

Metropolitan Police Department

Excellence is **Transferrable**



Annual
Report

2021



Robert J. Contee, III
Chief of Police

WE ARE
WASHINGTON
DC MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR
GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



MPD 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*.



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for more information visit us at mpdc.dc.gov

Message from Metropolitan Police Department

Chief Robert J. Contee, III



Robert J. Contee, III
Chief, Metropolitan Police Department



As I reflect on 2021, I am both inspired by and proud of our city for demonstrating such resiliency and strength during the many moments of uncertainty we faced over the year. The challenges we have encountered are like none we could have imaged in our lifetimes. Nevertheless, the members of the Metropolitan Police Department remained committed to serve and protect you and your communities every day, and I feel privileged to lead a department unwavering in this mission of public safety and justice.

As a newly-minted police chief, I would not have anticipated the shocking events that occurred on January 6th, when rioters tried to seize the United States Capitol. The MPD responded to the call for service without faltering. Our members' dedication to protecting the Capitol and their courage in the face of unknown dangers that day amaze me. The men and women of the MPD truly are heroes.

But the truth is that the members of this department—both the sworn and professional staff—never cease to impress me. Following all the shock and trauma of the insurrection, the dedicated members of the MPD continued to give their all by fighting crime and building strong community connections throughout the year.

While we still have a lot of work to do, I am proud of the accomplishments our department has made this year. I look forward to continuing to grow and nurture existing partnerships we have with communities across the city and to build new ones. These partnerships play a pivotal role in MPD accomplishing its mission: to reduce violence, to deter crime, and to make our city the safest in the nation. I am confident that we will continue this work together in 2022.

About

Robert J. Contee, III

Robert J. Contee, III, has strong ties to the District of Columbia. He is a lifelong resident of DC and a proud graduate of DC Public Schools.



Robert J. Contee, III, began his career in law enforcement as a Metropolitan Police Department police cadet in November 1989. He became a sworn member of the Department three years later and quickly rose through the ranks, serving in a variety of assignments. He has served as commander of the Second, Sixth and First police districts, before being promoted to Assistant Chief in 2016. In

these leadership positions, Contee oversaw the Professional Development Bureau, Patrol Services South, and the Investigative Services Bureau. Contee was selected by Mayor Muriel Bowser to serve as Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department and was sworn-in on January 2, 2021, just four days before the January 6th insurrection.

Community Policing & Police Patrols

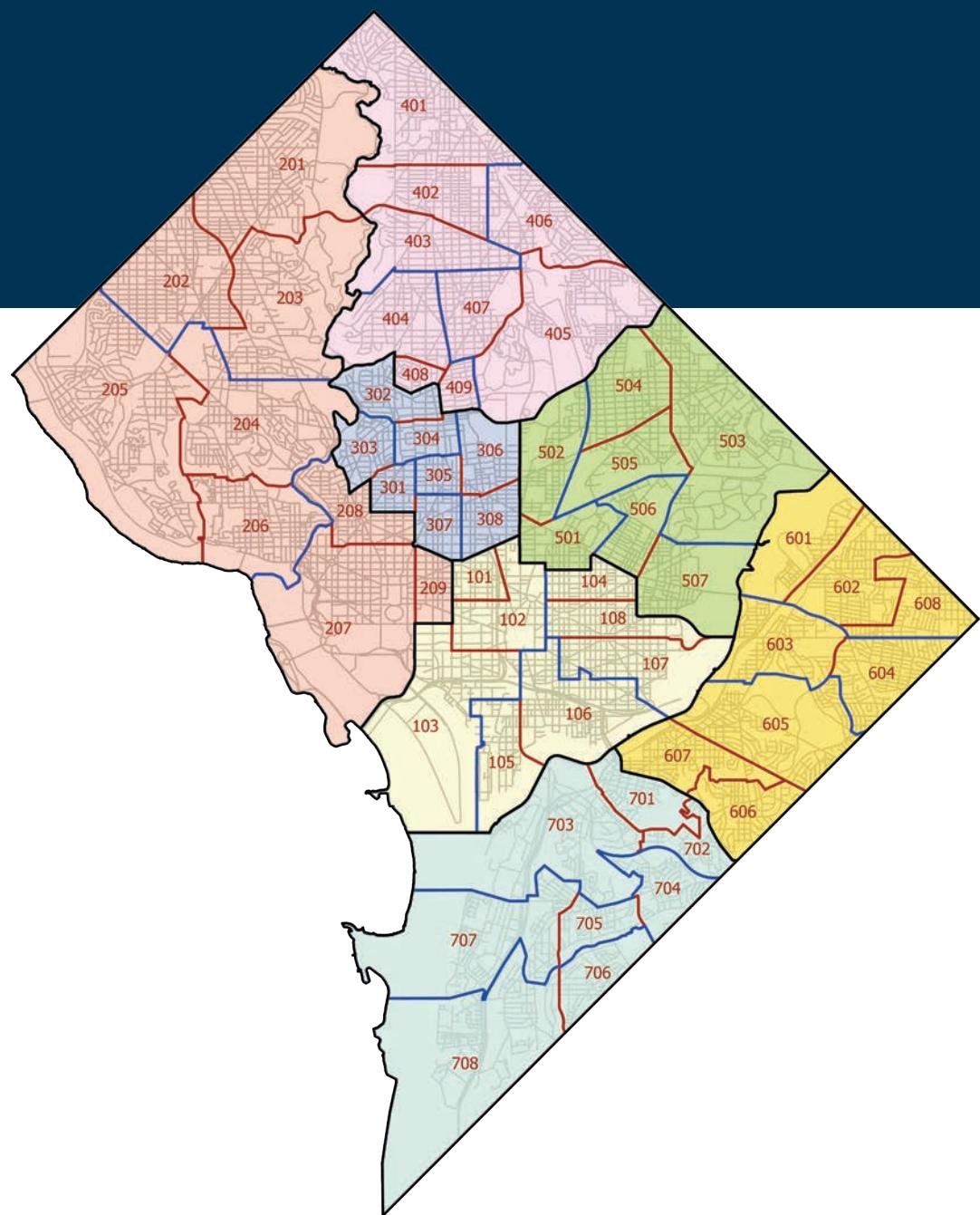
About Police Districts and Police Service Areas

There are seven police districts in Washington, DC, and each police district is divided into three sectors, which are groups of Police Service Areas (PSAs). There are a total of 57 PSAs in the District of Columbia. Each police district has between seven and nine PSAs.

Every resident lives in a PSA, and every PSA has a team of assigned police officers and officials. Through regularly-scheduled meetings, residents have the opportunity to get to know their PSA team members and learn how to work with them to address crime and disorder in their neighborhoods.

Each PSA holds regular meetings open to our residents, business community, and other stakeholders. We encourage our communities to take advantage of the opportunity not only to share feedback and ideas with MPD during these sessions, but also learn how we can all contribute to a safer public safety ecosystem.

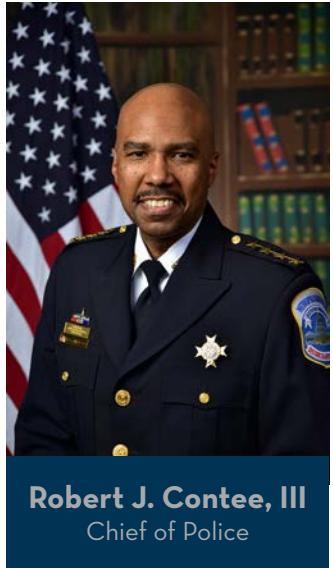
Community Policing & Police Patrols



Leadership of the

Metropolitan Police Department

(as of March 2022)



Robert J. Contee, III
Chief of Police



Ashan Benedict
Executive Assistant
Chief of Police



Leeann Turner
Chief Operating Officer



Marvin (Ben) Haiman
Chief of Staff



Bureau Chiefs



Stuart Emerman

Assistant Chief
Patrol Services North



Andre Wright

Assistant Chief
Patrol Services South



Jeffery Carroll

Assistant Chief
Homeland Security Bureau



Leslie Parsons

Assistant Chief
Investigative Services Bureau



Wilfredo Manlapaz

Assistant Chief
Internal Affairs Bureau



Chanel Dickerson

Assistant Chief
Youth and Family
Engagement Bureau



Morgan C. Kane

Assistant Chief
Technical and Analytical
Services Bureau



Michael Coligan

Acting Assistant Chief
Professional Development
Bureau

District Commanders



Tasha Bryant

Commander
First District



Duncan Bedlion

Commander
Second District



Han Kim

Commander
Third District



Carlos Heraud

Commander
Fourth District



Ralph McLean

Commander
Fifth District



Darnel Robinson

Commander
Sixth District



John Branch

Commander
Seventh District

2021

Year in Review

When Robert J. Contee, III was sworn in as Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) on January 2, 2021, no one anticipated the events that would transpire a few short days later. On January 6, 2021, thousands of rioters descended on the United States Capitol. Protests and demonstrations are regular occurrences in the Washington, DC, but nothing could have prepared the members for what occurred this day. Officers were called upon to protect the US Capitol and members of Congress; and through their bravery and heroism, protected our democracy.

Before the day was over, the mob had been cleared, making it safe for lawmakers to continue the counting of electoral ballots. The election of Joseph R. Biden as the 46th president was certified, with his inauguration set for January 20th.

Every four years, Washington, DC hosts the swearing-in of the president of the United States of America. During previous inaugurations, the population of the city swelled with visitors wishing to be a part these historic moments and celebrate the democratic process. In 2021, however, on the heels of the insurrection and while the ongoing public health emergency raised concern, Washington, DC looked and felt different. Plans for this historic event, which MPD began almost a year earlier were quickly amended to address new security concerns. Fences were erected, traffic was rerouted, and checkpoints were stationed throughout downtown DC. Security measures were at a level the city had never seen before. Even with the additional security—as well as the ongoing COVID safety protocols—the inauguration





I will never forget their valor and fearlessness to protect our nation on that day.

Robert J. Contee, III

was a success. The MPD swore in hundreds of law enforcement officers from agencies across the nation to support this event. The National Guard also assisted, as they had remained in the city since the insurrection two weeks earlier.

As the country recovered from the shock of the insurrection, the Metropolitan Police Department also moved forward, focusing on implementing innovative policing and outreach programs under the leadership of Robert J. Contee, III. Successful Summer and Fall Crime Prevention Initiatives have proven to be useful tools for MPD's ongoing efforts to address violent crime in the District of Columbia.

Additionally, community and youth outreach programs continue to help strengthen the connections

2021

Year in Review

necessary to build positive relationships and more effective communication with the partners in the neighborhoods that MPD serves.

Over the past year, the District of Columbia, along with other major cities across the country, have faced rising levels of gun violence. The residents of DC deserve to feel safe and secure when walking the streets of Washington, DC, and the Metropolitan Police Department has created a number of new initiatives to combat the increase in this type of violence. In an effort to reduce and address violent crime, MPD implemented an intelligence-led policing strategy that focuses on individuals who are committing violent acts and uses data-driven deployment strategies to supplement existing patrol district resources in areas of the city that are experiencing higher volumes of criminal activity, emerging crime trends, and/or significant events.

The Metropolitan Police Department is committed

to making DC safe for all residents and visitors. Our members remain focused on removing illegal guns from our neighborhoods, holding violent offenders accountable, and preventing crime. For example, in early 2021, MPD created a regional task force to address carjackings, auto thefts and unauthorized use of vehicle offenses throughout DC. The task force consists of a team of detectives who specialize in robberies and violent crime.

Additionally, the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) Investigations Unit was created in 2021. In partnership with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and United States Attorney's Office in DC, this intelligence-led group supports the investigations and prosecutions of non-fatal shootings, homicides, and violent gun offenders in the city. MPD has dedicated detectives and intel analysts to this team to help identify potential links to crime scenes, firearms, shooters, and retaliatory activities.

Creating strong connections with young people in the community is a priority for the Metropolitan Police Department.



2021

Year in Review

Chief Robert J. Contee, III, made the executive decision in January 2021 to elevate the importance of intelligence-led policing by re-establishing the Intelligence Division. This decision was made in part as a result of the identified concerns in the aftermath of January 6 insurrection. Since its inception, the Intelligence Division has forged partnerships with private sector organizations to share information; conducted threat assessments and briefings; and provided intelligence on major events.

Reducing gun violence continues to be a top priority for the Metropolitan Police Department. In 2021, the MPD made over 2,300 illegal firearm recoveries. The Department is seeing an uptick in “ghost guns” and “glock switches” on these guns, which is one of the reasons why MPD partnered with the ATF to offer an additional reward of up to \$5,000 for the recovery of these illegal firearms and arrest of the individual possessing or trafficking them. “Ghost guns” are unserialized and untraceable firearms that can be bought online and assembled at home; “glock switches” are 3D-printed parts used to turn untraceable “ghost guns” into fully automatic weapons.

Established in 2010, the Summer Crime Prevention Initiative (SCPI) is a collaborative effort to reduce violent crime through strategic prevention and focused enforcement. The SCPI has been so successful, that, in 2019, the MPD established the Fall Crime Prevention Initiative (FCPI). Both the Summer

and Fall Crime Prevention Initiatives continued in 2021 with much success. During the last FCPI, the department focused on areas that experienced a high density of violent crimes, including upticks in gun violence, and data from that initiative shows a 43 percent reduction in homicides and four percent reductions in assaults with dangerous weapons (ADWs) in these areas when compared to 2020. For communities grappling with gun violence and other serious violent crime, the enhanced level of coordination and support during an SCPI or FCPI can offer a respite from violence and needed resources to the neighborhood. In the combined 2021 SCIs, violent crime decreased 20 percent compared to the same time the previous year. MPD also coordinated a Fall Crime Initiative, which saw 11 percent reductions in violent crime in those areas.

The Metropolitan Police Department’s Community Focused Patrol Unit (CPFU) was created in July 2021 to supplement to patrol district deployment in communities experiencing higher violent crime. Officers are deployed on bicycles and scooters to increase opportunities for community engagement and communication. Early analysis shows that CPFU deployment to an area had an immediate impact, with a significant reduction in violent crime during their deployments.

Creating strong community connections is a priority for the Metropolitan Police Department. In 2021, Chief Contee established a citywide

2021

Year in Review

engagement initiative focused fostering positive relationships between the MPD and its community members. Through the “Strengthening Community Connections” initiative, each bureau was tasked with coordinating four one-day initiatives that supplement patrol districts with non-patrol members and build connections with the identified community. MPD members got new insights into the needs of different communities and our partners had an opportunity to meet and talk to members of the Department. The MPD hosted a variety of events focusing on the diverse communities they serve. Sporting tournaments, barbecues, health and safety fairs, and National Night Out activities give members of the MPD exciting ways to foster positive relationships with the public.

Acknowledging the critical role that young people

play in engaging with and working on behalf of their communities, the Youth and Family Engagement Bureau (YFEB) was established in May 2021. Members of the YFEB—which includes MPD’s Youth and Family Services Division (YFSD) and the School Safety Division (SSD)—connect with youth throughout the year through. Mentoring programs, like the “Think Like a Queen,” inspire young women to pursue their professional goals. Summer music events like “Beat the Streets” draw large numbers of people of all ages to enjoy the music of their friends and neighbors... as well as MPD’s very own Side by Side Band.

The YFEB also hosted Chief Contee’s First Annual Youth Summit on Saturday, December 4, 2021 at Eastern Senior High School. This event, facilitated by MPD and the George Washington University,



2021

Year in Review

The Metropolitan Police Department hosted numerous food, clothing and coat drives in 2021.



focused on open dialogue about the problems youth face in their individual communities. It also gave MPD first-hand knowledge on how our youth believe the Metropolitan Police Department can be more effective addressing racial, social, and economic disparities and inequities within their communities. With almost 100 youth in attendance, those who participated in the summit knew their voices were being heard and their feedback was being taken seriously by the MPD.

The youth of DC aren't just "in" the community; they are also joining the MPD as members of the Cadet Corps, a specialized program through which DC high school graduates serve as uniformed, civilian employees. Cadets earn a salary while also taking college courses at the University of the District of

Columbia Community College. They spend part of their time working specific job assignments for MPD while also working toward their degree. The cadets are put on the track to enter into MPD's Police Officer Recruit Program at the Metropolitan Police Academy. The program helps cadets develop the leadership and analytical thinking skills required to meet the challenges of their complex roles as problem-solvers, service providers, and professionals in the criminal justice system of the 21st century.

MPD's Cadet Program is one of Mayor Muriel Bowser's important long-term investments in developing pathways to the middle class and strengthening police-community relations. In FY21, MPD started its first recruit class comprised entirely of graduates of the Cadet Program.

2021

Year in Review

In November 2021, the Bowser administration announced legislation to expand MPD's Cadet Corps program qualifications to include current DC residents who attended high schools outside of the District of Columbia, which makes it possible for the department to hire all qualified young adults under 25 that are District residents.

Additionally, the Metropolitan Police Academy also relaunched the High School Cadet Program (HSCP) for senior-year high school students in the District of Columbia. HSCP will be structured as a part-time program to allow high school seniors to go to school while still continuing their high school curriculum. Upon graduation from high school

or the obtainment of a GED, the cadet would be converted to a full time member of the Cadet Corps program and enroll in the University of the District of Columbia Community College.

The Metropolitan Police Department also implemented a new recruiting initiative toward the end of 2021. The campaign included vibrant colors and innovative messaging designed to attract younger professionals who may not have traditionally considered a career in policing, but have highly-desirable skills.

Looking Forward

The Metropolitan Police Department has



2021

Year in Review

implemented many initiatives to address crime and engage the community. The Department will continue to be laser-focused on curbing violence, particularly gun violence, but there is still much work ahead of us.

The MPD will continue to improve police services, expand outreach, and identify new ways to connect with our communities—especially our youth. Department efforts to recruit qualified

men and women to join the department will grow.

Through community-focused patrols, intelligence-led policing, and strengthened community connections, the MPD and the District of Columbia will be in an even stronger position to further reduce crime—thanks to the hard work and dedication of our employees and our partners in the community.

Join Us
Join the Next Generation of DC Police

GAMERS **FOODIES** **TECHIES** **INFLUENCERS**

Apply now JOINMPD.DC.GOV

The poster features four diverse police officers (two men, two women) smiling against a background of the Washington D.C. skyline. The text "Join Us" is prominently displayed at the top in large white letters. Below it, the slogan "Join the Next Generation of DC Police" is written. On either side of the officers, vertical text lists career interests: "GAMERS", "FOODIES", "TECHIES", and "INFLUENCERS". The bottom of the poster includes the call to action "Apply now" followed by the website "JOINMPD.DC.GOV". The Washington Monument and the U.S. Capitol building are visible in the background silhouette.

MPD In Action

January 6, 2021

“We did not retreat, and though outnumbered, we were determined. History will remember that it was the Metropolitan Police Department that allowed one of the country’s most sacred traditions to persevere.”

– Robert J. Contee, III



MPD In Action

January 6, 2021

American history books carved out space for a new chapter, with the Metropolitan Police Department assuming a heroic role, racing to the grounds of the United States Capitol building on January 6, 2021. The horrific images from that day will be etched in our collective memory but so too will be the valiant acts of our members. MPD's bravery and perseverance not only proved triumphant, but allowed for US government officials to complete



65 INJURIES

65 MPD members sustained documented injuries from the ongoing assaults aimed at police that were defending democracy.

850 MEMBERS

850 sworn MPD members were on the grounds of the US Capitol at the height of the incident, and an additional 250 were in the area to directly support the response.

5 HOURS

It took 5 hours for MPD to secure the Capitol and clear the mob making it safe for lawmakers to continue the counting of electoral ballots.

15 AGENCY PARTNERS

15 outside law enforcement agencies assisted with the law enforcement response.

MPD In Action

January 6, 2021



one of our country's most hallowed traditions. In the months and weeks following that January day, US officials acknowledged MPD's courageous acts of valor, including the presentation of the Congressional Gold Medal.

Valor is defined as showing great courage in the face of danger, and there has been no better illustration of this than what the world witnessed from our law enforcement members that day. A mob of thousands launched a violent assault on the United States Capitol in an attempt to halt the counting of the electoral ballots. The mob's sustained assault at the Capitol precipitated an equally unprecedented response, with an urgent request for MPD to come defend the Capitol. Without hesitation, our officers responded to the grounds to restore order and defend our country's democratic process. We were confronted by individuals engaged in heinous behavior, destruction, and with the intent to cause harm to our officers and anyone else who stood in their way or who sought to proceed with Congress' business.". People from all over the world were watching this day unfold in

front of them on television screens and through social media platforms. What they also saw was a police department that did not retreat, and though outnumbered, were determined to protect the Capitol.

Exhausted and injured, our officers spent hours fending off violent acts aimed at them. They endured this treatment without waiving in their duty. They upheld their oath, to protect and serve, in the face of adverse circumstances. Their bravery is a testament to their commitment to our community and nation, and this courage is a reflection of their spirit.

We are immensely proud of the work that MPD did that day to return the legislative body to the Capitol and restore order to the democratic process. Their actions were poignant and powerful. Our efforts to defend our nation's capital against a violent insurrection to allow democracy to prevail provided a glimpse into the mantra of the Metropolitan Police Department: "Excellence is Transferrable."

The reality of emergencies is that they frequently come unannounced, and they can happen in any community. First responders have a tremendous obligation in times of crisis. They depend on each other in these moments to offer direction, stability and solutions to challenging problems that are often unpredictable. But if history has taught us anything, it is that we are resilient. And that resiliency leads us to achieve some remarkable things. In this case, we fended off an insurrection at the US Capitol.



Crime in the District of Columbia

Crime by District

Crime	First District			Second District			Third District			Fourth District		
	2020	2021	%	2020	2021	%	2020	2021	%	2020	2021	%
Homicide	19	14	-26%	7	4	-43%	18	16	-11%	16	28	75%
Sexual Assault	31	29	-6%	17	21	24%	20	19	-5%	21	25	19%
ADW	142	147	4%	82	94	15%	174	205	18%	118	146	24%
Robbery	224	258	15%	132	138	5%	311	365	17%	265	248	-6%
Violent Crime	416	448	8%	238	257	8%	523	605	16%	420	447	6%
Burglary	145	142	-2%	266	154	-42%	192	235	22%	119	133	12%
Motor Vehicle Theft	402	527	31%	330	368	12%	570	672	18%	435	442	2%
Theft from Vehicle	1,071	1,089	2%	1,572	1,630	4%	1,274	1,962	54%	1,334	1,291	-3%
Theft Other	1,863	1,851	-1%	2,410	2,377	-1%	2,116	2,407	14%	1,291	1,234	-4%
Arson	1	0	-100%	4	1	-75%	1	0	-100%	0	0	***
Property Crime	3,482	3,609	4%	4,582	4,530	-1%	4,153	5,276	27%	3,179	3,100	-2%
Total	3,898	4,057	4%	4,820	4,787	-1%	4,676	5,881	26%	3,599	3,547	-1%

DC Crime Rates (per 100,000)

Estimated Population	2020		2021	
	689,545		670,050	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Homicide	198	29	226	34
Sexual Assault	177	26	176	26
ADW	1,631	237	1,675	250
Robbery	1,998	290	2,040	304
Violent Crime	4,004	581	4,117	614
Burglary	1,178	171	1,172	175
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,262	473	3,515	525
Theft from Vehicle	8,285	1,202	8,690	1,297
Theft Other	10,928	1,585	10,915	1,629
Arson	13	2	4	1
Property Crime	23,666	3,432	24,296	3,626
Total	27,670	4,013	28,413	4,240

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

DC Code Index Offense Definitions

Homicide: Killing of another person purposely, in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate an offense punishable by imprisonment, or otherwise with malice aforethought.

Sexual 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.

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.

Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (ADW): Knowingly or purposely causing serious bodily injury to another person, or threatening to do so. Weapons include, but are not limited to, firearms, knives and other objects.

Burglary: Breaking and entering, or entering without breaking, any dwelling, whether at the time occupied or not, with intent to break and carry away any part or any fixture or other thing attached to or connected with the same.

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.

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).

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.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Citywide*		
2020	2021	%	2020	2021	%	2020	2021	%	2020	2021	%
22	26	18%	61	65	7%	55	73	33%	198	226	14%
22	29	32%	38	30	-21%	28	23	-18%	177	176	-1%
323	300	-7%	398	367	-8%	394	416	6%	1,631	1,675	3%
317	304	-4%	444	438	-1%	305	288	-6%	1,998	2,040	2%
684	659	-4%	941	900	-4%	782	800	2%	4,004	4,117	3%
169	272	61%	157	124	-21%	130	111	-15%	1,178	1,172	-1%
500	562	12%	666	599	-10%	359	343	-4%	3,262	3,515	8%
1,439	1,416	-2%	1,154	885	-23%	440	408	-7%	8,285	8,690	5%
1,613	1,545	-4%	1,020	935	-8%	615	559	-9%	10,928	10,915	0%
3	0	-100%	3	1	-67%	1	1	0%	13	4	-69%
3,724	3,795	2%	3,000	2,544	-15%	1,545	1,422	-8%	23,666	24,296	3%
4,408	4,454	1%	3,941	3,444	-13%	2,327	2,222	-5%	27,670	28,413	3%

These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD RMS (Mark43) as of 1/1/2022. 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

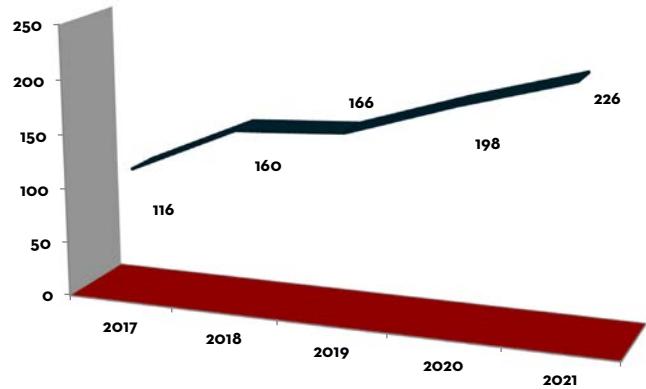
Homicide Clearance Rate

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Homicides	116	160	166	198	226
Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	17	23	24	29	34
UCR Clearance Rate	70%	66%	68%	69%	67%

NOTE: The MPD's homicide clearance rate is calculated by dividing the total number of homicide cases closed in a calendar year by the total number of homicides that occurred in that year. The cases closed can be for homicides that occurred in the current year or in the prior years. In other words, some clearances recorded in a particular calendar year may pertain to offenses that occurred in previous years. A case is "cleared" when, for any given crime, at least one person has been arrested, charged and turned over to the prosecutors, or in exceptional circumstances, such as when the offender died.

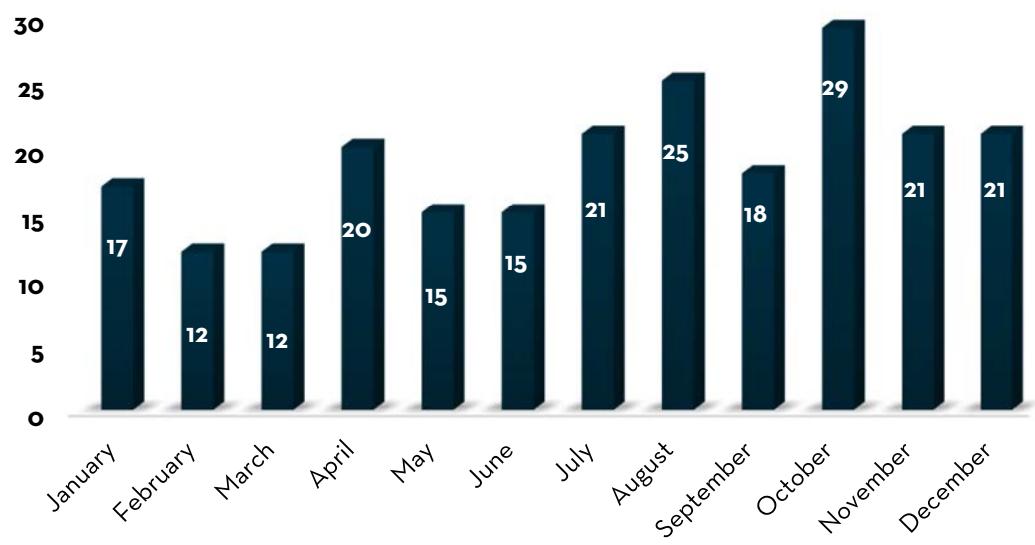
Homicide Trend

The total number of homicides in 2021 increased 14 percent from 2020.





Homicides by Month



Homicide Analysis

Juvenile Involvement

There were 12 juvenile homicide victims in 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Juvenile Victims	7	13	14	11	12
Juveniles Arrested	5	13	2	14	11

The term “juvenile” used above is defined as individuals 17 years of age and younger. These “juvenile” totals include Title 16 cases where juveniles are charged as adults.

Victim Profile

Victim	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021					
Black Males	88	76%	133	83%	144	87%	160	81%	177	78%
Black Females	18	16%	17	11%	9	5%	29	15%	33	15%
Hispanic Males	8	7%	6	4%	4	2%	7	4%	5	2%
Hispanic Females	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
White Males	1	1%	3	2%	3	2%	2	1%	10	4%
White Females	1	1%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Other Males	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	1	0%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	116	100%	160	100%	166	100%	198	100%	226	100%

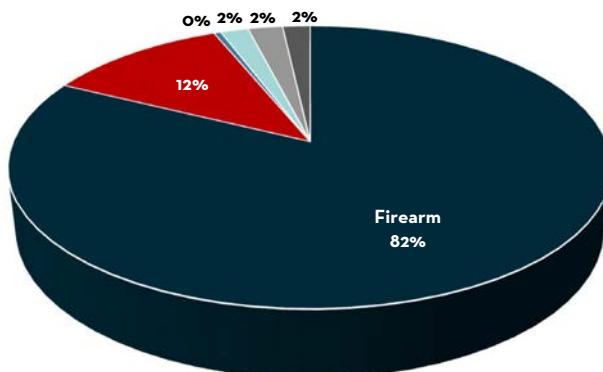


Type of Weapon Used

Weapon	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Firearm	89	126	135	172	186
Knife	15	20	13	12	26
Blunt Object	5	0	0	0	1
Hands, Fist, Feet	3	5	4	6	4
Other	3	6	2	3	5
Unknown	1	3	12	5	4
Total	116	160	166	198	226

Weapon Distribution

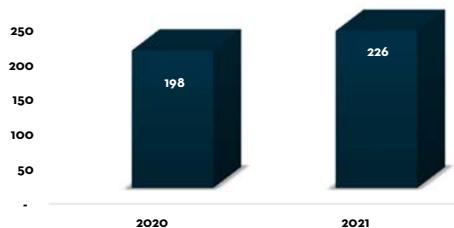
Firearms remain the primary type of weapon used to commit homicides in the District of Columbia.



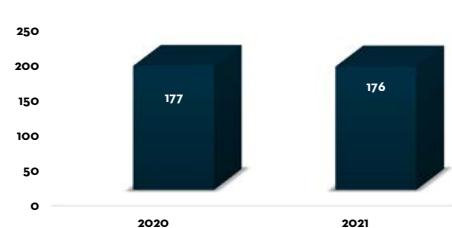
■ Firearm ■ Knife/Stabbing ■ Blunt Object ■ Hands, Fist, Feet ■ Other Weapon ■ Unknown

Violent Crimes

Homicide



Sexual Assault



Assault with a Deadly Weapon



Robbery



Property Crimes

Burglary



Stolen Auto



Theft from Vehicle



Theft (Other)



Arson



Bias-Related Crimes

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

Type of Bias	Number of Cases by Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ethnicity/National Origin	40	49	61	29	51
Race	47	39	46	31	40
Religion	11	12	5	1	3
Sexual Orientation	55	60	60	38	38
Gender Identity/Expression	13	34	27	27	16
Sex/Gender	0	0	2	0	1
Disability	1	0	1	0	0
Political Affiliation	10	10	1	6	0
Homelessness	0	1	0	0	0
Total	177	205	203	132	149

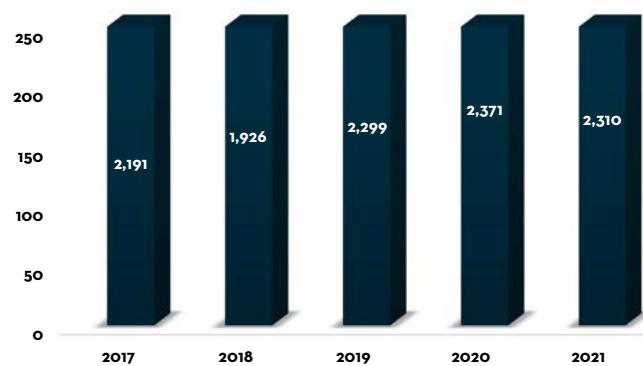
The figures above comply with DC Official Code § 22-3700. Because the DC statute differs from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, and includes categories not included in the FBI definitions, these figures may be higher than those reported to the FBI. All figures are subject to change if new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

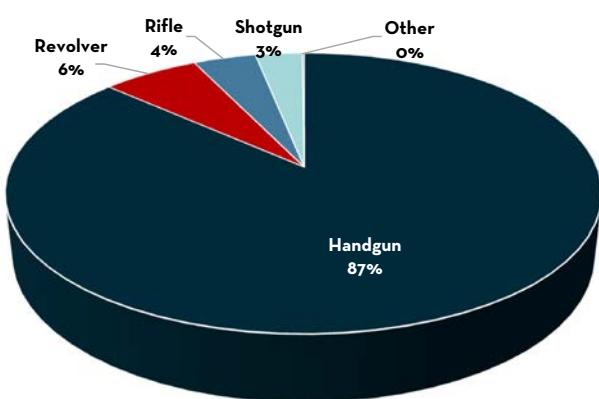
Total Recoveries

An average of 2,219 firearms have been recovered per year over the past five years.



Types of Firearms Recovered

The majority of firearms recovered—87 percent—were handguns.

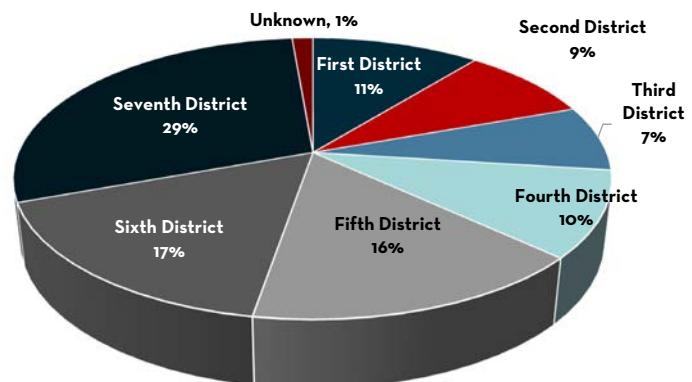


Firearms Recoveries Comparison by District

	2020	2021
First District	224	250
Second District	157	200
Third District	201	174
Fourth District	197	228
Fifth District	339	365
Sixth District	542	386
Seventh District	694	676
Unknown	17	31
Total	2,371	2,310

Location of Firearms Recovered

Of the 2,310 firearms recovered by the Metropolitan Police Department, 46 percent were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.



DC Code Citywide Arrest Trends

MFD Arrests Only (Top Arrest Only)

Arrest Category	2020			2021			% Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	91	2	93	96	5	101	5%	150%	9%
Arson	5	0	5	0	0	0	-100%	***	-100%
Assault on a Police Officer	377	16	393	346	16	362	-8%	0%	-8%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	582	32	614	573	33	606	-2%	3%	-1%
Burglary	205	34	239	134	12	146	-35%	-65%	-39%
Damage to Property	668	39	707	625	28	653	-6%	-28%	-8%
Disorderly Conduct	236	12	248	65	0	65	-72%	-100%	-74%
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	950	1	951	834	0	834	-12%	-100%	-12%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	54	1	55	32	0	32	-41%	-100%	-42%
Gambling	17	1	18	19	0	19	12%	-100%	6%
Homicide	102	12	114	96	11	107	-6%	-8%	-6%
Kidnapping	10	0	10	25	7	32	150%	***	220%
Liquor Law Violations	179	0	179	95	0	95	-47%	***	-47%
Motor Vehicle Theft	42	36	78	21	37	58	-50%	3%	-26%
Narcotics	1252	19	1271	704	23	727	-44%	21%	-43%
Offenses Against Family & Children	650	14	664	381	5	386	-41%	-64%	-42%
Other Crimes	965	22	987	940	12	952	-3%	-45%	-4%
Property Crimes	512	208	720	432	177	609	-16%	-15%	-15%
Prostitution	282	0	282	23	0	23	-92%	***	-92%
Release Violations/Fugitive	2109	329	2438	1643	278	1921	-22%	-16%	-21%
Robbery	211	252	463	209	290	499	-1%	15%	8%
Sex Abuse	34	1	35	44	3	47	29%	200%	34%
Sex Offenses	121	3	124	139	9	148	15%	200%	19%
Simple Assault	4,905	151	5,056	4,872	150	5,022	-1%	-1%	-1%
Theft	766	24	790	678	14	692	-11%	-42%	-12%
Theft from Auto	44	0	44	37	2	39	-16%	***	-11%
Traffic Violations	1,856	36	1,892	1,367	28	1,395	-26%	-22%	-26%
Vending Violations	34	0	34	10	0	10	-71%	***	-71%
Weapon Violations	1,232	126	1,358	1,213	138	1,351	-2%	10%	-1%
Total	18,491	1,371	19,862	15,653	1,278	16,931	-15%	-7%	-15%

Source: MFD Cobalt/Data Warehouse System arrest data as of January 10, 2022.

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 2018, MFD updated its arrest category ranking structure. Some arrest charges that have been counted as top charge in prior annual reports may not be

DC Code Citywide Arrest Trends

All Agency Arrests

(Top Arrest Only)

Arrest Category	2020			2021			% Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	105	4	109	109	5	114	4%	25%	5%
Arson	11	1	12	11	0	11	0%	-100%	-8%
Assault on a Police Officer	456	21	477	418	20	438	-8%	-5%	-8%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	645	34	679	639	38	677	-1%	12%	0%
Burglary	214	34	248	138	12	150	-36%	-65%	-40%
Damage to Property	722	41	763	682	31	713	-6%	-24%	-7%
Disorderly Conduct	305	14	319	145	2	147	-52%	-86%	-54%
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1052	1	1053	1083	0	1083	3%	-100%	3%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	65	1	66	46	0	46	-29%	-100%	-30%
Gambling	17	1	18	19	0	19	12%	-100%	6%
Homicide	102	12	114	96	11	107	-6%	-8%	-6%
Kidnapping	12	0	12	26	7	33	117%	***	175%
Liquor Law Violations	219	0	219	130	0	130	-41%	***	-41%
Motor Vehicle Theft	43	36	79	21	37	58	-51%	3%	-27%
Narcotics	1429	20	1449	864	24	888	-40%	20%	-39%
Offenses Against Family & Children	710	14	724	451	5	456	-36%	-64%	-37%
Other Crimes	1626	27	1653	2631	19	2650	62%	-30%	60%
Property Crimes	574	233	807	514	188	702	-10%	-19%	-13%
Prostitution	284	0	284	23	0	23	-92%	***	-92%
Release Violations/Fugitive	2535	372	2907	2012	304	2316	-21%	-18%	-20%
Robbery	265	289	554	268	316	584	1%	9%	5%
Sex Abuse	36	1	37	45	3	48	25%	200%	30%
Sex Offenses	143	3	146	156	9	165	9%	200%	13%
Simple Assault	5,226	177	5,403	5,222	163	5,385	0%	-8%	0%
Theft	797	27	824	706	17	723	-11%	-37%	-12%
Theft from Auto	44	0	44	37	2	39	-16%	***	-11%
Traffic Violations	2,097	41	2,138	1,784	36	1,820	-15%	-12%	-15%
Vending Violations	41	0	41	20	1	21	-51%	***	-49%
Weapon Violations	1,342	133	1,475	1,425	156	1,581	6%	17%	7%
Total	21,117	1,537	22,654	19,721	1,406	21,127	-7%	-9%	-7%

classified as top charge in this report. 3) "All Agencies" data includes arrests made by MPD and other law enforcement agencies in the District of Columbia. 4) The term "juvenile" used in the arrest data is defined as individuals under the age of 18 years at the time of arrest, with a juvenile arrest number (i.e. are not charged as an adult). 5) Totals are subject to change due to record sealings, expungements, and data quality audits.

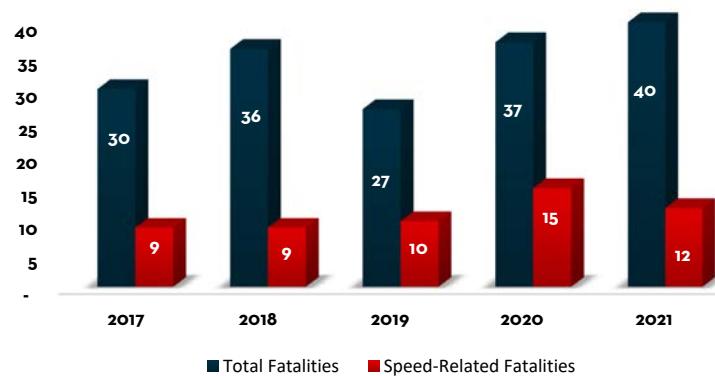
Traffic Safety

Traffic Fatalities

Predominant Cause of Traffic Fatality	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Impairment	6	5	5	7	10
Speed	9	9	10	15	12
Driver Error	6	7	4	3	3
Pedestrian Error	5	8	6	8	6
Bicycle Error	2	1	1	1	1
Scooter/Motorcycle/ATV Error	0	3	1	1	1
Hit and run/Unknown	2	2	0	0	5
Medical Emergency	0	1	0	2	2
Total Traffic Fatalities	30	36	27	37	40

Speed-Related Fatalities

Speed was the primary contributing factor in 30 percent of all the fatalities in 2021.



Traffic Safety

Traffic Citations

Of the 5,794 speeding tickets issued in 2021, 705 were for speeding more than 25 MPH over the posted limit.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Failure to Obey Sign	2,538	2,858	5,758	3,425	2,917
Passing Stop Sign	4,566	4,709	9,845	5,554	4,356
Seat Belt Violation	2,823	2,564	3,300	2,271	2,453
Distracted Driving	2,532	2,490	3,940	2,076	1,654
Speeding	944	1,605	11,666	7,006	5,794
Illegal U-Turn	315	447	837	1,196	463
Colliding w/ or Failure to Yield to Pedestrian/Bike	418	418	1,324	664	667
Stop/Stand/Park in Bike Lane	555	605	3,011	1,191	3,415



Calls for Service

Answering and dispatching both emergency and non-emergency calls is the responsibility of the Office of Unified Communications (OUC), an independent District agency. Calls dispatched to MPD may be responded to in person, by a sworn member or by the MPD's Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU). During the COVID-19 public health emergency, MPD expanded the function of the TRU. For the information below, MPD pulls the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) call for service data from a data feed originating from OUC, which manages the CAD system for the District. The calls for service data provided in the data feed include Priority I, II, and III calls as defined below, which account for more than 99% of all MPD calls for service.

Calls for Service

There are multiple factors contributing to this increased response time. MPD started to see an increase in response time beginning in June 2020, at the time of enhanced deployments for First Amendment assemblies. Since then, in addition to ongoing assemblies, the January 6th insurrection resulted in injuries and continuing security risks. MPD has also had periods with high rates of COVID absences, either from illness or quarantine. The most significant impact was likely from the net loss of more than 250 officers in just 15 months due to cuts in MPD's budget.

	2020	2021	Change 2020 v. 2021
Calls for Service	573,849	547,282	-5%
Priority 1 Response Time	5 min 33 sec	7 min 1 sec	1 min 28 second slower response time

NOTE: Total Calls for Service" include all Priority I, II and III calls which MPD action is initiated.

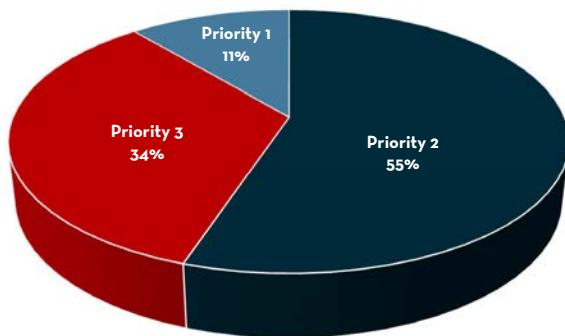
The response time metric reflects the "dispatch to arrival" time of MPD units. Calls received by the Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU) are included in MPD's total calls, but are not included in response time.

Calls for Service

Distribution of Citywide Calls for Service

The majority of calls to the MPD and TRU consisted of Priority I, II, and III Calls.

Of those 547,282 calls for service in 2021, 55% were Priority II calls.



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 (lights and sirens) 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.

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.

Metropolitan Police Department Personnel

Total Personnel

Personnel	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Sworn	3,821	3,855	3,810	3,799	3,580
Civilian	633	674	719	703	617
Total	4,454	4,529	4,529	4,502	4,197

NOTE: Personnel totals reflect staffing at the end of the fiscal year.

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Gender	FY2020		FY2021	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Male	2,941	77.42%	2,757	77.01%
Female	858	22.58%	823	22.99%

Race/Ethnicity	FY2020		FY2021		
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent (MPD)	Percent DC Census Demographics
Black	1,922	50.59%	1,805	50.42%	46%
White	1,326	34.90%	1,237	34.55%	38%
Hispanic	384	10.11%	373	10.42%	11%
Asian	162	4.26%	162	4.53%	5%
Native American	3	0.08%	3	0.08%	<1%
Race Not Designated	2	0.05%	-	0.00%	

Metropolitan Police Department Personnel

Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

Personnel	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Attrition	335	313	358	330	332
Hiring	419	347	313	319	103

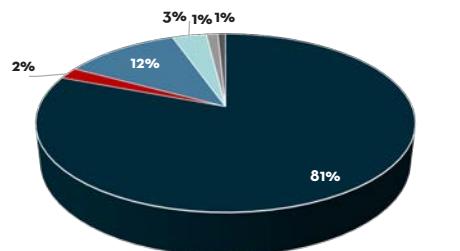
Ranks of the Metropolitan Police Department

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.

- Cadet
- Recruit Officer (attending the Metropolitan Police Academy)
- Officer/Master Patrol Officer/Senior Police Officer
- Detective/Detective 1/Senior Detective 1
- Sergeant/Senior Sergeant
- Lieutenant
- Captain
- Inspector
- Commander
- Assistant Chief
- Executive Assistant Chief
- Chief of Police

Sworn Personnel, by Rank

Almost 80 percent of MPD's sworn members are officers or detectives. Executive Staff Personnel includes Inspectors, Commanders, Assistant Chiefs, and the Chief of Police.



■ Officers/Detectives (2,892) ■ Recruits (75)
■ Lieutenants (124) ■ Captains (42)
■ Sergeants (419)
■ Command Personnel (28)

Metropolitan Police Department Awards

Our MPD family has worked tirelessly through many trying months to protect and safeguard this great city. Our Annual Awards Ceremony is just a small token of appreciation to honor their sacrifices and achievements over the past 19 months.

Robert J. Contee, III



Crime Briefing Awards

Members are presented with awards throughout the year at regularly-scheduled Crime Briefings. In 2021, 435 awards were presented. Of those awards, 428 Metropolitan Police Department members and seven outside law enforcement agency members received the awards listed below.



- Achievement Medal (335)
- Lifesaving Medal (56)
- Medal of Merit (7)
- Meritorious Service Medal (2)
- Unit Citation Ribbon (35)



MPD Annual Awards Ceremony

On October 18, 2021, professional staff and sworn members of the Metropolitan Police Department were honored at the 21st Annual Awards Ceremony—an annual event that recognizes its members' hard work and dedication to protect the safety of Washingtonians—specifically during the coronavirus pandemic, the January 6 insurrection, and the ongoing efforts to reduce gun violence.

Almost 50 awards were presented to MPD members, community partners, and federal law enforcement partners. During the ceremony, a Ribbon of Valor was presented to approximately 1,000 MPD and outside law enforcement members who directly supported the District of Columbia's response to the attack of the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021.



- Crime Reduction
- Officer of the Year
- Police Service Area of the Year
- Detective of the Year
- Deborah Ennis Professional Staff Employee of the Year
- Keith Williams School Resource Officer of the Year
- Amin Muslim Professional Staff Manager of the Year
- Chief of Police Special Award
- Reserves Corps members and their 70th year in service
- MPD members and outside law enforcement members who assisted with restoring democracy during the January 6 insurrection at the U.S. Capitol

Use of Force

The Metropolitan Police Department remains committed to the highest standards of constitutional, fair, and ethical policing. This Department takes seriously the authority and responsibility to use the force response that is reasonably necessary to bring a situation under control.

Use of Force

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	10	3	8	9	20
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	2	2	1	2	5
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	5	0	4	4	11
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	7	6	4	3	1
Misses	0	2	3	6	3

Citizen Complaints

Complaints

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) notifies the Office of Police Complaints (OPC) of all citizen complaints it receives, and the OPC determines which agency (MPD or OPC) will investigate the complaint, with the exception of criminal complaints. The MPD investigates all criminal complaints.

Complaints Received by the Office of Police Complaints and the Metropolitan Police Department

In 2021, 701 citizen complaint cases were submitted to the Metropolitan Police Department or the Office of Police Complaints. Some complaints involve more than one allegation and/or more than one officer, so the total number of Allegations of Misconduct and the total number of officers involved will not match the number of cases.

	2020	2021
Open	117	117
Closed	637	584
Total	754	701

Citizen Complaints

Allegations of Misconduct

	2020	2021
Abuse of Authority	46	16
Bias/Discriminatory Treatment	28	16
Conduct Unbecoming	44	49
Demeaning Language	119	117
Excessive Force/Use of Force/Unnecessary Force	62	24
Fail to Take Police Report	36	65
Failure to Take Proper Police Action	94	52
Harassment	185	150
Illegal Search	3	1
Mishandling Property	1	1
Neglect of Duty	0	1
Failure to Provide ID	9	5
Orders/Directives Violation	1	37
Other	68	63
Poor/Lack of Police Service	37	94
Racial Profiling	1	0
Rude/Unprofessional	18	10
Sexual Misconduct	2	0
Total	754	701

Note: "Allegations of Misconduct" include all citizen complaints submitted to the Metropolitan Police Department or the Office of Police Complaints (OPC). In 2021, the OPC submitted four allegations to MPD's Internal Affairs Division for "Failure to Appear for OPC Interview," compared to 10 allegations in 2020.

Disposition of Closed Cases

Of the 584 closed citizen complaint cases in 2021, only eight percent were sustained.

	2020	2021
OPC Dismissed	244	175
Exonerated	58	38
Insufficient Facts	39	30
Justified W/I Dept Policy	8	3
Mediated	21	23
Not Justified Use of Force	2	0
Rapid Resolution	80	182
Sustained	56	48
Training Referral	29	16
Unfounded	80	51
Withdrawn	20	18
Total Closed Cases	637	584

Metropolitan Police Department

Budget

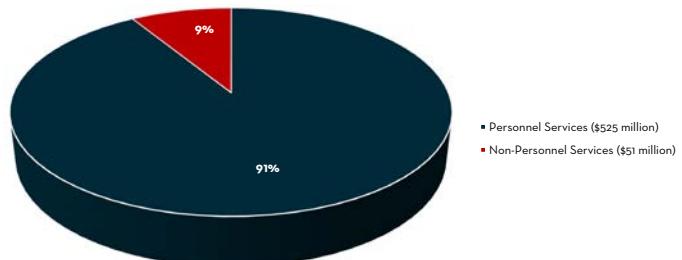
Expenditures

Spending on both personnel and non-personnel services decreased from FY2020 to FY2021. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY 2020 Gross Expenditures	FY 2021 Gross Expenditures	Amount Change FY2020 to FY2021	Percent Change
Regular Pay	\$ 354,229,070.45	\$ 350,190,060.03	\$ (4,039,010.42)	-1%
Regular Pay - Other	\$ 24,072,643.00	\$ 24,157,242.52	\$ 84,599.52	0%
Additional Gross Pay	\$ 31,056,697.95	\$ 27,516,815.62	\$ (3,539,882.33)	-11%
Fringe Benefits	\$ 67,104,132.95	\$ 64,350,439.54	\$ (2,753,693.41)	-4%
Overtime	\$ 70,708,484.08	\$ 58,951,837.96	\$ (11,756,646.12)	-17%
Total Personnel Services	\$ 547,171,028.43	\$ 525,166,395.67	\$ (22,004,632.76)	-4%
Supplies	\$ 4,065,647.50	\$ 4,060,477.00	\$ (5,170.50)	0%
Fixed Costs	\$ 322,173.38	\$ 281,891.08	\$ (40,282.30)	-13%
Contracts	\$ 66,209,715.81	\$ 45,552,174.71	\$ (20,657,541.10)	-31%
Subsidies and Transfers	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 10,073.04	\$ 7,573.04	303%
Equipment	\$ 3,720,793.53	\$ 749,927.68	\$ (2,970,865.85)	-80%
Total Non-Personnel Services	\$ 74,320,830.22	\$ 50,654,543.51	\$ (23,666,286.71)	-32%
Total	\$ 621,491,858.65	\$ 575,820,939.18	\$ (45,670,919.47)	-7%

Personnel vs. Non-Personnel Expenditures

Ninety-one percent of all MPD spending in FY2021 was for personnel services.



Metropolitan Police Department

Fleet

MPD Fleet

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Total Marked Cruisers	830	829	827	836	875
Total Unmarked Cruisers	405	406	400	394	416
Total Marked Other*	170	171	150	152	139
Total Unmarked Other**	29	26	28	32	22
Total Scooters (Honda-Harley)	134	139	138	136	126
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson FLHTPI)	60	61	60	87	79
Total Boats	17	17	17	17	17
Miscellaneous†	37	36	47	41	40
Total	1,682	1,685	1,667	1,695	1,714

*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.

†Miscellaneous: Includes forklifts, generators, traffic machines, trailers, and equipment.







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Appendix F: Remembering Our Fallen Heroes

Appendix A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) maintains a Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) system network 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 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 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 MPD to deploy resources more efficiently and to respond to incidents more quickly and effectively, while continuing to maintain essential neighborhood patrols. MPD continues to utilize neighborhood-based crime cameras, and the agency added 17 new cameras across the city during 2021. Also in 2021, MPD acquired five (5) new mobile CCTV camera trailers. MPD now has total of 23 mobile CCTV camera trailers, which are portable CCTV systems that are rapidly deployed for special events and for use in emerging high-crime areas not currently covered by the existing network of cameras.

CCTV footage is valuable evidence for our detectives and partners conducting criminal investigations. Countless

cases, including homicides, carjackings, and sexual assaults have been closed, in part, through the use of CCTV footage. In 2021, MPD upgraded its digital evidence management system, which is used to track and process requests for CCTV footage downloads for investigations. The new system will significantly cut the video download time and get key evidence into the hands of our skilled detectives quickly. Armed with this valuable video evidence, detectives will be able to identify leads and close cases quicker than before.

MPD has continued to expand its various community partnerships involving sharing camera feeds with public and private entities, including through the Capital Shield program. This public/private partnership between the MPD, Kastle Systems and local businesses allows participants to enroll their current security systems with MPD. As an owner, the participant has full access to video and the MPD will also get access to these videos on request during critical incidents. Through the partnership with Kastle the MPD CCTV team is able to access over 800 cameras at 162 locations from private business CCTV systems. Kastle will also continue to donate cameras to local businesses in exchange for participating in this program. Furthermore, MPD partners with District's homeowners and businesses to register their existing cameras to support our investigative efforts. In our new digital evidence management system, homeowners can share footage with MPD entirely remotely, which both saves time and avoids the need for police personnel to physically go to a resident's home to retrieve footage.

Appendix A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

JOCC/CCTV Activations

The following list details all activations of the Metropolitan Police Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during the 2021 calendar year. During JOCC activations, the Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated. There were 33 JOCC activations in 2021, compared to 59 in 2020 and 12 in 2019, which is closer to the norm.

Activation Date	Activation Time	Deactivation Time	Type
1/5/2021	0700	0130	First Amendment
1/6/2021	0530	0130	First Amendment
1/7/2021	0600	0100	First Amendment
1/8/2021	0800	0000	First Amendment
1/9/2021	0730	0000	First Amendment
1/10/2021	0730	0000	First Amendment
1/11/2021	0730	0000	First Amendment
1/12/2021	0730	0000	First Amendment
1/13/2021	0730	0000	First Amendment
1/14/2021	1700	0000	First Amendment
1/15/2021	0730	0000	First Amendment
1/16/2021	0730	0000	First Amendment
1/17/2021	0730	0000	First Amendment
1/18/2021	0730	0000	First Amendment
1/19/2021	0600	0600	First Amendment
1/20/2021	0600	0600	First Amendment
1/21/2021	0600	0000	First Amendment
1/22/2021	1000	0000	First Amendment
1/23/2021	1000	0000	First Amendment
1/29/2020	0800	1600	First Amendment
4/17/2021	1930	0100	First Amendment
4/19/2021	1400	0000	First Amendment
4/20/2021	1100	0000	First Amendment
4/21/2021	1500	2300	First Amendment
4/23/2021	1700	2200	First Amendment
4/24/2021	1500	2000	First Amendment
4/28/2021	1400	2300	Address to Joint Session
7/4/2021	0800	2300	Independence Day
9/18/2021	0700	1800	First Amendment
10/29/2021	1700	0130	Halloween Weekend
10/30/2021	1700	0115	Halloween Weekend
10/31/2021	1700	0100	Halloween Weekend
12/31/2021	1800	0200	New Year's Eve

Appendix A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Homeland Security (Permanent) Camera Locations

First District

- 1st and V Streets, SW
- 200 block of Constitution Avenue, NW
- 300 block of Independence Avenue, SW
- 400 block of L'Enfant Plaza, SW
- 500 block of North Capitol Street, NW
- Half and S Streets, SW
- South Capitol Street and Potomac Avenue, SW

- 700 block of 18th Street, NW
- 700 block of 19th Street, NW
- 800 block of Vermont Ave, NW
- Connecticut Avenue and N Street, NW
- Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, NW
- Wisconsin Avenue & M Street, NW
(Banana Republic)

Second District

- 1000 block of Vermont Avenue, NW
- 1100 block of Pennsylvania Ave, NW
- 1300 block of Wisconsin Avenue, NW
- 18th and G Streets, NW
- 18th and H Streets, NW
- 19th and G Streets, NW
- 19th and H Streets, NW
- 19th Street and Dupont Circle, NW
- 20th and G Streets, NW
- 20th and H Streets, NW
- 3600 block of M Street, NW
- 5400 block of Norton Street, NW
- 5900 block of MacArthur Boulevard, NW

Third District

- 1st and Bryant Streets, NW

Sixth District

- 600 block of Anacostia Avenue, NE
- Benning Road and Anacostia Avenue, NE
- Kenilworth Avenue and Foote Street, NE

Virginia

- 1000 block of 19th Street, North
(Arlington/Rosslyn, VA)

Appendix A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

Neighborhood CCTVs are designed to combat crime in DC neighborhoods.

First District

1st Street, NW and L Street, NW
1st Place, NW and M Street, NW
11th Street, SE and K Street, SE
201 N Street, SE (Rear Parking Lot)
12th Street, SE and Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
12th Street, SE and I Street, SE
13th Street, SE and C Street, SE
13th Street, SE and G Street, SE
1st Street, SW and P Street, SW
15th Street, SE and East Capitol Street, SE
214 I Street, SW
214 K Street, SW
201 M Street, SW
214 L Street, SW
1724 Independence Avenue, SE
1st Street, NW and Pierce Street, NW
3rd Street, SE and I Street, SE
3rd Street, SW and O Street, SW
5th Street, NW and K Street, NW
5th Street, NE and H Street, NE
7th Street, NW and H Street, NW
8th Street, NE and H Street, NE
Canal Street, SW and Delaware Avenue, SW
2nd Street, NW and E Street, NW
6th Street, NW and F Street, NW
6th Street, NW and H Street, NW
7th Street, NW and G Street, NW
7th Street, NW and F Street, NW
6th Street, NW and I Street, NW
7th Street, NW and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
First Street, SW and N Street, SW
Half Street, SW and N Street, SW
Half Street, SW and O Street, SW
1001 19th St N, Arlington, VA (HS)(On roof top)
1st Street, SW and V Street, SW (HS)
3rd Street, NW and Constitution Avenue, NW (HS)
3rd Street, SW and Independence Avenue, SW (HS)
490 L'Enfant Plaza SW (HS)
North Capitol Street, NW and F Street, NW (HS)
Half St and S Street, SW (HS)
South Capitol Street, SE and Potomac Avenue, SE (HS)

North Capitol Street, NW and K Street, NW
12th Street, SE and K Street, SE
North Capitol Street, NW and Pierce Street, NE
14th Street, SE and Potomac Avenue, SE
71 O Street, SW (Rear of Unit)
90 Q Street, SW

Second District

17th Street, NW and N Street, NW
10th Street, NW and F Street, NW
10th Street, NW and H Street, NW
12th Street, NW and G Street, NW
11th Street, NW and H Street, NW
9th Street, NW and G Street, NW
9th Street, NW and New York Avenue, NW
11th Street, NW and E Street, NW
3273 M Street, NW
3249 M Street, NW
3219 M Street, NW
3131 M Street, NW
3109 M Street, NW
3067 M Street, NW
33rd Street, NW and M Street, NW
3039 M Street, NW
1237 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
1267 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
18th Street, NW and Connecticut Avenue, NW
19th Street, NW and M Street NW
Connecticut Avenue, NW and K Street, NW
1000 Vermont Avenue, NW (HS)
1100 block of Pennsylvania Ave (HS)(In tower)
1310 Wisconsin Avenue, NW (HS)
18th NW and G Street, NW (HS)
18th NW and H Street, NW (HS)
19th NW and G Street, NW (HS)
19th NW and H Street, NW (HS)
19th Street, NW and Dupont Circle NW (HS)
20th NW and G Street, NW (HS)
20th NW and H Street, NW (HS)
3600 M Street, NW (HS)
5440 Norton Street, NW (HS)
5950 MacArthur Boulevard, NW (HS)

Appendix A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

18th Street, NW and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (HS)
19th Street, NW and H Street, NW (HS)
Vermont Avenue, NW and H Street, NW (HS)
Connecticut Avenue, NW and N Street, NW (HS)
15th Street, NW and Pennsylvania Avenue NW (HS)
Wisconsin Avenue, NW and M Street, NW (HS)
Wisconsin Avenue, NW and P Street, NW

Third District

11th Street, NW and M Street, NW
11th Street, NW and U Street, NW
1360 Irving Street, NW (Rear Alley)
1420 R Street, NW
14th Street, NW and Irving Street, NW
14th Street, NW and Columbia Rd NW
14th Street, NW and Girard Street, NW
14th St and U Street, NW
14th Street, NW and Fairmont Street, NW
15th Street, NW and 16th Street, NW
17th Street, NW and Euclid Street, NW
18th Street, NW and Columbia Rd NW
2nd Street, NW and V Street, NW
5th Street, NW and N Street, NW
5th Street, NW and O Street, NW
7th Street, NW and O Street, NW
8th Street, NW and O Street, NW
8th Street, NW and R Street, NW
9th Street, NW and T Street, NW
9th Street, NW and U Street, NW
1st Street, NW and Bryant Street, NW (HS)
Kalorama Rd NW and Champlain Street, NW
Mt Pleasant Street, NW and Irving Street, NW
North Capitol Street, NE and New York Avenue, NW
North Capitol Street, NW and Quincy Place, NW
Sherman Avenue, NW and Harvard Street, NW

Fourth District

14th Street, NW and Oak Street, NW
14th Street, NW and Parkwood Place, NW
14th Street, NW and Quincy Street, NW
14th Street, NW and Monroe Street, NW

1st Street, NW and Kennedy Street, NW
4th Street, NW and Shepherd Street, NW
521 Oglethorpe Street, NE (Rear of Unit)
5th Street, NW and Kennedy Street, NW
6th Street, NE and Oglethorpe Street, NE
6th Street, NW and Newton Place, NW
7th Street, NW and Kennedy Street, NW
7th Street, NW and Longfellow Street, NW
8th Street, NW and Jefferson Street, NW
9th St and Kennedy Street, NW
Colorado Avenue, NW and Kennedy Street, NW
Georgia Avenue, NW and New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Georgia Avenue, NW and Morton Street, NW
Georgia Avenue, NW and Randolph Street, NW

Fifth District

10th Street, NE and Otis Street, NE
1215 Meigs Place, NE
14th Street, NE and Saratoga Avenue, NE
14th Street, NW and Montana Avenue, NE
15th Street and Benning Road, NE
15th Street, NE and Downing Street, NE
1635 Benning Road, NE
16th Street, NE and Levis Street, NE
17th Street, NE and L Street, NE
19th Street, NE and Benning Road, NE
18th Street, NE and D Street, NE
18th Place, NE and M Street, NE
18th Street, NE and Otis Street, NE
19th Street, NE and I Street, NE
19th Street, NE and L Street, NE
21st Street, NE and I Street, NE
12th Street, NE and Perry Street, NE
16th Street, NE and E Street, NE
4th Street, NE and Bryant Street, NE
4th Street, NE and W Street, NE
6th Street, NE and L Street, NE
6th Street, NE and Edgewood Street, NE
765 19th Street, NE
Bladensburg NE and Maryland Avenue, NE
Capitol Avenue, NE and Central Place, NE
Gallaudet Street, NE and Kendall Street, NE

Appendix A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

19th Street, NE and H Street, NE
Holbrook Street, NE and Neal Street, NE
Lincoln Road, NE and Randolph Place, NE
21st Street, NE and Maryland Avenue, NE
Maryland Avenue, NE and Neal Street, NE
Montello Avenue, NE and Morse Street, NE
Montello Avenue, NE and Mt Olivet Road, NE
Montello Avenue, NE and Queen Street, NE
Staples Street, NE and Oates Street, NE
Trinidad Avenue, NE and Meigs Place, NE
Trinidad Avenue, NE and Simms Place, NE
West Virginia Avenue, NE and Mt Olivet Road, NE
West Virginia Avenue, NE and Neal Street, NE

Sixth District

14th Street, SE and Good Hope Road, SE
1535 Kenilworth Avenue, NE
17th Place, SE and R Street, SE

18th Street, SE and T Street, SE
18th Street, SE and Q Street, SE
19th Street, SE and Q Street, SE
266 37th Place SE
306 37th Street, SE
314 50th Street, NE
34th Street, SE and A Street, SE
3520 East Capitol Street, NE
35th Street, NE and Ames Street, NE
36th Street, SE and B Street, SE
37th Street, SE and 37th Place, SE
Minnesota Avenue, NE and Blaine Street, NE
4409 F Street, SE
4520 Quarles Street, NE
4647 Hillside Road, SE
4721 Alabama Avenue, SE
507 50th Place, NE
H Street, SE and Benning Road, SE
51st Street and Call Place, SE



Appendix A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

50th Street, NE and Banks Place, NE
51 Street, SE and E Street, SE
51st Street, SE and Fitch Street, SE
51st Street, NE and Cloud Place, NE
51st Street, SE and F Street, SE
51st Street, SE and H Street, SE
51st Street, SE and Queens Stroll PLACE, SE
5206 Clay Street, NE
52nd St and Just Street, NE
5353 Clay Terrace NE
5321 Dix Street, NE (Parking Lot)
53rd Street, NE and Dix Street, NE
54th Street, NE and Dix Street, NE
55th NE and Blaine Street, NE
610 46th Place, SE
60th St and Dix Street, NE
6220 Banks Place, NE
50th Street, SE and C Street, SE
33rd Street, NE and Clay Street, NE
Division Avenue, NE and Foote Street, NE
45th Street, NE and Douglas Street, NE
56th Place, SE and East Capitol STREET, SE
Benning Road, SE and East Capitol Street, SE
Central Avenue, NE and East Capitol Street, NE
53rd Street, SE and Fitch Street, SE
650 Anacostia Avenue, NE (HS)
Anacostia Avenue, NE and Benning Road, NE (HS)
Kenilworth Ave and Foote Street, NE (HS)
Kenilworth Terrace NE and Jay Street, NE
Minnesota Avenue, NE and Ames Street, NE
Minnesota Avenue, NE and Clay Place, NE
Minnesota Avenue, NE and Dix Street, NE
Minnesota Avenue, NE and Gault Place, NE
Minnesota Avenue, SE and Good Hope Road, SE
Division Avenue, NE and Nannie Helen Burroughs Avenue, NE
29th Street, SE and Q Street, SE
4471 Ponds Street, NE (rear parking lot)
4708 Alabama Avenue, SE (rear parking lot)
Ridge Road, SE and B Street, SE
Ridge Road, SE and Bay Lane, SE
Division Avenue, NE and Sheriff Road, NE

Seventh District

10th Place, SE and Congress Street, SE
1331 Alabama Avenue, SE
13th Place, SE and Congress Street, SE
16th St and U Street, SE
16th Street, SE and W Street, SE
21st Street, SE and Bruce Place, SE
22nd Street, SE and Savannah Place, SE
22nd Street, SE and Savannah Street, SE
2310 Ainger Place, SE
2344 Pitts Place SE
23rd Place, SE and Hartford Street, SE
2450 Elvans Road, SE
2434 Elvans Road, SE
24th Place, SE and Hartford Street, SE
2500 Pomeroy Road, SE
Birney Place SE and Pomeroy Road, SE
2757 Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE
28th Street, SE and Jasper Street, SE
347 Parkland Place, SE
30th Street, SE and Naylor Road, SE
30th Street, SE and Buena Vista Terrace SE
3222 10th Place, SE
3511 Wheeler Road, SE
3916 South Capitol Street, SE
6th Street, SE and Chesapeake Street, SE
4th Street, SE and Livingston Terrace SE
4th Street, SE and Galveston Place, SE
4225 7th Street, SE
4632 Livingston Road, SE
4680 MLK Avenue, SE
4th Street, SE and Chesapeake Street, SE
4th Street, SE and Condon Terrace SE
5th Street, SE and Newcomb Street, SE
707 Yuma Street, SE
7th Street, SE and Barnaby Road, SE
9th Street, SE and Barnaby Street, SE
820 Chesapeake Street, SE
8th Street, SE and Alabama Avenue, SE
8th Street, SE and Yuma Street, SE

Appendix A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

913 Wahler Place, SE	Stanton Terrace SE and Bruce Place, SE
Ainger Place, SE and Langston Place, SE	Sumner Road, SE and Wade Road, SE
Ainger Place, SE and Bruce Place, SE	Waclarke Place, SE and Parkland Place, SE
Alabama Avenue, SE and Frederick Douglass Place, SE	Wade Road, SE and Eaton Road, SE
Alabama Avenue, SE and Stanton Road, SE	Wayne Place, SE and Mississippi Avenue, SE
Alabama Avenue, SE and Stanton Terrace, SE	Wheeler Road, SE and Bellevue Street, SE
Elvans Road, SE and Stanton Road, SE	
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Malcolm X Avenue, SE	
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Mellon Street, SE	
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Raleigh Street, SE	
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Randle Place, SE	
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Talbert Street, SE	
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Galveston Pl SW	
Payne Terrace SE and Maple View Place, SE	
South Capitol Terrace SW and Darrington Street, SW	
South Capitol Terrace SW and Atlantic Street, SW	

Private Security Camera System Incentive Program

The Private Security Camera Incentive Program, administered by the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants, encourages residents, businesses, non-profits and religious institutions to install security camera systems on their property and register them with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). This program is intended to help deter crime and assist law enforcement with investigations.

There are two ways to participate:

The **Private Security Camera Rebate Program** creates a rebate for residents, businesses, nonprofits, and religious institutions to purchase and install security camera systems on their property and register them with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). The program provides a rebate of up to \$200 per camera, with a maximum rebate of up to \$500 per residential address (e.g., home offices, condo buildings, and apartments) and \$750 for all other eligible addresses. The rebate is exclusively for the cost of the camera(s) including any applicable tax.

The **Private Security Camera Voucher Program** provides a private security camera system to eligible residents free of charge. District residents—either owners or tenants—who receive public assistance may be eligible to have a camera system installed at their home.

If you have questions about the rebate or voucher program, please visit <https://ovsjg.dc.gov> or contact us at security.cameras@dc.gov or 202-727-5124.

Appendix B

FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program: Migrating from SRS to NIBRS

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 Program, or UCR.

The UCR provides reliable, standardized statistics across all jurisdictions for use in law enforcement. It also provides information for students of criminal justice, researchers, the media, and the public. The Program, which has been providing crime statistics

since 1930, includes data from more than 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies. Agencies participate voluntarily and submit their crime data either through a state UCR program or directly to the FBI's UCR Program.

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) was implemented to improve the overall quality of crime data collected by law enforcement for use in the UCR Program. NIBRS captures details on each single crime incident—as well as on separate offenses within the same incident. In 2021, the historic Summary Reporting System (SRS) data collection, which collected more limited information than the more robust NIBRS, was phased out.



Appendix B

FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program: Migrating from SRS to NIBRS

In 2021 the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) changed how it measures and reports Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data. To comply with the new mandate, on August 1, 2021, MPD launched the new Mark43 Record Management System (RMS) and began reporting individual crime incidents to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Because the FBI requires agencies to provide a full year of NIBRS data for publishing purposes., and

the MPD reporting system transitioned to NIBRS mid-year in August 2021, the 2021 data will not be published by the FBI UCR Program. MPD's data will be published for the year 2022 with NIBRS reporting for the full year.

To learn more about the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, visit: <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr>

Comparison Table: SRS vs NIBRS Reporting Categories

UCR SRS	UCR NIBRS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consists of monthly aggregate crime counts for 8 crime categories• Records 1 offense per incident based on hierarchy rule. Rule suppresses counts of lesser offenses in multiple-offense incidents• No distinction between completed and attempted crimes• Applies hotel rule to burglary.• Records rape of females only• Collects weapon information for murder, robbery, and aggravated assault.• Provides counts on arrests for the 8 crime categories and 21 other offenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consists of individual incident records for 52 Group A offenses with details on Offense, Victim, Offender, Property• Records each Group A offense occurring in incident• Distinguishes between attempted and completed crimes• Expands burglary hotel rule to include rental storage facilities.• Records rape of male and female as well as lesser Sex Assault offenses such as Fondling.• Collects weapon information for all violent offenses• Provides details on arrests for the 52 Group A offenses and limited arrest information on 10 Group B offenses

Looking for Crime Statistics?

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) relies on the DC Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions. The MPD has included DC Code Index Offenses in this Annual Report as this data correctly reflects the crime incidents occurring in DC and reported to

MPD (see page 22). It also accurately matches the crime data statistics shared with the residents of the District [B(1)] of Columbia. DC residents access the DC Code Index data to make informed decisions.

Appendix C

Bias-Related Crime in DC

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. This 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 a specific crime; it is a designation that makes available to the court an enhanced penalty if prosecutors seek a bias crime enhancement. Prosecutors have the challenge of establishing, beyond a reasonable doubt, that a

How Do I Report Hate Crimes?

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

- Call 911, for any crime still in progress or that has just happened.
- Call or visit your local MPD district station.
- Call the Hate Crimes Voicemail at (202) 727-0500, which allows individuals in the District of Columbia to provide information regarding hate crimes anonymously. Please note that MPD may not be able to investigate the report as a crime if there is not enough information, so contact information for any follow up questions is 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

Strategic Change Division
Metropolitan Police Department
441 4th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
or
hate.crimes@dc.gov

Appendix C

Bias-Related Crime in DC

defendant was motivated by prejudice because of an actual or perceived difference.

In short, under the law, there is no specific hate crime but rather a crime demonstrating the bias of the offender. 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.

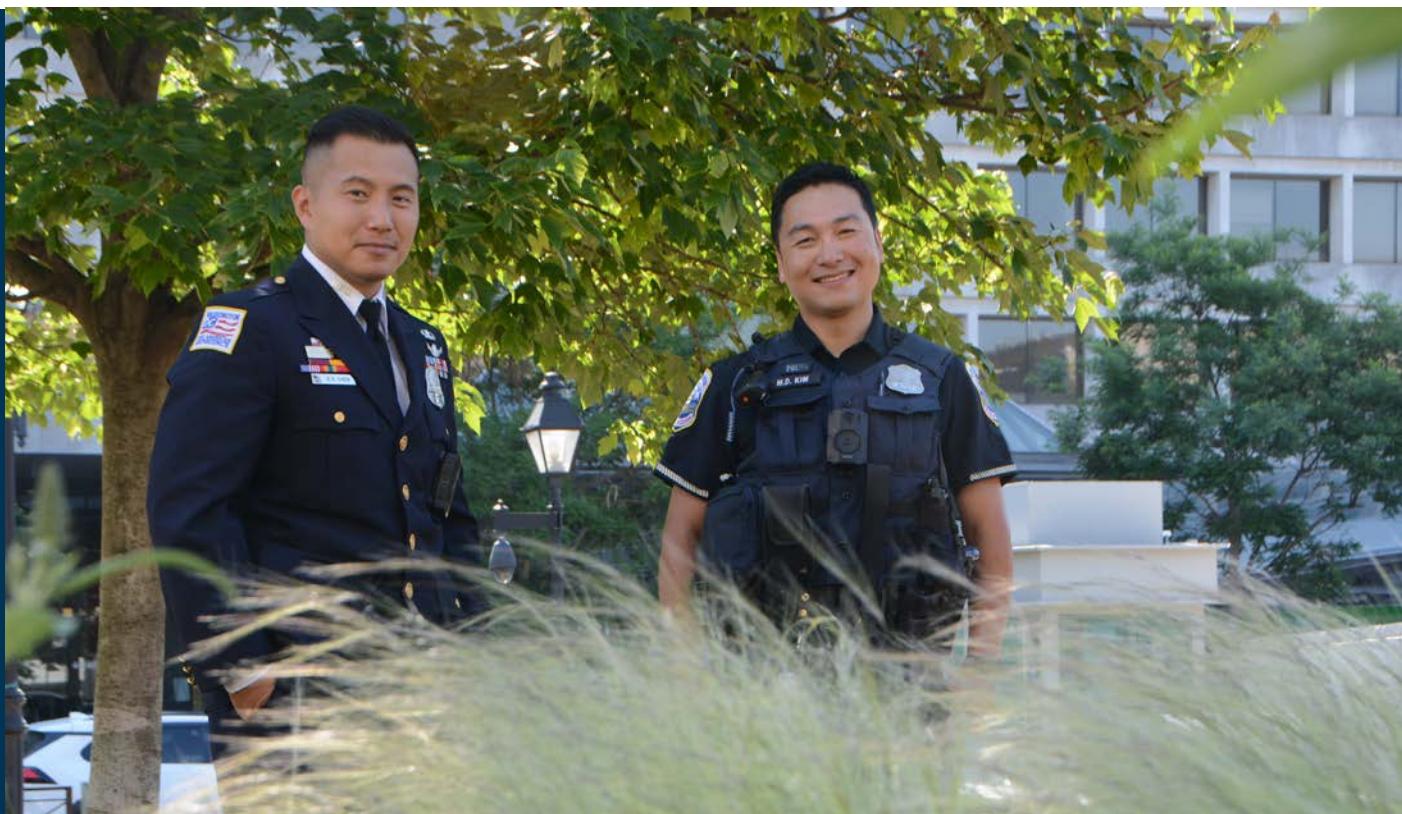
It can be difficult to establish a motive for a crime, and an offender may be motivated by more than one bias. Moreover, there may not be a bright line between two possible types of classifications. For example, an anti-Semitic crime may target Judaism as a religion, Jewishness as an ethnicity, or Israel 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 also be subjective.

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.

Several MPD units work together to ensure any potential hate crime reported to MPD 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 the Special Liaison Branch so that they can work with the victim and



Appendix C

Bias-Related Crime in DC

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. Instead, all potential hate crimes are jointly reviewed by an MPD panel to ensure that cases are appropriately classified.

The Department recognizes that it can be difficult for victims to come forward or to report that a crime seemed to be motivated by bias, but we want to assure community members that our officers take every incident seriously and that they will be treated with dignity and compassion. If MPD is able to make an arrest, the case is presented to prosecutors, who then make their own determination on whether there is enough evidence to take the case to trial.

Special Liaison Branch

The Department's Special Liaison Branch (SLB) is a model for community policing in its work with historically underserved communities. For more than two decades, the SLB has worked closely with the District's vibrant communities, in particular its African, Asian, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, interfaith, LGBTQ+, and Latino communities. The important work of 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 have volunteered to receive specialized training on diverse communities,

issues of importance in the community, and how best to serve them. The affiliates continue to work in their home district but receive coordinated support, information, and trainings through the Liaison Units. They also reinforce the messages of progressive training, policies, and procedures to officers 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 Branch serves as a bridge to members of our larger community whose diversity contributes to the vibrancy of our city. The core and affiliate officers respond to crime scenes and incidents to support members of our community. MPD victim services specialists work with SLB and crime victims in its communities to support and connect them to non-police services. The SLB also works to support the community with incidents which are not necessarily criminal, such as helping to locate missing persons or with death notifications to family members. The Branch hosts and participates in meetings and presentations and provides the community with public safety 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, SLB members meet monthly with LGBT community advocates focused on violence prevention,

Appendix C

Bias-Related Crime in DC

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 core or affiliate officer of MPD's LGBT Liaison Unit. SLB members continue to provide cultural competency and hate/bias response training to all cadets and recruits, and reminders are provided to all members at roll calls throughout the year. In 2020, SLB also provided a

specialized detective training on hate crimes.

2021 in Review ***In the Community***

The strong relationships that SLB has built through consistent presence and partnership in the community was a valuable asset in 2021 as the city and the nation grappled with the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Asian Liaison Unit (ALU) and affiliates in the districts make routine contact with Asian-owned establishments and Asian residents and provide resources such as language interpretation. ALU held safety seminars and other outreach events for the senior community at the Wah Luck House and the Moy Family Association, both in Chinatown. Additionally, ALU provides contact information to ensure that Limited-English Proficient (LEP) and



Appendix C

Bias-Related Crime in DC

Non/No-English Proficient (NEP) persons are able to communicate effectively with MPD.

Throughout the pandemic, the Department, particularly SLB and ALU, has been mindful of the risk of hate crimes targeting members of the Asian community, especially in light of several high-profile crimes targeting people of Asian descent around the nation. Through routine business checks and community contacts, the ALU actively encourages reporting of crimes by the Asian community. In the District, there were twenty-two reported bias offenses that targeted individuals of Asian descent in 2021 as compared to three in 2020. These offenses consist primarily of simple assaults and threats. In six cases, offenders used statements referencing the origins of the COVID-19 virus. In total, 50 percent (11 cases) of these cases have been closed by arrest.

Citywide, SLB continued their relationship-building within the vibrant communities they serve. They serve as a prominent resource to historically underserved communities by holding events, engaging the community, educating about crime prevention, and bridging the gap between the community and police. For example, members of LLU celebrated the Three Kings holiday by delivering gifts, donated by the Palisades Collective and the Police Foundation, to 35 families throughout the city. They also visited construction sites throughout the city to talk about robbery trends. The Deaf and Hard of Hearing Unit interpreted a demonstration by various units within the Special Operations Division, including the K-9 Unit, for students at the Maryland School for the Deaf.

Bias-Related Crimes Data

Some of the communities in the city face a greater



Appendix C

Bias-Related Crime in DC

Type of Bias

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ethnicity/National Origin	40	49	61	29	51
Race	47	39	46	31	40
Religion	11	12	5	1	3
Sexual Orientation	55	60	60	38	38
Gender Identity/Expression	13	34	27	27	16
Sex/Gender	0	0	2	0	1
Disability	1	0	1	0	0
Political Affiliation	10	10	1	6	0
Homelessness	0	1	0	0	0
Total	177	205	203	132	149

impact from the escalating negative discourse and intolerance around the country that has given rise to more bias-motivated crimes. Nationwide, individuals are targeted for where they were born, what language they speak in public, who they love, what race or ethnicity they identify with, and what religion they follow. Places that we all thought were safe spaces – schools, churches, synagogues, government buildings – have all been targets of violent hate. While the Internet has transformed our daily lives, it has also made it very easy to find receptive audiences for sharing hatred, bigotry, and extremism. Based on crimes reported to MPD, hate crimes in the District increased in 2021. Comparing 2021 to 2020,

reported hate crimes increased by 13 percent (17 crimes). This increase was not surprising due to a low number of crimes reported in 2020 during the COVID-19 public health emergency and stay-home orders. With the orders lifted and people resuming social activities, opportunities for crime increased. That said, hate crimes in 2021 were 27 percent lower than in 2019 or 2018, before the public health emergency.

Data on hate crimes are also available on the MPD webpage (www.mpdc.dc.gov/hatecrimes). Summary data is posted monthly, and more detailed hate crime data, including the crime type, where and when a crime

Appendix C

Bias-Related Crime in DC

occurred, and the bias type, is updated quarterly.

While we strive to create an environment where residents feel safe and supported, the reality is that the District exists within the larger context of our country where hate

and extremism has been on the rise. The Department is committed to working with our partners in the community and government to combat hate crimes, and ensure the District remains an inclusive, vibrant city.

Type of Crime

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ADW	24	20	18	13	19
Burglary	0	0	0	0	1
Cruelty to Children	1	0	0	0	0
Damage/Defacing/ Destruction of Property	47	34	27	14	14
Displaying Symbols	13	4	6	6	11
Leaving after Colliding	0	0	0	0	1
Riot Act	0	0	0	1	1
Robbery	6	11	13	1	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	1	0	3
Sexual Abuse	0	2	0	0	1
Simple Assault	44	75	73	52	62
Stalking	2	5	3	3	0
Theft	0	2	0	0	0
Threats	40	52	62	41	36
Violation of CPO	0	0	0	1	0
Total	177	205	203	132	149

Appendix C

Bias-Related Crime in DC

Location

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh		
Type of Hate Bias	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Ethnicity/National Origin	10	3	13	24	13	16	13	5	12	8	5	4	3	2	5	2	1	0	1	0	1
Race	7	6	9	15	13	13	10	2	6	5	6	1	3	4	9	5	0	0	1	0	2
Religion	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	8	2	5	9	8	3	20	12	6	4	6	10	8	2	3	8	5	3	3	3	5
Gender Identity/Expression	0	3	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	7	7	1	6	6	9	3	2	7	5	1	
Sex/Gender	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Political Affiliation	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homelessness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	14	29	56	42	36	46	22	25	24	24	16	20	14	26	18	8	8	12	8	9

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.

Victims of Criminal Activity: U-Visa Program

Congress created the U-Visa program with the passage of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (including the Battered Immigrant Women's Protection Act) in October 2000. The U-Visa program benefits cooperating victims, witnesses or guardians of qualified criminal activity that have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of having been a victim of criminal activity. The Metropolitan Police Department assists victims of criminal activity in the District of Columbia through the U-Visa program.

If an individual is an alien and a victim of a qualifying criminal activity, they should complete US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Form I-918 to petition for temporary immigration benefits for themselves and their qualifying family members, as appropriate. If the victim's case is still open, the form should be submitted to the police agency that took the initial police report. That agency will verify the information, sign the document, and mail the form back to the victim or their attorney for further processing.

- **U-Visa Program Details:** <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/victims-of-human-trafficking-and-other-crimes/victims-of-criminal-activity-u-nonimmigrant-status>
- **Form I-918:** <https://www.uscis.gov/i-918>

Appendix D

Littering Enforcement in DC

Littering Enforcement in the District of Columbia

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) provides this report in compliance with the Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008, effective March 20, 2009 (D.C. Law 17-314, D.C. Official Code § 8-812). For more than a decade, MPD has been authorized to issue littering tickets and has monitored and reported on enforcement. However, unless an individual litters while driving a vehicle, they cannot be required to present identification to police. The result has been a system in which violators cannot be identified and default on more than half of the resulting non-traffic tickets. This, coupled with changing expectations of law enforcement, has led to a steady decrease in tickets issued to pedestrians.

General Littering

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 fine for this littering violation is \$75, with any appeals adjudicated by the Office of Administrative Hearings. The number of non-traffic littering tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2021 is provided below.

Notices of Violation for non-vehicle littering, 2021

	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	6D	7D	Total #
Defaults	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dismissed	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	2
Total Notices of Violation	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	2

Appendix D

Littering Enforcement in DC

Littering from a Vehicle

District regulations also prohibit any person from disposing, causing, or allowing 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. The penalty for the offense is a \$100 fine, with any appeals adjudicated by the Department of Motor Vehicles. The number of tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2021 is provided below.

Tickets for Littering from a vehicle (NOIs) 2021

Unit	Issued	Dismissed
First District	0	0
Second District	5	1
Third District	9	0
Fourth District	1	1
Fifth District	2	0
Sixth District	4	0
Seventh District	2	2
Other MPD	4	1
Other Police Departments	3	2
Total	30	7

Four warning tickets were also issued.

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 Citizen Complaint is Made?

A complaint may be submitted to either the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) or the Office of Police Complaints (OPC). The MPD notifies the OPC of all complaints it receives, and the OPC determines which agency (MPD or OPC) will investigate the complaint, with the exception of criminal complaints. The MPD investigates all criminal complaints.

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:** A preponderance of the evidence supports that the conduct occurred and the member's actions violated MPD policy or training
 - **Insufficient Facts:** A preponderance of the evidence does not support that the conduct occurred
 - **Exonerated:** A preponderance of the evidence supports that the conduct occurred but did not violate MPD policy or training
 - **Unfounded:** A preponderance of the evidence supports that the conduct did not occur.
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
441 4th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

Appendix E

Citizen Complaints

Complaints Received by the Office of Police Complaints and the Metropolitan Police Department

In 2021, 701 citizen complaint cases were submitted to the Metropolitan Police Department or the Office of Police Complaints. Some complaints involve more than one allegation and/or more than one officer, so the total number of Allegations of Misconduct and the total number of officers involved will not match the number of cases.

	2020	2021
Open	117	117
Closed	637	584
Total	754	701



Appendix E

Citizen Complaints

Allegations of Misconduct

	2020	2021
Abuse of Authority	46	16
Bias/Discriminatory Treatment	28	16
Conduct Unbecoming	44	49
Demeaning Language	119	117
Excessive Force/Use of Force/Unnecessary Force	62	24
Fail to Take Police Report	36	65
Failure to Take Proper Police Action	94	52
False/Unlawful Arrest	0	0
Harassment	185	150
Illegal Search	3	1
Mishandling Property	1	1
Neglect of Duty	0	1
Failure to Provide ID	9	5
Orders/Directives Violation	1	37
Other	68	63
Poor/Lack of Police Service	37	94
Racial Profiling	1	0
Rude/Unprofessional	18	10
Sexual Misconduct	2	0
Theft	0	0
Threats/Intimidation	0	0
Total	754	701

Note: "Allegations of Misconduct" include all citizen complaints submitted to the Metropolitan Police Department or the Office of Police Complaints (OPC). In 2021, the OPC submitted four allegations for "Failure to Appear for OPC Interview," compared to 10 allegations in 2020.

Disposition of Closed Cases

Of the 584 closed citizen complaint cases in 2021, only eight percent were sustained.

	2020	2021
OPC Dismissed	244	175
Exonerated	58	38
Insufficient Facts	39	30
Justified W/I Dept Policy	8	3
Mediated	21	23
Not Justified Use of Force	2	0
Rapid Resolution	80	182
Sustained	56	48
Training Referral	29	16
Unfounded	80	51
Withdrawn	20	18
Total Closed Cases	637	584

Appendix E

Citizen Complaints

Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

Gender	2020	2021
Female	123	178
Male	677	639
Unidentified	15	12
Total	815	829

Race	2020	2021
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	36	38
Black/African American	364	398
White/Caucasian	301	288
Hispanic	101	93
Unidentified	13	12
Total	815	829

Officer's District Assignment

	2020	2021
First District	72	78
Second District	75	97
Third District	77	139
Fourth District	81	89
Fifth District	138	102
Sixth District	101	114
Seventh District	125	110
Other	146	100
Total	815	829

Police District Where Complaint Occurred

	2020	2021
First District	126	99
Second District	141	115
Third District	92	116
Fourth District	63	78
Fifth District	124	78
Sixth District	88	85
Seventh District	106	87
Other	14	43
Total	754	701

Appendix E

Citizen Complaints

Age of Officer

Some complaints involve more than one allegation and/or more than one officer, so the total number of Allegations of Misconduct and the total number of officers involved will not match the number of cases.

	2020	2021
21-25	30	29
26-30	138	153
31-35	162	171
36-40	142	118
41-45	104	108
46-50	88	101
51-55	77	74
56-60	49	45
61-70	10	18
Unknown	15	12
Total	815	829

Officer's Years of Service

Some complaints involve more than one allegation and/or more than one officer, so the total number of Allegations of Misconduct and the total number of officers involved will not match the number of cases.

	2020	2021
Under 3 Years	183	165
3-5 Years	164	189
6-10 Years	123	131
11-15 Years	144	123
16-20 Years	105	114
21-25 Years	43	58
26-30 Years	27	16
30 Years or More	11	21
Unknown	15	12
Total	815	829

Officers with Multiple Complaints

The number of complaints against an officer is per calendar year.

	2020	2021
Two complaints	134	144
Three complaints	46	36
Four complaints	11	10
Five complaints	4	2
More than 5 complaints	12	2
Total	207	194

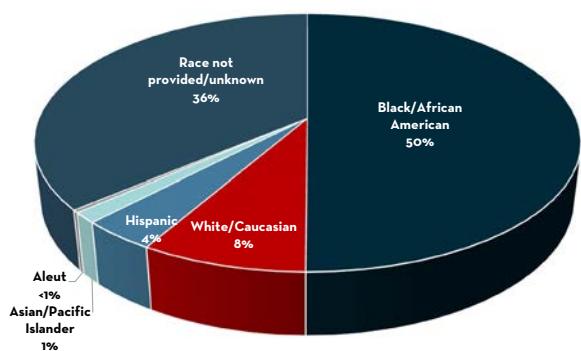
Appendix E

Citizen Complaints

Complainants Who Filed Multiple Complaints

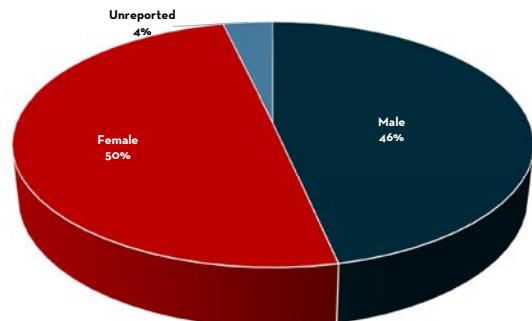
	2020	2021
Two complaints	21	26
Three complaints	3	4
Four complaints	1	4
Five complaints	1	2
More than 5 complaints	1	4
Total	27	40

Complainant's Race



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

Complainant's Gender



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

Appendix F

Remembering MPD's 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. 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.

2000-Present

Keith Williams June 4, 2020
Donna L. Allen April 8, 2020
Mark Eckenrode April 6, 2020
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. DodsonApril 17, 1960
Donald J. BreretonJanuary 7, 1960
Harold K. SheltonMay 3, 1959
Lester G. MyersNovember 13, 1958
George W. CasselsJuly 12, 1953

1925-1950

Grady A. BeachamDecember 2, 1948
Mortimer P. Donoghue September 15, 1948
Hubert W. EstesMay 16, 1947
Richard H. TaylorDecember 13, 1946
Harry E. HamiltonNovember 1, 1946
Donald W. DownsSeptember 1, 1946
William J. Weston Jr.March 4, 1945
Charles R. JohnstonMay 9, 1943
Irving RosenburgFebruary 15, 1942
Uel M. GaileAugust 19, 1940
Charles F. CumminsJune 12, 1940
Robert W. DavisJanuary 1, 1940

Raymond E. GrantAugust 14, 1939
Richard T. ConklinJune 5, 1938
Earnest T. WessellsApril 23, 1938
Paul W. JonesMarch 14, 1936
Frank L. NussbaumFebruary 16, 1936
Jessie L. TaylorMay 1, 1931
Raymond V. SinclairDecember 28, 1934
George W. ShinaultAugust 14, 1932
Elmer A. SwansonJuly 6, 1932
Arthur H. GelharAugust 8, 1931
Charles D. PooleAugust 4, 1931
Frank J. ScovilleSeptember 24, 1930
Frederick W. BauerJune 6, 1930
Ross H. KaylorDecember 10, 1929
Edgar P. AlexanderNovember 16, 1929
Harry J. McDonaldJuly 22, 1929
William S. BuchananApril 18, 1929
John F. McAuliffeJanuary 21, 1929
Claude O. RupeOctober 14, 1928
James G. HelmFebruary 11, 1928
Leo W. BuschSeptember 28, 1926

Earl A. SkinnerJune 9, 1926
Claude C. KoontzNovember 30, 1925

1900-1924

Raymond C. LeisingerAugust 28, 1924
John W. PurcellOctober 17, 1923
Frederick G. StangeFebruary 28, 1923
Edmund P. KeleherJanuary 10, 1922
George C. ChinnOctober 20, 1921
Samuel C. HaydenFebruary 27, 1921



Metropolitan Police Department

441 4th Street, NW
Washington, DC

