-%20MPD.pdf>. Other initiatives are law enforcement strategies implemented with current personnel, such as those highlighted in response to question 61. Most initiatives are undertaken with existing staff. The only evaluation to date has been for the Co-Response Team, highlighted below and in response to question 66.

FY24:

- **Co-Response Team:** MPD strengthened District response to individuals with chronic or crisis behavioral health needs by partnering with the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) to deploy a Co-Response Team (COR). Five experienced MPD officers are paired with DBH behavioral health professionals to respond to calls for service with a mental health nexus. MPD has staffed this program with experienced officers so there has been minimal additional cost for MPD. An internal evaluation found that dispatching a COR unit to a mental health call for service cuts the probability of an arrest in half compared to the dispatch of other units to similar calls. However, the time on scene tends to be longer for COR officers than for other units.
- **Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion:** MPD hired three professional staff members to support employee well-being and three professional staff members to support Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion strategies and programs.
- **Officer Friendly:** MPD reinvigorated the popular Officer Friendly program to strengthen connections with youth and families. This program centers around youth in elementary school and provides a variety of educational programs, including anti-bullying initiatives, interactive learning (role-playing/storytelling), conflict resolution, and safety education.
- **Traffic Enforcement:** MPD increased traffic enforcement and education in support of Mayor Bowser's Vision Zero initiative. In FY24, MPD conducted at least two high-visibility Traffic Safety Compliance Checkpoints every month. Operation ATLAS, launched in December 2023, focuses on quality-of-life issues including traffic safety and violations. In June 2024, MPD launched Operation Ride Right, focusing on illegal scooter activity, and in August 2024, MPD increased staffing in the Traffic Safety Section (TSS) to support citywide safety and enforcement initiatives.
- **Community Walks:** 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 hosted weekly community walks in each police district.

FY25:

- **Major Technology Investments:** MPD will procure and deploy multiple technology-related resources including 200 additional Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, 47 new License Plate Readers (LPRs), and 200 additional Electronic Control Devices (ECDs), as well as purchase a new helicopter.
- **Civilianization:** MPD will hire approximately 100 professional staff to serve in vital roles and bring expertise and experience that complement operations. Some new hires will replace sworn members in roles that do not require police authority.

- ***New Seventh District Station:*** In partnership with the Department of General Services, MPD will launch the design and building of a new Seventh District police station.
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.***

The requested information is available at <https://mpdc.dc.gov/node/1745571>.

5. ***Please provide a list of all memoranda of understanding (“MOU”) entered into by your agency during FY 24 and FY 25, 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).***

Please see the response to question 10.

6. ***Please provide a list of each collective bargaining agreement that is currently in effect for agency employees.***
- a. ***Please include the bargaining unit (name and local number), the duration of each agreement, and the number of employees covered.***
 - b. ***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.***
 - c. ***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)	3,028	Greggory Pemberton, Chairman 80 M Street, SE, Suite 450 Washington, DC 20003 gpemberton@dcpoliceunion.com 202-548-8300	Currently in interest arbitration.
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	Successor CBA ratified, pending FIS and approval.

Compensation Units 1 and 2, effective through FY2025, 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.	558	Antonio Reed, President 441 4 th St NW #705 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.	24	Michael Martin, Vice President michael.martin@afge.org 334-318-7124	No
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 2024 Performance Accountability Report.

The FY24 Performance Accountability Report (PAR) can be viewed at:

<https://oca.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/oca/FY24%20PAR%20-%20MPD.pdf>

Budget and Finance (Questions 8-16)

8. *Please provide a chart showing the agency's approved budget and actual spending, by division, for FY 2024 and FY 2025, to date. In addition, please describe any variance between fiscal year appropriations and actual expenditures for each program and activity code.*

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

FY2024:

Cost Center	Revised Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Variance Explanation
CORPORATE SUPPORT BUREAU	17,228,652	10,650,566	6,578,086	- Net of overtime spending over line item budgets and EPSF related inter-agency expenditures; - \$1.4M of the variance is related to prior year accounting adjustment and not surplus budget authority; and - \$671K related to excess budget authority under SPR, Grant & Donation Funds.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE	54,773,585	32,645,976	22,127,609	
HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU	38,760,847	7,103,135	31,657,712	
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU	26,160,838	27,446,442	-1,285,604	
INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUREAU	11,487,342	13,127,429	-1,640,088	
INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU	82,489,907	98,884,773	-16,394,866	
PATROL SERVICES NORTH BUREAU	161,886,755	188,139,282	-26,252,527	
PATROL SERVICES SOUTH BUREAU	158,218,246	162,357,695	-4,139,449	
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU	51,270,745	53,012,891	-1,742,147	
YOUTH AND FAMILY ENGAGEMENT DIVISION	21,295,973	27,946,108	-6,650,135	
TECHNICAL AND ANALYTICAL SERVICES BUREAU	8,011,714	8,233,282	-221,568	
Grand Total	631,584,603	629,547,579	2,037,024	

FY2025 (as of January 27, 2025):

Cost Center	Revised Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Variance Explanation
CORPORATE SUPPORT BUREAU	19,201,398	3,970,874	15,230,525	Fiscal Year In Progress
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE	37,125,741	9,368,479	27,757,262	
HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU	45,368,722	18,196,367	27,172,355	
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU	31,915,007	12,492,658	19,422,349	
INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUREAU	12,932,375	4,119,523	8,812,852	
INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU	75,803,758	28,992,730	46,811,028	
PATROL SERVICES NORTH BUREAU	160,429,829	55,814,509	104,615,320	
PATROL SERVICES SOUTH BUREAU	127,358,998	45,433,992	81,925,006	
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU	56,723,427	15,433,435	41,289,992	
RESILIENCE AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS DIVISION	221,013	-	221,013	
TECHNICAL AND ANALYTICAL SERVICES BUREAU	8,250,778	1,882,490	6,368,288	
YOUTH AND FAMILY ENGAGEMENT DIVISION	25,782,652	8,782,693	16,999,958	
Grand Total	601,113,697	204,487,748	396,625,949	

9. *Please list any reprogrammings, in, out, or within, related to FY 2023 or FY 2024 funds. For each reprogramming, please list:*
- The reprogramming number;*
 - The total amount of the reprogramming and the funding source (i.e., local, federal, SPR);*
 - The sending or receiving agency name, if applicable;*
 - The original purposes for which the funds were dedicated;*
 - The reprogrammed use of funds.*

Per the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), the FY23 and FY24 reprogrammings are below. There have been no reprogrammings in FY25 (as of February 24, 2025)

FY2023:

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		

FY2024:

From	To	Fund Type	Amount	Date	Description/Justification
Multiple Agencies	MPD	Local	\$5,000,000	10/22/2024	The funds are needed to close year-end funding gap
FEMS	MPD	Local	\$10,295,828	6/13/2024	The funds are needed to close year-end funding gap
Contingency Fund	MPD	Other	\$5,200,000	11/12/2024	The funds are needed to close year-end funding gap
Contingency Fund	MPD	Other	\$30,297,326	8/28/2024	The funds are needed to close year-end funding gap
UPO	MPD	Local	\$45,220,000	5/3/2024	To cover costs associated with the approved CBA agreement
UPO	MPD	Local	\$24,398,107	8/14/2024	To cover costs associated with the approved CBA agreement
MPD	OCTO	Local	(\$41,774)	9/15/2024	Reprogramming for OLRCB and OCTO
Miscellaneous Revenue Fund 1060230	Reimbursable From Other Governments 1060208	SPR	\$1,353,857	3/8/2024	Funds for work conducted in various regional task forces and for providing services to non-District agencies
Total			\$121,723,344		

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.

The response below was provided by OCFO.

Interagency Expenditures - FY2024					
Seller Agency	Buyer Agency	Services	Amount	Start Date	End Date
DPW (KT0)	MPD (FA0)	FLEET MGMT METRO POLICE DEPT.	\$680,002	10/1/23	9/30/24
OFRM (AS0)	MPD (FA0)	RTS - NON-DC NET	\$67,388	10/1/23	9/30/24
OCTO (TO0)	MPD (FA0)	RTS - DC NET	\$163,080	10/1/23	9/30/24
ORM (RJ0)	MPD (FA0)	HELICOPTER INSURANCE	\$49,806	10/1/23	9/30/24
DGS (AM0)	MPD (FA0)	GUNS INTO PLOWSHARES	\$35,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
(JS0)	MPD (FA0)	SIGN LANGUAGE	\$1,560	10/1/23	9/30/24
OCFO (AT0)	MPD (FA0)	ARMORED CARS	\$7,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
OCFO (AT0)	MPD (FA0)	SINGLE AUDIT FEES	\$9,654	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	ACTIVE SHOOTER TRAINING	\$3,395	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	FINGERPRINTING SERVICES	\$50,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	FIREARMS QUALIFICATION TRAINING	\$70,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	MEDICAL SERVICES/PFC USE	\$164,305	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	HSEMA (BN0)	RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE MAINT. AND CBRNE RESP.	\$120,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	HSEMA (BN0)	LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS	\$177,840	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	HSEMA (BN0)	SPECIAL EVENT FEE RELIEF FUND-FA0	\$120,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	OAG (CB0)	PATERNITY AND CHILD SUPPORT	\$512,512	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	FEMS (FB0)	PFC.POLICE AND FIRE CLINIC	\$7,012,562	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	IMPROVING ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES	\$458,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	OCCUPANT PROTECTION	\$239,400	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	STREETCAR SECURITY	\$212,254	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	POLICE TRAFFIC SERVICE	\$881,032	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SAFETY PROGRAM	\$192,310	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (DRONE) PROGRAM	\$21,456	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	OPEN STREETS GEORGIA AVENUE - MOU - PT 9281	\$306,678	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	ABRA (LQ0)	ABC LICENSE ENFORCEMENT	\$870,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	CFSA (RL0)	FINGERPRINTING - GUARDIANS	\$18,250	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	BOE (DL0)	BBE-FY24	\$41,990	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DMPED (EB0)	SPECIAL EVENTS	\$765,000	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	EPSF (EP0)	EPSF	\$29,348,155	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DPR (HA0)	FRESH START FITDC	\$40,766	10/1/23	9/30/24
MPD (FA0)	DPR (HA0)	CHUCK BROWN DAY	\$13,732	10/1/23	9/30/24

Interagency Expenditures - FY2024					
Seller Agency	Buyer Agency	Services	Amount	Start Date	End Date
Total			\$42,653,126		

Interagency Budget Forecast - FY2025 (as of 12/31/24)					
Seller Agency	Buyer Agency	Services	Amount	Start Date	End Date
DPW (KT0)	MPD (FA0)	FLEET MGMT METRO POLICE DEPT.	\$1,244,568	10/1/24	9/30/25
OFRM (AS0)	MPD (FA0)	RTS - NON-DC NET	\$113,480	10/1/24	9/30/25
OCTO (TO0)	MPD (FA0)	RTS - DC NET	\$203,412	10/1/24	9/30/25
OCTO (TO0)	MPD (FA0)	WINDOWS SERVER W/STORAGE	\$16,008	10/1/24	9/30/25
JS0	MPD (FA0)	SIGN LANGUAGE	\$1,560	10/1/24	9/30/25
OCFO (AT0)	MPD (FA0)	SINGLE AUDIT FEES	\$10,000	10/1/24	9/30/25
OCFO (AT0)	MPD (FA0)	ARMORED CARS	\$5,000	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	OIG(AD0)	FIREARMS RANGE SERVICES	\$7,392	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	ACTIVE SHOOTER TRAINING	\$40,000	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	FINGERPRINTING SERVICES	\$3,395	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	FIREARMS QUALIFICATION TRAINING	\$70,000	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	DGS (AM0)	MEDICAL SERVICES/PFC USE	\$50,000	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	OCFO (AT0)	FINGERPRINTING SERVICES	\$8,213	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	FEMS (FB0)	PFC.POLICE AND FIRE CLINIC	\$6,867,089	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	OAG (CB0)	PATERNITY AND CHILD SUPPORT	\$473,553	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	IMPROVING ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES	\$534,990	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	OCCUPANT PROTECTION	\$275,750	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	NHTSA - PEDESTRIAN SAFETY	\$290,950	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	NHTSA - POLICE TRAFFIC SERVICES PROGRAM	\$932,750	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	DDOT (KA0)	OPEN STREETS	\$59,934	10/1/24	9/30/25
MPD (FA0)	CFSA (RL0)	FINGERPRINTING - GUARDIANS	\$19,166	10/1/24	9/30/25
Total			\$11,227,209		

11. Please identify any special purpose revenue accounts maintained by, used by, or available for use by your agency during FY 2024 and FY 2025, 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.**

Per the OCFO, the FY24 and FY25 (through Q1) special purpose revenue accounts are below.

Fund Detail	Fund Title	Description	Revenue Source	FY24 Revenue Collected	FY24 Expenditures	FY25 Revenue Collected	FY25 Expenditures
1060208	Reimbursables From Other Governments	Reimbursement to the police and fire clinic, which is administered by MPD, for the costs of serving outside law enforcement agencies such as U.S. Park Police and U.S. Secret Service. This fund is also used for reimbursements from the federal government (and states) for participation in regional task forces (e.g., ATF Task Force, Money Laundering Task Force, Regional Fugitive Task Force, Joint Terrorism Task Force, etc.).	Reimbursements paid by other government entities	\$4,044,887	\$3,011,571	\$173,145	\$409,452
1060230	Misc	Reimbursement to MPD for the cost of overtime needed for MPD to staff certain bars and clubs in DC, and special events such as parades, carnivals, and movie productions.	The fund receives revenue from the owners, managers, or promoters of bars, clubs, and special events.	\$3,253,793	\$3,253,793	\$53,631	\$-
			Total	7,298,680	6,265,364	226,776	409,452

12. *Please provide a list of all projects for which your agency currently has capital funds available. Please include the following:*
- A description of each project, including any projects to replace aging infrastructure (e.g., water mains and pipes);*
 - The amount of capital funds available for each project;*
 - A status report on each project, including a timeframe for completion;*
 - Planned remaining spending on the project.*

The requested information is attached.

13. *Please provide a complete accounting of all federal grants received for FY 2024 and FY 2025, to date, including the amount, the purpose for which the funds were granted, whether those purposes were achieved and, for FY 2024, the amount of any unspent funds that did not carry over.*

The requested response is attached.

14. *Please list each contract, procurement, lease, and grant (“contract”) awarded, entered into, extended and option years exercised, by your agency during FY 2024 and FY 2025, 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;*
- f. *The name of the agency's contract monitor and the results of any monitoring activity;*
- g. *Funding source;*
- h. *Whether the contract is available to the public online.*

The requested information is attached.

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

Per the OCFO, the FY24 budget surplus details are below.

Cost Center Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Variance Explanation
LOCAL FUND	609,117,723	607,751,740	1,365,983	The 1% variance is the result of a prior year accounting adjustment and not surplus budget authority
SPECIAL PURPOSE REVENUE FUNDS	6,518,712	6,265,364	253,348	Excess SPR budget authority; Actual FY24 revenue collection came lower than anticipated. Spending has to be limited to revenue level
FEDERAL PAYMENTS	9,232,731	9,232,731	-	
FEDERAL GRANT FUND - FPR	6,509,172	6,235,851	273,321	Unspent grant budget balance that has been carried over to FY2025
PRIVATE DONATIONS - FPR	206,265	61,893	144,371	Unspent donation budget balance that has been carried over to FY2025
Total	631,584,603	629,547,579	2,037,024	

16. *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-\$999,999, and how many were for an amount over \$1 million.*

FY	Under \$250K	\$250K-\$1M	Over \$1M
2024	166	35	17
2025	120	32	16

Laws, Audits, and Studies (Questions 17-21)

17. *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 2024 or FY 2025, to date.*

A list of audits conducted by the Office of the DC Auditor (ODCA) is below.

Audit	Status
Vision Zero	Complete
Safe, Accountable, Just, and Effective Policing (SAFE)	Complete
Staffing Study	Complete
Extremism in Law Enforcement	Ongoing

ODCA Vision Zero Part II – Issued 6/5/24

This report examined the traffic enforcement strategies of three District agencies—the District Department of Transportation (DDOT), MPD, and the Department of Public Works (DPW)—involved in Vision Zero implementation, from October 2020 to September 2022. The report noted that MPD’s 2021 and 2022 traffic violations, warnings, and arrests dropped well below 2018 and 2019 pre-pandemic levels. Most violations and warnings, which made up the majority of MPD enforcement actions, were focused on safety, while most arrest charges were focused on requirements to drive, such as having a valid permit, registration, and tags.

It should be noted that the period of the audit was a time of tremendous flux, for society and policing in general, and DC and MPD specifically. During this time, MPD’s sworn staffing decreased to its lowest level in five decades, leaving less time for proactive enforcement. In addition, the environment for traffic enforcement changed significantly during COVID and in the wake of the murder of George Floyd. Community and Council receptiveness to traffic enforcement waned and then reversed course with increasing traffic fatalities. This can be a challenging space for officers to navigate.

Chief Pamela A. Smith is committed to enhancing DC’s comprehensive traffic safety efforts. Chief Smith’s efforts were not addressed in the audit because they are outside the audit period (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2022). To immediately step up high-visibility enforcement, Chief Smith launched MPD’s Traffic Safety Compliance Checkpoints (TSCC) in June 2023, while she was the Assistant Chief of the Homeland Security Bureau. Since her appointment as Chief in July 2023, Chief Smith has committed to conducting two TSCCs a month. MPD’s Operation ATLAS, launched in December 2023, focuses on quality-of-life issues in neighborhoods, including traffic safety and violations.

Chief Smith is also increasing the Department’s capacity to focus on traffic safety. She increased staffing to a centralized traffic safety unit which conducts enforcement citywide. MPD is also ensuring that new officers have the tools to make District roads safer by initiating training in Standardized Field Sobriety Testing during recruit training. Chief Smith has also strengthened MPD’s traffic safety partnerships, including with the DC Highway Safety Office (HSO). In December 2023, MPD and the DC Highway Safety Office began working with the University of Connecticut Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy on an Equity in Traffic Stops study. The study is using “[s]even distinct analytical tools...to evaluate whether racial and ethnic disparities are present in the traffic stop data.” MPD expects the report to be issued in FY25.

ODCA SAJE Policing Report – Issued 6/26/24

ODCA partnered with The Policing Project, at the New York University School of Law, which undertook a detailed and comprehensive process starting in December 2023. MPD addressed approximately 100 metrics developed by The Policing Project that measure the characteristics of a sound, accountable, just, and effective (SAJE) police agency. These responses were then evaluated by independent social science researchers who provided a score associated with each category and prepared a formal report with the analysis.

As the DC Auditor noted: “The assessment is notably positive, “well within the range of the NYU Policing Project team’s expectations for a well-performing department” and the highest of three departments measured to date with this new and innovative policy tool.”

ODCA Staffing Study – Issued 9/12/24

ODCA contracted with a consultant to evaluate the sworn officer staffing needs of MPD based on benchmarking that compared MPD with other police departments on such metrics as officers per crime and officers per capita and a time utilization study that documents the proportion of patrol officer time spent on calls for services versus other uses of time. It encompassed what is unique to MPD in serving the nation’s capital, the status of civilianization and transfer of previous MPD functions to other agencies of government including traffic control and crime scene investigation, and any additional roles assigned to MPD.

ODCA’s staffing study identified areas for improvement related to MPD’s data collection, particularly with respect to time spent by officers on hospital details, juvenile transports to the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) facilities, and Homeland Security Bureau details. MPD agreed with the Auditor’s conclusions that more staffing is needed at the Investigative Services Bureau, that there are several activities MPD officers handle that could be better handled by other District agencies (if their capacities are increased), and that increased civilianization in certain roles could increase the number of officers on the street.

MPD strongly disagreed with the study’s assertion that the Department has adequate staffing at the patrol level. As the report noted, patrol officers are often pulled in many different directions and the challenges posed by this reality are more easily overcome with greater numbers. With staffing at a 50-year low, some of the issues raised in the study would be mitigated by an appropriately sized force. For example, with more officers, the use of overtime would be reduced, and more resources would be available for investigations, special events, and demonstrations. Additionally, MPD disagreed with recommendations related to the number of chiefs and commanders in Department leadership, expanding online reporting, reducing the number of officers assigned to a hospital detail, and making certain changes to the current scheduling system, including reducing the number of overtime codes that help the agency to track and manage overtime.

Several of the Auditor’s recommendations were informed by a benchmarking process. MPD appreciated the staffing study team’s efforts to understand the unique context of policing in DC. While other cities may host large scale events, the size, number, and frequency likely do not compare to DC. Furthermore, the District is not like other cities that can rely on support from a county sheriff’s office or state police. While MPD works closely with its federal partners, those agencies all have a limited jurisdiction, and the safety and well-being of all people in DC is not their primary mission.

ODCA Extremism in Law Enforcement – Initiated 12/13/23 (still pending)

ODCA undertook an audit to comprehensively assess whether MPD officers have ties to white supremacist or other hate groups that may affect their ability to carry out their duties properly and fairly or that undermine public trust. This audit was required by the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022, D.C. Code, 24-345. The audit covers October 1, 2018, to December 31, 2023, with the following preliminary objectives:

- Evaluate MPD’s efforts to detect the presence of and preclude the hiring of sworn officers affiliated with white supremacy and other groups.
- Identify, to the extent possible, sworn officers biased or prejudicial statements, postings, or actions, including but not limited to those alleged in official complaints, and past or current memberships, associations, or participation in any known hate groups.
- Assess MPD’s response to internal and external complaints related either to sworn officers’ affiliation with white supremacy or other hate groups

Additionally, the Highway Safety Office engaged the University of Connecticut’s Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy to study MPD’s traffic stops. MPD anticipates the report will be issued in FY25.

A list of audits conducted by the Office of Risk Management is below.

Audit	Status
Authorization and Accountability for MPD Vehicles	Completed
Body-worn Cameras	Completed
Confidential Funds	Completed
Deposits with the D.C. Treasurer	Completed
Detention Journal	Completed
Holding Facilities & Booking Team Procedures	Completed
Missing Person Reports	Completed
Reimbursable Details for ABC Establishments	Completed
Reimbursable Details for Police Escorts & Special Events	Completed
Use of CCTV Cameras During Special Events & First Amendment Activities	Completed
Use of CCTV to Combat Crime	Completed
Use of Force Chain of Command Verification Audit for Use of Force Incidents	Completed
Authorization & Accountability for Metropolitan Police Department Vehicles	Completed
Body-worn Cameras	Completed
Confidential Funds	Completed

18. 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	In compliance through 2023.
Juvenile Arrest Data	D.C. Code § 16-2333(f)	In compliance through 1H 2024. The Department expects to release 2H 2024 in spring 2025.
School Safety SRO Deployment Plan	D.C. Code § 5-132.02(d)	In compliance through SY 2024-25.
Misconduct Allegations and Grievances	D.C. Code § 5-1032	In compliance through calendar year 2023. The CY24 report is expected to be transmitted in the first half of 2025.
First Amendment Activities	D.C. Code § 5-333.12	In compliance through 2024.
Littering Enforcement	D.C. Code § 8-812	Included in MPD's Annual Report through 2022. The 2023 and 2024 data will be published in the 2024 and 2025 Annual Reports, respectively.
CCTV	DCMR 2508.6	Included in MPD's Annual Report through 2022. The 2023 and 2024 data will be published in the 2024 and 2025 Annual Reports, respectively.
Bias-motivated Crimes	D.C. Code § 22-3702	Included in MPD's Annual Report through 2022. The 2023 and 2024 data will be published in the 2023 and 2024 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	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 FY2023. The FY2024 report is expected to be transmitted in spring 2025.
Post and Forfeit	D.C. Code § 5-335.03	In compliance through calendar year 2023. The CY2024 report is expected to be transmitted in spring 2025.
Overtime Reports	D.C. Code § 5-581	In compliance through the end of FY24.
Public Restroom Facilities	D.C. Code § 10-1052	This report is pending the implementation of the Public Restroom Facility pilot.
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 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	1H2024 data is posted on MPD's Public Transparency webpage, 2H2024 is expected in spring of 2025.
Use of force data	D.C. Code § 5-113.01	Posted online through 2023.
Gender Analysis	D.C. Code § 3-703	Pending guidelines to be developed by the Commission
Military Weapons	D.C. Code § 5-361.01	Not applicable as of this time.
Deployment of riot gear or less lethal weapons	D.C. Code 5-331.16	In compliance as of this time.
Less-lethal weapons	D.C. Code § 5-363.01	This information will be posted online in March 2025.
School related data	D.C. Code § 38-236.09	We are submitting the response to the Office of the Attorney General to ensure it is in compliance with juvenile confidentiality laws.

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.

The cumulative impact of the many reporting requirements is substantial and spread throughout the Department. It may be beneficial to discuss the current usefulness to the Council of some of these reporting requirements.

19. 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>Alberti, Tabitha v. DC</i>	2024-CV-03219	Title VII of the Civil Rights Act & DC Human Rights Act
<i>Alliance for Recreational Cannabis Entities, LLC v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-003164	Fourth Amendment, Fifth Amendment
<i>AR Logistics v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-007419	Fourth Amendment, Fifth Amendment
<i>Bell, Craig v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-007409	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Bowman, Ricky v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-003592	False Arrest
<i>Branch, Cory D. v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-007123	Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery
<i>Bromeland, Matthew v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-1566	Fourth Amendment, False Arrest
<i>Capitol Hemp LLC, et al. v. Alcoholic Beverage and Cannabis Administration, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-006679	Other
<i>Clemendor, Adika, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-01955	Second Amendment
<i>Colbert, Brenken et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-02201	False Arrest
<i>Collinsworth, Terrence v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-003800	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Combs, Dianna v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-001102	Other
<i>Dotson, Jabari Leon v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-01864	Second Amendment
<i>Drayton, Autumn (P.R. Niko Estep) v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-03023	Fourth Amendment
<i>Elghannam, Ali v. DC</i>	2024-SCB-002043	Other
<i>Evans, Joseph v. Kasul, Bryan</i>	2024-CV-00350	False Arrest
<i>Fischer, Alan III, et al. v DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-0044	Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery
<i>Formukong, George v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-007836	Other
<i>Gaines, Devan v. Singleton, Alonzo, et al.</i>	2023-CAB-007834	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Gaskins, Jeffrey v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-006089	False Arrest
<i>Gaskins, Jeffrey v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-006089	False Arrest
<i>Green Magic v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-007026	Fourth and Fifth Amendment
<i>Greig, Peter, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-02763	Fair Labor Standards Act
<i>Griffin, Mark v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-0036	Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery
<i>Harned, Elizabeth v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-003876	Personal Injury
<i>Hinton, Tyler Jefferson v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-001412	Fourth Amendment, False Arrest
<i>Howard, Rodney v. MPD</i>	2024-CAB-001223	Assault, Battery
<i>Hylton, Karen v. DC, et al.</i>	2023-CV-03054	False Arrest
<i>Hyung, Alissa v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-001301	False Arrest
<i>Jasper, Lydia v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-000552	D.C. Human Rights Act
<i>Johnson, Charmaine E. v. MPD</i>	2024-CAB-005776	Other
<i>Jones, Tobias v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-003992	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Judicial Watch Inc. v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-003453	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Kearney, Erica (P.R. Estate of James Herndon) v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-01793	Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments
<i>Klidonas, Androulla v. MPD</i>	2024-CAB-000670	Other
<i>Lang, Edward Jacob, et al. v. Thau, Daniel, et al.</i>	2024-CV-0295	Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery
<i>Lee, Erin R. v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-006349	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Lucero, Rosemarie v DC</i>	2023-CAB-007720	D.C. Whistleblower Protection Act
<i>Marsh, Anthony II v. Bewley, John, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-000361	Fourth Amendment, False Arrest
<i>Mesfin, Getahun v. Hutchinson, Justin, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-006194	Motor Vehicle Accident

Case Name	Civil Action #	Claim(s)
<i>Miles, Devonte v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-005251	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Morgan, Joseph v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-006657	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Mosby, Cody v. DC, et al.</i>	2023-CAB-007524	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Newsome, Tramaine v. DC</i>	2024-CV-0243	Family Medical Leave Act
<i>Ogunwumiju, Sola v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-004668	Motor Vehicle Accident
<i>Orellana-Escobar, Carlos v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-002683	Fourth Amendment, False Arrest
<i>Organix, LLC v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-007027	Fourth Amendment, Fifth Amendment
<i>Otero, Carlos v. Government of the DC</i>	2024-CV-02331	False Arrest
<i>Oworu, Oyekanmi v. MPD</i>	2024-CAB-006204	False Arrest
<i>Ramirez, Gloria v. MPD, et al.</i>	2024-SCB-001116	Other
<i>Rise, Sam, et al. v. Bagshaw, Jason, et al.</i>	2024-CV-02388	First Amendment, Fourth Amendment
<i>Rogers, Keith v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-004371	Freedom of Information Act
<i>Russell, Lynne Anne-Brigitte, et al. v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-01820	Second Amendment
<i>Shaw, Steven et al. v. DC et al.</i>	2024-CV-03187	Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery
<i>Simmons, Eloise v. MPD</i>	2024-CAB-006686	False Arrest
<i>Smith, Brandy v. DC</i>	2024-CAB-004471	Title VII & DC Human Rights Act
<i>Striplin, Aaren Williams v. MPD, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-003359	Other
<i>Striplin, Aaren Williams v. MPD, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-003984	Other
<i>Sudah, Aquil v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CV-02528	False Arrest
<i>The Safe House, LLC v. DC, LLC</i>	2024-CAB-007002	Fourth Amendment, Fifth Amendment
<i>Ward, Carolyn Bridges v. DC, et al.</i>	2024-CAB-003939	Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery
<i>Webster, Thomas v. MPD</i>	2024-CAB-004681	Freedom of Information Act
<i>White, Victoria Charity v. McAllister, Neil, et al.</i>	2024-CV-0018	Fourth Amendment, Assault, Battery
<i>Williams, Kawana v. MPD</i>	2024-CAB-002962	Other
<i>Yzaguirre, Tyler, et al. v. DC</i>	2024-CV-01828	Second Amendment

20. *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.).*

CY24-25 Settlement Report of Civil Lawsuits

Case Name	Case No.	Amount	Date	Claim(s)
Bunn, Rodney v. DC, et al.	2021-CV-01630	\$400,000	1/3/2024	4th Amendment, Assault, Battery
Jones, Raven v. DC	2022-CV-04728	\$10,000	1/4/2024	Motor Vehicle Accident
Blackmon, Shahla v. DC	2021-CA-002241	\$350,000	1/11/2024	Motor Vehicle Accident
Lowy, Karen, et al. v. DC	2022-CA-004519	\$75,371	4/15/2024	FOIA
Trombly & Singer v. DC	2023-CAB-006273	\$2,500	4/17/2024	FOIA
Shields, Senghor v. DC	2021-CA-004350	\$40,000	5/14/2024	Motor Vehicle Accident
Swan, Kimberly v. DC	CAL21-03802 (MD)	\$500,000	5/21/2024	Motor Vehicle Accident
Crudup, Dalonta, et al. v. DC, et al.	2020-CV-01135	\$330,000	6/24/2024	Fourth Amendment, False Arrest
Edwards, Kevin v. DC	2023-CAB-0193	\$40,000	7/2/2024	Motor Vehicle Accident
Moss, Paul, et al. v. DC	2022-CAB-3101	\$100,000	7/9/2024	Motor Vehicle Accident
Maith, Romas v. DC	2023-CAB-6659	\$19,650	7/20/2024	Motor Vehicle Accident
Buie, Dayonna v. Crowe, Tiffany, et al.	23-CV-03178	\$70,000	7/22/2024	Fifth Amendment
Gilmore, Almoustah v. DC	21-CV-2972	\$3,000,000	12/6/2024	Fourth Amendment, Use of Force

CY24-25 Settlement Report of Claims

Claim Number	Claimant	Event Description	Amount	Date
C-AL-24-00042	GEICO a/s/o Lopez, Ingrid	Auto Liability	\$3,186	1/2/2024
C-AL-24-00171	Evans, Matilda	Auto Liability	\$1,071	1/10/2024
C-AL-24-00454	Ghebrezghi, Berhane	Auto Liability	\$1,633	1/23/2024
C-AL-24-00877	Agunloye, Olutomi	Auto Liability	\$14,000	2/9/2024
C-AL-24-01224	Henriquez, Jose Tomas	Auto Liability	\$7,285	2/27/2024
C-AL-24-01438	Gebre, Andebrhan	Auto Liability	\$9,920	2/29/2024
C-AL-24-04220	Briscoe, John	Auto Liability	\$313	7/2/2024
C-AL-24-04419	CSM o/b/o USAA a/s/o Morgan, Joseph	Auto Liability	\$820	7/10/2024
C-AL-24-04445	Serra Stone Corporation	Auto Liability	\$3,385	7/10/2024
C-AL-24-04695	Forge Ins a/s/o Ebouk, Cheikh	Auto Liability	\$3,312	7/19/2024
C-AL-24-05004	Hawes, Hosanna	Auto Liability	\$1,109	7/31/2024
C-AL-24-07087	GBL Sales, Inc.	Auto Liability	\$1,680	10/29/2024
C-AL-24-07118	Progressive Direct Insurance Co. a/s/o Davis, James	Auto Liability	\$2,044	10/30/2024

CY24-25 MPD Adverse Action Settlements

Date	Case Description
1/18/2024	Orders & Directives Violation
1/24/2024	Orders & Directives Violation
2/19/2024	Prejudicial Conduct
3/7/2024	Orders & Directives Violation
3/7/2024	Orders & Directives Violation
3/27/2024	Orders & Directives Violation
4/19/2024	Orders & Directives Violation
4/29/2024	Prejudicial Conduct; Orders & Directives Violation
5/3/2024	Orders & Directives Violation
5/21/2024	Conduct Constituting a Crime; Detrimental Conduct; Alcohol (off-duty); Conduct Unbecoming; Orders & Directives
6/13/2024	Orders & Directives Violation
6/13/2024	Neglect of Duty, Orders & Directives Violation, Detrimental Conduct
7/12/2024	Orders & Directives Violation; Unnecessary Force; Conduct Unbecoming; Detrimental Conduct
7/22/2024	Conduct Constituting a Crime; Detrimental Conduct; Alcohol (off-duty); Conduct Unbecoming; Orders & Directives
8/14/2024	Orders & Directives Violation
8/26/2024	Neglect of Duty, Orders & Directives Violation, Prejudicial Conduct, Conduct Unbecoming
8/29/2024	Criminal Conduct; Neglect of Duty
9/3/2024	Neglect of Duty, Orders & Directives Violation, Prejudicial Conduct, Conduct Unbecoming
9/3/2024	Orders & Directives Violation
9/25/2024	Conduct Unbecoming
9/25/2024	Orders and Directives Violation
11/6/2024	Conduct Unbecoming, Failure to Report a Crime, Orders & Directives Violation, Detrimental Conduct
12/10/2024	Conduct Constituting a Crime

CY24-25 Settlement Report of Grievances

Date	Issue
3/26/2024	Management Rights
3/26/2024	Management Rights
6/20/2024	Corrective Action
6/24/2024	Corrective Action
6/25/2024	Corrective Action
7/24/2024	Pay

CY24-25 Settlement Report of Public Employee Relations Board (PERB)

Date	Issue
5/7/2024	Attorney's Fees

21. *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.

CY24 – Step 1 Grievances

Category	Type	Granted	Denied	Settled	Total
Corrective Action Appeal	Individual			3	3
Detail	Individual		2		2
Discipline	Individual		1		1
Leave	Individual		31		31
Management Rights	Individual		13	2	15
	Group		1		1
Pay	Individual		1		1
Performance Management	Individual		1		1
Seniority	Individual				1*
TOTAL		0	50	5	56

*Withdrawn

CY24 – Step 2 Grievances

Category	Type	Granted	Denied	Settled	Total
Detail	Individual		2		2
Discipline	Class		1		1
Leave	Individual		31		31
Management Rights	Individual		13		13
	Group		1		1
	Class		3		3
Pay	Individual			1	1
Performance Management	Individual	1			1
Scheduling	Class		2		2
TOTAL		1	53	1	55

CY25 – Step 1 Grievances: None

CY25 – Step 2 Grievances: None

Workplace Issues and Equity (Questions 22-24)

22. *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 2024 and FY 2025, 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 FY24 and FY25, through February 3, 2025. For the first case, an MPD employee reported an interaction with an employee with another agency, which is conducting the investigation. MPD does not know the status at this time.

FY	Internal/External	Disposition
2024	External	Unknown
2024	Internal	Pending
2024	Internal	Unfounded
2024	Internal	Sustained
2025	Internal	Pending
2025	Internal	Pending

23. ***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 (DEIA) – MPD will continue to implement policies and initiatives that promote diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility within the agency’s workforce. MPD will continue to target recruitment strategies to attract diverse pools of candidates, provide training on cultural competence, establish a mentorship program to support the career development of individuals from underrepresented backgrounds, and ensure the Department is evaluating policies, practices, websites, and services to ensure it is providing accessibility to the community and employees.
- Community Engagement and Outreach – MPD will continue its current engagement in the communities through its Special Liaison Branch, Community Engagement Academy, Citizens Advisory Councils and other advisory councils.
- Equity in Traffic Stops – The Highway Safety Office has contracted with the University of Connecticut to work with MPD to study and help to identify if there are disparities in MPD traffic stops. The goal is to use data to guide effective enforcement in a fair and equitable manner.

24. ***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 employees, a sample of which is provided below, and
- Special Liaison Branch community engagement.

Trainings

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	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 residents of and visitors to DC.
Homelessness	This course explores the sensitive needs and rights of homeless persons in DC and the procedures to follow during contacts with homeless persons. Recruits will recognize that all persons, including people experiencing homelessness, have the right to be peacefully in any public place in DC as long as their activities are lawful and that homelessness is not a crime.

Special Liaison Branch (SLB)

MPD is a leader in addressing the needs of the 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, SLB has worked closely with these communities, in particular its African, Asian, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, interfaith, LGBTQ+, and Latino communities.

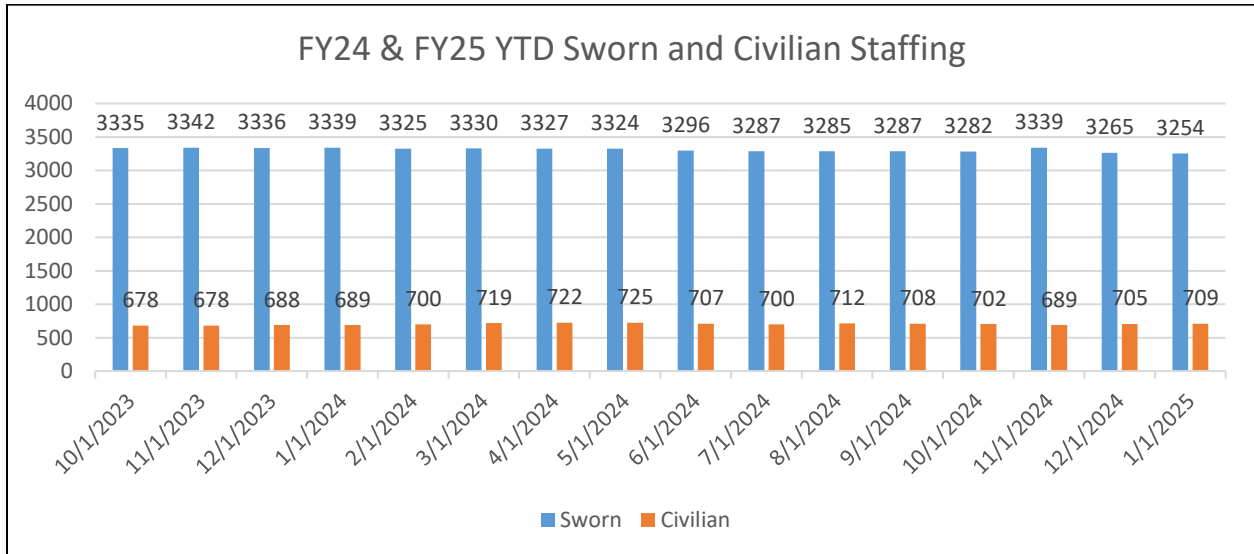
A primary role of SLB is outreach to the represented communities. SLB officers respond to crime scenes and incidents to support community members. They work with crime victims to support and connect them to non-police services. SLB also works to support the community with incidents which are not necessarily 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 25-114)

Personnel, Staffing, and Training (Questions 25-57)

25. 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 FY 2024 through FY 2025, 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).

The figures below are a point-in-time count on the first day of each month.



26. Please provide the agency's sworn staffing (meaning funded, filled positions), by rank and division, for each month in FY 2023 through FY 2025, to date.

The requested information is attached.

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

The information below is as of January 30, 2025.

Race/Ethnicity:

Bureau	API	Black	Hispanic	White	Not Specified	Total
Executive Office of the Chief of Police	9	280	40	71	1	401
Homeland Security Bureau	16	141	36	161	1	355
Internal Affairs Bureau	4	38	9	37	2	90
Investigative Services Bureau	24	200	46	221		491
Organizational Culture and Wellness Bureau	1	48	10	19		78
Patrol Services North	61	569	170	281	9	1090
Patrol Services South	36	559	67	245	1	908
Professional Development Bureau	12	151	32	76	3	274

Bureau	API	Black	Hispanic	White	Not Specified	Total
Technical Services Bureau	18	164	18	36		236
Grand Total	181	2150	428	1147	17	3923

Gender:

Bureau	Female	Male	Total
Executive Office of the Chief of Police	178	223	401
Homeland Security Bureau	90	265	355
Internal Affairs Bureau	39	51	90
Investigative Services Bureau	114	377	491
Organizational Culture and Wellness Bureau	43	35	78
Patrol Services North	268	822	1090
Patrol Services South	247	661	908
Professional Development Bureau	107	167	274
Technical Services Bureau	94	142	236
Grand Total	1180	2743	3923

Residency:

State Of Residency	% Sworn	% Prof Staff
District of Columbia	17%	50%
Maryland	58%	38%
Virginia	23%	12%
Other	1.6%	<1%

28. *Please provide a table showing the number of all sworn staff, detectives, and civilian staff in the Investigative Services Bureau, Youth and Family Engagement Bureau, and Office of Intelligence in the Homeland Security Bureau, broken down by bureau, fiscal year, for FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date.*

Unit	FY24 (as of 2/8/24)	FY25 (as of 1/30/25)
ISB	511	491
All Sworn	479	457
Detectives	258	242
Civilian	32	34
YFED*	164	287
All Sworn	153	154
Detectives	37	31
Civilian	11	133
Intelligence	17	16
All Sworn	13	13
Detectives	7	6
Civilian	4	3

*YFED now includes Cadet Corps, who are civilian employees

29. *Please provide a table showing the agency's clearance rates for FY 2023, FY 2024, and FY 2025 to date, broken down by violent and non-violent crimes.*

A table showing MPD's clearance rates for DC Code Index Crimes for CY2023 and 2024 is below.¹ Additional information on quarterly violent crime clearance rates by weapon is available on the MPD website: <https://mpdc.dc.gov/node/1695946>.

Offense	2023	2024
Homicide	52%	60%
Sex Abuse	70%	73%
ADW	51%	59%
Robbery	27%	34%
Violent Crime	36%	44%
Burglary	31%	30%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2%	3%
Theft f/Auto	1%	1%
Theft	12%	19%
Arson	36%	75%
Property Crime	8%	12%
Total Crime	12%	16%

30. *Please provide an update on the agency's efforts in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date to increase clearance rates for violent crime.*

In 2024, MPD's violent crime clearance rate rose 8 percentage points over 2023 (from 36 percent to 44 percent). Rates across all DC Code Index violent crime categories and most property crime categories increased, to include an 8 percent increase in the homicide clearance rate, a 3 percent increase in the Sex Abuse clearance rate, an 8 percent increase in the ADW clearance rate, and a 7 percent increase in the Robbery clearance rate. Additionally, MPD's violent crime clearance rates are consistently higher than the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Benchmark Cities (those with populations between 500k-999k) going back to at least 2016. These increases reflect the department's ongoing commitment to addressing violent crimes and ensuring justice for victims.

Even clearance rates for property crimes, which can be difficult to close due to a variety of factors such as a frequent lack of a suspect description and a lag between when a crime is committed and when it is discovered by the victim (for example, if a vehicle is stolen while the owner is out of town and reported when they return), improved in 2024 when compared to 2023. The overall property crime closure rate increased 4 percentage points (from 8% to 12%). Theft closures increased from 12 percent to 19 percent and Motor Vehicle Theft closures increased one percentage point (from 2% to 3%). These gains underscore the Department's dedication to solving crimes that impact community safety and quality of life.

¹ DC Code Index Crimes are the categories MPD has historically tracked as an index for consistent comparisons because they generally mirrored the categories tracked by the FBI Uniform Crime Reports.

Although staffing challenges persisted in 2024, the newly formed District Investigations Division (DID) maintained its focus on violent crimes at the district level. The division, supported by proven leadership, remained dedicated to solving and closing cases, demonstrating its ability to adapt and succeed under pressure.

DID prioritizes the closure of violent crime cases by leveraging partnerships, resources, and innovative approaches. Collaboration with federal partners, including the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO) and the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), has been instrumental in advancing cases through the investigative process and the court system. Additionally, the Real-Time Crime Center (RTCC) has enhanced investigative capabilities through the expansion of CCTV cameras and LPRs, and the Carjacking Unit has access to federal resources to bolster investigative efforts.

The Criminal Apprehension Unit also played a vital role in resolving violent crime cases by successfully apprehending suspects with active arrest warrants. This unit's efforts have been instrumental in bringing offenders to justice and enhancing public safety across the District.

31. *Please provide an update on Operation Trident in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date. Is Operation Trident still an active joint operation?*

Operation Trident, a three-day fugitive apprehension operation conducted by MPD, the U.S. Marshal's Service, and the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) was conducted on four separate occasions in 2024 resulting in the arrest of 50 wanted fugitives and the recovery of three illegal handguns. In CY2025, there are plans to conduct Operation Trident at least twice.

The resources available from partners have varied over time due to personnel shortages and competing operational priorities. Despite these challenges, Operation Trident remains a valuable initiative in advancing enforcement and public safety objectives.

32. *For FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date, please provide, broken down by fiscal year and police district, a table with 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 officers by police district and means of patrol. These staffing numbers are based on the most recent scheduling matrices completed by the patrol districts in accordance with the union contract. These numbers may change with the next scheduling matrix in April 2025.

CY24:

District	Scout Cars	Bicycle/Scooter/ Other Vehicle	On Foot
1D	179	14	4
2D	159	5	9

District	Scout Cars	Bicycle/Scooter/ Other Vehicle	On Foot
3D	169	18	11
4D	206	2	0
5D	205	14	9
6D	196	4	0
7D	206	4	4

CY25 (as of 1/23):

District	Scout Cars	Bicycle/Scooter/ Other Vehicle	On Foot
1D	181	14	4
2D	159	5	9
3D	169	18	11
4D	206	2	0
5D	205	14	9
6D	183	5	0
7D	206	4	4

33. *Please provide a table, broken down by sworn/civilian, funding source, purpose (e.g., special events, First Amendment Assemblies, automated traffic enforcement), police district, and fiscal year, of budgeted overtime, overtime hours worked, and expenditures for FY 2023 through FY 2025 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.*

Please see MPD overtime reports for FY21 forward posted on MPD’s public website at <https://mpdc.dc.gov/node/1666696>. These reports are also submitted to the Committee concurrent with the posting.

- 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.*

The current collective bargaining agreement with the DC Police Union remained unchanged in 2024. It authorizes the payment of 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). The collective bargaining agreement also includes a provision that provides penalty pay at a rate of time-and-one half for any hours worked outside a member’s regularly scheduled tour-of-duty. Finally, if the Department activates at least 20 of the Department’s civil disturbance unit platoons, restricts leave, and changes a member’s tour of duty with less than 14 days’ notice, the member is entitled to double pay for all hours worked outside their regularly scheduled tour of duty. When applicable, this will be captured as overtime pay.

The following policies were issued in CY2024:

- **EO 24-008 (Entering Overtime and Penalty Pay for Sworn Union Members)**

This EO provides instructions for entering overtime and penalty pay for sworn union members under Article 24, Section 2, of the FOP Collective Bargaining Agreement.

- **EO-25-002 (Holiday Pay for Mandatory 12-Hour Shifts)**

This EO provides instructions for ensuring members' time is documented correctly in TMA when they are assigned to work mandatory 12-hour shifts pursuant to a department-issued teletype on a legal public holiday.

- **EO-25-003 (Limitation on Work Hours)**

This EO adds a prohibition against scheduling outside employment or voluntary overtime in excess of eight hours prior to members' fixed shifts. (The purpose of the restriction is to ensure that members comply with the department rule of working no more than 18 hours in a 24-hour period.) The EO also adds a provision that once members reach the 18-hour limit, they will be excused from subsequent assignments for a minimum of six hours.

34. *Please provide a breakdown of overtime costs over the last year, including how many officers and personnel were required and how many hours worked.*

During FY24, 3,854 employees, both sworn and professional staff, worked 1.8 million hours of overtime. Sworn members of the rank of captain and below and civilians of equivalent grades are generally eligible to earn overtime. Since the total number will include members that have separated or been promoted after a given pay period, the number earning overtime in a fiscal year may exceed the maximum number of employees of eligible ranks or grades in that fiscal year.

For details on the FY24 overtime hours and costs, please see the overtime report through the end of FY24 available at <https://mpdc.dc.gov/node/1705181>.

35. *Please provide, for each month in FY 2023 through FY 2025 to date, the net number of sworn personnel who separated from and joined MPD.*

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

FY2024	Sworn Hires	Sworn Separations	Change
23-Oct	27	22	5
23-Nov	13	19	-6
23-Dec	27	24	3
24-Jan	22	19	3
24-Feb	13	26	-13
24-Mar	15	18	-3
24-Apr	12	34	-22
24-May	20	22	-2
24-Jun	11	26	-15
24-Jul	14	15	-1
24-Aug	18	17	1
24-Sep	17	22	-5
Total	209	264	-55

FY2025	Sworn Hires	Sworn Separations	Change
24-Oct	16	17	-1
24-Nov	6	22	-16
24-Dec	17	28	-11
25-Jan	5	14	-9
Totals	44	81	-37

36. Please provide a table of monthly hiring of sworn officers from FY 2023 through FY 2025 to date, including type of hire (e.g., lateral) and rank.

The tables of monthly sworn hiring are below. In FY23, one recruit hire in March refers to the conversion of Chief Pamela Smith from professional staff to sworn. Additionally, one reinstatement was the rank of detective. All other hires and reinstatement were recruits or officers.

FY23	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
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
Senior Police	2	3	1	4	2	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	19
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	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Totals
Recruits	18	10	14	17	12	11	9	10	9	13	10	13	146
Cadet Rollover	1	0	8	1	0	0	1	8	1	0	7	3	30
Laterals	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
Senior Police	3	3	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	15
Reinstatements	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	9
Total	27	13	27	22	13	15	12	20	11	14	18	17	209

FY25 (as of 2/10)	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Totals
Recruits	10	4	9	4	0	27
Cadet Rollover	3	1	7	1	0	12
Laterals	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY25 (as of 2/10)	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Totals
Senior Police	0	1	0	0	0	1
Reinstatements	3	0	1	0	0	4
Total	16	6	17	5	0	44

a. How many sworn officers were promoted in FY 2023 through FY 2025 to date?

From October 1, 2022, to date, 161 officers have been promoted to higher ranks. This includes 103 officers promoted to sergeants and 58 officers promoted to detectives.

b. How many sworn officers transitioned to, or were rehired as, civilian employees in FY 2023 through FY 2025 to date?

Nine sworn members transitioned to or were rehired as civilians from FY23 to date.

37. Please provide any updates to MPD's recruiting efforts in FY 2023 through FY 2025 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.

MPD implements a comprehensive recruiting strategy that integrates best practices in advertising, marketing, and recruitment. The approach combines traditional relationship-building and in-person recruiting with modern advertising tactics to attract a diverse and qualified pool of candidates.

MPD's in-person recruiting team engages directly with potential applicants at events, building trust and meaningful connections with prospective hires or the organizations that support them. Please see the response to question 38 for more details on the activities of the recruitment team.

MPD also leverages a data-driven approach to advertising, using targeted campaigns across multiple platforms including programmatic advertising and social media. In the past, MPD invested in out-of-home tactics such as LED box trucks, rideshare car wraps, and transit ads to build general awareness. While these tactics boost branding and awareness, the current strategy prioritizes highly focused digital advertising for better results. Reaching candidates through streaming TV, streaming audio, in apps, and mobile devices ensures the Department meets them where they are—online. This targeted approach helps MPD connect with individuals most likely to pursue careers as police officers as compared to broader awareness efforts offered by out-of-home advertising.

MPD has built a robust in-house marketing team skilled in graphic design, video production, and campaign development. By leveraging the in-house marketing team, the Department purchases ads directly which allows MPD to secure the best pricing, expand its reach to more applicants, and optimize its campaigns for maximum impact rather than paying a marketing firm markup, which can reach 50 percent.

MPD's in-house marketing team develops and manages all creative aspects of Department recruitment efforts including campaign themes, videos, and graphics. This allows MPD to produce authentic content that reflects the Department's values and strategic priorities. The campaigns highlight the diversity within MPD by showcasing officers with varied experiences such as women in law enforcement, officers with foreign language skills, and those with stories of heroism. The campaigns also spotlight family legacies within the Department, featuring generations of officers who share why they chose MPD.

To further humanize MPD officers and emphasize their positive community impact, MPD created a nationally recognized video, voted the best police recruiting video of 2023 by Police1.com, that showcases the sacrifices officers make to keep communities safe. The latest campaign emphasizes MPD's inclusive, progressive culture which sets MPD apart from other agencies. It showcases MPD's support for women, minorities, and all individuals who seek to serve.

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.

The vendor list is below. Additionally, \$10,029 was spent in 2023 to upgrade camera equipment. No equipment acquisitions were made in 2024.

FY23:

Vendor	Amount	Description
Simplifi	\$209,500	Programmatic campaign
OUTFRONT	\$94,500	Transit bus ads throughout the DMV and NYC
LED Box Truck LLC	\$66,800	LED box trucks positioned outside college graduation ceremonies, sports games, etc in the DMV are and NYC
Comcast/Effectv	\$50,000	Six-month linear TV campaign
Carvertise	\$43,500	Rideshare wraps and swarms of vehicles at graduation ceremonies
Disney XP Campaign	\$40,000	CTV ads scheduled around crime TV shows
iHeart Media Radio Ads	\$25,400	Radio campaign
Telemundo	\$25,000	Targeted digital advertising campaign to increase Hispanic police officer applications
Octopus Advertising Network Campaign (T-Mobile)	\$25,000	Rideshare ads on screens inside vehicles within major targeting markets
Social Media Ads	\$20,692	Ads placed on Facebook, Instagram & LinkedIn
Monumental Sports	\$20,000	Digital campaign throughout Monumental sports Arena during games and concerts
Freshdesk	\$15,000	Freshdesk software license for Recruiting Division
Indeed	\$15,000	Sponsored ad campaign
Interview Stream	\$8,820	Annual subscription for police officer, reserve officer and intern digital interview service
DC Military Magazine	\$7,914	Targeted 3-month email campaign to military veterans; half page ads running 6 times a year; 3 month email blasts
Police One	\$7,875	Sponsored job posts + custom article on PoliceOne.com
Monster.com & Military.com	\$4,900	Sponsored ad campaign on both monster & military.com

Vendor	Amount	Description
Outreach events	\$4,625	Paid outreach events
Quality Logo Products	\$4,000	Marketing outreach items
MailChimp	\$3,300	Mailchimp email credits for email marketing campaigns
Twilio	\$3,057	Texting credits to confirm Prospect Day hiring events with applicants
Miscellaneous Job Postings	\$2,100	Paid ads on Linked In and other career recruiting sites for specific MPD positions
Zoom	\$1,229.90	Zoom subscription for virtual meetings & webinars
Interview Now	\$1,200	Annual subscription for recruit texting application
Bit.ly	\$348	Bit.ly yearly subscription
Ringless Voicemail	\$250	Ringless voicemail service to confirm Prospect Day hiring events with applicants
Lightroom	\$243	Annual lightroom subscriptions for photo editing

FY2024:

Vendor	Amount	Description
Simpli.fi	\$260,000	March – October programmatic ad campaign, OTT campaign and audio streaming campaign
OUTFRONT	\$45,000	NYC subway campaign
Indeed	\$15,000	Sponsored ad campaign
Police One	\$7,875	Sponsored job posts + custom article on PoliceOne.com
Extra Budget for NYC Subway placements	\$7,700	Needed for the production of NYC subway posters
DC Military Magazine	\$7,564	Half page advertisements within <i>DC Military Magazine</i> and email blasts
Social Media Advertisements	\$4,900	Ads placed on Facebook, Instagram & LinkedIn
Monster.com & Military.com	\$4,900	Sponsored ad campaign on both monster & military.com
MailChimp	\$2,600	Mailchimp email credits for email marketing campaigns
Twilio Texting	\$1,400	Texting credits to confirm Prospect Day hiring events with applicants
Mailgun	\$420	Mailgun email credits for automatic confirmation Prospect Day emails
Bit.ly	\$348	Bit.ly yearly subscription
Quality Logo Products	\$297	Custom retractable banners for recruiting events
Ringless Voicemail	\$250	Ringless voicemail service to confirm Prospect Day hiring events with applicants
QRstuff.com	\$120	Annual subscription for QRstuff.com, which creates trackable QR codes
Adobe Lightroom	\$119	Annual Lightroom subscription for photo editing

38. *Please provide an update on the sworn recruitment team that the Chief proposed in her Strategic Plan. 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 Outreach Branch was established at the end of September 2023 and is comprised of one lieutenant and six officers. In FY24, the Recruiting Unit attended 283 recruiting events generating 1,526 leads, which will help expand the talent pool for critical positions at MPD. Their FY24 travel expenditures amounted to approximately \$35,000.

The Recruiting Outreach Branch regularly attends career fairs, including events on larger military installations, and builds partnerships with a range of schools to develop a wide pipeline of applicants. Colleges and universities with criminal justice majors and concentrations are the primary focus as these schools already have students that have shown interest the field of policing. Additionally, the branch focuses efforts within the region by partnering with local organizations to conduct recruiting activities in the community.

Applicant engagement is also a critical part of the recruiting team's role. The team maintains communication with those who have shown an interest in MPD through Prospect Days, interest cards, and participating in ride-alongs. Applicants who have previously deferred or been temporarily disqualified from the application process are often reengaged for new opportunities in the Department.

The recruiting team also developed several new initiatives described below.

Initiative	Background
Single Trip Entry Program (STEP)	Designed for out of state applicants who live at least 300 miles from the District of Columbia. This streamlines the application process efficiently allowing these applicants to complete parts of the process virtually. 104 applicants have taken advantage of this process.
Partnership for Your Success (PaYS)	Provides U.S. Military veterans with guaranteed interviews and potential employment opportunities after their service.
Applicant Ride-Along	This initiative pairs potential applicants with members of MPD to build connections. Since the inception of the program, 143 ride-alongs have been completed, and 57% of those who have completed their ride-along have attended Prospect Day.
Military Reserve – Active-Duty Acceptance	The Department is engaging all active military bases and installations across the region in recruiting opportunities.
DC Public Safety Job Fair	Twelve agencies that fall under the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice participated in this September 2024 job fair. More than 900 prospective applicants attended. The Recruiting Outreach Branch gained 63 interested applicants from the event.

During the time that the Recruiting Outreach Branch has been operational there has been an increase in entry-level and lateral hires.

Hire Types	FY23	FY24	Diff	%Chg
Entry	130	146	+16	12%
Lateral	6	9	+3	50%

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

There are 134 cruisers assigned to the take home program as of February 11, 2025. As resources become available, MPD will seek to expand this. A new assessment for eligible members is being conducted.

40. *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 \$72,669. Recruits begin earning their full salary upon entering the Academy. The average salary of all sworn members is \$100,232.

41. *What is the average length of service for MPD's sworn officers?*

The average length of service for current sworn members is 12 years of service.

42. *Please provide the number of recruits hired, by fiscal year, in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date. Please break down the data by the fiscal year they were hired and how many of these recruits—and what percentage—are still serving.*

FY24	Recruits Hired*	Still Active	% Still Active
23-Oct	23	17	74%
23-Nov	10	9	90%
23-Dec	24	21	88%
24-Jan	18	17	94%
24-Feb	13	13	100%
24-Mar	12	9	75%
24-Apr	10	10	100%
24-May	18	18	100%
24-Jun	10	9	90%
24-Jul	13	13	100%
24-Aug	18	16	89%
24-Sep	16	12	75%
Total	185	164	89%
FY25	Recruits Hired	Still Active	% Still Active
24-Oct	13	12	92%
24-Nov	5	5	100%
24-Dec	16	16	100%
25-Jan	5	5	100%
Total	39	38	97%

*The number of recruits hired includes cadets who rolled over into the Academy

43. *Please provide the number of cadets, by fiscal year, in FY 2023, FY 2024, and FY 2025 to date.*

During these years, 63 cadets converted to recruits in the training academy, and four were hired as civilians.

Fiscal Year	Cadets
2023	120
2024	120
2025 (thru 2/22)	129

44. *Please provide updates on MPD’s efforts to hire lateral officers from neighboring jurisdictions for FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date.*

In connection to MPD’s general marketing and recruiting efforts, the Department emphasizes the numerous opportunities that a Department this size has to offer an experienced police officer as compared to other agencies. MPD’s lateral officer program boasts a higher starting salary than entry-level officers 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. This work is paying off; after hiring no lateral officers in the prior nine years, MPD hired six in FY23 and nine in FY24.

45. *How many total current MPD employees—sworn and civilian—are current cadets and how many are former cadets?*

As of February 20, 2025, there were 165 former cadets still employed as sworn members, and four who are currently serving as professional staff.

46. *Please provide the number of Reserve Corps Members, by level, for FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date.*

Reserve Officer Level	Total as of 2/4/2025
Level I (Armed/certified)	51
Level II (Armed/uncertified)	7
General	1
Recruit	8
Total	67

Uncertified members must still work alongside a Field Training Officer. The one “General” reserve corps member does not have arrest authority.

47. *Broken down by fiscal year, from FY 2023 through FY 2025 to date, how many officers retired or became senior officers?*

Month	Retirements		
	FY23	FY24	FY25 (thru 2/8)
October	21	10	5

Retirements			
Month	FY23	FY24	FY25 (thru 2/8)
November	9	8	6
December	18	8	18
January	7	5	2
February	6	6	4
March	9	6	
April	10	8	
May	6	8	
June	10	13	
July	13	4	
August	6	6	
September	6	12	
Total	121	94	35

Senior Police Officer Hires			
Month	FY23	FY24	FY25 (thru 2/8)
October	2	3	0
November	3	3	1
December	1	3	0
January	4	1	0
February	2	0	0
March	2	2	
April	0	1	
May	0	1	
June	1	0	
July	0	1	
August	3	0	
September	1	0	
Total	19	15	1

48. *How many officers applied to the Police Officer Retention Program in FY 2023 through FY 2025 to date, and how much has been awarded, by year? How much remained in the program's FY 2024 budget at the end of the fiscal year, and how much remains in the program's FY 2025 budget?*

Fiscal Year 2023

- 68 – Applied
- 56 – Awarded
- Total Awarded: \$732,771.62

Fiscal Year 2024

- 84 – Applied
- 75 – Awarded
- Total Awarded: \$721,581.58

Fiscal Year 2025

- 86 – Applied

The applications for FY25 are still being processed.

49. *How many officers applied to the Short- and Long-Term Housing Assistance programs in FY 2023 through FY 2025 to date, and how much has been awarded, by year? How much remained in the program's FY 2024 budget at the end of the fiscal year, and how much remains in the program's FY 2025 budget?*

		Long-Term	Short-Term	Total
FY23	# Officers	59	19	78
	Amount	\$236,274	\$47,157	\$283,431
	Remaining Budget	\$216,000		
FY24	# Officers	43	28	71
	Amount	\$190,412	\$64,553	\$254,965
	Remaining Budget	\$245,035		
FY25 (thru 2/23/25)	# Officers	26	5	31
	Amount	\$92,782	\$9,071	\$101,853
	Remaining Budget	\$398,147		

50. *Please describe what training, including frequency of training, MPD officers receive regarding how to effectively engage in policing activities while protecting individuals' civil liberties.*

The Metropolitan Police Academy's comprehensive training effectively prepares members for a multitude of public safety scenarios while upholding the Constitution and law. The Academy's 2024 Professional Development Training (PDT) for 2024 included a year-long focus on Fourth Amendment rights. Training covered the foundation of the Fourth Amendment, contacts and stops, reasonable articulable suspicion, protective pat downs, arrests, search warrants, and use of force.

- Every sworn full-duty member attended a two-hour Fourth Amendment Class consisting of an instructor presentation and in class / group discussion.
- Every member received an additional two-hour block of instruction aimed to build on and apply the first block of training to practical scenarios in law enforcement.
- The Department developed two one-hour-long 4th Amendment online learning modules which focused on the fundamental principles of these rights and their influence on the actions, policies, and procedures of the Department.
- Training Bulletin 24-11 was issued providing guidance to members related to Fourth Amendment, based on court cases *Mitchell vs US* ("Terry" Stop), *Champion vs US* (Pat Down), and *Jones vs US* (Pat Down).
- MPD released 12 roll call training topics throughout the year. Topics included but were not limited to: protective pat downs, plain view doctrine, consent searches, exigent circumstances, searches incident to arrest, and search warrants.

All of these trainings equipped members with the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate the legal nuances surrounding the Fourth Amendment and balance effective

policing with safeguarding individuals' rights. They cover the foundation of the Fourth Amendment, contacts and stops, reasonable articulable suspicion, protective pat-downs, arrests, search warrants, and uses of force.

The Department's curriculum provided force-based re-certification training (i.e. pistol, rifle, electronic control device, and ASP requalifications) to include a use of force policy presentation which focuses on the balance between using force, when necessary, and a subject's civil rights.

MPD also prioritized First Amendment training, which included a mandatory online learning module that reminded members of the Department's First Amendment policies and procedures, including the legal limits of police authority.

51. ***The September 2024 "MPD Needs Improved Data Analysis, Targeted Deployment, and More Detectives" report by the DC Auditor ("ODCA MPD Staffing Report") recommended that MPD shift its Patrol Service Area staffing to place more patrol officers in 3D and 7D, more patrol officers on the Day and Evening shifts, and fewer patrol officers on the Midnight shift. Please describe any steps the agency has taken to implement this recommendation.***

While MPD appreciated the Auditor's identification of areas where data collection could be improved, the Department did not agree with the findings related to changes in patrol officer deployments. MPD's response to the audit indicated that the current approach to officer assignment and deployment in patrol is already based on calls for service and crime data, among other factors. For example, MPD is intentional about staffing during the days and times (i.e., evening and midnight shifts) when violent crimes are more likely to occur. In addition, personnel may be moved around during a shift based on current events. Flexibility in how officers are deployed is critical to being able to respond quickly to changes in on-the-ground circumstances. Patrol personnel are also supported by resources in centralized units that can be deployed to the places and at the times they are needed most. Proactive assignments are not part of the calculation because they are required in all districts, so the workload is more equal than that of calls for service or specific crimes.

The Department's response also noted that crime and calls for service may not occur consistently over the course of a particular shift. From a practical perspective, MPD cannot staff just part of a shift, so making sure there is coverage for the busy first half of the midnight shift, for example, may mean more officers on duty during the second half when calls slow down.

MPD also notes that under the current collective bargaining agreement with sergeants and below, members' current assignments are set for a six-month period running from October to April. Changes to assignments and shifts can only be made twice a year between those periods.

52. ***The ODCA MPD Staffing Report determined that MPD is short 65 Investigators/Officers, with the Criminal Investigations Division's District Detectives***

Unit with the greatest need for additional detectives. The report also notes that some of these roles could be filled in part by other job titles or professional staff .

a. Please describe any steps the agency has taken to increase hiring of Investigators/Officers or fulfill these job duties through other personnel positions.

MPD agrees that ideally additional staff would be available to investigate crime. However, the pipeline for detectives comes from the officer rank, most of whom are assigned to patrol. MPD cannot hire detectives; MPD hires officers who become eligible for promotion to detective after time served and through a civil service promotional process. Since the number of sworn members is still shrinking, promotions to detectives reduces patrol resources. Since FY23, 58 members have been promoted to detective grade 3, expanding investigative resources. For more information about recruitment strategies to hire more officers, please see the responses to questions 37 and 38.

b. Please describe any efforts the agency has undertaken or plans to undertake to evaluate what policies or practices would need to change to allow for fulfillment of administrative or other duties, such as non-investigative activities, to be fulfilled by other personnel.

MPD's professional staff already provide critical support for investigations. The Director of the Office of Criminal Intelligence is a professional staff member, and civilian analysts review information and data to help identify leads. Their work is also made easier through technology. Investigations have also been aided by the integration of technology and personnel. The RTCC in the Homeland Security Bureau (HSB) has leveraged CCTVs and CameraConnect DC to streamline identifying cameras in the area of a crime. The RTCC's ability to assist in rapid deployment of manpower and tools like the helicopter has greatly improved investigations in some crimes. Other staff outside ISB and HSB also support investigations, such as the team in the Technical Services Bureau that works to pull relevant video from CCTV cameras for investigations. Last year they retrieved a record of more than 9,000 video retrievals. These resources and advances are not adequately accounted for in the staffing study.

- 53. *The ODCA MPD Staffing Report notes the success of the Telephone Reporting Unit in reducing the need for patrol officers to respond to property damage and theft calls. The report recommends that MPD "Increase the use of the Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU) and the Online Reporting Tool (ORT) by expanding the crimes and other matters that can be reported, expanding the use of non-sworn personnel to staff these alternative response programs, and developing a plan to inform the public of these resources and incentivize their use." Please describe any efforts the agency has undertaken or plans to undertake to implement this recommendation.***

MPD did not agree with the Auditor's recommendations related to expanding the crimes that could be reported to the Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU), nor with the recommendation related to changing how it is staffed. MPD did, however, agree that the

agency could explore ways to increase the visibility and accessibility of online reporting to the public, and the Office of Communications (OUC) is following up on this.

MPD's response to the audit noted that the use of telephone reporting was expanded during the COVID-19 pandemic to include ten new categories, for a total of 22 TRU-eligible incident types. Even after the pandemic, the Department chose to leave all but one of these call types (stolen vehicles) with the TRU. The criteria for online reporting are more restrictive than for TRU since follow-up may not be done immediately (MPD General Order 401.11 requires online reports to be reviewed within two business days of being submitted). For that reason, categories that are eligible for reporting online are more limited. Members of the public do not need to decide what service to request as calls are dispatched directly from OUC to the TRU. Therefore, a public communication campaign is not necessary.

With respect to TRU staffing, the majority of the sworn members in TRU are on a restricted duty status, meaning they are not permitted to work in the field. As such, staffing this unit with members in this status does not impact operations. Indeed, this is a constructive method to keep experienced sworn members working while they are recuperating from injuries or illness.

54. ***The ODCA MPD Staffing Report notes that MPD officers collectively spend from 45,000 to 49,000 hours annually guarding arrestees, in part due to DOC's inability or unwillingness to accept transfers of guard duty when an arrestee is at the hospital for more than two hours. The report recommends that MPD "Track the number of unique instances and hours for all personnel associated with each hospital guard detail in a manner sufficient for ongoing reporting (in aggregate) and analysis"; "Evaluate options for the number and type of personnel that could be used for hospital guard duty and prepare a report with proposed new protocols for guarding and transferring arrestees in different medical environments and circumstances"; and "Update General Order (G.O.), PCA-502-07 'Medical Treatment and Hospitalization of Prisoners' to reflect MPD and DOC protocol changes.'" Please describe any efforts the agency has undertaken or plans to undertake to implement these recommendations.***

MPD agreed with the Auditor's recommendations related to improving data collection efforts around the time spent on specific activities, including hospital details. In the response to the report, MPD committed to working with OUC to develop a consistent protocol for how officers report the time they spend on hospital details and how OUC dispatchers record such time in the Computer Aided Dispatch system. Once those protocols are finalized, MPD will update the necessary general orders accordingly. The issue of data collection for all the identified areas is currently under review by the Department's Analytical Services Division.

MPD did not agree, however, with the other recommendations related to changing policy or staffing around hospital details. MPD's response noted that MPD and the Department of Corrections (DOC) agreed in 2013 that prolonged hospital details (more than two hours) would be the responsibility of DOC. This remains the policy, and MPD does not believe it

requires update. MPD noted that DOC, like most government agencies and many labor sectors, is experiencing staffing shortages that impact their ability to cover these details, so MPD supports DOC in their efforts to increase their staffing to meet the current need.

MPD strongly disagreed with the Auditor's suggestion that MPD reduce the number of personnel assigned to hospital details. The two-officer requirement for hospital details is essential for the safety of hospital staff, community members, and the officers.

55. *The ODCA MPD Staffing Report notes that MPD made several recommendations for staffing-related data collection. Please describe any efforts the agency has undertaken or plans to undertake to implement the following recommendations:*

In addition to exploring ways to better track officer time spent on hospital details, the Analytical Services Division is exploring ways to better quantify hours spent outside DC for calls at the DYRS facility.

With regards to quantifying officer time spent on HSB details, there are some limitations related to MPD's timekeeping current system. In MPD's response to the staffing study, it noted that these details are often covered partly by members on overtime or on regular duty. MPD is working to implement advanced functionality in its timekeeping system and policy and training to support this change in order to enhance tracking.

56. *“Develop a plan for collecting standardized personnel and time usage data necessary for a comprehensive assessment of the Department’s current workload-based components (e.g., HSB operations, hospital guard duties, and juvenile transports, report writing time, use of two officer units, time spent per ISB case, number of ISB case-related interviews and time spent per interview);”*

a. *“Complete an assessment of problems with existing technology and identify challenges involving departments/agencies inside and outside the DC government that impact the Department’s ability to efficiently gather comprehensive data;” and*

As noted in prior responses, MPD plans to work with OUC to develop protocols that can assist in capturing information related to officer time spent on hospital details and juvenile transports outside the District. MPD is also working to implement advanced functionality in its timekeeping system and policy and training to support this change in order to enhance tracking.

b. *“Make bureau staffing levels of sworn and professional personnel available monthly online.”*

In FY25, MPD began including professional staff (in addition to the sworn staffing already being reports) in its monthly staffing reports posted on the MPD website: <https://mpdc.dc.gov/node/1749306>.

57. *According to the ODCa MPD Staffing Report, “The FBI reports that MPD’s 2022 percentage of professional staff employees (15.6%) was less than that of five of the six departments in the benchmark group. The MPD professional-to-sworn staff ratio is lower than most other agencies benchmarked in the Study and comparably sized departments in the FBI Crime Data Explorer Law Enforcement Employees Data Tables. Additionally, the Study notes that MPD included cadets in its analysis of authorized professional staff positions from FY 2015 to FY 2024, which showed an increase of 138 positions. However, without including cadets, professional staff positions only increased by three during this period.” Please describe any efforts the agency has undertaken or plans to undertake to:*

- a. “Increase the proportion of professional staff (not including Cadets) from 14% to 20%, giving particular attention to increasing professional staff use in PS and ISB.”*

In general terms, MPD supports increasing the use of professional staff to reduce sworn workload burdens and allow patrol officers to spend more time in the field and detectives to spend more time investigating cases. Professional staff can also bring experience and expertise in areas that may not be consistently available through sworn staffing.

MPD has pursued multiple civilianization efforts over the years; however, there have also been limitations on the extent to which MPD could increase the number of professional staff in the department. For example, Mayor Bower’s proposed FY25 budget included \$8 million in personal services funding to support MPD civilianization efforts (106 total positions), but the Council reduced this by \$2 million.

In MPD’s response to the Auditor’s report, the Department agreed to continue identifying opportunities for additional positions or functions that could be transitioned to professional staff roles as the DC budget and financial picture support the effort.

The Department’s response to the Auditor also included one point of caution on using benchmark agencies to make comparisons to MPD, especially with respect to the ratio of sworn to professional staff: different agencies may have certain functions – like a 911 dispatch center, traffic control officers, or forensics lab – which are primarily staffed by non-sworn personnel, and therefore translate to a higher ratio of sworn to professional staff when compared to an agency like MPD that does not have those functions. In fact, the study identified that all six benchmark agencies had responsibility for forensics, which MPD does not. Without a full understanding of the benchmarking agencies’ responsibilities and how that might translate into their professional staffing levels, comparisons are oversimplified.

- b. “Identify as many sworn positions as reasonably possible that could be filled by qualified, trained professional employees, and work as quickly as possible to create and fill the positions.”*

This is not an efficient recommendation. There is little point in identifying every single position that might be civilianized when the funding is never available for all positions.

Moreover, the priority positions continue to evolve as the Department invests in new tools, such as the Real Time Crime Center (see response to question 52b) or takes on additional responsibilities. The Department will continue to make and update recommendations as the budget allows investment in this area.

Policing Practices (Questions 58-78)

- 58. *Please provide an update on MPD's efforts to employ hot-spot policing as part of an evidence-based policing strategy. Please describe to what extent the agency has expanded its hot-spot policing efforts in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date.***

MPD's use of Drs. Lum and Koper's Evidence-Based Policing model began with the Sixth District in 2022, which yielded 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 identified by data-driven analysis every 90 days– with a high density of non-domestic violent crime and sounds of gun shots. In early 2024, MPD expanded this model into the Third and Fourth Districts. By the end of CY2024 the Fourth District saw a 32 percent decrease in overall crime – driven by a 40 percent reduction in robberies and a 19 percent reduction in ADWs. The Third District saw a 26 percent reduction in violent crime, including a 45 percent reduction in homicides, a 36 percent reduction in ADWs, and a 23 percent reduction in robberies. The focused and active police presence in the neighborhood helps to both drive down crime and reduce the community fear of crime. In 2025 (through 2/26), The Third District currently has a 23 percent reduction in violent crime, the Fourth District has a 48 percent reduction in violent crime, and the Sixth District has a 32 percent reduction in violent crime.

- 59. *Please provide an update on MPD's efforts to employ geographically targeted, problem-oriented policing as part of an evidence-based policing strategy, including:***

- a. *Updates on Targeted Homicide Reduction through Intervention and Violence Elimination ("Operation THRIVE") to reduce homicides 2024 and plans to continue this operation in 2025;***

THRIVE successfully uses crime data to strategically deploy departmental resources in high-crime areas. Between the launch of THRIVE on January 13, 2024 through the end of 2024, the Rosedale, Anacostia, and Washington Highlands THRIVE areas experienced a 29 percent reduction in total crime including a 68 percent reduction in homicides, a 40 percent reduction in violent crime, and a 25 percent reduction in property crimes. In 2025, this program will focus on Rosedale, Anacostia, and the Buena Vista neighborhood.

- b. *Updates on Multiagency Police and Community Together ("MPACT"). To what extent is this effort still active in FY 2025;***

The Multiagency Police and Community Together (MPACT) was a one-time project in 2023 in Shaw, Minnesota Avenue, and Gallery Place / Chinatown. It is no longer active.

c. Any new geographically targeted, problem-oriented policing efforts in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date.

MPD has implemented several geographically targeted, problem-oriented policing efforts in 2024 which continue into 2025. Initiatives such as THRIVE, ATLAS, and the Robbery Suppression Initiative (RSI) leverage data to identify specific geographic areas experiencing an increase in crime, allowing resources and strategies to be directed where they are most needed. These programs are designed to adapt as new data becomes available, ensuring a proactive and flexible approach to addressing public safety concerns across the city. Homicides decreased 68 percent in Operation THIRVE zones in 2024. Through ATLAS, MPD recovered more than 160 stolen vehicles and nearly 150 firearms, leading to more than 2,300 arrests. RSI helped to drive a 49 percent decrease in robberies in 2024.

60. Please provide an update on MPD's Operation Peaceful Neighborhoods launched in fall 2023. To what extent is this effort still active in FY 2025?

With input from patrol and the community, the Peaceful Neighborhoods Initiative identifies problematic properties with a nexus to crime that may be vacant or inhabited by individuals that have proven difficult to remove. MPD has worked with OAG and building managers and owners on concrete steps. Since its inception, the initiative has worked on 15 residential properties, and assisted property owners in securing seven court-ordered evictions and one voluntary relocation. Other properties have been addressed through collaboration with property owners and referrals to city and private services, which have helped clean up and secure problematic locations.

In total, the Peaceful Neighborhoods Initiative has also resulted in 57 arrests, the recovery of 44 illegal handguns, 60 pounds of marijuana, three pounds of crack cocaine, and other narcotics. This initiative remains active, with additional properties expected to be identified and addressed throughout 2025.

61. 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 an update for FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date on: (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 (e.g., reductions in crime, new partnerships with other agencies or groups):

a. The Robbery Suppression Initiative?

Question	Response
# Employees	Approximately 4 lieutenants or captains, 9 sergeants, and 45 officers
Costs & Resources	Uses existing resources.
Expansion Plans	Not at this time.
Data	From July 2023 to December 2024, there were a total of 431 guns recovered, 125 stolen vehicles recovered and 571 arrests.
Notable Results	The Robbery Suppression Initiative focuses on violent crime with deployment based on real time crime data. The RSI is a collaborative effort from each district with assistance from Violent Crime Suppression Division and the Real Time Crime Center. In calendar year 2024, robberies decreased by 39%.

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	All three nightlife areas saw double-digit decreases in violent and property crime in CY2024 vs. 2023. Violent crime in the H St NE area decreased by 39% and property crime by 19%. Violent crime in the U St area decreased by 30% and property crime by 18%. In the Dupont Circle area, violent crime decreased by 48% and property crime by 10%. In CY2025 (thru 2/16), only two violent crimes – both ADWs – have occurred in the three nightlife areas combined.
Notable Results	The U Street Corridor remains a priority for public safety efforts. The deployment of partnering agencies on Fridays and Saturday nights allows MPD to focus on crime prevention and apprehensions. This collaboration enables officers to patrol the corridor during nightlife hours, addressing disputes and disturbances quickly to prevent escalation. Even as crime in 2024 decreased citywide, MPD continues to adapt its strategies to enhance safety and reduce incidents through proactive and visible enforcement.

c. The Community Focused Patrol Unit?

This unit was dissolved in 2023.

d. The Gun Violence Problem Analysis?

Question	Response
# Employees	This analysis, which identifies the individuals who are driving DC gun violence, is conducted by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). A key strategy for combating violent gun crime is to monitor the individuals most likely to engage in it. Members involved in various parts of this initiative have included DYRS, OAG, CJCC, CSOSA, and USAO. The partners work together to monitor the Drivers of Gun Violence to mitigate the risk that they will perpetrate more violence in the community.
Costs & Resources	MPD uses existing resources.
Expansion Plans	We recommend discussing this with CJCC.
Data	CJCC monitors the data.
Notable Results	None at this time.

e. The Violent Crime Impact Team?

Question	Response
# Employees	One lieutenant, three sergeants, four detectives, and ten investigators.
Costs and Resources	MPD uses existing resources, as well as vehicles, equipment, and personnel provided by DEA and FBI partners, and DEA's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas initiatives.
Expansion Plans	Currently, there are no plans to expand this unit.
Data	In FY24, the unit made 15 arrests, recovered 29 illegal handguns, executed 61 search warrants, and recovered quantities of marijuana, crack cocaine, fentanyl and methamphetamines.
Notable Results	<p>Operation Good Morning Vietnam: Originating as a federal conspiracy investigation, the VCIT partnered with the USAO, DEA, FBI, and the IRS. Eight months were spent on the primary phase of the investigation (September 2023 to May 2024). A total of 15 individuals were arrested, 10 on federal indictments for conspiracy to distribute and more. This was a 36-count indictment, and all the targets have been arrested; three have pled guilty (and are pending sentencing) while plea negotiations continue with the other defendants. Overall, there was a total of 15 arrests related to the operation, approximately \$23,000 seized, and the following recovered: 20 firearms, 12 pounds of marijuana, 1,316.4 grams of fentanyl, 42 grams of cocaine, and 93 grams of methamphetamine.</p> <p>Ongoing Efforts in KDY Investigation: Throughout 2024, the remaining members of the KDY crew all plead guilty. Twelve members of the crew were sentenced during 2024, with three more members receiving sentences in January of 2025. Two defendants are still awaiting sentencing.</p>

f. The Carjacking Task Force?

Question	Response
# Employees	One lieutenant, one detective sergeant, 11 detectives, and one crime analyst
Costs and Resources	Uses existing resources.
Expansion Plans	Not at this time.
Data	In 2024, the Task Force made 59 adult and 83 juvenile arrests, and carjacking decreased 48 percent.
Notable Results	USAO, FBI, and ATF have partnered with the task force and provided investigators and special agents to bolster investigations.

62. *Please provide any updates on MPD's efforts to implement community policing strategies in FY 2024 and FY 2025, to date.*

Responsive community policing is a thread throughout much of MPD's work and is highlighted in responses to multiple questions throughout this letter. For example, in addition to the community walks discussed below, Chief Smith has expanded efforts to support traffic safety and Mayor Bowser's Vision Zero initiative by expanding staffing in the Traffic Safety Branch, and through initiatives such as Traffic Safety Checkpoints and Operation Ride Right, which focused on illegal or unregistered mopeds. Indeed, MPD responded to concerns about vehicles not in compliance with registration requirements and nearly quadrupled the number of arrests for fraudulent or counterfeit tags to more than 1,300 in CY2024.

Operation ATLAS addresses quality of life crimes while Operation Peaceful Neighborhood focuses on nuisance properties connected to crime. THRIVE and the Robbery Suppression Initiative combat some of the most serious violent crimes in District neighborhoods. In

addition to attacking the issues that concern residents the most, a common thread in these efforts is that they leverage data to identify specific geographic areas experiencing an increase in crime, allowing resources and strategies to be directed where they are most needed. These programs are designed to adapt as new data becomes available, ensuring a proactive and flexible approach to addressing public safety concerns across the city.

While MPD focuses on crime and safety, the Department works to build and strengthen relationships with its diverse population. For example, Chief Smith responded to community members throughout the city by reviving the Officer Friendly program. So many Washingtonians fondly remember their initial exposure to MPD through Officer Friendly. MPD wants the next generation of Washingtonians to build on similar positive relationships. MPD also works to support and host programs for seasoned residents. MPD's Special Liaison Branch continues to work with immigrant, LGBTQ+, deaf and hard of hearing, and faith communities. And COR is working to strengthen DC's response to individuals with chronic or crisis mental health issues and the communities in which they live. This is just a sample of the many ways MPD uses community policing to support DC.

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

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. 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.

The walks frequently included participants from Council offices, civic associations, and other government agencies, as well as members of the community. No data was collected.

b. How many walks have been conducted in each district?

In FY24, each of the seven police districts hosted one community walks per week, totaling more than 300 walks. Some walks had to be cancelled throughout the year due to inclement weather.

63. *Does the agency keep track of how many community members participate?*

While the number of participants was not tracked, the number of participating entities was. Along with community members, representatives from at least seven agencies participated in these walks, including the Mayor's Office of Community Relations and Services (MOCRS), Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs), DBH, DPW, the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), CSOSA, and OAG.

a. Does the agency expect to continue this program indefinitely?

Chief Smith's commitment to conducting 52 weeks of community walks to restore community trust throughout FY24 was extremely successful. Regular community walks are still being held in each district.

64. Please provide an update on the Officer Friendly program, including number of youth engaged, types of educational programs offered, and any evaluation the agency has done on this initiative to date.

The popular Officer Friendly program was reinvigorated in FY2024 and provided elementary aged youth with a variety of educational programs, including anti-bullying initiatives, interactive learning (role-playing/storytelling), conflict resolution, stranger awareness, pedestrian safety, and police car/equipment show and tell.

This program allows police officers to engage with students in their school environment and present important age- and grade-appropriate safety presentations in a friendly manner, providing a fun experience with police officers for young children. The program builds rapport and promotes positive associations with law enforcement by showcasing the many functions that police officers fulfill in their service to the community.

Officer Friendly gave a total of 100 presentations to 35 schools and reached approximately 700 students. His sidekick, Badger Bear, tagged along for 50 of these presentations.

65. Please provide an update on the agency's efforts to increase traffic enforcement and education in support of the Vision Zero initiative. Please include the number and location of high-visibility Traffic Safety Compliance Checkpoints in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date and any enforcement actions taken as a result of the compliance checkpoints.

The Traffic Safety and Specialized Enforcement Section (TSSES), an integral unit within the Special Operations Division (SOD), is dedicated to promoting traffic safety through comprehensive education and proactive enforcement strategies. In CY2024, four new members, whose primary responsibilities focus on traffic enforcement and public awareness, joined the unit. These officers play a vital role in enhancing the skills of patrol officers by serving as instructors in specialized areas such as Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST), LIDAR training (radar guns), and intoximeter courses.

TSSES employs a range of strategies in their traffic safety initiatives, all aligned with the overarching goal of achieving Vision Zero. These initiatives include but are not limited to, crosswalk enforcement, speeding enforcement, driving under the influence (DUI) enforcement, Operation Ride Right (targeted initiative focusing on scooter regulations), and Traffic Safety Compliance Checkpoints (TSCC).

In CY2024, the Operation Ride Right initiative led to 767 scooter impoundments, 122 arrests, and the issuance of 764 Notices of Infraction (NOIs), reflecting the unit's commitment to addressing safety concerns in all areas of transportation.

Furthermore, MPD continued to make strides in promoting public safety through the TSCCs. During CY24, the Department conducted 44 checkpoints across all seven police districts which resulted in 2,385 vehicles stopped. As a result of these checkpoints, 2,934 NOIs were issued, 119 arrests made, and 10 firearms were recovered, underscoring the Department's continued dedication to creating safer roads and reducing crime across the city.

Date	Location	District	Vehicles Stopped	NOIs	Arrests
1/4/2024	2100 Block of (B/O) 14th St NW	3D	53	59	1
1/11/2024	7100 Georgia Ave NW	4D	55	66	3
1/18/2024	1600 Benning Rd NE	5D	69	83	2
1/25/2024	3900 Minnesota Ave SE	6D	52	59	2
2/1/2024	4600 South Capitol St SE	7D	49	52	3
2/8/2024	1000 Maine St SW	1D	61	79	2
2/15/2024	1600 B/O Benning Rd NE	5D	63	87	4
2/22/2024	2300 B/O Connecticut Ave NW	2D	61	98	1
2/27/2024	1400 Minnesota Ave SE	7D	22	26	3
3/5/2024	2100 B/O 14th St NW	3D	31	38	1
3/14/2024	4600 South Capitol St SE	7D	83	87	3
3/19/2024	7100 Georgia Ave NW	4D	70	98	1
3/26/2024	1600 B/O Benning Rd NE	5D	64	73	1
4/2/2024	100 B/O M St SW	1D	46	52	2
4/9/2024	1400 B/O Minnesota Ave	6D	38	57	4
4/16/2024	2300 B/O Connecticut Ave NW	2D	45	47	0
4/23/2024	4600 South Capitol St SE	7D	42	89	1
5/2/2024	2500 B/O Georgia Ave NW	3D	58	82	4
5/9/2024	7100 B/O 16th St NW	4D	33	48	4
5/16/2024	1400 B/O Minnesota Ave SE	6D	44	53	9
5/23/2024	4600 B/O South Capitol St SW	7D	84	109	7
5/28/2024	Martin Luther King Jr Ave and V St SE	7D	98	89	2
6/5/2024	1600 B/O Benning Rd NE	5D	64	76	2
6/13/2024	2300 B/O Connecticut Ave NW	2D	38	38	4
6/20/2024	1400 B/O Minnesota Ave	6D	29	29	6
6/27/2024	2500 B/O Georgia Ave NW	3D	57	68	2
7/2/2024	4600 B/O South Capitol St SW	7D	45	56	6
7/19/2024	3700 B/O Georgia Ave NW	4D	52	79	1
8/1/2024	1300 B/O Eastern Ave NW	6D	57	62	
8/15/2024	3400 B/O Connecticut Ave NW	2D	57	73	1
8/20/2024	1600 B/O Benning Rd NE	5D	84	73	1
8/22/2024	2100 B/O 14th St NW	3D	45	54	2

Date	Location	District	Vehicles Stopped	NOIs	Arrests
8/22/2024	7100 B/O Georgia Ave NW	4D	54	71	2
9/3/2024	1400 B/O Minnesota Ave NE	6D	11	11	3
9/25/2024	4600 B/O South Capitol St SW	7D	54	65	3
10/3/2024	2600 B/O North Capitol St NE	5D	51	73	2
10/8/2024	1400 B/O Minnesota Ave NE	6D	32	42	5
10/17/2024	1600 B/O Benning Rd NE	5D	45	56	1
10/24/2024	7100 B/O Georgia Ave NW	4D	79	114	1
11/13/2024	4600 B/O South Capitol St SW	7D	36	61	2
11/27/2024	2600 B/O North Capitol St NE	5D	83	85	5
12/4/2024	1600 B/O Benning Rd NE	5D	60	74	5
12/18/2024	3400 B/O Benning Rd NE	6D	65	68	1
12/23/2024	4600 B/O South Capitol St SW	7D	66	75	4
Total: 44			2,385	2,934	119

66. *Please provide an update on the agency's efforts to strengthen District response to individuals with chronic or crisis behavioral health needs.*

MPD's COR provides critical support to individuals experiencing behavioral health crises in the city. The team's mission is to strengthen the city's response to people with chronic or crisis behavioral health needs and to support the communities in which they live. By integrating law enforcement with behavioral health professionals, COR aims to improve crisis intervention outcomes while reducing unnecessary arrests and hospitalizations.

Overall, COR serves as a vital resource in the District, offering a compassionate, collaborative response to behavioral health emergencies. Through ongoing training, strategic expansion, and the integration of law enforcement with behavioral health expertise, the program is helping to reshape crisis response and improve outcomes for individuals and communities alike.

a. Describe the training officers receive to handle behavioral/mental health emergencies.

In 2022 and 2023, all full-duty sworn members received specialized training provided by DBH. They had the option to participate in either a 40-hour Crisis Intervention Officer (CIO) training program—available to those who volunteer—or in the 20-hour Mental Health First Aid (MHFA). The CIO training continues as an elective training, and the MHFA training has been incorporated into standard recruit training. Almost 1,000 members are CIO-trained. (This number changes regularly as new members separate and new trainings are held.)

b. Please describe how the agency developed that training.

The training was developed by DBH.

c. What is the agency's protocol for responding to an incident with a reported individual experiencing a chronic or crisis behavioral health situation?

MPD follows documented policy for interacting with individuals experiencing chronic or crisis behavioral health issues. This policy, titled Interacting with Mental Health Consumers (GO-OPS-308.04), is publicly available on the MPD website:

https://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_308_04.pdf

d. Under what circumstances does the agency provide response with a Co-Response Team and when does the agency respond without a Co-Response Team (i.e., MPD only)?

COR consists of five officers paired with five DBH crisis specialists working together to respond to 911 calls involving behavioral health concerns. Operating Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., their schedule aligns with peak call times identified in Districts 1, 3, 5, and 6. COR actively patrols those districts, conducting outreach in areas that receive chronic complaints related to behavioral health, following up with known mental health consumers, and assists with calls for service involving a mental health component.

COR officers can be dispatched directly to such calls or they can be requested when responding officers identify behavioral health issues during an incident. They also support the Emergency Response Team anywhere in the city in critical incidents involving mental health crises.

When the COR team is unavailable, call takers at OUC deploy CIOs to scenes involving an identified mental health component.

e. Please describe the activities of the Co-Response Team in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date and what resources have been deployed to implement and support the Co-Response Pilot Program.

Since its launch in May 2023 (through January 3, 2025), COR has fielded nearly 2,900 calls for service leading to more than 1,500 unique interactions with individuals experiencing a mental health crisis. Of these interactions, 47 percent were resolved on-scene through stabilization or referrals, while another 47 percent resulted in hospitalizations (35 percent emergency involuntary hospitalizations and 12 percent voluntary).

Arrests have remained low, accounting for only 3 percent of cases, with just 1 percent involving both an arrest and an involuntary psychiatric hold (FD-12). Despite responding to sometimes dangerous situations, including incidents involving individuals armed with knives and a machete, only five scenes involved use of force, of which two required physical intervention by a COR officer.

The impact of the program has been significant. Data indicates that when a COR unit is dispatched to a mental health-related call, the probability of an arrest is reduced by half compared to calls handled by traditional patrol units. While the time spent on the scene tends to be longer for COR officers due to the complexity of behavioral health interventions, the outcomes highlight the effectiveness of this model in de-escalating crises and connecting individuals to appropriate services.

MPD and DBH plan to expand the program to the Seventh District by the end of 2025. MPD was awarded a Department of Justice grant to fund the staff for DBH and will match this with an additional officer. (The status of this federal grant is still to be determined. The expansion may need to be delayed or reconsidered if the grant funding is pulled.)

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

The Department recognizes the value in continuity in patrol assignments in supporting strong community relationships and effective policing. MPD supports continuity in beats by not randomly redeploying or reassigning officers. However, change is a natural function of 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 MPD, or are out on extended leave, such as for military or family leave. Members in patrol also have a right to study and compete for civil service promotions or to apply for a specialized assignment. As a result, there will always be some fluidity in patrol personnel.

68. *Please provide an update on any types of cross-agency collaboration MPD has led or engaged in to address public safety concerns in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date.*

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

Agency	Collaboration
DC Housing Authority	The Violent Crime Suppression Division and District Investigations Division have been working with the Housing Police to investigate crimes in and around housing properties. Additionally, the agencies work together to issue and enforce barring notices of individuals that should not be on housing property.
Department of Public Works (DPW)	DPW provides MPD with heavy blocking vehicles for special events.
Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)	DPR provided pivotal support during National Night Out in landscaping and manicuring the event site. Additionally, DPR hosts community engagement events and participates in MPD-hosted events such as late-night hype and beat the streets.
Department of For-Hire Vehicle (DFHV)	DFHV has been instrumental in supporting MPD’s strategies for combatting motor vehicle thefts and carjackings targeting ride-share or food delivery drivers. The DFHV has increased enforcement and education efforts to reduce this type of victimization.
Alcoholic Beverage & Cannabis Administration (ABCA)	MPD partners with ABCA for inspections and closures of unlicensed cannabis shops and to assist with closures for licensed alcohol establishments after serious crimes occur.

Agency	Collaboration
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 (DLCP) , DDOT, DPW, Fire and Emergency Medical Services (FEMS), 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 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 and business checks, and to manage traffic flow.
Montgomery County Police Department, Prince George’s County Police Department, DDOT, Highway Safety Office (HSO)	MPD’s 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 shared roads such as Western Avenue, Eastern Avenue, and Southern Avenue. Further 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 future event. Additionally, the TSSSES works together with the HSO on traffic safety enforcement initiatives to include alcohol enforcement and training, pedestrian education and enforcement campaigns, and advertising aimed at reducing drunk driving and increasing safe driving awareness.
Mayor’s Special Events Task Group	MPD’s Special Operations Division Planning and Logistics Section 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.
National Special Security Event Executive Steering Committee	MPD works collaboratively with the United States Secret Service, United States Park Police, United States Capitol Police, Metro Transit Police, Federal Protective Services, DC Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, FEMS, DC National Guard, and other Department of Defense components to address public safety concerns related to National Special Security Events.
Various	The USAO, 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. Additionally, MPD’s Criminal Investigations Division and District Investigations Division work closely with the USAO for prosecution of criminal cases.
OAG	MPD’s Criminal Investigations Division and District Investigations Division work closely with the OAG for prosecution of juvenile cases. MPD also partners with OAG for Operation Peaceful Neighborhoods to address nuisance properties.
FBI	MPD has 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 several high-profile cases, including longer term conspiracy cases. MPD is also a part of the FBI’s Joint Terrorism Taskforce, where the FBI and law enforcement partners in the national capital region work together to investigate cases with a potential terrorist nexus.
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 and works with the ATF on firearms trafficking investigations.
DEA	The DEA has assigned several of its members to work closely with MPD on several drug conspiracy cases and works collaboratively with MPD to investigate overdose deaths.
Various	MPD’s RTCC allows immediate coordination with multiple law enforcement agencies in the National Capitol Region, including several law enforcement agencies providing representatives in the MPD RTTC. Additionally, the RTCC leverages virtual connections with other law enforcement agencies and business partners as crimes occur.

Agency	Collaboration
U.S. Marshals Service	MPD routinely works with the USMS to locate and apprehend wanted fugitives in DC as part of the Capital Area Regional Fugitive Taskforce. Additionally, MPD partnered with the USMS to launch organized large scale fugitive apprehension initiatives under “Operation Trident.”
DC Office of Inspector General (DC OIG)	MPD Internal Affairs Bureau collaborates with the OIG to investigate criminal allegations against government employees.
Postal Inspectors	MPD has worked closely with the Postal Inspectors to investigate crimes related to the mail service and postal operations.
CSOSA	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. Additionally, MPD and CSOSA conduct joint home visits of individuals under CSOSA supervision to ensure they follow their conditions of release.

69. *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 PSA, including an update on the planned realignment process and any rationale*

All newly graduated police officers are assigned to patrol, the backbone of the Department and where more than half of all officers are assigned. Calls for service and crime are the primary metrics used to deploy staff to police districts. (Of course, patrol is also supported by centralized units focused on specific issues that are able to deploy anywhere in the city.) Redistricting attempts to normalize the proportion of crime and calls for service among districts on a large scale. That said, some districts are bound by geography that hinders rapid deployment (such as the Anacostia River and Rock Creek Park) and therefore MPD tries to limit the need to cross them. Plans for significant economic development are also considered in the planning process.

There are no plans to redistrict this year, but staffing and workload balance is routinely monitored as decisions are made to assign new officers.

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

As part of almost every news conference, news release, and crime-related social media post, MPD reiterates the important contribution of tips in solving cases. The community is urged to contact MPD 24/7 by phone at 202-727-9099 or by text at 50411. In every pitch for community information, MPD reiterates that all tips can be submitted anonymously.

To further incentivize community members to come forward with relevant information, MPD offers a \$1,000 reward for information leading to an arrest and indictment in any criminal offense. That reward is increased to \$10,000 for violent offenses that include a deadly weapon. There is a \$25,000 reward for information leading to an arrest and conviction in a homicide case.

a. *Please describe how the agency ensures that residents who wish to submit anonymous tips can remain anonymous.*

Tips that come in via phone are issued a tracking number which can only be viewed by detectives and MPD's Office of Communications. The tracking number is provided to the tipster and is used to request payment if the tip is successful. Tips submitted by text do not have any accompanying phone number and MPD is unable to track the tip back to the source.

71. Please provide the following information regarding tips and rewards:

a. Total tips received by the Department in CY 2024 and CY 2025 to date;

RTCC received 5,024 tips in CY2024 and 489 tips in CY2025 (through 2/22/25).

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

Year	Text Tips	Phone Tips
2024	4,774	250
2025 (through 2/22/25)	463	26

c. The number of, and amount of, rewards issued for tips in CY 2024 and CY 2025 to date; and

Please see the answer to Question 79.

d. The percentage of the tips received in CY 2024 and CY 2025 that were anonymous.

All tips received by the MPD tip lines (phone and 50411/text) 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 CY24, 99 percent of the text and 64 percent of phone tipsters asked to remain anonymous. In CY25 (through February 22), 99 percent of text and 57 percent of phone tipsters 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.

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

In recent years, MPD partnered with OAG to revise internal policy and develop training that would help to improve interactions with youth and strengthen relationships. This effort resulted in forward-thinking training and policy. The 2023 training was mandatory for all members and explored issues such as adolescent brain development, racial equity, and trauma informed responses.

The policy, which was issued in January 2020, included the following changes:

- **Handcuffing Restrictions:** Officers are prohibited from handcuffing juveniles aged 12 and under unless the juvenile presents a danger to themselves or others. For juveniles

aged 13 to 17, officers have discretion based on the severity of the offense and circumstances of the interaction.

- **Limiting On-Scene Arrests:** The policy encourages officers to apply for a custody order (juvenile arrest warrant) when there are no immediate public safety concerns, thereby reducing the number of on-scene arrests. This approach has been in place since August 2019 for all school-related incidents.
- **Expanding Diversion Opportunities:** Eligibility for juvenile diversion in lieu of arrest was broadened by removing criteria that previously disqualified certain Metro Transit and school-related incidents.
- **24/7 OAG Consultation Hotline:** An OAG Emergency Hotline is available to MPD officers 24 hours a day, seven days a week, allowing them to consult with an OAG Juvenile Section Supervisor about field and school arrests, custody orders, evidence collection, and investigatory steps. This initiative has improved the quality of evidence brought to OAG and assisted officers in decision-making.

MPD works with the OAG daily on operational issues. The Recidivist Unit helps to support strong cases by assisting in follow-up work on cases involving juveniles with multiple arrests. A bi-weekly partnership call with MPD Patrol Chiefs, the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, and the OAG is held to discuss trends and strategies.

73. *Please provide an update on how MPD's operations have been impacted by the 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 identified any significant operational changes directly resulting from the implementation of the 988 mental health emergency line. It is possible that any measurable impact is still developing. However, MPD continues to actively support 988 and collaborates closely with key partners, including DBH, OUC, and the Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF). As a key stakeholder in both the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA) Region 3 Coalition and DBH's 988 Coalition, MPD contributes to the ongoing development of policies, training, and best practices that facilitate effective coordination between law enforcement and behavioral health providers.

74. *How many Crisis Intervention Officers (CIOs) were active in MPD in FY 2024 and are active in FY 2025 to date? Are any CIOs working in schools or with other special populations?*

The Department has 984 active CIOs as of February 4, 2025. Many specialized units are staffed by CIOs. All School Resource Officers and all members of COR, the Special Liaison Branch, and the Emergency Response Team are cross-trained as CIOs.

Additionally, 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 DBH. Mental Health First Aid training has been incorporated into the standard recruit training program.

75. ***Please describe how MPD coordinates with the DBH Community Response Team (CRT) and the Children and Adolescent Mobile Psychiatric Services (ChAMPS) program (run by Catholic Charities with funding from DBH) to help respond to incidents.***

MPD coordinates with the DBH Community Response Team (CRT) and the Children and Adolescent Mobile Psychiatric Services (ChAMPS) program by requesting their assistance when additional behavioral health support is needed. These services operate separately from MPD's COR and should not be confused with it. MPD may call CRT to assist with de-escalation efforts, provide crisis intervention, or conduct assessments for an involuntary psychiatric hold (FD-12) when appropriate and if available. Similarly, MPD engages ChAMPS for behavioral health crises involving children and adolescents, ensuring they receive specialized care tailored to their needs.

Coordination between MPD and these programs is bidirectional—just as MPD calls on CRT and ChAMPS for behavioral health expertise, these teams also may request MPD's support when safety concerns arise or when police assistance is needed for transportation to a hospital or other facility.

76. ***In the domestic violence context, what is MPD's policy regarding mandatory arrests? Please note if there has been any change in policy since FY 2023-24 performance oversight responses. 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.

There have not been any changes to this order since the performance hearing in February 2024.

77. *The agency announced the launch of its Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Program in June 2024.*

a. What is the status of this program?

The Agency's UAS Program has made significant progress heading into 2025. The UAS program went operational in 2024. MPD is currently selecting full-time pilots and are expanding the use of drones for various operations. These drones are being deployed to more scenes and will enhance patrol capabilities.

b. Has the agency begun using drones outside of practice scenarios?

Yes, MPD has already begun deploying drones in real-world operations, including barricade situations, missing persons searches, and crowd monitoring and management. These deployments have proven effective in supporting operations and enhancing public safety.

c. What steps has the agency taken and does the agency plan to take to ensure residents' safety and privacy?

MPD is committed to ensuring the safety and privacy of residents. All flights are done in compliance with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations. Authorization for a flight must be obtained through the chain-of-command and authorized by the SOD commanding official. The policy of MPD's UAS program is clear that members are not to deploy for the purpose of recording a particular person or group solely on their race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, family responsibility, homelessness status, physical disability status, matriculation, or political affiliation. Further, all UAS flights are recorded and retained according to the Department's retention policy.

78. *Please provide updates on the Drug-Free Zones (DFZs), including:*

a. How many DFZs has the agency established in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date, disaggregated by fiscal year, ward, and PSA?

MPD established a total of 97 Drug Free Zones (DFZs) in CY24 and a total of 6 Drug Free Zones in CY25 (as of the zones ending 1/20/2025).

Ward	2024 DFZs	2025 DFZs (thru 1/20)
1	15	1
2	13	0
3	0	0
4	10	1

Ward	2024 DFZs	2025 DFZs (thru 1/20)
5	13*	1
6	11	1
7	15	1
8	20	1
Total	97	6

*Includes two that were established on the border of Wards 5 and 7

PSA	2024 #DFZs	2025 DFZs (thru 1/20)
101	4	0
104	6	0
105	2	0
106	2	1
106/107	1	0
207	1	0
207/208	2	0
208	2	0
209	3	0
302	1	0
303	1	0
305	4	1
305/306	5	0
308	2	0
402	1	0
403	1	0
404	3	1
404/407	2	0
405	1	0
406	1	0
407	2	0
408	1	0
409	3	0
501	3	0
505	1	0
506	4	1
506/507	1	0
507	3	0
602/608	2	0
603	2	0
604	5	0
607	6	1
608	2	0
701	3	0
702	2	0
705/707	1	1
706	4	0
707	2	0
707/708	2	0
708	3	0

PSA	2024 #DFZs	2025 DFZs (thru 1/20)
Total	97	6

b. How many arrests have occurred in each DFZ?

The following chart shows the number of MPD arrests that were made in each DFZ.

#	2024 Zone	# MPD Arrests
1	Chinatown	2
2	3800 Minnesota Ave NE	0
3	Woodland	2
4	Taylor St	1
5	Mount Olivet	1
6	8th St & H St NE	1
7	Metro Center	2
8	Harrison Playground	0
9	Bruce Monroe Community Park	1
10	Bladensburg Rd NE & Neal St NE	3
11	Benco Shopping Center	1
12	3900 B/O S Cap St SW	1
13	7th St NW & T St NW	5
14	5000 B/O Benning Rd SE	0
15	Saratoga	0
16	1500 B/O U St SE	0
17	1300 B/O Half St SW	0
18	14th St NW & Spring St NW	0
19	1400 N Cap NW to N to 1 st to P St NW	4
20	2300 Penn Ave SE	1
21	Unit B/O P St NE	0
22	Mellon & MLK Jr Ave	2
23	Chinatown	2
24	Dupont Circle	0
25	Georgia & Jefferson	0
26	1400 T ST SE	9
27	Adams Morgan	5
28	3000 B/O MLK SE	1
29	1300 B/O H St NE	0
30	1700 B/O Benning	0
31	Georgia & Taylor	1
32	2200 BLK Minnesota	0
33	7 th & T NW	7
34	3900 South Cap SW	0
35	8 th & H St NE	2
36	Metro Center	2
37	Benco Shopping Center	0
38	Petworth Metro	3
39	Chinatown	2
40	Unit B/O P St NE	0

#	2024 Zone	# MPD Arrests
41	Bruce Monroe Park	0
42	Mount Olivet & Montello	0
43	1400 BLK North Cap	4
44	1500 BLK V St SE	0
45	Georgia and Taylor	0
46	3800 Minnesota Ave NE	3
47	Navy Yard Metro Station	1
48	Starburst Plaza	2
49	Benco Shopping Center	0
50	5000 BLK of Benning Rd SE	1
51	2300 BLK of PA Ave SE	0
52	Woodland	0
53	Mellon & MLK Jr Ave SE	0
54	3900 BLK of South Cap St SW	0
55	1300 blk of H St NE	0
56	U St NW & 11th St NW	4
57	Rhode Island Ave & M	2
58	1 st and Atlantic Ave SE	0
59	Georgia & Sheridan	0
60	100 B/O Kennedy	0
61	Benning Rd Metro	1
62	1300 B/O Half St SW	0
63	1700 B/O Benning Rd	1
64	7 th & T NW	5
65	1500 BLK V St SE	0
66	Metro Center	1
67	17 th & T SE	0
68	Petworth Metro	1
69	Eastern Market	1
70	14 th & Irving	1
71	Bellevue & Wheeler	0
72	Petworth Rec	0
73	15 th & Rhode Island NW	0
74	Benning Metro	2
75	Montello & Mt Olivet	9
76	4 th & Brandywine St SE	0
77	11 th & U	1
78	Georgia & Sheridan	1
79	8 th & H St NE	2
80	Eastern & Sheriff	1
81	M & Rhode Island NW	0
82	7 th & T NW	5
83	Atlantic & Barnaby SE	0
84	Mount Olivet & Capital Ave	2
85	1 St & Atlantic St SE	0
86	Chinatown	3
87	Bruce Monroe Park	0
88	9 th & U NW	3

#	2024 Zone	# MPD Arrests
89	2300 BLK Penn Ave SE	0
90	1 st & M St NE	1
91	Bellevue & Wheeler	0
92	Navy Yard Metro	5
93	Rhode Island Ave & M	1
94	14 th & Perry Pl NW	0
95	Eastern & Sheriff NE	0
96	1300 BLK H St NE	2
97	7 th & T NW	3
Total		130

#	2025 Zone	MPD Arrests
1	Capitol Ave & Mt Olivet	1
2	Malcolm X & MLK	0
3	Georgia & Taylor	0
4	2300 BLK PA Ave SE	0
5	Navy Yard Metro	0
6	9 th & U	1
Total		2

- c. Does the agency have data on drug activity and violent crime in the DFZs for the 3 to 6-month period before the DFZ was established and after? If so, please share.*

Data on drug arrests and crimes of violence (as outlined in DC Code § 23-1331(4)) in the six-months before and after the first DFZ, which was established in Chinatown, are available. This zone saw a 76 percent decrease in crimes of violence in the six-months after the zone when compared to the six-months before. The comprehensive reporting detailed in Secure DC is subject to funding. Although that has not yet been funded, MPD is working to provide this information for each zone for which at least six months have elapsed since the zone ended.

Please note that only crimes of violence that occurred in the zone are captured in the statistics below. If an offense is not listed it means none of that type were reported. For example, no homicides occurred during the six-months before or after the zone was established, so homicide is not listed.

The zone ran from March 14, 2024, at 0800h to March 19, 2024 at 0759h. The previous time period reflects six-months from March 7, 2024, which is the date the data was queried to determine whether or not the zone, as proposed, would meet the requirements.

Crimes of Violence	Prev 6-months: 9/6/23 - 3/6/24*	Post 6-months: 3/20/24 - 9/15/24	% Change
Assault w/Dangerous Weapon	3	3	0%
Assault w/Significant Bodily Injury	1	1	0%
Assault on a Police Officer	1	0	-100%
Robbery	10	2	-80%

Crimes of Violence	Prev 6-months: 9/6/23 - 3/6/24*	Post 6-months: 3/20/24 - 9/15/24	% Change
Burglary	10	0	-100%
Total	25	6	-76%

There was a 71 percent decrease in narcotics charges in the Chinatown DFZ during the six-months after the zone when compared to the six-months before. The figures below represent charges issued; one arrest may involve multiple charges.

Time Range	# Narcotics Charges
Prev 6-months: 9/6/23 - 3/6/24	72
Post 6-months: 3/20/24 - 9/15/24	21
% Change	-71%

- d. What is the agency doing to ensure that, in addition to establishing the zones, District government is providing services and conducting community outreach to help create a lasting impact, rather than just pushing illicit activity out of the area for a few days?**

The District government supports a comprehensive strategy that includes both enforcement and community support services. Agencies involved in the implementation of DFZs, such as MPD, DBH, and the Department of Human Services (DHS), are working together to provide wraparound services including substance abuse treatment, mental health counseling, youth diversion programs, and job training initiatives with the focus on creating sustainable change in neighborhoods.

Targeted outreach initiatives help educate the public about DFZs and promote community-based solutions to reduce drug-related crime in these areas over the long term. These include collaborations with local community organizations, neighborhood leaders, and residents to ensure that people in these areas are not only aware of the DFZs but also have access to resources such as educational programs, career development opportunities, and housing support. The goal in partnering with local service providers is to reduce harm, offer alternatives, and create an environment where the community feels empowered to take part in the solution.

Moreover, MPD works closely with the DYRS to offer diversion programs specifically for youth. These programs aim to guide at-risk young people away from criminal activity, providing mentorship, support, and educational opportunities instead of criminal charges.

Violent Crime and Crime Data (Questions 79-86)

- 79. How many rewards were issued for tips through the Firearm Tip Reward Program in FY 2024 and FY2 2025 to date, and in what amount? What was the total value of rewards issued for tips relating to homicide cases?**

Year	2024	2025
Firearms Tips	17	3
Firearms Amount	\$18,000	\$2,000
Homicide Tips	24	13
Homicide Amount	\$393,250	\$176,000

80. ***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 collaborative effort between MPD and several criminal justice partners, including the DFS, OAG, USAO, and the Metro Transit Police Department. The task force's mission is to identify and respond to emerging robbery patterns through a coordinated and data-driven approach. Deployment decisions are informed by analytical insights to ensure officers respond effectively to the latest trends. This partnership has contributed to a 39 percent reduction in robberies and 7 percent increase in the robbery closure rate in 2024 compared to 2023.

Recent trends identified by the RITF include robberies targeting specific groups and types of valuables. School-aged youth wearing high-end clothing and shoe brands such as Moose Knuckle, Canadian Goose, Balenciaga, and high-end Nikes, have become frequent targets for victimization. Additionally, individuals wearing high-end jewelry and watches are often victimized. Commercial establishments have also been identified as key targets in these emerging patterns. The RITF remains committed to addressing these trends and ensuring a rapid, coordinated response to protect the community and reduce robberies.

81. ***How many individuals were arrested by MPD, by fiscal year, in FY 2023 through FY 2025 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	CY25 (thru 1/29)
# of Individuals Arrested	12,152	12,928	16,936	1,468

- a. ***How many of the individuals arrested by MPD in FY 2024 and FY 2025 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 and whether they had the specified arrest history in any prior calendar year.

	CY23	CY24	CY25 (thru 1/29)
# Arrested*	12,828	16,963	1,468

# Previously Arrested**	6,323	7,967	846
# w/Prev Violent Arrest^	1,181	1,529	179
# w/Prev Gun Charge^^	1,307	1,687	164

*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), 2018-2023 (CY24), and 2018-2024 (CY25 to-date) 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, 2024, or 2025 to-date 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 FY 2024 and FY 2025 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 2024, both adult and juvenile, where MPD was the arresting agency, is attached. January 2025 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 OAG 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.

CY25 (thru 1/29):

Arrest Category	JAN
Aggravated Assault	15
Arson	2

Arrest Category	JAN
Assault on a Police Officer	23
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	30
Burglary	6
Damage to Property	38
Disorderly Conduct	6
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	35
Fraud and Financial Crimes	1
Gambling	0
Homicide	6
Kidnapping	0
Liquor Law Violations	53
Motor Vehicle Theft	2
Narcotics	105
Offenses Against Family & Children	22
Other Crimes	65
Property Crimes	40
Prostitution	0
Release Violations	147
Robbery	22
Sex Abuse	1
Sex Offenses	7
Simple Assault	345
Theft	157
Theft from Auto	1
Traffic Violations	291
Weapon Violations	102
Total	1,522
61D Non-Custodial	4

c. Of the individuals arrested by MPD in FY 2023 through FY 2025 to date, how many were 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, they 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.

	CY23	CY24	CY25 (thru 1/29)
Citation Releases	2,839	5,710	423

82. *Please provide a table, by fiscal year, with clearance rates for the listed offenses in FY 2023 through FY 2025 to date. In your responses, please include the clearance rate (percentage) for offenses that were not cleared by “exceptional means,” as that term is used within the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program.*

- a. Carjacking;*
- b. Sexual assault;*
- c. Assault with a dangerous weapon; and*
- d. Robbery.*

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

MPD’s violent crime closure rates consistently exceed the closure rates of comparably-sized cities (500,000 to 999,999 in population). For violent crimes overall, this has been true for at least the past decade. The only violent crime where MPD’s rates did not *exceed* comparable cities for a time was robbery, but MPD’s robbery clearance rates have outperformed these averages since 2016. For homicides, MPD’s closure rate for 2010-2023 has exceeded comparable cities by an average of 20 percent per year.

The 2023 clearance rates for comparably-sized cities, as reported by the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting program, are included below for comparison purposes. This represents the most up-to-date data available. If the FBI releases comparable city clearance rates for 2024 it will be in the fall.

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 eyewitnesses or DNA. Nevertheless, 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 CY23 and CY24 based on DC Code definitions.

Year	Clearance	Homicide	Sex Abuse	ADW	Robbery
2023	Offenses	274	188	1,409	3,472
	Exceptionally Cleared	32	80	193	160
	Non-Exceptionally Cleared	111	49	521	785
	Total Clearances	143	129	714	945
	Clearance Rate	52%	69%	51%	27%
	FBI Comparison	48%	24%	36%	23%
2024	Offenses	187	143	1,026	2,113
	Exceptionally Cleared	33	53	136	189
	Non-Exceptionally Cleared	80	52	465	538
	Total Clearances	113	105	601	727
	Clearance Rate	60%	73%	59%	34%

83. *How many individuals suffered fatal or non-fatal gunshot wounds in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date?*

Gunshot Wound Victims (All): CY2023-2025			
Offense Type	2023	2024	2025 (thru 1/30)
Homicide – Fatal	235	153	11
Homicide - Non-fatal*	59	52	0
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	676	504	29
Robbery	14	8	0
Grand Total (Victims)	984	717	40
Grand Total (Incidents)	791	568	33
GSW Fatality %	23.9%	21.34%	27.50%

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

84. *How many petitions for extreme risk protection orders were filed in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date?*

- a. *How many extreme risk protection orders were granted in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date? Denied?*

The table below reflects ERPOs filed in the District of Columbia.

ERPOs	CY24	CY25 (thru 2/18)
Filed	79	8
Granted	58	2
Denied	21	6

- 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”.*

In CY24, seven guns were recovered pursuant to ERPOs: one 0mm, three Glocks, one Rossi, one Stoger, and one Remington. None were privately manufactured firearms (aka ‘ghost guns’). No guns have been seized pursuant to an ERPO in CY25 (thru 2/18).

85. *Regarding the Real Time Crime Center (RTCC):*

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

Metro Transit Police and DC Housing Authority Police currently access their own video feed while acting in a liaison capacity within the RTCC and then relay that information to MPD. Amtrak also works closely with RTCC and has recently integrated its CCTV feed with MPD.

b. How many total surveillance cameras have or 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?

MPD currently has 428 CCTV cameras. In CY2024, 57 new CCTVs were added, and approximately 200 will be added in the coming months, bringing the total CCTV deployment to more than 600 to support public safety.

Federal Partner Cameras:

Agency	Count
Department of Transportation	155
Amtrak (at Union Station)	240
Capitol one Arena	50
NOMA BID	19
Golden Triangle BID	10
Total	474

c. 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 uses Fusus and Backtrace to aggregate information. 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.

86. *Please describe the implementation of and any notable outcomes from the RTCC in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date. Please describe any quantitative metrics the agency is using to measure the impact of the RTCC and outcomes to date.*

MPD's RTCC has greatly improved the speed in which suspect lookouts are distributed both internally and to the public. Flash lookouts are distributed directly to members on patrol with the goal of increasing the efficacy and accuracy of suspect stops and detentions while simultaneously reducing misidentifications and negative police/public interactions. Additionally, verified images of suspects and suspect vehicles have been pushed out on MPD's social media platforms within 10 to 20 minutes of an incident occurring. The RTCC has directly supported MPD units in more than 13,000 calls for service and 100 significant events relating to the successful investigation of an offense or other noteworthy incident.

Notably, RTCC investigators were instrumental in the swift arrest of a homicide suspect in a 2024 case in the Fifth District. Within minutes of a stabbing call, RTCC investigators located surveillance video showing the suspect fleeing the crime scene and discarding the knife used in the murder. Investigators disseminated that video to MPD officers and detectives responding to the scene. Officers canvassing the neighborhood with the video located the suspect and placed him under arrest. Officers also secured the location where the weapon was discarded, greatly assisting MPD homicide detectives and the future prosecution of this case.

On May 20, 2024, RTCC investigators played a pivotal role in enabling the arrest of two suspects responsible for shooting at an MPD member in the Fourth District. The RTCC was able to monitor the movements of the suspect vehicle using License Plate Readers and communicated the suspects' location to MPD's Falcon 1 Helicopter. Falcon 1 monitored the suspect vehicle as it traveled into Prince George's County, where two arrests were made.

School Resource Officers and Policing on School Grounds (Questions 87-96)

87. *Please describe the staffing and operations of the School Safety Division in FY 2023, FY 2024, and FY 2025 to date.*

School Year 22-23	School Year 23-24	School Year 24-25
1 Captain	1 Captain	1 Captain
2 Lieutenants	2 Lieutenants	2 Lieutenants
2 Sergeants	4 Sergeants	5 Sergeants
40 School Resource Officers	34 School Resource Officers	32 School Resource Officers

Since 2005, the MPD has worked to safeguard students in the District of Columbia by deploying 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 MPD has 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.

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

MPD SROs receive 40 hours of specialized training (in addition to the requisite training that all MPD officers receive) in August before school starts, the training covers the following topics:

- 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.

Additionally, six SROs have undergone 40-hours of training provided by the National Association of School Resource Officers (NASRO), focusing on building positive

relationships with diverse student populations including those with disabilities and behavioral health challenges.

- 89. *How does the agency work with the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, DC Public Schools, DC Public Charter Schools, the Office of the State Superintendent for Education to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of SRO activities.***

As with other police operations, MPD works closely with partners to support the safety of their “beat,” in this case, schools. The Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, Lindsey Appiah, and her office help to facilitate inter-agency collaboration and support alignment with broader public safety goals. MPD meets regularly with various elements in or over schools – from daily calls with centralized staff to periodic meetings with individual school leaders.

- 90. *How many allegations of SRO misconduct were there in FY 2024 and FY 2025 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 calendar year 2024 and 2025 to date, there were five allegations of misconduct by SROs, none of which were related to a student. Three were on-duty, but not while working a school assignment. Two of these were exonerated and one was sustained. One allegation was off-duty and sustained. The fifth investigation was ruled insufficient facts; there was sufficient information to know the complainant was an adult, but not enough information to determine whether the officer was on or off-duty when the alleged conduct occurred.

- 91. *How many external threats to schools did police respond to in the last year? Of these, how many were prevented due to school police involvement?***

During SY23-24, MPD investigated nine bomb threats, all of which were deemed unfounded, with no explosive devices found. During SY24-25 (through 2/18/25), MPD has investigated eight bomb threats. It is impossible to know if threats have been prevented, however these threats have not been acted upon.

- 92. *How many non-officer-involved shootings have occurred on school grounds during school hours in School Years 2023-24 and 2024-25 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).***

During SY23-24 there was one shooting which occurred on school grounds during school hours.

- Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (Gun) on December 1, 2023 at 1027h
Kipp DC College Preparatory – 1405 Brentwood Parkway, NE

The complainant in the case suffered a non-fatal gunshot wound. The complainant attends Kipp DC College Preparatory. Suspect(s) information remains unknown.

During SY24-25 there was one shooting which occurred on school grounds during school hours.

- Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (Gun) on September 12, 2024 at 0950h
KIPP DC Legacy College Preparatory- 3999 8th St., SE
Two complainants in the case both suffered non-fatal gunshot wounds. Both complainants attend Kipp DC Legacy. Suspect(s) information remains unknown.

Additionally, during SY24-25 there were two shootings which occurred adjacent to school grounds during school hours.

- Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (Gun) on November 22, 2024 at 0940h
Eastern Senior High School – 1717 East Capitol St, SE (shooting location)
The complainant in the case suffered a non-fatal gunshot wound. The complainant attended Eastern Senior High School. This case was closed with the arrest of a juvenile suspect who is not affiliated with the school.
- Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (Gun) on December 17, 2024 at 1502h
Dunbar Senior High School– 200 Morgan St, NW
The complainant in the case suffered a non-fatal gunshot wound. The complainant attended Dunbar Senior High School. This case was closed with the arrest of a juvenile suspect who also attended Dunbar Senior High School.

- 93. *How many officer-involved shootings have occurred on school grounds during school hours in School Years 2023-24 and 2024-25 to date? Please provide details about the circumstances of each such shooting.***

There were no officer-involved shootings on school grounds during SY23-24 or SY24-25 to date.

- 94. *Please provide the number of students arrested on school grounds during School Years 2023-24 and 2024-25 to date and list the top charge that served as grounds for arrest.***

This information includes DCPS and 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 2023-2024 school year (SY23-24). Data for the first half of the 2024-2025 school year is being generated and expected in the spring of 2025.

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 SY23-24 DCPS calendar.

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 SY23-24, five 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. Additionally, four 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 or students, and are not included in this analysis.

Top Charge	Count
Assault w/Dangerous Weapon	1
Destruction of Property - Vehicle	1
Release Violations/Fugitive	1
Threats to do Bodily Harm	1
Weapons Violation	1
Total	5

95. *Please provide the number of stops and arrests of non-students conducted on school grounds during School Years 2023-24 and 2024-25 to date.*

This information includes both DCPS and PCS. Events were determined to fall on school grounds if their location coordinates mapped within a school ground polygon generated by the OCTO and based on the school location list provided by OSSE pertaining to schools that were open and in use during the 2023-2024 school years (SY23-24). Data for the first half of the 2024-2025 school year is being generated and expected in the spring of 2025.

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 SY23-24 DCPS calendar. The age of the arrestee and/or stopped individual was limited to those 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 SY23-24, 47 individuals age 21 or older were arrested at an address matching a school location. Of those, 21 arrests were determined to be related to the school in some way, and 26 were not. The most common reason for an arrest to match a school location but not be school-related is a traffic violation resulting in an arrest.

During SY23-24, 141 stops of individuals age 21 and older were made at a location matching a school address. Of these, 88 stops were determined to be related to a school and 53 were not.

96. *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?*

This is no longer a pilot, but rather a continuing effort. MPD plays a key role in enforcing the District's youth curfew law, which aims to reduce youth crime and victimization during late-night hours. MPD officers actively enforce curfew regulations while working with DYRS to ensure that youth are not criminalized but instead connected to appropriate services. DYRS is involved in providing diversion options, counseling, and other support services for youth encountered during curfew enforcement. Through this collaboration, the program emphasizes intervention, aiming to connect youth to resources.

Since the launch of the effort in September 2023 through 1/31/2025, MPD has made contact with 329 youth regarding curfew violations.

Oversight, Accountability, and Reporting (Questions 97-109)

97. *Please provide the number of FOIA requests for FY 2024 and FY 2025 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 FY25 are as of January 31, 2025. 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	FY24	FY25 (thru 1/31)
Total FOIA Requests Received	3204	975
Total FOIA Requests Pending at Beginning of FY	381	38
Total FOIA Requests Pending at End of FY	38	200
Total FOIA Requests Closed	3039	600
Total FOIA Requests Granted in Full	221	135
Total FOIA Requests Partially Granted	652	152
Total FOIA Requests Denied	415	176
Total Duplicate Requests	40	N/A*
Total Requests Withdrawn	193	142
Total Requests Referred to Another Agency	185	5
Total Improper FOIA Request	9	N/A
Total Requests – No Records	413	166
Total Requests – Not Agency Record	5	N/A
Total Records – Not Reasonably Described	10	N/A
Total Records – Fee Related	0	N/A
Average Response Time (Days) – Simple Document Requests	7	N/A
Average Response Time (Days) – Complex Document Requests	48	N/A
Average Response Time (Days) – BWC Requests	17	N/A
Estimated number of hours spent responding to requests	22,880	7,200
<i>Cost of Compliance (staff salaries plus cost of BWC redactions)</i>	<i>\$1,120,619.50</i>	<i>\$327,781.20</i>
<i>Estimated number of FTEs required to process FOIA requests</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>

* DC Government implemented a new FOIA Management system GovQA in June 2024, and these fields are not captured in the new system.

98. *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 1/25/2025)	
Time Frame	Count
Older than 90 days	21
Older than 6 months	22
Older than 1 year	0
Older than 2 years	0
Total	43

99. *What percentage of FOIA requests have been denied since FY 2023?*

From FY23 through January 31, 2025, 14 percent of FOIA request have been denied.

100. *How many sworn officers were given notice of an adverse action, by fiscal year, in FY 2024 through FY 2025 to date?*

- a. What was the reason for the adverse action (e.g., excessive force, arrest for criminal offense, violation of MPD policy)?***
- b. Was the conduct giving rise to the adverse action committed while on duty?***
- c. What was the adverse action imposed?***

The requested data is attached.

101. *Please describe each instance in which MPD sought to discipline MPD personnel via adverse action in FY 2024 through FY 2025 to date, and for what reason(s).*

Please see the attachment in response to #100.

- 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 CY24, there were no departures from the Department's recommendation.

- b. Please indicate how many MPD personnel were dismissed or voluntarily resigned due to misconduct allegations or proceedings.***

There were 14 retirements, resignations, or terminations following an adverse action.

102. *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 FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date.*

The requested list is attached. The findings are not attached due to a 2023 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.

103. *How many sworn officers were arrested, by fiscal year, in FY 2021 through FY 2025 to date?*

A total of 82 officers were arrested in CY21 through CY24 (as of February 5, 2025).

- a. How many were on duty at the time of their alleged offense?***

Nine were on-duty.

***b. How many were ultimately convicted of the conduct for which they were arrested?
For which offense(s)?***

Seventeen officers were found or plead guilty. The charges are listed below.

***c. Please indicate whether the Department pursued adverse action against the officers,
and the status of the proposed adverse action.***

Year	MPD Disposition	(a) On-Duty Yes/No	(b) Court Disposition	(c) Adverse Action/Final Discipline
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - Reckless Driving	35 Day SWOP
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DWI	30 Day SWOP
2021	Sustained	NO	No Papered	30 Day SWOP
2021	Sustained	NO	Dismissed	Termination
2021	Sustained	NO	Pre-Trial Intervention Program	25 Day SWOP
2021	Insufficient facts	NO	Dismissed	N/A
2021	Sustained	NO	Dismissed	Termination
2021	Pending	NO	Pending	Pending
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DWI	30 Day SWOP
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - Improper Driving	Termination
2021	Sustained	NO	Dismissed	Official Reprimand
2021	Sustained	NO	No Papered	Termination
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty - Murder II	Proposed Termination
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty - Obstruction	Proposed Termination
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DUI	35 Day SWOP
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty - Reckless Driving	30 Day SWOP
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DWI	30 Day SWOP
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty	Termination
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - Reckless Driving	19 Day SWOP
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DWI	35 Day SWOP
2021	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DUI	35 Day SWOP
2021	Sustained	YES	No Papered	25 Day SWOP
2021	Sustained	YES	Guilty Verdict - Obstructing Investigation and False Statements	Member Resigned
2022	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DUI	30 Day SWOP
2022	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - Negligent Manslaughter	Proposed Termination
2022	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DWI	35 Day SWOP
2022	Sustained	NO	Dismissed	35 Day SWOP
2022	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - Assault	Member Resigned
2022	Sustained	NO	Guilty - Armed Robbery	Termination
2022	Sustained	NO	Guilty - DWI	30 Day SWOP
2022	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - Reckless Driving	90 Day SWOP
2022	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DWI	30 Day SWOP
2022	Sustained	NO	No Papered	Member Resigned
2022	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DUI	35 Day SWOP
2022	Sustained	NO	Dismissed	15 Day SWOP
2022	Sustained	NO	Guilty - UCMJ	30 Day SWOP
2022	Sustained	YES	Guilty - DUI	Retirement in lieu of termination

Year	MPD Disposition	(a) On-Duty Yes/No	(b) Court Disposition	(c) Adverse Action/Final Discipline
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DUI	30 Day SWOP
2023	Sustained	NO	No Papared	15 Day SWOP
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DUI	30 Day SWOP
2023	Sustained	NO	No Papared	Termination
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DUI Refusal	Proposed Termination
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - OAR	Retire in lieu of termination
2023	Sustained	NO	Dismissed	5 Day SWOP
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - Disorderly Conduct	Termination
2023	Sustained	NO	Dismissed	Proposed 30 Day SWOP
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DUI	30 Day SWOP
2023	Sustained	NO	Not Guilty	30 Day SWOP
2023	Sustained	NO	Not Guilty	Resignation in good standing
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - Poss. Unreg Silencer	Proposed Termination
2023	Sustained	NO	No Papared	Termination
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty - DUI	4 Day SWOP
2023	Insufficient Facts	NO	Dismissed	N/A
2023	Sustained	NO	No Papared	Retire in lieu of termination
2023	Sustained	NO	Pending	25 Day SWOP
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DUI	10 Day suspension-10 Days SWOP
2023	Unfounded	NO	Dismissed	N/A
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea	Member Resigned
2023	Sustained	NO	Dismissed	30 Day SWOP
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DUI	Proposed Termination
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty - Reckless Driving	Proposed Termination
2023	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - Attempted CPWL	Member Resigned
2023	Insufficient Facts	NO	Dismissed	N/A
2023	Sustained/ Insufficient Facts	YES	Not Guilty	25 Day SWOP
2023	Sustained	YES	Not Guilty Verdict	Pending
2024	Sustained	NO	Guilty - UCMJ	Proposed Termination
2024	Sustained	NO	Dismissed	19 Day SWOP
2024	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DUI	Member Resigned
2024	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - DWI	Termination
2024	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - Threat to Kidnap/Injure a Person	Resignation
2024	Sustained	NO	Guilty Plea - Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud	Member Resigned
2024	Sustained	NO	Stet	Pending
2024	Sustained	NO	Dismissed	25 Day SWOP
2024	Sustained	NO	Dismissed	Member Resigned
2024	Open	NO	Pending	Pending
2024	Open	NO	Pending	Pending
2024	Open	NO	Pending	Pending
2024	Open	NO	Pending	Pending
2024	Sustained	YES	Dismissed	Pending
2024	Open	YES	Pending	Pending
2024	Open	YES	Pending	Pending
2025	Open	YES	Pending	Pending

104. Please provide an update on the status of MPD's investigation into each shooting of an individual by a sworn officer in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date, including the

investigation's anticipated completion date, any findings, and the employment status of the officer(s).

The investigations for FY24 and FY25 (through 2/25/25) are below. For the pending case on September 1, the Department has received the USAO declination and is conducting the administration investigation. This is currently expected to be completed by June, but may change.

Date	Injury Type	Findings	Case Status	Officer Status
1/24/2024	Fatal	Justified	Closed	Full Duty
2/9/2024	Non-fatal	Justified	Closed	Full Duty
2/14/2024	Miss	Justified	Closed	Full Duty
3/27/2024	Fatal	Justified	Closed	Full Duty
4/1/2024	Non-fatal	Justified	Closed	Full Duty
5/18/2024	Non-fatal	Justified	Closed	Full Duty
8/28/2024	Fatal (accidental, self-inflicted)	Not Justified	Closed	Deceased
9/1/2024	Fatal	Pending	Open	Full Duty
10/15/2024	Non-fatal (accidental, self-inflicted)	Not Justified	Closed	Full Duty
1/13/2025	Fatal	Pending USAO Review	Pending USAO Review	Full Duty
2/18/2025	Fatal	Pending USAO Review	Pending USAO Review	Admin Leave w/Pay
2/18/2025	Miss	Pending USAO Review	Pending USAO Review	Admin Leave w/Pay

105. *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.*

DLCP is the regulatory agency for special police officers in the District of Columbia pursuant to authority set forth in D.C. Official Code § 5-129.02, Mayor's Order 2022-024 and Mayor's Order 2022-149. Special police officers are commissioned pursuant to rules promulgated in chapter 6-A11 of Title 6 in the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations. As of the end of 2024, according to DLCP data, there were 6,598 special police officers commissioned in the District of Columbia.

106. *Using stop data collected pursuant to the NEAR Act, please provide the following information for FY 2024 and FY 2025 to date:*

The answers to these questions reflect data collected on stops made between January 1 – June 30, 2024. During this timeframe, MPD collected data on approximately 36,436 stops. This data may need to be revised because this month an issue was identified in the 2024 data provided by contractors for stops in which only a warning ticket was issued. If there are any issues, it is likely for a very small number of traffic stops in which only a warning was issued. Nevertheless, stop data for the second half of 2024 is delayed pending resolution of the issue.

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 2024, one or more guns were recovered in three 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 1,534 illegal and dangerous guns from District streets. Although guns are recovered in only a low proportion of stops, 70 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, MPD is 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.

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 8,516 stops, or 23 percent of stops during the first half of CY24, 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 stops to investigate a violation or crime. About 52 percent of stops made in the first half of CY24 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 the first half of 2024, 42 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. MPD has also been training 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	4
Asian	28
Black	7,145
Hispanic	547
Multiple	148
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4
Other	27
Unknown	273
White	340
Total	8,516

c. How many, and what percentage of, stops involved a subject that was less than 18 years of age?

- *Of those stops, how many resulted in the subject being searched?*
- *Please break down your response by the race/ethnicity of the subject.*

Of the total number of stops conducted during this time frame, 2,847 or 7.8 percent, involved individuals under age 18. Of these, 468 stops involved a search or protective pat-down of person or property, for a total of 434 searches of a person conducted and 77 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	406	71
Hispanic	17	3
Multiple	4	1
Other	0	2
Unknown	4	0
White	0	0
Asian	0	0
Total	434	77

107. 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 FY 2021 through FY 2025 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.

The relevant report for 2021 is attached. The reports for 2024 can be found on MPD's website at <https://mpdc.dc.gov/node/1708861>

There were no riots in the District in 2022, 2023, or 2025 to date, and therefore no deployments of riot gear or large-scale canisters of chemical irritants.

108. *Please provide a table of all complaints received from FY 2024 and FY 2025 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.*

There were four complaints received in FY24 and none in FY25 (through 2/2):

Date	Allegation	Status	Disposition
5/8/2024	Excessive Force,	Closed	Unfounded
7/24/2024	Demeeaning Language, Unnecessary Force	Open	
7/25/2024	Unnecessary Force	Open	
9/28/2024	Unnecessary Force, Failure to Provide ID	Open	

109. *Please provide a list of all incidents where MPD personnel faced discipline in FY 2023, FY 2024, or FY 2025 to date based on a judge's finding that the officer violated the constitution. Please specify the case number for the case where the judge found the constitutional violation and the discipline imposed on the officer based on the violation.*

The cases for CY23-24 are below. There have not been any personnel facing discipline of this type in CY25 (through 2/2). For all of these cases, Fourth Amendment concerns were raised that the Department determined would best be addressed through the delivery of comprehensive Fourth Amendment training to the whole department. However, in for one case, this was not the officer's first violation, so education-based development was not an available remedy. In that case, the discipline was a one-day suspension.

Year	Case #	Disposition
2023	C115-23	Education-Based Development
2024	C030-24*	Education-Based Development
2024	C031-24	Education-Based Development
2024	C032-24	Education-Based Development
2024	C033-24	Education-Based Development
2024	C468-24	One-day suspension

*Cases C030-24 thru C033-24 pertain to one incident involving four officers

Requests for Criminal Arrest Histories (Questions 110-112)

110. *Regarding requests for criminal arrest histories:*

- a. *Which bureau is responsible for compiling arrest information for police clearances and Criminal Arrest Histories?*

The Technical Services Bureau is responsible.

- b. *Do personnel assigned to this duty receive specialized training? Please provide a copy of any training materials and any written guidance.*

The Records Division Background Checks Training Manual is attached.

- c. *How many requests for police clearances and arrest histories did the agency receive in FY2024 and FY 2025 to date?*

Year (CY)	Requests
2024	16,368
2025*	720

*Through January 24, 2025

- d. *How many requests does the agency fulfill within two weeks for police clearances and within three weeks for arrest histories? What are the common reasons for delays in completing these requests within these timeframes?*

Police clearances and arrest histories are the same process. Approximately seven out of ten requests are fulfilled within three weeks. In FY24, staffing shortages contributed to delays. For FY25, four additional professional staff and a sergeant are on staff to assist with addressing background check requests.

111. *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 the agency require requestors to include non-contact-related information, particularly Social Security Number and place of birth, on these document requests?*

This information is needed in order to conduct a thorough and extensive background check with the certainty that only the specific requestor’s criminal history is released and not another requestor with similar information. The information helps to ensure that staff can differentiate between individuals with similar names, dates of birth, and other similar information.

112. *In March 2025, key provisions of Law 24-0284, the Second Chance Amendment Act of 2021, will go into effect.*

- a. *What steps is the agency taking to educate staff about new changes in the law?*

Currently, the Department expects that staff working on sealings and expungements will engage in a similar process as they do now, including, but not limited to receiving the Court order, verifying records, and certification. On the backend, MPD’s Technical Services Bureau team will work with vendors to modify systems to comply with the new legal requirements for processing sealings and expungements.

- b. *What steps is the agency taking to prepare for a potential influx in requests for arrest histories with the expanded availability of record sealing and expungement under the new law?*

Unfortunately, the effective dates of the legislation, the Fiscal Impact Statement (FIS), and the funding stream are not in alignment. For example, the revised FIS issued by CFO on October 17, 2024, notes that “Secure DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2024 . . . changed the deadline for automatic sealing and expungement to October 1, 2027.” However, it does not take into consideration that the start date for prospective automatic sealings is earlier. The actual date for the prospective automatic sealing cases has been debated between criminal justice partners, between 2025 and 2027. Just last week the Council opined that for these cases, the law actually became effective with the March 2023 effective date, not the 2025 applicability date. Regardless, the FIS does not provide funding for technology upgrades until FY26, and MPD has only been funded for 0.2 FTEs at the very end of FY25 to support the automatic sealing provisions that apparently became effective in 2023.

Another problematic gap is that the original FIS projected that in order to complete the retroactive automatic expungement provisions in the original law, MPD would need 30 additional FTEs for four years. Under the amended legislation and revised FIS, MPD is now supposed to do the same work in just two years, beginning in FY26. MPD is hopeful that the work completed to digitize almost one million older arrest records will support a more efficient, faster process. This is still to be tested and may need to be revisited. In addition, MPD does not know yet what the funding will look like in the FY26 budget. Given that it is expected to be a tight budget, the Council may want to revisit discussions around the necessity of sealing or expunging arrests that are already prohibited from release under the Duncan Ordinance (1 DCMR 1000 Arrest Records: The Duncan Ordinance), either because the arrest did not lead to conviction or happened more than 10 years ago.

c. What else is the agency doing to prepare for implementation of the new law?

Externally, MPD is working with its criminal justice partners on implementation plans. The Court is convening monthly meetings, and MPD is discussing it with partners more frequently. Internally, MPD has moved to meeting weekly to focus on implementation. The Department also completed an effort in 2024 to digitize almost a million old arrest records, which will help facilitate sealing and expungement.

Miscellaneous (Questions 113-114)

113. What is the status of the MOU the agency had in FY 2023 with GMU for 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? Please describe any recommendations and outcomes from this MOU.

The MOU is no longer active, but please see the response to question 58 for more information on the initiative.

114. What is the status of the Data Use Agreement: Identifying and Intervening with High Risk Drivers that the agency had in FY 2023 with OCA? Please describe any recommendations and outcomes from this MOU.

The agreement has been executed and MPD worked with the partner agencies to ensure timely and accurate access to the requested data. The Office of the City Administrator and the Lab@DC are best positioned to discuss the project.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Pamela A. Smith". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Pamela" being more prominent.

Pamela A. Smith
Chief of Police

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