2017 ANNUAL REPORT
Metropolitan Police Department

PETER NEWSHAM
Chief of Police

GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

MISSION

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

VALUE STATEMENT

- Reduce crime and the fear of crime in the community.
- Strive to resolve all conflicts peacefully, valuing all human life, and ensuring that any use of force is proportional to the threat faced.
- Ensure that all allegations of misconduct and uses of force are investigated thoroughly and impartially.
- Instill a sense of transparency in operations with regular reports and outreach on critical events and community concerns.
- Sustain a culture of building and sustaining safe neighborhoods by making the relationship between police and neighborhoods paramount — tailoring policing to neighborhoods.
- Continue to work with other government agencies to address the issues faced by the mentally ill in our communities.
- Throughout the department, focus on how the MPD can address youth issues.
- Build on what the MPD is doing right by continuously evaluating our strengths and weaknesses and position the MPD to be viewed and respected nationally and internationally as a model for how it serves the community.
- Build homeland security into the culture of the MPD and the community without creating fear.
- Foster a culture of innovation and initiative by leveraging technology.
- Support our employees as they work to serve the city.
- Encourage teamwork and leadership at every level of the police department and throughout the community.
- Emphasize that every MPD employee has the power to influence positive change — and encourage them to improve the service they provide to both the Department and community.
- Fortify these values by training and educating all of our members in the critical skills of communication, service and conflict resolution.

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MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

We know that building a safer, stronger DC takes residents, law enforcement, and our human and social services agencies all working together. It means that we must do everything we can—across agencies and with our community partners—to support MPD's motto: *We are here to help.*

Because we are committed to building and retaining a high-quality police force—a force that reflects our residents and values—during my first term, we put in place a series of programs and initiatives to enhance MPD's recruitment efforts. Programs like the *Recruit Six-Month Rental Assistance Program* and the *Employer Assisted Housing Program* provide incentives to new recruits to live and buy a home in the city they serve. High school students and prospective recruits can get an early glimpse at a career in public safety through the *Anacostia Public Safety Academy* and *MPD's Cadet Program.* And MPD can retain experienced, highly-qualified officers through the *Senior Law Enforcement Program* and the *Police Officer Retention Program.*

We also remain committed to building trust, increasing transparency, and creating new opportunities to strengthen the relationships between residents and MPD. That's why we deployed one of the largest and most comprehensive body-worn camera programs in the nation. It's why we created and increased funding for our Private Security Camera Incentive Program. And why, following the opening of the National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC), we announced a new partnership between the MPD and the University of the District of Columbia Community College at NMAAHC. Through this program, all sworn and civilian members at MPD have the opportunity to participate in a training course that provides insight into the African American experience in the District and the history of neighborhoods in Washington, DC.

Building a safer, stronger DC is a community-wide effort that requires all of us doing our part. In outlining the efforts of our police department, this report will help us build on what is working and create new solutions where we need them.

Sincerely,

Muriel Bowser

Mayor
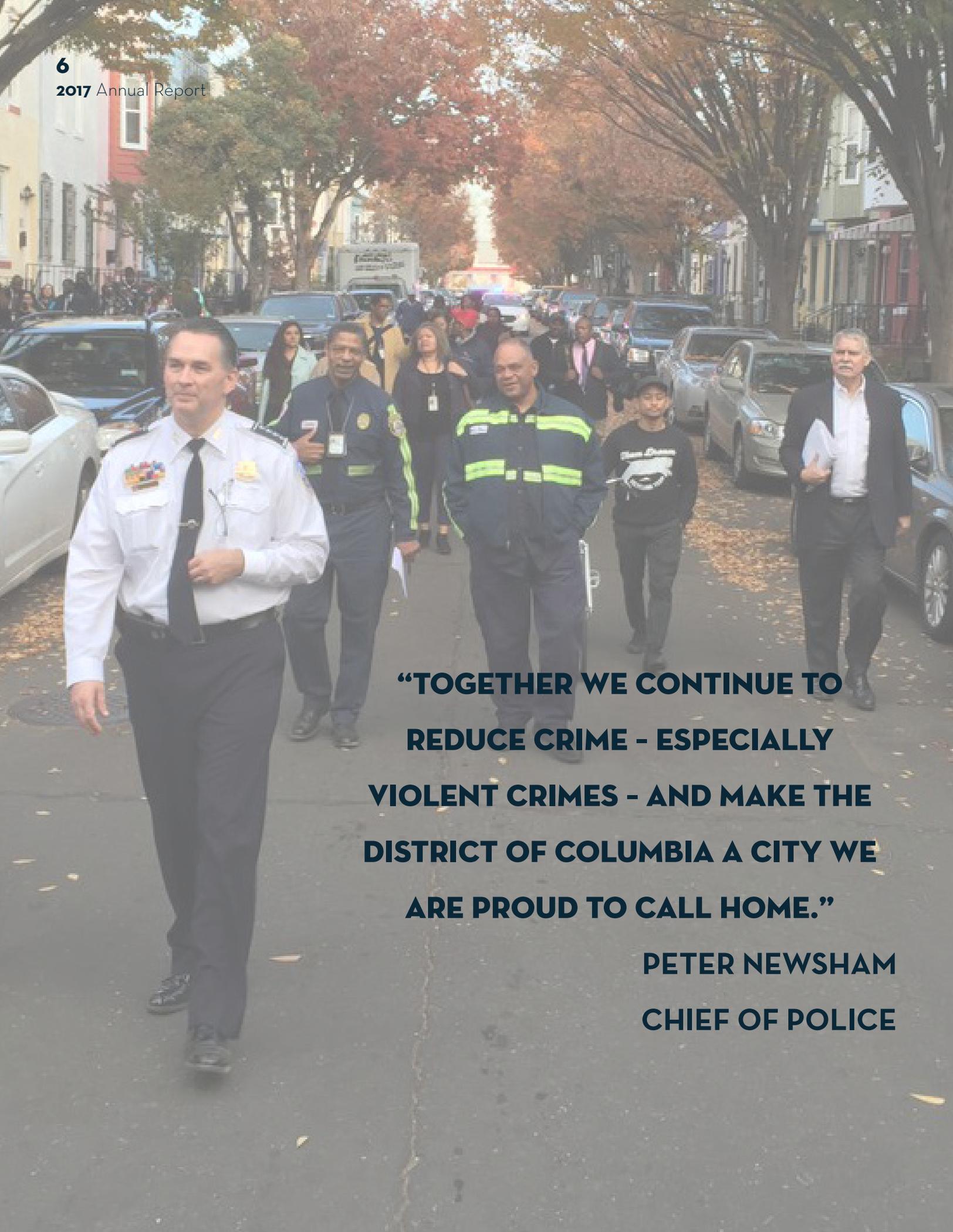
"TOGETHER WE CONTINUE TO REDUCE CRIME - ESPECIALLY VIOLENT CRIMES - AND MAKE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA A CITY WE ARE PROUD TO CALL HOME."

PETER NEWSHAM

CHIEF OF POLICE

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF

I started my career with the Metropolitan Police Department as a recruit in 1989, and during my 29 years in law enforcement, I have been a part of numerous historic events that people across our country – and sometimes even around the globe – use to define Washington, DC. But I know a different DC – the District of Columbia, and that DC is comprised of diverse neighborhoods and strong communities. While the Metropolitan Police Department is always ready to serve on a national level, its members and their commitment to the people who live, work and play in this city every day is what makes the Metropolitan Police Department the best.

In February 2017, I had the honor of being named Chief of Police. When I was sworn in, I made a vow to uphold the laws of our city and provide leadership to all of the members of the Department. I also made a personal commitment for our Department to build trust in the community, reduce violent crime, and make MPD a place where people want to work.

I am so proud of this Department, the members who serve here, and the individuals and organizations we partner with to help fight crime and build safer, stronger communities. Together we continue to reduce crime – especially violent crimes – and make the District of Columbia a city we are proud to call home. As the 2017 year came to a close, violent crime was down 22 percent. While that is an impressive number, we still have work to do. We will continue to make strides through our innovative police initiatives and build community trust through our varied outreach programs.

I would like to take a moment to thank the men and women in this Department —both sworn and civilian—who work tirelessly to help others in an increasingly challenging environment. Since I have been given the opportunity to lead this great agency, they have amazed me at their level of commitment, and their professional approach of living up to our motto that "we are here to help."

Peter Newsham
Chief of police

2017: THE YEAR IN REVIEW

When people think of Washington, DC, they think of many things – the President and politicians, the historic monuments and landmarks, the diverse neighborhoods, and the numerous events that take place here each and every year. In the past, the District of Columbia has played host to numerous marches and demonstrations, races and sports competitions, as well as various special meetings and activities. Throughout it all, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is there to provide support for special events and continued police services to the residents and visitors to this city.

In 2017, serious violent crime – which includes homicide, sexual assault, assault with a dangerous weapon (ADW), and robbery – decreased 22 percent, compared to 2016. Violent crime dropped across the city, with at least a nine percent reduction in all seven police districts. Homicide and sexual assault decreased 14 percent, ADWs decreased 18 percent, and robbery fell 27 percent. This continues a trend since 2015. Violent crime in the District is 28 percent lower than in 2014, and MPD's response to priority one calls for service is 12 percent lower, while at the same time, total calls for service increased seven percent and the District's population grew five percent. Serious property crime – which includes burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft from autos, other theft, and arson – also decreased nine percent in 2017, compared to 2016.

As part of the 2017 Summer Crime Initiative (SCI), the MPD identified six areas in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts that experienced a high density of violent crime, specifically homicides and other gun-related incidents. Throughout the summer months, MPD then focuses all available resources, utilizes the latest crime-fighting technology, and calls upon partner agencies and organizations to assist in a coordinated effort to eliminate violent crime in these areas. Between

The MPD Honor Guard stands at attention during a memorial service in front of Headquarters.

May 1 - August 31, homicides in the SCI areas decreased by 25 percent and overall violent crime in the SCIs decreased by 38 percent. During this three-month initiative, 3,811 individual arrests were made in the SCI areas.

The Department continues to address robberies and other violent crimes with a focus on identifying and responding to patterns of robbery sprees across the District of Columbia. Police initiatives, like the Robbery Intervention Task Force, which was launched as part of the City's Safer Stronger DC plan, have helped contribute to the 27 percent reduction in the number of robberies citywide in 2017.

The Gun Recovery Unit (GRU) is a street-level, tactical police unit that focuses on the interdiction and recovery of illegal firearms, and the apprehension of individuals involved in illegal gun crime. In 2017, the GRU recovered 383 firearms. A fair number

2017 Summer Crime Initiative: May 1 through August 31

All SCI Areas: Overall Crime Reductions

- Homicide **decreased** by **25 percent**
- Robberies in target areas **decreased** by **32 percent**
- ADWs in target areas **decreased** by **46 percent**
- Burglaries in target areas **decreased** by **17 percent**
- Violent Crime in the target areas **decreased** by **38 percent**
- Overall Crime in the target areas **decreased** by **12 percent**

Homicide
25%

Robbery
32%

ADWs
46%

Violent Crime
38%

All Crime
12%

The MPD has a number of programs that foster positive relationships with DC youth.

of these recoveries would not have been possible without the information and tips provided by our partners and especially the community.

The MPD has always been committed to fostering positive relationships with the youth in our communities and focusing on neighborhood safety and improving partnerships that will help build the community's trust. Sworn members throughout patrol and in specialized units regularly interact with young people in a variety of ways.

MPD camps like the Summer Youth Academy help break down barriers between underserved communities and police officers, fueling lifetime bonds and helping dispel negative stereotypes. Through this program,

youth get to enjoy fun, educational, and safe summer activities coordinated by a team of police officers from the Youth and Family Services Division. Another camp – the STARS Teen Camp Program – is an educational and safety awareness summer program in partnership with the Summer Youth Employment Program. In addition to being a wonderful mentoring program, the youth participated in motivational and recreational activities all summer long.

A special new opportunity for younger members of our community was launched in Fall 2017 in partnership with the DC Police Foundation. The Expeditioners Program provides middle school and high school students who are interested in a possible career in law enforcement with an inside look at what police do every day. The program is available for two age groups: Junior Expeditioners in 6th to 8th grade, and high school expeditioners, in the 9th grade up to 20 years of age. Sessions are led by selected officers who have been both nominated by their commanders and have volunteered their time for this program.

In addition to programs focused on young people, the MPD is making strides to connect with the broader community. Throughout the District of Columbia, people of all ages were invited to watch movies, play sports and sing and dance with the MPD members who spend time in their neighborhoods each and every day. Community barbecues, community safety and awareness activities, pick-up basketball games or other sports competitions, and special holiday events all bring the community and police together to celebrate and participate in personal, humanizing ways.

Summer programs, like the very popular Beat the Streets, serves as a traveling community festival and is a partnership between the MPD, local social service agencies and community vendors. During Beat the Streets, community members of all ages enjoy musical performances from local bands and artists, as well as a street festival-like environment with local vendors and literature distributed by local social service agencies. This is an opportunity for members of the

The Police for Tomorrow Fellowship, gives MPD members a new way to connect with the community.

community to experience the lighter side of the police department while enjoying dancing, free food and fun.

The MPD also connects with the community digitally. The MPD has expanded its reach through various social media platforms, providing information about crimes, missing persons, and general public safety information. MPD now has 200,000 Twitter followers, making it the most followed agency in the District government. The Department also has an established presence on Facebook, Periscope, Instagram, and Snapchat to reach a larger audience and appeal to younger audiences. Periscope has enabled us to capture real-time press conferences and updates from Command members on the scene of criminal incidents and provide them to the public on the various social media platforms.

Technology investments can play an important role in building community trust. The body-worn camera (BWC) program supports transparency, accountability, and community trust. More than 3,200 BWCs are assigned to officers and sergeants in patrol and other units with frequent public contact. Lieutenants and captains in

An MPD recruit takes notes during training at the Metropolitan Police Academy.

Members of the MPD tour the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) as part of the Department's curriculum.

patrol also have BWCs. Having the BWC video available to show the public how our police officers are conducting themselves has been invaluable to reassuring communities that MPD is accountable. The cameras also support training efforts and, anecdotally, help improve efficiency in internal investigations by providing documented evidence to support or refute claims.

Through Closed-Circuit TV partnership and funding programs like the Private Security Camera Incentive Program, administered by the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants, residents, businesses, non-profits and religious institutions are encouraged to install security camera systems on their property and register them with the MPD. This program is intended to help deter crime and assist law enforcement with investigations by quickly getting footage of a crime captured on a private security camera into the hands of an MPD investigator.

The Metropolitan Police Department strives to create the best officers in the nation and to make the MPD a place where talented people want to work. These efforts begin when a recruit enters the Metropolitan Police Academy and continues throughout every officer's career. Through extensive training, a member prepares for the challenges confronted on and off the street. In addition to training at the Metropolitan Police Academy, the MPD is exploring new and innovative ways to broaden its members' world-views and consider new ways to approach law enforcement and police-community relationships.

The Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) is the only national museum devoted exclusively to the documentation of African-American life, history, and culture. On April 6, 2017, MPD Recruit Class 16-7 was the first MPD recruit class to visit the NMAAHC and the experience

was so valuable that the MPD began work to expand similar training to every member of the department – both sworn and civilian. Now, every civilian and sworn member of the MPD can tour the museum and participate in an informative training about African American history and culture, particularly in the District of Columbia. MPD is one of the first law enforcement agencies to develop this type of training.

In Spring 2017, the MPD launched the Police for Tomorrow Fellowship, a program in which sworn and civilian MPD members attend workshops and participate in a community engagement activity each month over a two-year period. The workshops follow a curriculum developed by Georgetown University Law Center's Program on Innovative Policing and addresses topics such as such as innovative approaches to policing, current issues in criminal justice, criminal procedure and law, the role of police in a diverse and democratic society, race and

criminal justice, the unique history and demographics of Washington, DC.

In 2017, the MPD also instituted a number of programs and initiatives to enhance its efforts to recruit new officers and retain those members with experience and institutional knowledge that is so valuable to continued efficiency.

The MPD's recruiting website, *joinmpd. dc.gov,* was redesigned in 2017 to better highlight why it truly is a "Great Time to Be MPD." It provides easily accessible information about employment opportunities within the Department as well as testimonial videos from MPD leadership, recruits, and cadets.

City sponsored programs like the Recruit Six-Month Rental Assistance Program and the Employer Assistance Housing Program, help make finding and funding housing in the District of Columbia a less daunting experience for incoming recruits and new officers.

The Cadet Corps is a great opportunity for young people from DC interested in pursuing a career in law enforcement.

Programs like the Senior Law Enforcement Officer Program make it possible for experienced veteran officers who are eligible to retire can remain on the force while collecting retirement benefits.

Through the Cadet Corps, MPD is also providing a pathway to a career in law enforcement for young adults, 17-24, who attended high school in DC, but still need to meet the college education requirement. While Cadets attend school, they also work part time at job assignments within the MPD, where they can gain a familiarization with the daily operations of MPD. The Cadets develop the leadership and analytical thinking to help them succeed in a career in policing.

The MPD has made much progress over the past year. This is not to say that there aren't problems or challenges ahead, but, by strengthening partnerships with the community, continuing efforts to reduce crime in the city, and getting the best and brightest new recruits to help the Department meet these goals, MPD will continue to work toward the citywide effort to make a safer, stronger District of Columbia.
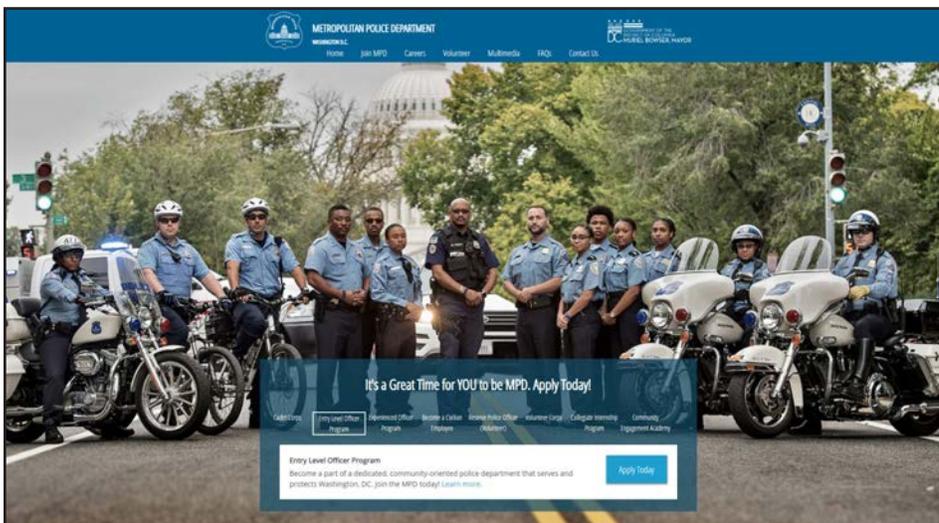
Through the MPD's redesigned website, joinmpd.dc.gov,, getting information on becoming a police officer is a simple click away.

COMMUNITY POLICINING
and Police Patrols

Your Police District and Police Service Area (PSA)

Every resident lives in a Police Service Area (PSA). Residents should get to know their PSA team members and learn work with them to prevent crime and disorder in their neighborhoods. Each police district has between seven and nine PSAs. There are a total of 56 PSAs in the District of Columbia.

Each police district is divided into three sectors with a sector being an informal grouping of PSAs. Each sector is led by a captain, who reports directly to his or her district commander. Sector captains are responsible for their assigned areas 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Lieutenants share responsibility for overseeing the PSAs and personnel in their sector on any given shift. Personnel in each PSA includes officers and sergeants.

Police District and Police Service Area (PSA) Map
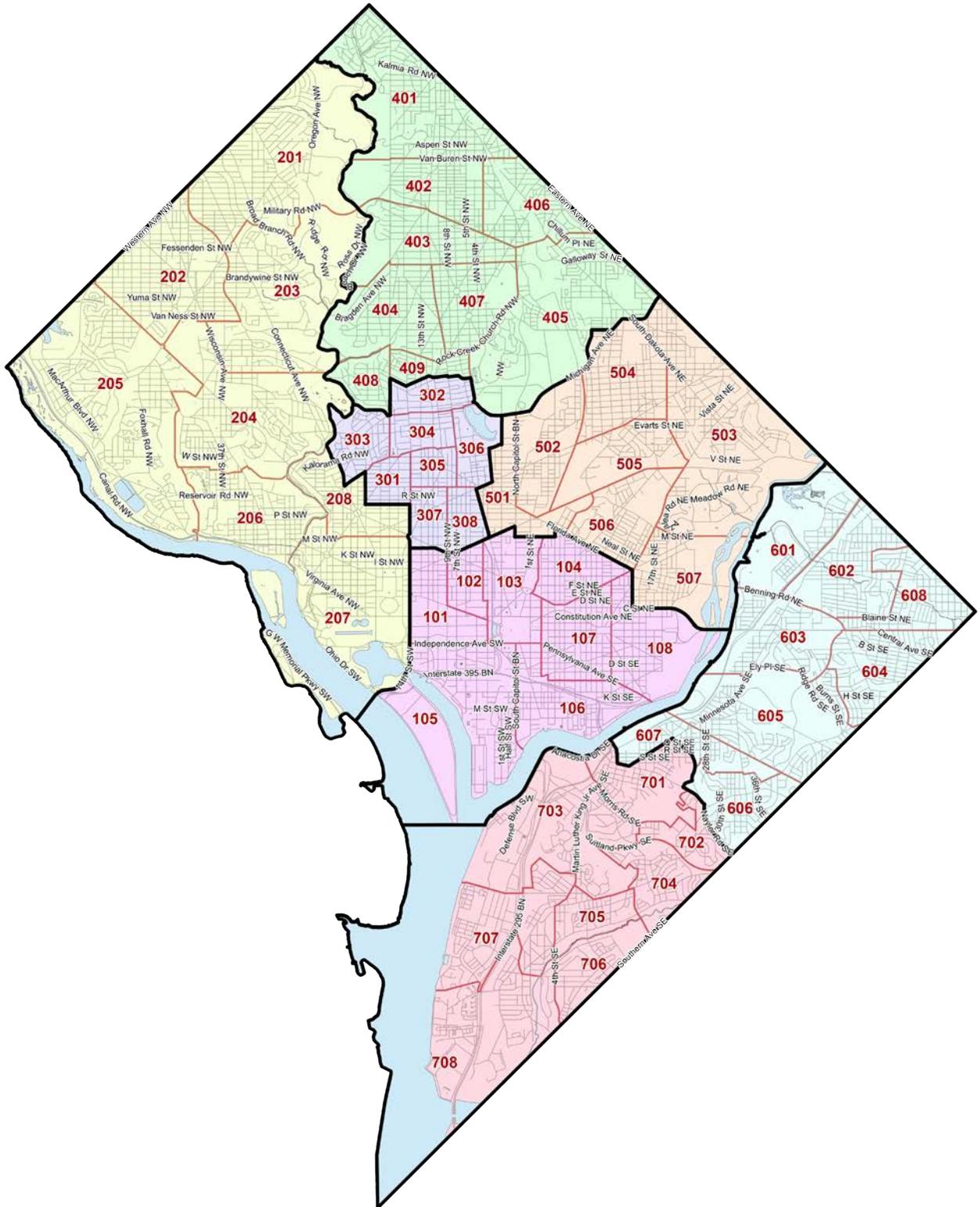
LEADERSHIP
in the Metropolitan Police Department

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Chief Operating Officer (COO)
Leeann Turner

CHIEF OF POLICE
Peter Newsham

BUREAU DIRECTORS

DISTRICT COMMANDERS

PATROL SERVICES NORTH

Patrol Chief
Lamar Greene
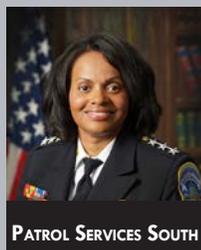
PATROL SERVICES SOUTH

Patrol Chief
Chanel Dickerson

HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU

Assistant Chief
Jeffery Carroll

CORPORATE SUPPORT BUREAU

Director
Wlliam B. Sarvis

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

Director
Marvin (Ben) Haiman

INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU

Patrol Chief
Robert Contee

INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUREAU

Assistant Chief
Wilfredo Manlapaz

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU

Chief Information Officer
Behyar Ghahramani

FIRST DISTRICT

Commander
Morgan Kane

FIFTH DISTRICT

Commander
William Fitzgerald
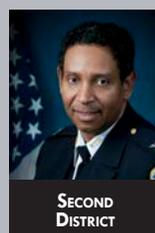
SECOND DISTRICT

Commander
Melvin Gresham

SIXTH DISTRICT

Commander
Durriyyah Habeebullah

THIRD DISTRICT

Commander
Stuart Emerman

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Commander
Andre Wright

FOURTH DISTRICT

Commander
Randy Griffin

DC CODE INDEX OFFENSES
VS FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING OFFENSES

Like most other jurisdictions, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) reports crime two different ways. Primarily, the Department reports crimes that are defined in the District of Columbia Criminal Code (DC Code Index Offenses). This is according to local law and is how officers classify offenses and make arrests. The MPD also generates crime data using uniformly established guidelines that were developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the Uniform Crime Reporting System, or UCR.

The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions. Residents access this same information to make informed decisions. The MPD has included DC Code Index Offenses in this Annual Report in order to provide a clear picture of crime trends as they are actually happening in the District of Columbia, and because that is how crime is reported to the MPD by residents. It is also how crime information is shared with the residents of the District of Columbia.

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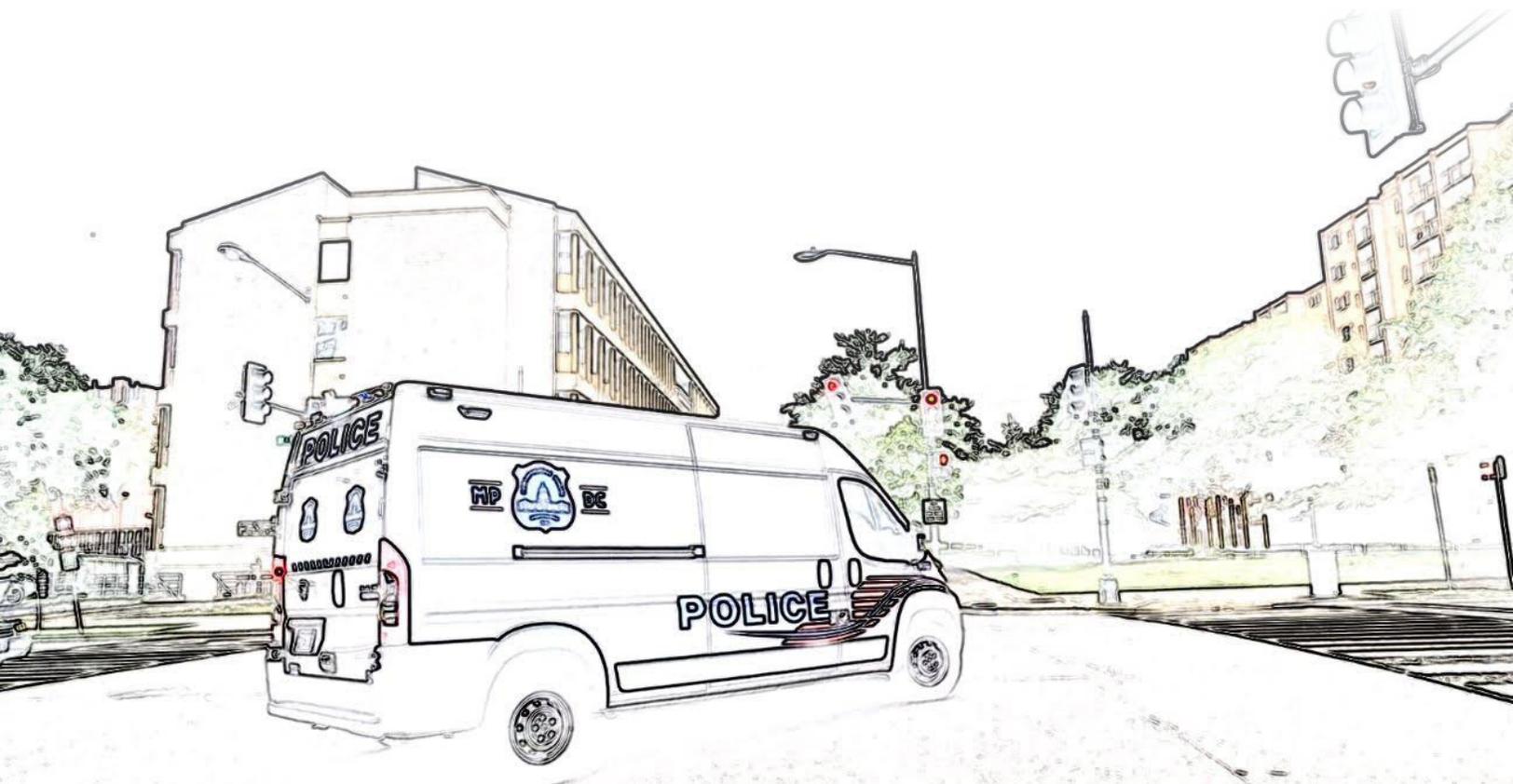
DC CODE INDEX OFFENSE DEFINITIONS	FBI UCR PART I CRIME DEFINITIONS
The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offenses for daily operational and deployment decisions. Offenders who are arrested in the District of Columbia are prosecuted for the offenses represented in the DC Code.	The UCR provides a consistent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

DC Code Index Offense data is avaialable on he next two pages; FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offense data is available in Appendix B.

CRIME *IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC CODE)*

Crime by District

Overall crime in 2017 was down 11 percent from the previous year; violent crime was down 22 percent.

Crime	First District			Second District			Third District			Fourth District		
	2016	2017	%	2016	2017	%	2016	2017	%	2016	2017	%
Homicide	8	8	0%	5	1	-80%	7	2	-71%	16	13	-19%
Sexual Abuse	53	38	-28%	39	40	3%	45	35	-22%	46	32	-30%
ADW	250	153	-39%	146	106	-27%	202	183	-9%	230	188	-18%
Robbery	444	273	-39%	169	157	-7%	412	306	-26%	395	303	-23%
Violent Crime	**755**	**472**	**-37%**	**359**	**304**	**-15%**	**666**	**526**	**-21%**	**687**	**536**	**-22%**
Burglary	214	143	-33%	312	220	-29%	306	166	-46%	247	203	-18%
Motor Vehicle Theft	379	281	-26%	272	233	-14%	292	240	-18%	330	326	-1%
Theft from Vehicle	2,152	1,819	-15%	1,899	1,533	-19%	3,317	2,338	-30%	1,738	1,562	-10%
Theft Other	3,462	3,189	-8%	3,056	2,804	-8%	2,232	2,174	-3%	1,422	1,504	6%
Arson	2	1	-50%	-	-	N/C	-	-	N/C	-	1	N/C
Property Crime	**6,209**	**5,433**	**-12%**	**5,539**	**4,790**	**-14%**	**6,147**	**4,918**	**-20%**	**3,737**	**3,596**	**-4%**
Total	**6,964**	**5,905**	**-15%**	**5,898**	**5,094**	**-14%**	**6,813**	**5,444**	**-20%**	**4,424**	**4,132**	**-7%**

DC Code Crime Rates (per 100,000)

Estimated Population	2016		2017	
	681,170		693,927	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Homicide	135	20	116	17
Sexual Abuse	345	51	295	43
ADW	2,276	334	1,859	268
Robbery	2,983	438	2,179	314
Violent Crime	**5,739**	**843**	**4,449**	**641**
Burglary	2,125	312	1,530	220
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,700	396	2,416	348
Theft from Vehicle	12,176	1,788	10,288	1,483
Theft Other	14,570	2,139	14,512	2,091
Arson	6	1	5	1
Property Crime	**31,577**	**4,636**	**28,751**	**4,143**
Total	**37,316**	**5,478**	**33,200**	**4,784**

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Citywide*		
2016	2017	%	2016	2017	%	2016	2017	%	2016	2017	%
15	21	40%	41	30	-27%	43	41	-5%	135	116	-14%
57	47	-18%	50	59	18%	55	44	-20%	345	295	-14%
422	331	-22%	477	470	-1%	549	428	-22%	2,276	1,859	-18%
529	335	-37%	558	464	-17%	476	338	-29%	2,983	2,179	-27%
1,023	734	-28%	1,126	1,023	-9%	1,123	851	-24%	5,739	4,449	-22%
408	246	-40%	354	266	-25%	284	286	1%	2,125	1,530	-28%
432	400	-7%	611	615	1%	383	320	-16%	2,700	2,416	-11%
1,461	1,466	0%	888	960	8%	721	606	-16%	12,176	10,288	-16%
1,838	2,200	20%	1,422	1,539	8%	1,123	1,096	-2%	14,570	14,512	0%
-	1	N/C	1	1	0%	3	1	-67%	6	5	-17%
4,139	4,313	4%	3,276	3,381	3%	2,514	2,309	-8%	31,577	28,751	-9%
5,162	5,047	-2%	4,402	4,404	0%	3,637	3,160	-13%	37,316	33,200	-11%

These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD RMS (Cobalt) as of **2/28/2018.** These numbers are based on D.C. Code offense definitions, and do NOT reflect Part I crime totals as reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) or National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The statistics for this report are based on the various tables from the data warehouse as of the current refresh date. This report should be considered 'Preliminary' in nature. The reports are subject to change due to subsequent determinations related to amendments in classification, unfounded cases, or changes in offense definitions.

* Citywide totals include cases with "unmatched address"; therefore, the sum of all seven districts may be slightly lower than the citywide totals for some offense categories.

HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

Homicide Clearance Rate

Over the past five years, the MPD's homicide case-closure rate has averaged 70 percent.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Homicides	104	105	162	135	116
Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	16	16	25	20	17
UCR Clearance Rate	79.8%	70.5%	61.7%	70.0%	70.0%

Note: The MPD's homicide clearance rate is calculated, as it is by most police departments in the country, using the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines established by the FBI in the 1930s. These guidelines are the national standard for reporting several categories of crime data, including homicide clearance rates. Nearly 17,000 law enforcement agencies across the United States provide data to the FBI under its UCR program.

Under UCR guidelines, the clearance rate is calculated by dividing the total number of homicide cases closed in a calendar year by the total number of homicides that occurred in that year. The cases closed can be for homicides that occurred in the current year or in the prior years.   In other words, some clearances that an agency records in a particular calendar year may pertain to offenses that occurred in previous years. The UCR program measures all of the work that an agency exhausts in closing cases.

Victim Profile

The overwhelming majority of homicide victims continue to be black males; black females represent the second largest group.

Victim	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Black Males	81	78%	82	78%	138	85%	113	84%	88	76%
Black Females	9	9%	16	15%	8	5%	10	7%	18	16%
Hispanic Males	2	2%	3	3%	6	4%	5	4%	8	7%
Hispanic Females	0	0%	1	1%	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%
White Males	8	8%	2	2%	6	4%	4	3%	1	1%
White Females	2	2%	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%	1	1%
Other Males	2	2%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	104	100%	105	100%	162	100%	135	100%	116	100%

Percent may not add to 100% due to rounding.

HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

Homicide

The total number of homicides decreased 14 percent from 2016.
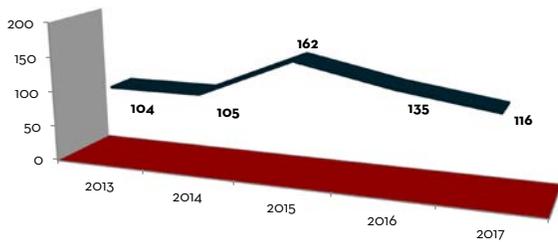
Homicides by Month

March was the deadliest month for homicides in DC.
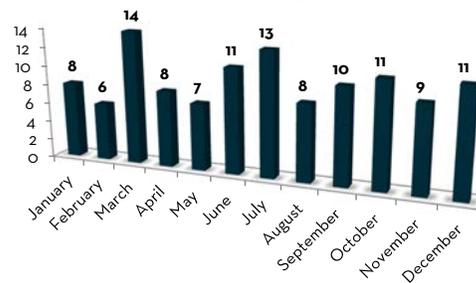
Juvenile Involvement

There were seven juvenile homicide victims in 2017.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Juvenile Victims	6	5	8	7	7
Juveniles Arrested	9	3	4	6	5
Total	15	8	12	13	12

The term "juvenile" used above is defined as individuals under the age of 18 years (· 17 years of age). These "juvenile" totals may include Title 16 cases where juveniles are tried as adults.

Type of Weapon Used

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

Weapon	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Firearm	81	72	123	105	89
Knife	11	17	28	17	15
Blunt Object	0	1	0	0	5
Hands, Fist, Feet	4	6	4	4	3
Other Weapon	6	7	5	5	3
Unknown	2	2	2	4	1
Total	104	105	162	135	116

Weapon Distribution

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

- Firearm
- Knife/Stabbing
- Blunt Object
- Hands, Fist, Feet
- Other Weapon
- Unknown
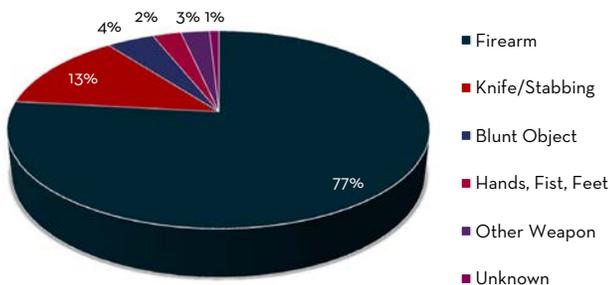
VIOLENT CRIMES

Homicide
Homicides decreased by 14 percent from the previous year.
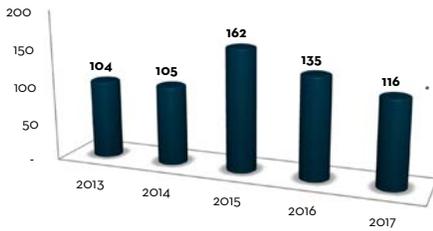
Sexual Assault
The number of sexual assaults decreased by 14 percent from the previous year.
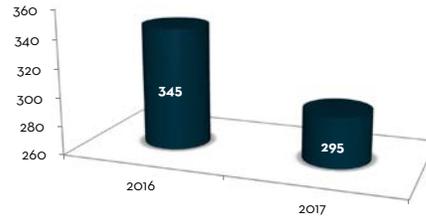
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon
There was an 18 percent decrease in assaults compared to 2016.
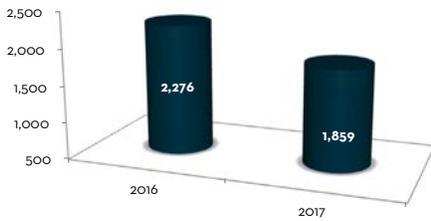
Robbery
Robberies were down 27 percent from the previous year.
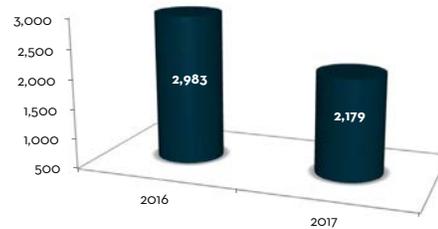
PROPERTY CRIMES

Burglary

Compared to 2016, there was a 28 percent decrease in burglaries.
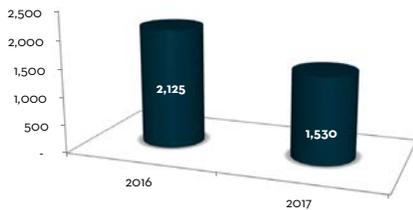
Stolen Auto

Auto thefts decreased 11 percent compared to the previous year.
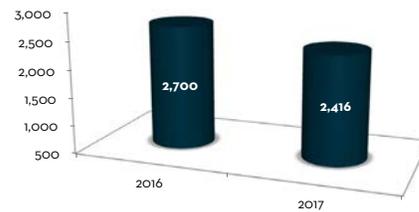
Theft From Vehicle

Theft from vehicle incidents in 2017 decreased 16 percent compared to 2016.
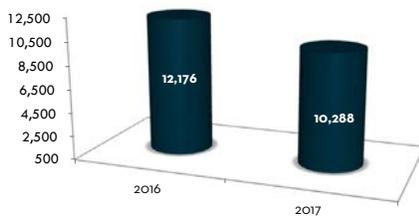
Theft Other

Thefts decreased slightly in 2017.
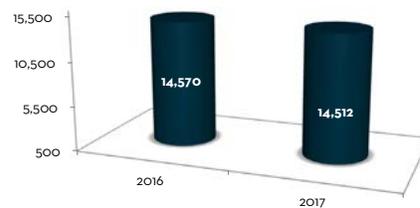
Arson

Reported arson offenses were down 17 percent compared to last year.
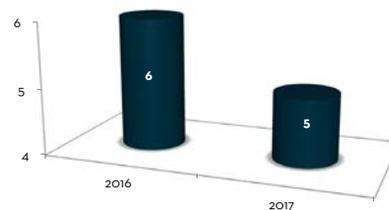
BIAS-RELATED CRIMES

Crimes of Hate
A hate crime is a criminal act that demonstrates an accused's prejudice based on the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, family responsibility, homelessness, physical disability, matriculation, or political affiliation of a victim of the subject designated act.

Type of Bias
Sexual Orientation accounted for 31 percent of the total offenses in 2017.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ethnicity/National Origin	3	3	3	13	40
Race	18	13	19	13	47
Religion	6	8	5	18	12
Sexual Orientation	31	28	27	40	56
Gender Identity/Expression	12	15	10	19	13
Disability	0	1	0	1	1
Political Affiliation	0	1	2	2	10
Homelessness	0	2	0	1	0
Total	70	71	66	107	179

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

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

FIREARM RECOVERIES

Total Recoveries
An average of 1,855 firearms have been recovered per year over the past five years.

Bar chart:
- 2013: 1,330
- 2014: 2,178
- 2015: 1,706
- 2016: 1,870
- 2017: 2,191
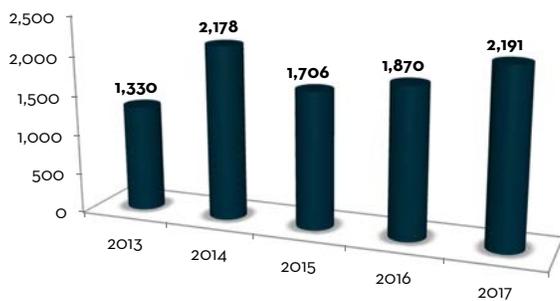
Location of Firearms Recovered in 2017
Of the 2,191 firearms recovered by the MPD, 50 percent were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.

Pie chart:
- Unknown 4%
- First District 8%
- Second District 8%
- Third District 8%
- Fourth District 9%
- Fifth District 15%
- Sixth District 20%
- Seventh District 30%
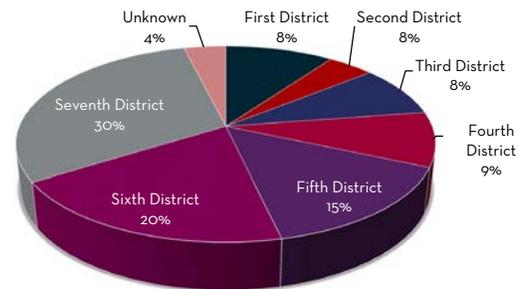
Types of Firearms Recovered in 2017
The vast majority of firearms recovered — 68 percent — were pistols.

Pie chart:
- Shotguns 4%
- BB Guns 3%
- Submachine Guns 0%
- Rifles 6%
- Revolvers 17%
- Pistols 68%
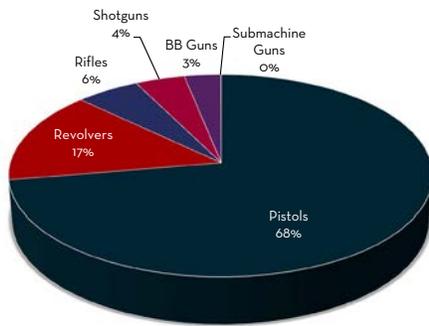
Firearm Recoveries Comparison by District, 2016 vs. 2017

	2016	2017
First District	142	217
Second District	147	93
Third District	122	185
Fourth District	205	198
Fifth District	242	324
Sixth District	357	430
Seventh District	528	660
Unknown	127	84
Total	1,870	2,191

DC CODE ARREST TRENDS (TOP ARREST CHARGE)

CITYWIDE—MPD ONLY

Arrest Category	2016			2017			Percent Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	200	29	229	171	17	188	-15%	-41%	-18%
Arson	5	0	5	2	1	3	-60%	NC	-40%
Assault on a Police Officer	819	100	919	590	75	665	-28%	-25%	-28%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	1,176	101	1,277	941	94	1,035	-20%	-7%	-19%
Burglary	317	24	341	252	45	297	-21%	88%	-13%
Damage to Property	706	68	774	694	97	791	-2%	43%	2%
Disorderly Conduct	574	42	616	739	38	777	29%	-10%	26%
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,287	2	1,289	1,338	0	1,338	4%	-100%	4%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	157	3	160	155	6	161	-1%	100%	1%
Gambling	105	12	117	86	12	98	-18%	0%	-16%
Homicide	102	6	108	88	5	93	-14%	-17%	-14%
Kidnapping	9	0	9	10	0	10	11%	NC	11%
Liquor Law Violations	880	3	883	781	5	786	-11%	67%	-11%
Motor Vehicle Theft	48	25	73	52	9	61	8%	-64%	-16%
Narcotics	3,120	47	3,167	3,573	66	3,639	15%	40%	15%
Offenses Against Family & Children	365	7	372	393	1	394	8%	-86%	6%
Other Crimes	1,283	107	1,390	1,484	61	1,545	16%	-43%	11%
Property Crimes	623	122	745	567	119	686	-9%	-2%	-8%
Prostitution	212	2	214	225	2	227	6%	0%	6%
Release Violations/Fugitive	4,355	694	5,049	4,573	609	5,182	5%	-12%	3%
Robbery	550	409	959	415	309	724	-25%	-24%	-25%
Sex Abuse	109	6	115	91	4	95	-17%	-33%	-17%
Sex Offenses	288	18	306	275	27	302	-5%	50%	-1%
Simple Assault	6,097	633	6,730	6,188	506	6,694	1%	-20%	-1%
Theft	2,166	198	2,364	2,362	253	2,615	9%	28%	11%
Theft from Auto	93	31	124	116	21	137	25%	-32%	10%
Traffic Violations	3,333	39	3,372	4,007	43	4,050	20%	10%	20%
Vending Violations	93	1	94	105	0	105	13%	-100%	12%
Weapon Violations	1,269	141	1,410	1,287	151	1,438	1%	7%	2%
Total	30,341	2,870	33,211	31,560	2,576	34,136			

DC CODE ARREST TRENDS (TOP ARREST CHARGE)

CITYWIDE—ALL AGENCIES

Arrest Category	2016			2017			Percent Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	213	39	252	184	22	206	-14%	-44%	-18%
Arson	11	2	13	9	2	11	-18%	0%	-15%
Assault on a Police Officer	1,024	132	1,156	776	97	873	-24%	-27%	-24%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	1,253	111	1,364	1,008	107	1,115	-20%	-4%	-18%
Burglary	322	24	346	266	50	316	-17%	108%	-9%
Damage to Property	750	76	826	735	109	844	-2%	43%	2%
Disorderly Conduct	6,553	131	6,684	14,191	123	14,314	117%	-6%	114%
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,525	4	1,529	1,612	0	1,612	6%	-100%	5%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	190	3	193	207	8	215	9%	167%	11%
Gambling	105	12	117	87	12	99	-17%	0%	-15%
Homicide	104	6	110	88	5	93	-15%	-17%	-15%
Kidnapping	12	0	12	14	0	14	17%	NC	17%
Liquor Law Violations	1,728	3	1,731	1,900	5	1,905	10%	67%	10%
Motor Vehicle Theft	50	26	76	52	10	62	4%	-62%	-18%
Narcotics	3,557	59	3,616	4,056	79	4,135	14%	34%	14%
Offenses Against Family & Children	380	7	387	419	1	420	10%	-86%	9%
Other Crimes	1,586	126	1,712	1,909	76	1,985	20%	-40%	16%
Property Crimes	665	130	795	614	133	747	-8%	2%	-6%
Prostitution	212	2	214	225	2	227	6%	0%	6%
Release Violations/Fugitive	5,004	725	5,729	5,274	687	5,961	5%	-5%	4%
Robbery	591	469	1,060	448	373	821	-24%	-20%	-23%
Sex Abuse	111	6	117	91	4	95	-18%	-33%	-19%
Sex Offenses	358	19	377	318	27	345	-11%	42%	-8%
Simple Assault	6,402	678	7,080	6,540	552	7,092	2%	-19%	0%
Theft	2,239	215	2,454	2,430	255	2,685	9%	19%	9%
Theft from Auto	96	33	129	123	21	144	28%	-36%	12%
Traffic Violations	3,765	41	3,806	4,604	50	4,654	22%	22%	22%
Vending Violations	496	2	498	472	0	472	-5%	-100%	-5%
Weapon Violations	1,427	186	1,613	1,457	171	1,628	2%	-8%	1%
Total	**40,729**	**3,267**	**43,996**	**50,109**	**2,981**	**53,090**			

Source: MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse System arrest data as of 5/1/2018.
NOTE: 1) Totals are based on top charge (if an individual is arrested on more than one arrest charge, only the most serious charge category is counted). 2) In 2016, MPD updated its arrest category ranking structure. Some arrest charges that have been counted as top charge in prior annual reports may not be classified as top charge in this report. 3) Data available includes arrests made by MPD and other law enforcement agencies in the District of Columbia. 4) The term "juvenile" used in the data is defined as individuals under the age of 18 years. 5) Totals are subject to change due to record sealings, expungements, and data quality audits.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Traffic Fatalities
Thirty-seven percent of the traffic fatalities in 2017 involved pedestrians.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pedestrian Fatalities	12	10	15	9	11
Bicyclist Fatalities	2	1	1	1	2
Motorcycle/Motorized Bike Fatalities	3	3	3	6	4
Other Fatalities	12	12	7	12	13
Total Traffic Fatalities	29	26	26	28	30

Citations

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Egregious Speeding'	558	438	316	408	1,796
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	4,734	4,399	3,235	3,347	4,009
Distracted Driving'	7,621	5,427	4,044	3,904	3,017

'30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit.
'Includes using a cellular phone without a hands-free device.

Speed-Related Fatalities
Speed was the primary contributing factor in more than a quarter of all the fatalities in 2016.
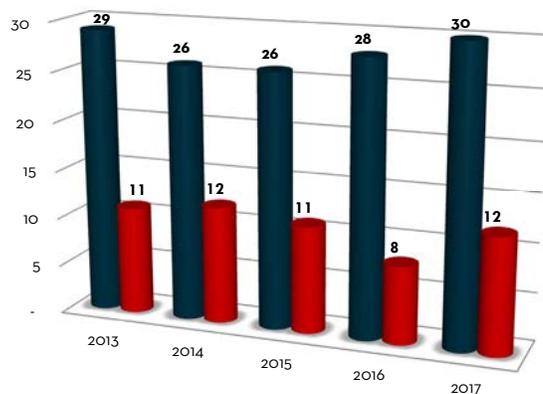
■ Total Fatalities ■ Speed-Related Fatalities

CALLS FOR SERVICE

Calls for Service

Answering and dispatching both emergency and non-emergency calls is the responsibility of the Office of Unified Communications, a District agency created in October 2004. OUC provided calls for service data, which includes Priority I, II, and III calls.

Calls for Service Methodology Change: Washington, DC's Office of Unified Communications (OUC) regularly reviews its business and reporting rules and modifies those rules when needed. As of March 2017, OUC updated its methodology for calculating MPD calls for service. Specifically, an MPD "call for service" is any call for which MPD action is initiated. Previously, an initiated MPD action was defined as OUC assigning a case number to an event. Under this new methodology, an initiated MPD action is defined as OUC assigning a unit to an event, and MPD updating a unit status. This new methodology more appropriately captures MPD's response activities and productivity as not every event is assigned a case number.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change 2016 v 2017
Calls for Service*	593,791	629,565	652,173	636,653	**-15,520 / -2%**
Response Time**	7 min 52 sec	7 min 17 sec	7 min 13 sec	6 min 41 sec	**32 second faster response time**

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

Definitions of Priority I, II and III Calls

Priority I *calls involve circumstances where an imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage exists resulting in a Code 1 response being authorized. These calls will be dispatched without delay to any available unit within the Police Service Area (PSA) or police district, including to officials and watch commanders if no other unit is available. A sergeant, lieutenant and/or the watch commander will respond to the scene of all Priority I calls.*
Priority II *calls involve circumstances that require immediate dispatch and response, but most do not involve any imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage. In the event such a threat is identified in any Priority II call, a Code 1 response can be authorized and it will be handled the same as a Priority I call. The dispatching of an MPD unit to a Priority II call shall not be delayed more than 15 minutes, at which time the dispatcher will advise the watch commander and the call will be assigned to any available unit.*
Priority III *calls involve routine requests for police services that involve no imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage. The dispatching of an MPD unit to a Priority III call will not be delayed more than one hour, at which time the dispatcher will advise the watch commander, and a decision will be made on how to handle the call at that time.*

PERSONNEL

Total Personnel

The MPD has maintained an average of over 3,800 sworn members over the past five years.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sworn Personnel	3,984	3,929	3,789	3,755	3,837
Civilian Personnel	441	435	519	603	658
Total	4,425	4,364	4,308	4,358	4,495

Note: Personnel data accurate as of December 31, 2017.

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

The Metropolitan Police Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2016		2017	
Gender				
Male	2,958	79%	2,995	78%
Female	797	21%	842	22%
Race				
Black	1,966	52%	2,003	52%
White	1,352	36%	1,363	36%
Hispanic	309	8%	331	9%
Asian	125	3%	136	4%
Native American	3	0%	3	0%
Race Not Designated	-	0%	1	0%
Total	3,755	100%	3,837	100%

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

Sworn Personnel, by Rank

Four out of every five sworn members are officers or detectives.

- Officers/Detectives (3,075)
- Recruits (146)
- Sergeants (437)
- Lieutenants (116)
- Captains (35)
- Command Personnel (28)
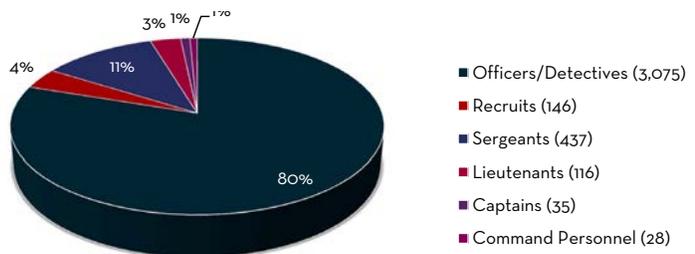
Command Personnel includes Inspectors, Commanders, Assistant Chiefs, and the Chief of Police.

PERSONNEL

Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

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

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
Attrition	197	309	414	387	335
Hiring	301	279	281	286	419

Ranks of the Metropolitan Police Department

While every sworn member of the Department is a police officer by profession, he or she is further identified by rank. Members at any rank who have been trained to conduct investigations may be known as investigators or detectives.

- **Recruit Officer (attending the Metropolitan Police Academy)**
- **Officer/Master Patrol Officer/Senior Police Officer**
- **Sergeant**
- **Lieutenant**
- **Captain**
- **Inspector**
- **Commander**
- **Assistant Chief**
- **Patrol Chief**
- **Chief of Police**

Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department

Members are presented with awards throughout the year at regularly scheduled Crime Briefings. In 2017, 584 members and one citizen were presented with awards during Crime Briefing meetings.

- ★ *Achievement Medal (222)*
- ★ *Blue Badge (5)*
- ★ *Blue Shield (2)*
- ★ *Chief of Police Special Award (1)*
- ★ *Lifesaving Award (58)*
- ★ *Medal of Merit (10)*
- ★ *Medal of Valor (8)*
- ★ *Meritorious Medal (1)*
- ★ *Unit Citation Ribbon (278)*

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS & USE OF FORCE

Use of Force

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	16	9	15	10	10
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	6	4	2	4	2
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	6	3	7	4	5
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	8	18	8	11	7
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	6	1	3	5	0

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	2017
Abuse of Authority	20
Assault	0
Bias/Discrimination	0
Conduct Unbecoming	0
Destruction of Property	0
Excessive Force/Use of Force	16
Fail to Provide ID	0
Fail to Take Police Action	51
Fail to take Police Report	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	0
Falsification of Reports	0
Harassment	17
Illegal Search	0
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Language Abuse	0
Misconduct	0
Mishandling Property	0
Neglect of Duty	0
Orders and Directives	0
Poor or Lack of Police Service	74
Racial Profiling	0
Rude and Unprofessional	28
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	0
Theft	0
Threats/Intimidation	0
Unfair Treatment	0
Unknown	0
Untruthful Statement	0
Other	0
Total	**206**

Disposition of Cases

Less than a third of the 206 complaints filed against MPD officers in 2017 were sustained.

Disposition of Cases

Category	Value
Total	206
Dismissed/Justified	0
Mediated	0
Cancelled	0
Inactive	0
Withdrawn	0
Insufficient Facts	31
Unfounded	37
Exonerated	39
Sustained/Preventable	59
Open	40
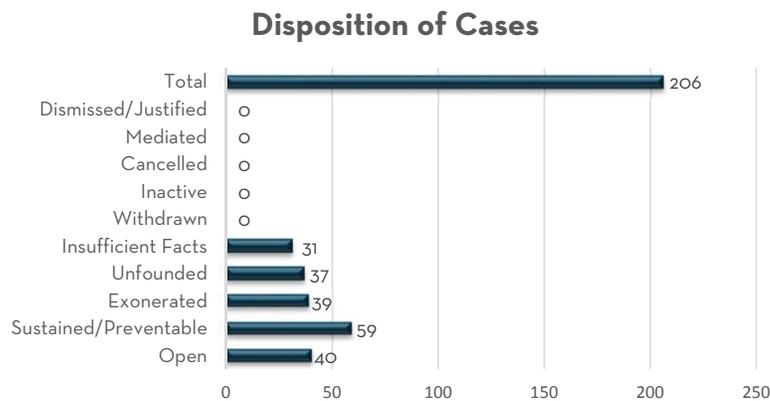
Note: For additional Citizen Complaint data, see Appedix C.

BUDGET FY2016-2017

Expenditures

Spending on both personal and non-personal services increased from FY 2016 to FY 2017. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY 2016 Gross Expenditures	FY 2017 Gross Expenditures	Amount Change FY 2016 to FY 2017	Percentage Change
Regular Pay	331,883,393	341,608,799	9,725,406	2.93%
Regular Pay - Other	3,310,349	11,915,047	8,604,698	259.93%
Additional Gross Pay	33,374,754	21,821,872	(11,552,882)	-34.62%
Fringe Benefits	56,410,995	60,029,742	3,618,747	6.41%
Overtime	34,845,428	41,233,463	6,388,035	18.33%
Total Personal Services	**459,824,919**	**476,608,923**	**16,784,004**	**3.65%**
Supplies	4,251,873	3,831,553	(420,320)	-9.89%
Fixed Costs	588,969	1,623,575	1,034,606	175.66%
Contracts	73,332,921	70,880,927	(2,451,994)	-3.34%
Subsidies and Transfers	595,342	57,063	(538,279)	-90.42%
Equipment	4,840,457	2,010,106	(2,830,351)	-58.47%
Total Non-Personal Services	**83,609,562**	**78,403,224**	**(5,206,338)**	**-6.23%**
Total	**543,434,481**	**555,012,147**	**11,577,666**	

Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal

Eighty-six percent of all MPD spending in FY 2017 was for personal services.

14%
86%

- Personal Services ($477 million)
- Non-Personal Services ($78 million)
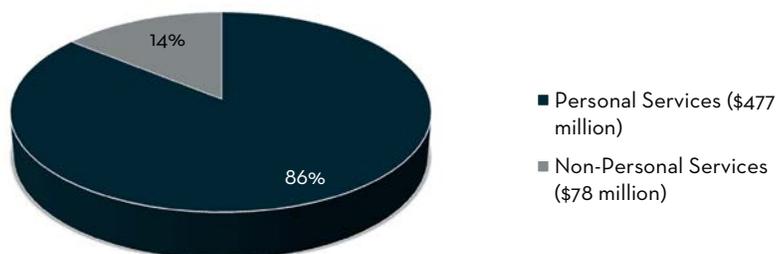
MPD FLEET

MPD Fleet, FY 2013 – FY 2017

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

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY15	FY16	FY 17
Total Marked Cruisers	772	799	841	843	830
Total Unmarked Cruisers	425	426	418	390	405
Total Marked Other*	186	184	184	165	170
Total Unmarked Other**	54	50	50	35	29
Total Scooters (Honda-Harley)	141	136	140	139	134
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson FLHTPI)	49	49	58	67	60
Total Boats	17	17	17	17	17
Miscellaneous‡	25	26	24	34	37
Total	**1,669**	**1,687**	**1,732**	**1,690**	**1,682**

Notes:
Data accurate as of 2/27/2018
* *Total Marked Other* includes marked transport vans, cargo, passenger, SUVs, trucks, wreckers, and command bus.
** *Total Unmarked Other* includes unmarked SUVs, cargo vans, passenger vans, and trucks.
† Boat information provided by Special Operations Division (SOD) Harbor Patrol Unit.
‡ *Miscellaneous* includes forklifts, generators, traffic machines, trailers, equipment.

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APPENDIX A
CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

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

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

The MPD continues to utilize the neighborhood-based cameras, which can be deployed according to crime needs and neighborhood concerns, as well as the permanent cameras. Both the neighborhood-based and permanent cameras have prominent signage and their locations are listed on the Department's website. MPD also employs ten trailer-mounted, portable CCTV systems that are rapidly deployed for special events and for use in emerging high-crime areas not currently covered by the existing neighborhood based or permanent cameras. In 2017, MPD was tasked with providing CCTV video footage from all police district cellblocks in every DUI/DWI arrest case. This has led to a dramatic increase in the number of video requests handled on a daily basis. The requirement to provide this cellblock footage has come from the potential evidence of intoxication that may be contained in the footage. The MPD handled 1,172 requests for DUI/DWI evidence in 2017.

The MPD has various community partnerships involving sharing camera feeds with public and private entities. In October 2014, the MPD and Kastle Systems started a new citywide initiative, Capital Shield. This public/private video partnership between the MPD, Kastle Systems and local businesses allows participants to enroll their current security systems or get recommendations on new video systems. As an owner, the participant has access to video in the new camera systems. The MPD will also have access during critical incidents. Through the partnership with Kastle we are able to currently view 515 cameras from private business CCTV systems at 85 locations. Kastle will also continue to donate cameras to local businesses in exchange for participating in the program. The MPD also partners with homeowners and businesses to register their existing cameras and encourages the posting of conspicuous signs that make everyone aware of their presence. The presence of cameras alone can help prevent crime. Both of these programs can supply evidence to detectives that they otherwise would not be aware of simply by residents and businesses in DC signing up and sharing video feeds with the MPD. Participation in both of these programs is entirely voluntary and cost nothing.

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

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

The MPD participates in a working group with other city agencies to discuss best practices and methods for sharing footage gathered from CCTV to benefit the entire District of Columbia. In 2017, the Department processed 3,055 internal requests for video footage.

JOCC/CCTV Activations

The following is a list of activations of the Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during calendar year 2017. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

- Presidential Inauguration ....1/18 - 1/21/2017
- Women's March.. 1/21/2017
- March for Life...1/27/2017
- State of the Union Address............................2/28/2017
- Rock and Roll Marathon...................................3/11/2017
- Cherry Blossom Parade 4/8/2017
- Easter Monday/Family Day
  at the National Zoo 4/17/2017
- IMF and Earth Day 4/22/2017

- 2017 People's Climate March......................... 4/29/2017
- Capital Pride Festival & Parade, Equality
  March for Unity and Pride................... 6/10 - 6/11/2017
- July 4th Celebration.. 7/4/2017
- Mother of All Rallies 9/16/2017
- Marine Corps Marathon 10/22/2017
- Halloween..10/31/2017
- New Year Celebration....................................12/31/2017

Homeland Security (Permanent) Camera Locations

- 1100 block of Pennsylvania Ave, NW
- 200 block of Constitution Avenue, NW
- 500 block of North Capitol Street, NW
- 1st and V Streets, SW
- Half and S Streets, SW
- South Capitol Street and Potomac Avenue, SW
- 300 block of Independence Avenue, SW
- 400 block of L'Enfant Plaza, SW
- 5400 block of Norton Street, NW
- 5900 block of MacArthur Boulevard, NW
- 1300 block of Wisconsin Avenue, NW
- 3600 block of M Street, NW
- Wisconsin Avenue & M Street, NW
- 1000 block of Vermont Avenue, NW
- 18th and G Streets, NW
- 18th and H Streets, NW

- 19th and G Streets, NW
- 19th and H Streets, NW
- 20th and G Streets, NW
- 20th and H Streets, NW
- 700 block of 18th Street, NW
- 700 block of 19th Street, NW
- 800 block of Vermont Ave, NW
- Department of Commerce
- 19th Street and Dupont Circle, NW
- 1st and Bryant Streets, NW
- 600 block of Anacostia Avenue, NE
- Benning Road and Anacostia Avenue, NE
- Kenilworth Avenue and Foote Street, NE
- 1000 block of 19th Street, North (Arlington/Rosslyn, VA)

APPENDIX A
CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

Site	District
5th and K Streets, NW	1
7th and H Streets, NW	1
100 block of M Street, NW	1
K and North Capitol Streets, NW	1
6th and L Streets, NE	1
8th and H Streets, NE	1
1500 block of 1st Street, SW	1
200 block of K Street, SW	1
Half and N Streets, SW	1
K Street and Potomac Avenue, SE	1
12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, SE	1
15th and East Capital Streets, SE	1
2nd and E Streets, NW*	1
6th and F Streets, NW*	1
6th and H Streets, NW*	1
7th and G Streets, NW*	1
7th and F Streets, NW*	1
6th and I Streets, NW*	1
7th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., NW*	1
10th and F Streets, NW*	1
10th & H Streets, NW*	1
12th and G Streets, NW*	1
11th and H Streets, NW*	1
9th and G Streets, NW*	1
9th Street and New York Avenue, NW*	1
11th and E Streets, NW*	1
Wisconsin Avenue & P Street, NW	2
18th Street and Connecticut Avenue, NW**	2
19th and M Street, NW**	2
Connecticut Avenue and K Street, NW**	2
3273 M Street, NW***	2
3249 M Street, NW***	2
3219 M Street, NW***	2
3131 M Street, NW***	2
3109 M Street, NW***	2
3067 M Street, NW ***	2
33rd & M Street, NW***	2
3039 M Street, NW ***	2

Site	District
1237 Wisconsin Avenue, NW***	2
1267 Wisconsin Avenue, NW***	2
1400 block of R Street, NW	3
1300 block of Columbia Road, NW	3
14th Street and Columbia Road, NW	3
14th and Irving Streets, NW	3
Georgia Avenue and Morton Street, NW	3
Sherman Avenue and Harvard Street, NW	3
17th and Euclid Streets, NW	3
18th and Columbia Road, NW	3
Kalorama Road and Chaplain Street, NW	3
14th and Girard Streets, NW	3
14th and U Streets, NW	3
9th and T Streets, NW	3
11th and M Streets, NW	3
5th and N Streets, NW	3
5th and O Streets, NW	3
7th and O Streets, NW	3
5th and Kennedy Streets, NW	4
7th and Kennedy Streets, NW	4
Colorado Avenue and Kennedy Street, NW	4
14th and Quincy Streets, NW	4
1st and Kennedy Streets, NW	4
500 block of Oglethorpe Street, NE	4
6th and Oglethorpe Street, NE	4
4th and Shepherd Streets, NW	4
8th and Jefferson Streets, NW	4
Georgia and New Hampshire Avenues, NW	4
14th and Oak Streets, NW	4
14th Street and Parkwood Place, NW	4
North Capitol Street and New York Avenue, NW	5
4th and Bryant Streets, NE	5
4th and W Streets, NE	5
Lincoln Road and Randolph Place, NE	5
10th and Otis Streets, NE	5
18th and Otis Streets, NE	5
3700 block of 12th Street, NE (by Perry St)	5
14th Street and Saratoga Avenue, NE	5

*Donated by the Downtown DC BID
** Donated by the Golden Triangle BID
*** Donated by the Georgetown BID

APPENDIX A
CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

Site	District
15th and Downing Streets, NE	5
1200 block of Meigs Place, NE	5
16th and Levis Streets, NE	5
Trinidad Avenue and Simms Place, NE	5
Holbrook and Neal Streets, NE	5
Montello Avenue and Morse Street, NE	5
Montello Avenue and Mt. Olivet Rd NE	5
Montello Avenue and Queen Street, NE	5
Staples and Oats, NE	5
Trinidad Avenue and Meigs Place, NE	5
West Virginia Avenue and Mt. Olivet Road, NE	5
West Virginia Avenue and Neal Street, NE	5
1800 block of Benning Road, NE	5
18th and D Streets, NE	5
18th Place and M Street, NE	5
15th Street and Benning Road, NE	5
19th and I Streets, NE	5
400 block of 16th Street, NE	5
H and 19th Streets, NE	5
Bladensburg and Maryland Avenues, NE	5
Maryland Avenue and 21st Street, NE	5
Capital Avenue and Central Place, NE	5
4400 block of Quarles Street, NE	6
1500 block of Kenilworth Avenue, NE	6
300 block of 50th Street, NE	6
5300 block of Clay Terrace, NE	6
5300 block of Dix Street, NE	6
60th and Dix Streets, NE	6
Minnesota Avenue and Gault Place, NE	6
300 37th Street, SE	6
3800 block of Minnesota Avenue, NE	6
Minnesota Ave NE and Clay Pl NE	6
4400 block of F Street, SE	6
4700 block of Alabama Avenue, SE	6
5000 block of Benning Road, SE	6
5000 block of Call Place, SE	6
5100 block of Fitch Street, SE	6
55th and Blaine Streets, NE	6

Site	District
C and 50th Streets, SE	6
East Capital Street and 56th Place, SE	6
East Capitol Street and Benning Road, SE	6
East Capitol Street and Central Avenue, NE	6
Fitch and 53rd Streets, SE	6
Sheriff Road and Division Avenue, NE	6
14th Street and Good Hope Road, SE	6
19th and Q Streets, SE	6
16th and W Streets, SE	7
18th and T Streets, SE	7
2300 block of Pitts Place, SE	7
21st Street and Bruce Place, SE	7
24th Place and Hartford Street, SE	7
Ainger Place and Langston Places, SE	7
1100 block of Stevens Road, SE	7
2400 Elvans Road, SE	7
2500 block of Pomeroy Road, SE	7
2600 block of Birney Place, SE	7
Elvans and Stanton Roads, SE	7
30th Street and Naylor Road, SE	7
13th Place and Congress Street, SE	7
Martin Luther King, Jr. Ave. and Mellon St., SE	7
Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X Ave., SE	7
4200 6th Street, SE	7
4300 4th Street, SE	7
Wheeler Road and Bellevue Street, SE	7
800 Barnaby Street, SE	7
900 Wahler Place, SE	7
4200 block of 4th Street, SE	7
South Capitol Terr. and Darrington St., SW	7

APPENDIX B
FBI UCR CITYWIDE CRIME TRENDS

Like most other jurisdictions, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) reports crime two different ways. Primarily, the Department reports crimes that are defined in the District of Columbia Criminal Code. This is according to local law and is how officers classify offenses and makes arrests. The MPD also generates crime data using uniformly established guidelines that were developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the Uniform Crime Reporting System, or UCR.

The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions. Residents access this same information to make informed decisions. The MPD has included DC Code Index Offenses in this Annual Report in order to provide an accurate picture of crime trends as they are actually happening in the District of Columbia and because that is how crime is reported to the MPD by residents (see page 15). It is also how crime information is shared with the residents of the District of Columbia.

UCR Crime information has been included here so that residents have access to that standardized crime data. To compare crime trends to other jurisdictions using UCR data, please visit the FBI website.

FBI UCR PART I CRIME DEFINITIONS

The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across time periods or regions.

Murder: *The willful non-negligent killing of a person.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UCR Part I Crime Rates
The District's UCR crime rate increased slightly from 2015.

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Estimated Population	591,833		599,657		601,723		617,996		632,323	
	Total	**Rate**	**Total**	**Rate**	**Total**	**Rate**	**Total**	**Rate**	**Total**	**Rate**
Criminal Homicide	186	31	144	24	132	22	108	17	88	14
Rape	186	31	150	25	184	31	172	28	236	37
Robbery	4,154	702	3,998	667	3,914	650	3,756	608	3,725	589
Aggravated Assault	3,609	610	3,295	549	3,238	538	2,949	477	3,399	538
Violent Crimes	**8,135**	**1,375**	**7,587**	**1,265**	**7,468**	**1,241**	**6985**	**1,130**	**7,448**	**1,178**
Burglary	3,781	639	3,696	616	4,224	702	3,849	623	3,519	557
Larceny/Theft	18,787	3,174	18,012	3,004	18,050	3,000	20,124	3256	22,196	3,510
Motor Vehicle Theft	6,191	1,046	5,299	884	4,864	808	4,339	702	3,549	561
Arson	51	9	55	9	49	8	61	10	50	8
Property Crimes	**28,810**	**4,868**	**27,062**	**4,513**	**27,187**	**4,518**	**28,373**	**4,591**	**29,314**	**4,636**
Total	**36,945**	**6,242**	**34,649**	**5,778**	**34,655**	**5,759**	**35,358**	**5,721**	**36,762**	**5,814**

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Estimated Population	646,449		658,853		672,228		681,170		693,927	
	Total	**Rate**	**Total**	**Rate**	**Total**	**Rate**	**Total**	**Rate**	**Total**	**Rate**
Criminal Homicide	104	16	105	16	162	24	135	20	116	17
Rape	393	61	470	71	494	73	527	77	443	65
Robbery	3,661	566	3,232	491	3,404	506	3,149	462	2,351	345
Aggravated Assault	3,725	576	4,004	608	4,024	599	3,897	572	3,674	539
Violent Crimes	**7,883**	**1,219**	**7,811**	**1,186**	**8,084**	**1,203**	**7,708**	**1,132**	**6,584**	**967**
Burglary	3,315	513	3,463	526	2,971	442	2,360	346	1,808	265
Larceny/Theft	22,987	3,556	25,881	3,928	24,194	3,599	26,402	3,876	24,490	3,595
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,147	487	3,683	559	3,194	475	2,899	426	2,545	374
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Crimes	**29,449**	**4,556**	**33,027**	**5,013**	**30,359**	**4,516**	**31,661**	**4,648**	**28,843**	**4,234**
Total	**37,332**	**5,775**	**40,838**	**6,198**	**38,443**	**5,719**	**39,369**	**5,780**	**35,427**	**5,201**

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

APPENDIX C
BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is committed to working with the community to address bias-motivated crimes in our city. All individuals – whether they are members of targeted communities or those who might commit a hate crime – should know that intolerance and hate crimes have no place in our vibrant city. While the District strives to reduce crime for all residents of and visitors to the city, hate crimes can make a targeted community feel more vulnerable and fearful. In order to combat hate crimes, everyone must work together not just to address specific allegations of hate crimes but also to consistently send a message that they do not reflect DC values. The following report highlights the law in the District, recent trends in hate or bias-related crimes, and efforts in the District to address them.

Bias-Related Crimes Law
Under the Bias-Related Crime Act of 1989 (D.C. Official Code § 22-3700 et. seq.), a bias-related, or hate, crime is a criminal act or attempted criminal act that "demonstrates an accused's prejudice based on the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, family responsibility, homelessness, physical disability, matriculation, or political affiliation of a victim."

It is important for the community to understand what is – and is not – a hate crime. First and foremost, the incident must be a crime. Although that may seem obvious, most speech is not a hate crime, regardless of how offensive it may be. In addition, a hate crime is not really a specific crime; it is a designation that makes available to the court an enhanced penalty. In short, under the law, there is no specific hate crime but rather a crime

motivated in whole or in part by bias.

It can be difficult to establish a motive for a crime, and an offender may be motivated by more than one bias. Moreover, there may not be a bright line between two possible types of classifications. For example, an anti-Semitic crime may target Judaism as a religion, Jewishness as an ethnicity, or Israel as a national origin. Therefore, we caution that the classification as a hate crime is subject to change as an investigation proceeds —even as prosecutors continue an investigation. The category under which it is classified may be subjective.

If a person is found guilty of a hate crime, the court may fine the offender up to 1.5 times the maximum fine and imprison him or her for up to 1.5 times the maximum term authorized for the underlying crime.

Addressing Bias-Related Crime
The Metropolitan Police Department is a leader in the area of combating bias-related crimes. The Department works proactively to support consistent reporting and thorough investigations. The Department's strategy to address bias-related crime includes specialized community policing, enhanced officer training, strong data reporting, and robust investigations.

The Department's Special Liaison Branch (SLB), which serves the African, Asian, deaf and hard of hearing, LGBT, Latino, and religious minority communities, works closely with historically underserved communities, serving as a model for community policing. The work of the SLB is carried out by its core members and affiliate officers. The core members are those assigned to the SLB who work on these issues full time. Affiliate officers

Types of Bias

Type of Bias	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ethnicity/National Origin	3	3	3	13	40
Race	18	13	19	13	47
Religion	6	8	5	18	12
Sexual Orientation	31	28	27	40	56
Gender Identity / Expression	12	15	10	19	13
Disability	0	1	0	1	1
Political Affiliation	0	1	2	2	10
Homelessness	0	2	0	1	0
Total	70	71	66	107	179

Special Liaison Branch members receive a cheer from the crowd while walking in the PRIDE parade.

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

The affiliates continue to work in their home district but receive coordinated support, information, and trainings through the Liaison Units. For instance, in addition to receiving a week of specialized training, affiliate members are detailed to their selected focus unit for a four-week immersion detail. Together, the core members and the affiliates enhance responses to these communities throughout the city, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They also reinforce the messages of progressive training, policies, and procedures throughout the Department.

A primary role of the Liaison Units is outreach to the represented communities. Although these communities have historically been underserved by law enforcement, this is not the case in the District. The Liaison Units and affiliate officers serve as a bridge to these members of our larger community whose diversity contributes to the vibrancy of our city. The Special Liaison Branch responds to crime scenes and incidents to support members of our community. An MPD victim services specialist works with SLB to focus on crime victims in its communities to support and connect them to services. The SLB also works to support the community with incidents which are not necessarily criminal, such as death notifications to family members or helping to locate missing persons. The Branch hosts and participates in meetings and presentations and provides the community with public safety materials and information that helps promote a better understanding of interacting with MPD members in

criminal and casual contact situations.

MPD works to improve the reporting of bias crimes in the community by providing outreach and educational sessions on the importance of reporting crime. For example, members of the Special Liaison Branch meet monthly with LGBT community advocates, speak regularly on Latino radio, and host presentations to and discussions with students about tolerance and safety. In addition to community-building and education efforts, the SLB serves as a communication conduit between the police and the community every day. Members of SLB sometimes receive notification of potential hate crimes directly from the community.

The SLB also works to support reporting and tracking internally. In 2015, the Department implemented training for all of its members on bias-related crimes, which was delivered by an experienced full-time or affiliate officer of MPD's LGBT Liaison Unit. SLB members continue to provide training to all new recruits.

Several MPD units work together to ensure any potential hate crime is identified and investigated. Patrol is often the first unit to identify a hate crime and must note on a police report that there are possible hate crime indicators. Notification is made to SLB so that they can work with the victim and the community, and to detectives to conduct a thorough investigation into both the criminal elements and the possible motive. Importantly, it is not up to a patrol officer to conclude whether a crime is motivated by bias but only to note that there may be hate crime indicators. All potential hate crimes are jointly reviewed by a panel consisting of the Criminal Investigations Division,

APPENDIX C
BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

the Strategic Change Division, the Intelligence Branch, and the Special Liaison Branch, to ensure that cases are appropriately classified.

Highlights

In 2017, the Department worked to strengthen service to and strong relationships with communities that have been historically underserved by government and police. In December 2016, Chief Newsham moved the Special Liaison Branch (SLB) from the Patrol Services Bureau to the Strategic Change Division in the Executive Office of the Chief of Police, to help reassure the community during a time of anxiety and change that MPD strongly supports everyone in our city, no matter their race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin. This also helped the liaison units to better coordinate across MPD bureaus.

With a focused mission and new energy, the SLB expanded its outreach in 2017, working to strengthen connections with the Muslim and Jewish communities, which had seen an increase in hate crimes in 2016. For example, in light of the January 29, 2017 attack on a mosque in Quebec and the Executive Orders on travel restrictions from predominantly Muslim countries, there

DHHU member with DC youth signing at the circus with MPD.

was an immediate need to connect with the District's own Islamic community. Two Muslim MPD members joined the Director of the Mayor's Office of Religious Affairs to visit mosques and Islamic centers throughout the city.

The SLB also leads the way in reassuring our immigrant communities that MPD's commitment to them has not changed. MPD's longstanding policy is that we do not ask individuals about their

How Do I Report Hate Crimes?

If you have been the victim of a hate crime, know of, or have witnessed a hate crime, you can report this in several ways:

- **Call 911** for a crime in progress or one that has just happened

- Call or visit your local Metropolitan Police Department district station. For address information go to http://mpdc.dc.gov/districts.

- Call the Hate Crimes Voicemail at (202) 727-0500, which allows individuals in the District to provide information regarding hate crimes anonymously, if they wish. Please note that MPD may not be able to investigate the information as a crime if there is not enough information, so contact information for any follow up questions may be helpful.

- Mail or email a written statement with the complaint that contains information to support a claim that the incident constitutes a bias-related crime. Statements may be sent to:

Hate Crimes Coordinator
Homeland Security Bureau
Metropolitan Police Department
300 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room 3000
Washington, DC 20001
hate.crimes@dc.gov

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BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

immigration or residency status. MPD has issued guidance to our officers to make it very clear that, regardless of how federal policy may change, we have not changed our policy. The Department has also distributed flyers in multiple languages to our immigrant communities to reassure them that they can report crimes without fear, that our officers will help them, and that our officers will not ask about immigration status.

The members of SLB help to strengthen connections with the community by providing specialized services. In addition to supporting individuals who are victims of crime, SLB coordinates with other government agencies and law enforcement partners on developing protocols or responding to specific cases. SLB has provided technical support to university police dealing with bias-related incidents. Members have also worked with embassies and other police departments to help find missing persons. SLB also hosts or participates in community events. They connect with youth through special activities, like soccer leagues and trips to the circus. They hold seminars with community leaders on crime prevention and celebrate with the community during their festivals.

The Special Liaison Branch is also a model for other police departments in the United States and around the world in how to better serve their communities. The Branch hosts police and government officials from countries as far away as Chile and Iraq, and cities as close as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to share

MPD and the Mayor's Office of Religious Affairs meets with communities of faith.

information about MPD's approach to inclusive community police service. The members of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Unit were finalists for the 17th Annual Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Award, which recognizes outstanding performance and exemplary service by District of Columbia government employees. Jessica Hawkins, then Sergeant of the LGBT Liaison Unit, was invited to give a TED Talk, a well-respected sponsor of "ideas worth spreading," on her vision as a transgender female police leader.

MPD's Latino Liaison Unit working with the community to collect donated goods for the Puerto Rican hurricane relief effort.

APPENDIX C
BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Bias-Related Crimes Data

Reports of bias-related crimes as defined under District law increased in 2017, from 107 crimes to 179. As with some other crime categories such as sexual assaults, an increase in reports of crime may not translate into an actual increase in crimes. While there certainly appear to have been an increase not only in reports but in actual hate crimes, some factors may be contributing to higher reporting rates. The national attention to the issue may have increased familiarity with the issue and comfort in reporting. In addition, the 2015 department-wide training certainly increased the awareness of all MPD members. The Department's goal is not to reduce reports of hate crimes but rather to ensure that all hate crimes are reported and investigated and to provide appropriate support for both the victim and the community.

A summary of hate crime trends is provided below. Statistics on hate crimes are also available on the MPD webpage (www.mpdc.dc.gov/hatecrimes). Summary data is posted monthly. In 2018, MPD began posting more detailed hate crime data, including the crime type, where and when a crime occurred, and the bias type. This open data spreadsheet includes data from 2012 through 2017, and will be updated quarterly.

The majority of the increase in hate crimes in 2017 was in property crimes. Bias crimes related to sexual orientation continued to be the most frequent type of bias for hate crimes in the District, accounting for 31 percent of all hate crimes in 2017. Together, 39 percent of bias-related crimes were based on sexual orientation or gender identity/expression. Crimes motivated by a sexual orientation bias increased from 40 to 56, while those motivated by a gender identity bias decreased from 19 to 13 crimes.

There were significant increases in hate crimes against the black and Jewish communities in the District. Crimes based on an anti-black bias, which may be captured as a bias against race or national origin depending on the specifics of the incident, increased from 8 to 39. Anti-Semitic crimes against the Jewish community (which may be counted under religious, ethnic, or national origin bias) increased from 12 to 32. In both cases, the majority

Types of Crime

Type of Offense	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Aggravated Assault	12	10	11	15	24
Arson	0	0	1	0	0
Cruelty to Children	0	0	0	0	1
Destruction of Property/Displaying Symbols	8	13	8	18	60
Larceny/Theft	0	0	1	1	0
Rape	0	1	1	0	0
Robbery	7	3	8	6	6
Simple Assault	31	31	22	41	44
Threats/Stalking	12	13	14	25	44
Voyeurism	0	0	0	1	0
Total	70	71	66	107	179

APPENDIX C
BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

of the crimes were against property, not people, with spikes in incidents of derogatory graffiti or displays of swastikas or nooses. While the swastikas appeared in a variety of locations and times, the nooses were left primarily between May and August 2017, at locations frequented by a relatively high proportion of non-residents, including museums, memorials, or construction sites. An interagency working group was formed in response to the nooses that included MPD, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the U.S. Park Police, the District Department of Forensic Services, and affected campus police to ensure that all information was shared for appropriate follow up. These cases remain open.

The largest jump by crime type was for destruction or damage of property (most often graffiti or displaying certain symbols (nooses or swastikas)), which increased by 42 crimes (233%). There was also a notable increase in threats or stalking, which increased by 15 crimes (60%). The Second District continued to account for the highest percentage of hate crimes (25%), followed closely by the First District (21%), and Third District (20%).

MPD's Asian Liaison Unit discusses strategic planning for community safety.

Location

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh			Total		
Type of Bias	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Ethnicity/ National Origin	1	0	17	2	6	11	0	1	5	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	12	40
Race	5	3	9	8	2	12	4	5	9	1	1	6	1	3	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	19	14	47
Religion	2	2	0	3	11	7	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	12
Sexual Orientation	4	7	7	6	6	8	4	11	16	1	5	2	4	1	8	5	5	6	3	5	9	27	40	56
Gender Identity / Expression	5	7	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	3	1	4	3	0	3	2	2	2	1	10	19	13
Disability	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Political Affiliation	0	0	2	2	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	10
Homelessness	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	17	20	37	21	28	44	10	21	36	2	10	19	6	10	19	5	9	11	5	9	13	66	107	179

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

APPENDIX D
LITTERING ENFORCEMENT IN DC

In December 2008, the Council of the District of Columbia passed the Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008. The legislation provided new tools to support the enforcement of littering. Police officers, with round–the–clock presence on the streets of the District, can be an important part of the routine enforcement necessary to keep our city clean by deterring people from littering. In addition, in January 2011 the final legislative change that was needed to begin littering enforcement became effective.

General Littering

The Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008 amended the existing littering statute to establish an affirmative requirement that a person stopped for a non-traffic littering violation provide the officer with his or her accurate name and address for the citation. Without accurate identifying information, the government's ability to hold violators accountable for this civil offense is limited. Violators who do not provide a valid name and address to an officer citing them for a civil non-traffic littering violation can be arrested. The criminal offense of refusing to provide an accurate name and address is adjudicated by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, with a penalty, upon conviction, of not less than $100 or more than $250. The underlying littering violation is adjudicated by Office of Administrative Hearings. The fine for this littering violation is $75.

In order to issue a ticket, an officer must personally observe the litterer intentionally or carelessly dropping rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals or other discarded materials of every kind and description, on public space, in waterways, or on private property not under his or her control. The number of non-traffic littering tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2017 is provided below.

2017 Notices of Violation for Non-vehicle Littering

Disposition	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	6D	7D	Citywide
Defaults	O	7	O	O	O	15	O	22
Dismissed	O	2	O	O	O	2	O	4
Total Notices of Violation	O	11	O	O	O	17	O	28

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

Littering from a Vehicle

The Act also established a new violation for littering from a vehicle. It provides that, "No person shall dispose or cause or allow the disposal of litter from a vehicle upon any public or private property. Litter shall include all rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, or other discarded materials of every kind and description." (DC Municipal Regulations § 18-2221.6). The penalty for the offense is a $100 fine, with any appeals adjudicated by the Department of Motor Vehicles. Since this violation is enforced and adjudicated similar to other civil traffic violations, it could be and was immediately implemented citywide. The number of tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2017 is provided at right.

2017 Tickets for Littering from a Vehicle (NOIs)

Unit	Issued	Dismissed
1st District	9	3
2nd District	5	O
3rd District	4	O
4th District	O	O
5th District	7	4
6th District	8	3
7th District	3	1
Other MPD	3	O
Total	39	11

APPENDIX E
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is committed to providing professional, high-quality services to all; MPD does not tolerate misconduct or wrongdoing on the part of its members. If you believe you have been subjected to, or witnessed, police misconduct of any type, MPD encourages you to report the incident to either MPD or the Office of Police Complaints (OPC). There are many convenient ways for you to file complaints, including in-person, over the telephone, or via mail, email or fax.

What is the Process Once a Complaint is Made?

A complaint may be submitted to either the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) or the Office of Police Complaints (OPC). Complaints submitted to MPD go through the following process:

1. When MPD receives a completed complaint, it is transmitted to OPC for evaluation and determination of investigative authority.

2. If a complaint is referred to MPD by OPC, the MPD official responsible for investigating the complaint contacts you to let you know he or she is investigating the allegation. If necessary, the official will obtain additional information.

3. The complaint is investigated: any available evidence is reviewed, and witnesses and officers (against whom the complaint is filed) are interviewed. The officers are entitled to know the complainant's name, if known, and the nature of the complaint. However, MPD will not reveal the complainant's name if the complainant requests to remain anonymous.

4. Investigation is completed and one of the following conclusions is made:

   - Sustained – where the person's allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred and the actions of the officer were improper.
   - Insufficient Facts – where there are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred.
   - Exonerated – where a preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate MPD policies, procedures, or training.
   - Unfounded – where the investigation determined no facts to support that the incident complained of actually occurred.

5. You are notified of the outcome of the investigation. If you do not agree with the outcome, you may appeal the decision in writing by sending a letter to the Chief of Police at:

   Chief of Police
   Metropolitan Police Department
   300 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room 5080
   Washington, DC 20001

APPENDIX E
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Harassment Allegation

Harassment Type	2017
Unlawful Search	0
Illegal Search	1
Bad Ticket	2
Unlawful Stop	1
Unlawful Detention	0
Landlord Tenant	0
False Arrest	5
Demeanor Tone	6
Discrimination: Sex	3
Discrimination: Race	0
Discrimination: National Origin	0
Abuse of Power	5
Other	3
Total	**26**

Disposition of Cases

Total — 206
Dismissed/Justified — 0
Mediated — 0
Cancelled — 0
Inactive — 0
Withdrawn — 0
Insufficient Facts — 31
Unfounded — 37
Exonerated — 39
Sustained/Preventable — 59
Open — 40

(horizontal axis: 0, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250)
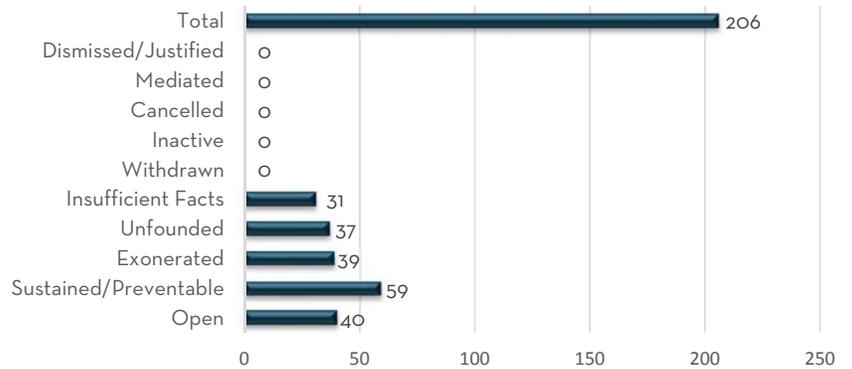
Specific Allegations of Force

Description	2017
Choke Hold	0
Foot on Back	0
Forceful Frisk	3
Handcuffs too Tight	1
Push or Pull with Impact	5
Push or Pull without Impact	1
Strike: Kick	1
Strike: Punch	3
Strike: With Object	2
Strike: While Handcuffed	0
Total	16

Allegation of Discrimination

Discrimination Type	2017
Race	3
Racial Profiling	1
Sex	0
Sexual Orientation	0
Other	0
Total	4

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	2017
Abuse of Authority	20
Assault	0
Bias/Discrimination	0
Conduct Unbecoming	0
Destruction of Property	0
Excessive Force/Use of Force	16
Fail to Provide ID	0
Fail to Take Police Action	51
Fail to take Police Report	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	0
Falsification of Reports	0
Harassment	17
Illegal Search	0
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Language Abuse	0
Misconduct	0
Mishandling Property	0
Neglect of Duty	0
Orders and Directives	0
Poor or Lack of Police Service	74
Racial Profiling	0
Rude and Unprofessional	28
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	0
Theft	0
Threats/Intimidation	0
Unfair Treatment	0
Unknown	0
Untruthful Statement	0
Other	0
Total	206

Status of Pending Complaints

Pending Complaints	2017
Under Investigation by Chain of Command	12
Under Investigation by IAB	5
Referred to USAO	3
Under Investigation by OPC	9
Total	29

APPENDIX E
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

Gender		
Male	162	79%
Female	38	18%
Unidentified	6	3%
Race		
Black	121	59%
White	57	28%
Hispanic	13	6%
Asian	9	4%
Other	0	0%
Unidentified	6	3%
Total	**206**	**100%**

Age of Officer

Age	
21-25	10
26-30	36
31-35	29
36-40	27
41-45	32
46-50	28
51-55	25
56-60	9
61-70	4
Unknown	6
Total	**206**

Officer Assignment

District	
First District	21
Second District	19
Third District	18
Fourth District	25
Fifth District	26
Sixth District	24
Seventh District	18
Other	55
Unidentified	0
Total	**206**

Officer's Years of Service

Number of Years	
Under 3 Years	46
3-5 Years	27
6-10 Years	22
11-15 Years	36
16-20 Years	28
21-25 Years	12
26-30 Years	28
30 Years or More	1
Unknown	6
Total	**206**

Failure to Identify

Failure to Display Name and Badge	0
Failure to Provide Name and Badge on Request	1
Other	0
Total	1

APPENDIX E
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Officers with Multiple Complaints

Two Complaints	29
Three Complaints	1
Four Complaints	0
Five Complaints	0
Total	**30**

Complainants who Filed Multiple Complaints

Two Complaints	2
Three Complaints	0
Four Complaints	0
Total	**2**

Complainant's Race

- Unreported
- African American
- Asian
- White
- Hispanic
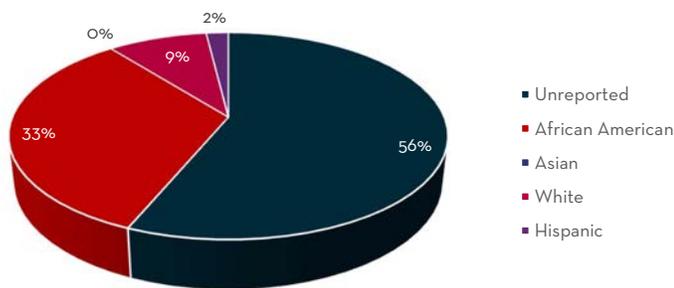
Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

Complainant's Gender

- Male
- Female
- Unreported
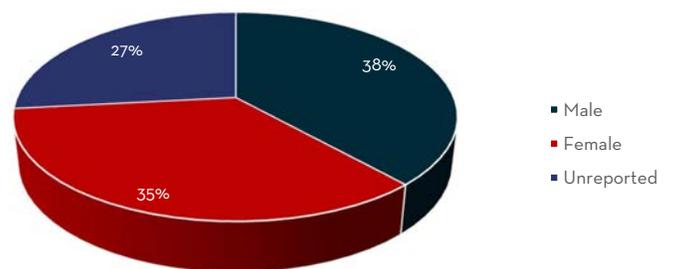
Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

APPENDIX F
REMEMBERING OUR FALLEN HEROES

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

2000-Present

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

1975-1999

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

1950-1974

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

APPENDIX F
REMEMBERING OUR FALLEN HEROES

For more information on these officers, and all MPD members who have died in the line of duty, visit the MPD website at ***www.mpdc.dc.gov/memorial.***

1925-1950

Grady A. Beacham ....December 2, 1948
Mortimer P. Donoghue ... September 15, 1948
Hubert W. Estes ....May 16, 1947
Richard H. Taylor ....December 13, 1946
Harry E. Hamilton ....November 1, 1946
Donald W. Downs .... September 1, 1946
William J. Weston Jr. ....March 4, 1945
Charles R. Johnston ....May 9, 1943
Irving Rosenburg .... February 15, 1942
Uel M. Gaile .... August 19, 1940
Charles F. Cummins ....June 12, 1940
Robert W. Davis ....January 1, 1940
Raymond E. Grant ....August 14, 1939
Richard T. Conklin ....June 5, 1938
Earnest T. Wessells .... April 23, 1938
Paul W. Jones ....March 14, 1936
Frank L. Nussbaum ....February 16, 1936
Jessie L. Taylor .... May 1, 1931
Raymond V. Sinclair ....December 28, 1934
George W. Shinault ....August 14, 1932
Elmer A. Swanson .... July 6, 1932
Arthur H. Gelhar ....August 8, 1931
Charles D. Poole ....August 4, 1931
Frank J. Scoville .... September 24, 1930
Frederick W. Bauer .... June 6, 1930
Ross H. Kaylor .... December 10, 1929
Edgar P. Alexander ....November 16, 1929
Harry J. McDonald .... July 22, 1929
William S. Buchanan .... April 18, 1929
John F. McAuliffe .... January 21, 1929
Claude O. Rupe ....October 14, 1928
James G. Helm ....February 11, 1928
Leo W. Busch ....September 28, 1926
Earl A. Skinner ....June 9, 1926
Claude C. Koontz ....November 30, 1925

1900-1924

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

1800s

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