ANNUAL REPORT

2020

Metropolitan Police Department

Washington, DC

Robert J. Contee, III
Chief of Police

GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

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Message from Former Chief Newsham

The year 2020 started out simply enough, without any major events – either planned by human beings or brought to us by Mother Nature. However, the year that started simply grew into one with myriad challenges. This Annual Report provides numbers related to crime, arrests, staffing and initiatives in 2020. However, a year with such turmoil cannot be adequately captured in statistics. In March, the COVID-19 pandemic shut down cities around the world, including the District of Columbia. While many people stayed at home, members of the Metropolitan Police Department continued to work in person day after day. Many members got sick, and some lives were lost to the virus, but throughout it all, MPD supported residents and essential workers in the District of Columbia, 24-7.

As the nation adjusted to the prolonged impact of COVID-19, it was upended again by murder of George Floyd in May 2020. Large demonstrations against police misconduct took place in major cities and small towns. In the District, the area near 15th and H Streets, NW – in the shadow of the White House – was a focal point of these protests. While most individuals demonstrated for reform peacefully, some people tried to send their message using violence. MPD worked to strike a careful balance between protecting the essential rights to free speech for everyone in the District, keeping protestors safe, and maintaining a safe city for everyone not engaged in protest. This city and the members of the Metropolitan Police Department continue to learn from this experience. There is a renewed commitment to addressing these issues through dialogue and change. The area named Black Lives Matter Plaza by Mayor Bowser now serves as a constant reminder of the power of speech and the importance of the struggle for racial justice and fair criminal justice systems.

The efforts of our sworn and professional members during a year that brought many challenges and adversities are truly commendable. I am amazed by their commitment to supporting the MPD and its efforts to fight crime and build safer, stronger communities. Members of the MPD, along with the individuals, organizations and agencies we partner with, deserve the the utomost recognition and honor as they help make the District of Columbia a city we are proud to call home.

As we closed out 2020, I announced my retirement from the Metropolitan Police Department. It was a bittersweet announcement, but, after 31 years, it was time to move on. It is with pride that look back at my career with the Metropolitan Police Department. And it is with optimism that I see a bright future for the MPD under the leadership of Chief Robert J. Contee, III.

Peter Newsham
Chief of Police (Sept 2016- Dec 2020)

Peter Newsham joined the MPD in 1989 and rose quickly through the ranks, serving in a number of district operational assignments. He was promoted to Commander of the Second District in January 2000, and then, in June 2002, Newsham was promoted again to Assistant Chief in charge of the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), which included the Internal Affairs Division, Civil Rights and Force Investigation Division and Compliance Monitoring Team, responsible for overseeing the MPD's Memorandum of Agreement with the US Department of Justice. Newsham subsequently served as Assistant Chief in Charge of ROC-North (2004-2001); the Internal Affairs Bureau (2007-2009); and the Investigative Services Bureau (2009-2016).

Mayor Muriel Bowser appointed Newsham Interim Chief of Police on September 15, 2016; he was named Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department on February 23, 2017 and sworn in on May 2, 2017. He retired on January 1, 2021.

Mission & Value Statement

MISSION

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

VALUE STATEMENT

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

Community Policing & Police Patrols

About Police Districts and Police Service Areas (PSAs)

There are seven police districts in Washington, DC, and each police district is divided into three sectors with a sector being an informal grouping of Police Service Areas (PSAs). There are a total of 57 PSAs in the District of Columbia.

Every resident lives in a Police Service Area (PSA), and every PSA has a team of police officers and officials assigned to it. Residents should get to know their PSA team members and learn how to work with them to fight crime and disorder in their neighborhoods. Each police district has between seven and nine PSAs.

Each Police Service Area holds regular meetings that are open to our residents, business community and stakeholders. We encourage our communities to take advantage of the opportunity to not only engage with MPD during these sessions, but learn how we can all contribute to a safer public safety ecosystem.
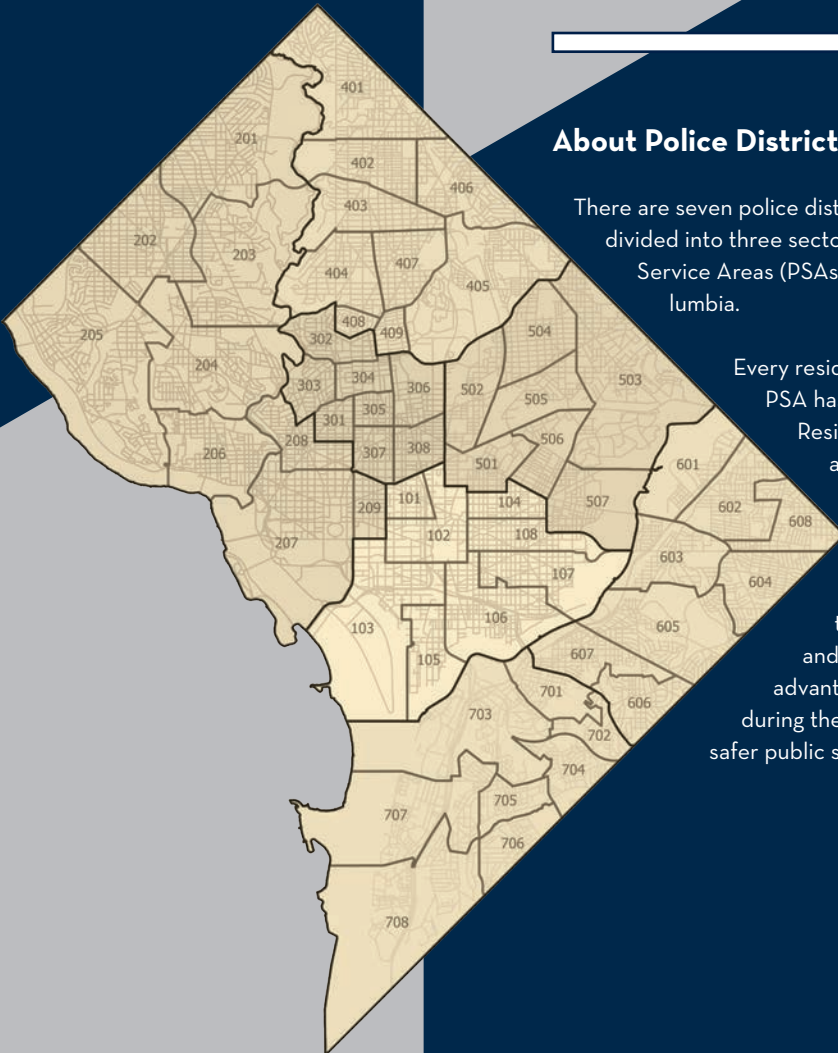
Leadership in the MPD
(as of 12/31/2020)

Peter Newsham
Chief of Police

Leeann Turner
Chief Operating Officer

Matthew Bromeland
Chief of Staff

Bureau Directors

Lamar Greene
Patrol Chief
Patrol Service North

Chanel Dickerson
Patrol Chief
Patrol Services South

Jeffery Carroll
Assistant Chief
Homeland Security

William B. Sarvis
Executive Director
Corporate Support

Marvin (Ben) Haiman
Executive Director
Professional Development

Robert J. Contee, III
Assistant Chief
Investigative Services

Wilfredo Manlapaz
Assistant Chief
Internal Affairs

David Clow
Acting Chief Information Officer
Information Technology

District Commanders

Morgan Kane
Commander
First District

Duncan Bedlion
Commander
Second District

Stuart Emerman
Commander
Third District

Randy Griffin
Commander
Fourth District

William FitzGerald
Commander
Fifth District

Durriyyah Habeebullah
Commander
Sixth District

Andre Wright
Commander
Seventh District

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Crime in DC

In 2020, crime trends in the District were mixed. On one hand, violent crime decreased by four percent and property crime was down 20 percent. Additionally, calls for police service declined 14 percent. Adult arrests decreased 34 percent in 2020, and juvenile arrests were down 40 percent.

On the other hand, gun violence in 2020 reached a 12-year high. Of the city's 198 homicides, 172 died from gun violence. In looking at some of the city's most vulnerable populations, it is disturbing that the number of female victims increased from eight in 2019 to 29 in 2020; at least ten of these women were victims of domestic violence. Tragically, eleven children and youths were victims of homicide in 2020. Needless to say, none of us are satisfied with that. As a great city, as a cooperative ecosystem, we all shoulder the responsibility to protect all of our children from deadly violence.

In addition, 750 people were injured from gun violence. The number of illegal guns continued to climb, with 2,314 guns recovered, including more than 300 ghost guns. While removing illegal guns from our neighborhoods is necessary, we know that it is not enough. On the surface, the causes of gun violence include things like petty arguments and insults, retaliation from ongoing disputes, social media disputes that move from the words and images on the web to physical confrontation, violent robberies, and domestic violence.

However, whatever the immediate spark for violence was, the District must continue to address the deeper issues related to gun violence, which include untreated trauma, education inequality, unemployment, unstable housing, social influences that normalize violence, and structural racism.

In the District of Columbia, too many lives were lost to tragedy. In additional to the 198 victims of fatal violence, more than 1,000 DC residents reportedly died from COVID-related complications. Even when people survive these misfortunes, the scars that remain may be felt for a lifetime. In addition to the lives lost and the injuries incurred, countless families, friends, and communities have been impacted. The MPD is focused on identifying ways to work better to prevent and deter this violence.

Policing in a Time of COVID

In March 2020, Mayor Bowser issued a declaration of a public health emergency in the District, just four days after the first known COVID case in the city. In the following weeks and months, the Metropolitan Police Department worked to protect the safety of its employees and community members while maintaining the continuity of its operations through these unprecedented times. MPD issued more than 60 policy guidelines and updates to direct member operations, and continue providing quality police services with minimal disruptions. In the beginning, in the face of mixed messages from the national stage, we all faced the challenge of trying to determine the right protocols for personal protective equipment. The Department of General Services was a strong partner in improving safety at approximately

Year in Review: 2020

two dozen MPD facilities. MPD also worked with partner agencies in the criminal justice system to modify all operations to safeguard arrestees and colleagues throughout District and federal agencies, while continuing to conduct necessary law enforcement functions to keep our neighborhoods and residents safe. For instance, to limit contact within the criminal justice system, MPD expanded the use of the Telephone Reporting Unit for members of the public to report minor crimes.

Recognizing that COVID would have different impacts on some of our communities, our Special Liaison Branch (SLB) immediately targeted outreach to communities with limited English proficiency (LEP). They developed COVID public service announcements in seven languages.

Special Liaison Branch (SLB) officers gave interviews on Spanish language media and worked

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with the Mayor's Office to distribute translated COVID information to organizations and retail businesses with LEP clientele. When the public health emergency was first declared, three additional Cantonese or Mandarin speaking officers were detailed to SLB for outreach to ensure our Chinese community felt safe reporting any concerns. Fortunately, in 2020, the District did not see the significant jump in hate crimes targeting Chinese or Asian communities that has been seen elsewhere in the country.

Many of the tools identified to limit risk of exposure have also helped streamline processes in ways that had not been previously considered. The MPD plans to continue using many of the tools and processes that arose as a response to the pandemic.

More than 700 MPD employees have tested positive for COVID, and tragically one succumbed to the virus. Each of these losses has been a difficult blow for their families and for our MPD family.

Black Lives Matter

As summer approached and DC began to adjust to a new normal during the health emergency, the murder of George Floyd at the hands of a police officer in Minneapolis forced many in our country – and the law enforcement profession – to face the need for reform in policing. Thousands to tens of thousands of people – District residents and visitors alike – took to the streets of DC in 2020 to demand change. Through dozens of peaceful demonstrations, they broadcast their message. Unfortunately, some people and groups turned a strong but peaceful presence into violent and destructive protests. But that didn't invalidate the importance of the message.

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The Metropolitan Police Department recognizes that structural racism pervades many aspects of our society – housing, education, healthcare, access to financial resources, access to opportunity, and policing. Our members must choose to take a stand against racism. It is up to police to earn the trust of our community members, to be seen as legitimate guardians in their eyes.

Community Outreach

The Metropolitan Police Department Community Outreach Program was designed to help bridge the gap between District residents and MPD. Its mission is to assist the Chief of Police and Command Staff of the District in promoting and cultivating positive relationships in all district communities, using purposeful and sustainable methods. Over the years MPD has continued to enhance outreach with the support of local and federal government agencies, faith based organizations, local businesses, community organizations, and local educational institutions.

Key components that guide MPD's outreach include:

• Community involvement

• Safety education

• Resource connection

1,686

MPD Participated in over 1,686 outreach events in 2020.

146

During the 2020 Summer Crime Prevention Initiative, MPD members hosted over 146 outreach events.

15,000

MPD distributed over 15,000 meals to DC residents in 2020

Outreach efforts allow for ongoing and time-ly communication with exceptional customer service throughout the police district with residents, Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs), business owners, commuters, students, etc., to identify concerns, specific interests, and crime prevention needs. Our outreach district teams address concerns and promote the police department internal and external resources and initiatives. We work closely with community leaders to participate in virtual listserv groups, community meetings, safety education, and community projects, as well as participation with in each police districts' Citizen Advisory Council. Our outreach initiatives

also include our Summer Crime Prevention Initiative (SCPI) during the summer months and Fall Crime Prevention Initiative (FCPI) during the fall months. During COVID, MPD's efforts included wellness checks to our seniors, students, and more vulnerable populations. MPD district outreach efforts provided virtual story time book readings and youth activities, birthday caravans, and MPD continued to host virtual community meetings. MPD partnered with José Andres World Central Kitchen to provide over 10,000 meals to DC residents. The DC Police Foundation supported MPD's annual Thanksgiving basket deliveries, Shop with a Cop, and Heroes and Helpers during the

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holiday season, where over 200 kids and youth received holiday gifts. MPD also did coat drives during the winter months and grocery food drive-thrus in all districts during COVID.

Looking Forward

If 2020 taught us nothing else, it is that actions should be guided not by what can be done, but rather by what should be done. The MPD must always be ready and willing to change, to adjust and to learn. During an unprecedented year, members of the MPD did just that. They continued their commitment to law enforcement; supported the community during a pandemic; protected individuals' freedom of expression; and helped make the District of Columbia a safer place.

On January 2 2021, Robert J. Contee, III was

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sworn in as the new Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department. With his community-based vision for policing and his DC roots, Chief Robert J. Contee, III believes Excellence is Transferrable – everything each member does should be done in the spirit of excellence.

Under Contee's leadership the Metropolitan Police Department will continue to grow as a model police department. Our members will identify new and better ways to reduce violent crime and we will start new conversations with the community about the role of police in society, what the police should—and should not—be doing, and what other services our community needs to ensure public safety. The MPD continued public safety and relationship building efforts and will surely help this city grow as a Safer, Stronger DC.

DC Code Index Offenses vs.
FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offenses

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

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

UCR Crime information is also included in Appendix B so that residents have access to that standardized crime data as well. To compare crime trends to other jurisdictions using UCR data, please visit the FBI website at https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr.

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

Crime in the District of Columbia

Crime by District

Overall crime in 2020 was down 18 percent from 2019.

Crime	First District			Second District			Third District			Fourth District		
	2019	2020	%	2019	2020	%	2019	2020	%	2019	2020	%
Homicide	13	19	46%	3	7	133%	13	18	38%	10	16	60%
Sexual Abuse	25	29	16%	34	15	-56%	17	19	12%	23	20	-13%
ADW	135	142	5%	124	82	-34%	205	172	-16%	102	116	14%
Robbery	287	225	-22%	193	133	-31%	520	311	-40%	262	265	1%
Violent Crime	460	415	-10%	354	237	-33%	755	520	-31%	397	417	5%
Burglary	112	202	80%	235	404	72%	212	221	4%	156	131	-16%
Motor Vehicle Theft	228	402	76%	289	336	16%	357	571	60%	277	435	57%
Theft from Vehicle	1,529	1,072	-30%	2,208	1,572	-29%	2,449	1,274	-48%	1,441	1,333	-7%
Theft Other	2,408	1,867	-22%	4,205	2,412	-43%	2,655	2,118	-20%	1,747	1,293	-26%
Arson	2	1	-50%	0	4	***	1	1	0%	0	0	***
Property Crime	4,279	3,544	-17%	6,937	4,728	-32%	5,674	4,185	-26%	3,621	3,192	-12%
Total	4,739	3,959	-16%	7,291	4,965	-32%	6,429	4,705	-27%	4,018	3,609	-10%

DC Crime Rates (per 100,000)

Estimated Population	2019		2020	
	705,749		689,545	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Homicide	166	24	198	29
Sexual Abuse	188	27	169	25
ADW	1,575	223	1,628	236
Robbery	2,241	318	1,998	290
Violent Crime	4,170	591	3,993	579
Burglary	1,275	181	1,444	209
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,228	316	3,275	475
Theft from Vehicle	10,738	1,522	8,285	1,202
Theft Other	15,588	2,209	10,943	1,587
Arson	8	1	13	2
Property Crime	29,837	4,228	23,960	3,475
Total	34,007	4,819	27,953	4,054

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Citywide*		
2019	2020	%	2019	2020	%	2019	2020	%	2019	2020	%
22	22	0%	45	61	36%	60	55	-8%	166	198	19%
19	22	16%	39	38	-3%	31	26	-16%	188	169	-10%
292	321	10%	403	400	-1%	314	395	26%	1,575	1628	3%
329	317	-4%	387	443	14%	263	304	16%	2,241	1998	-11%
662	**682**	**3%**	**874**	**942**	**8%**	**668**	**780**	**17%**	**4,170**	**3,993**	**-4%**
212	184	-13%	198	169	-15%	150	133	-11%	1,275	1,444	13%
356	498	40%	511	670	31%	210	363	73%	2,228	3,275	47%
1,658	1,439	-13%	973	1,154	19%	478	441	-8%	10,738	8,285	-23%
2,265	1,613	-29%	1,531	1,023	-33%	776	617	-20%	15,588	10,943	-30%
2	3	50%	1	3	200%	2	1	-50%	8	13	63%
4,493	**3,737**	**-17%**	**3,214**	**3,019**	**-6%**	**1,616**	**1,555**	**-4%**	**29,837**	**23,960**	**-20%**
5,155	**4,419**	**-14%**	**4,088**	**3,961**	**-3%**	**2,284**	**2,335**	**2%**	**34,007**	**27,953**	**-18%**

These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD RMS (Cobalt) as of **1/28/2021**. 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

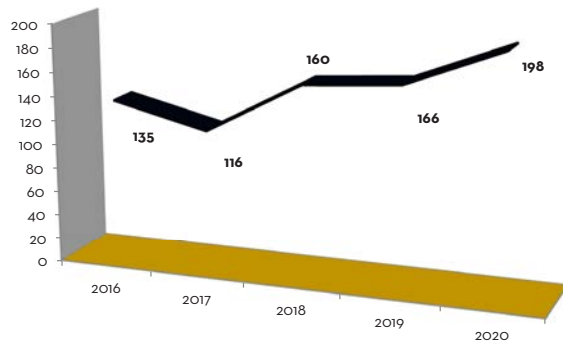|	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Homicides	135	116	160	166	198
Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	20	17	23	24	29
UCR Clearance Rate	70%	70%	66%	68%	69%

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

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

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 circum-stances, such as when the offender died.

Homicide
The total number of homicides increased 19 percent from 2019.

Homicides by Month
In 2020, July was the deadliest month for homicides in DC.
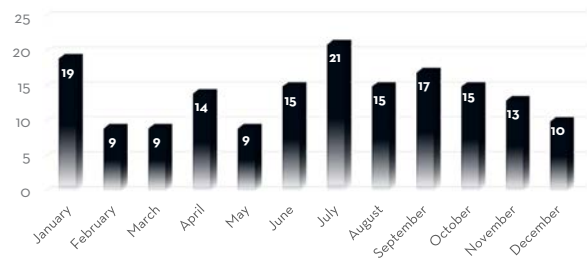
Juvenile Involvement
There were 11 juvenile homicide victims in 2020.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Juvenile Victims	7	7	13	14	11
Juveniles Arrested	6	5	12	2	12

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

Homicide Analysis

Victim Profile

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

Weapon	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Black Males	113	84%	88	76%	133	83%	144	87%	160	81%
Black Females	10	7%	18	16%	17	13%	9	5%	29	15%
Hispanic Males	5	4%	8	7%	6	4%	4	2%	7	4%
Hispanic Females	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%
White Males	4	3%	1	1%	3	2%	3	2%	2	1%
White Females	2	1%	1	1%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Other Males	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	135	100%	116	100%	160	100%	166	100%	198	100%

Percent may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Type of Weapon Used

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

Weapon	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Firearm	104	89	126	135	172
Knife/Stabbing	19	15	20	13	12
Blunt Object	10	8	0	0	0
Hands, Fist, Feet	1	1	5	4	6
Other Weapon	1	2	6	2	3
Unknown	0	1	3	12	5
Total	135	116	160	166	198

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
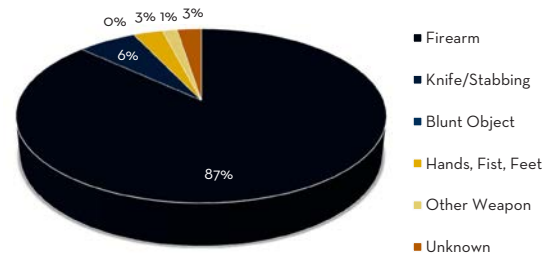
Violent Crimes

At the end of 2020, overall violent crime was down by four percent.

Homicide

Year	Value
2016	135
2017	116
2018	160
2019	166
2020	198

Sexual Abuse

Year	Value
2019	188
2020	169

ADW

Year	Value
2019	1,575
2020	1,628

Robbery

Year	Value
2019	2,241
2020	1,998
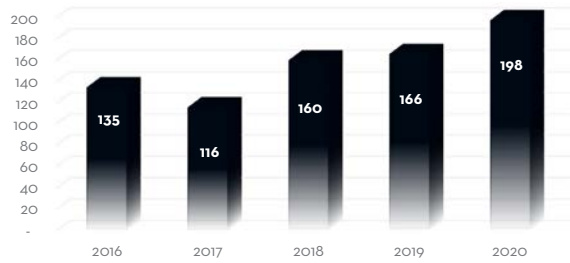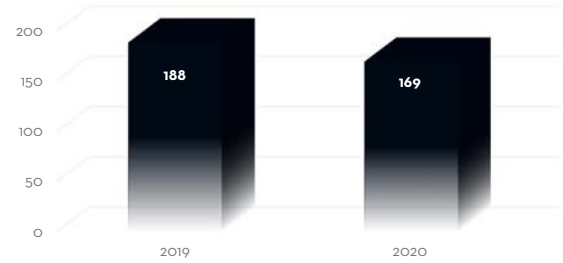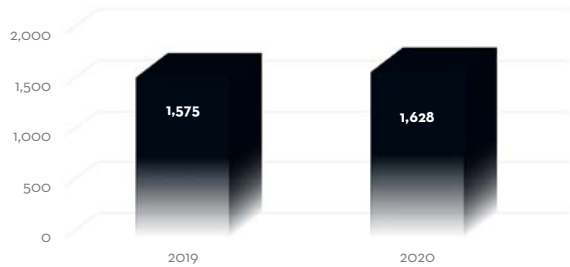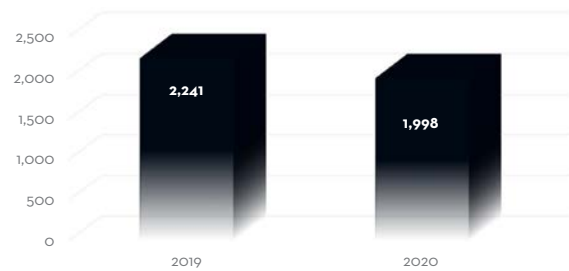
Property Crimes

Property crime in 2020 was down 20 percent compared to 2019.

Burglary

1,275	1,444
2019	2020

Stolen Auto

2,228	3,275
2019	2020

Theft from Vehicle

10,738	8,285
2019	2020

Theft Other

15,588	10,943
2019	2020

Arson

8	13
2019	2020
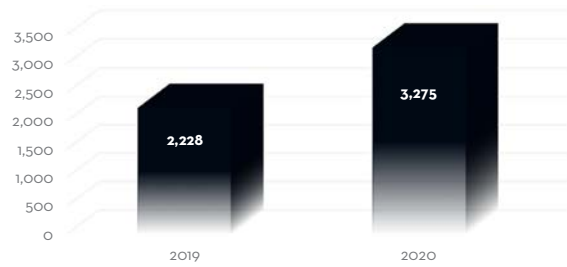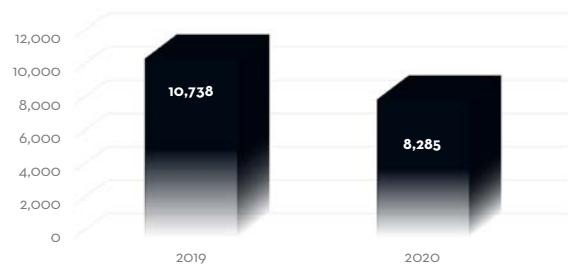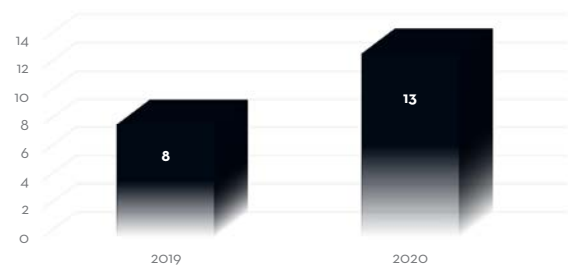
Bias-Related Crimes

Crimes of Hate

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

Type of Bias

Sexual Orientation accounted for 29 percent of the total offenses in 2020.

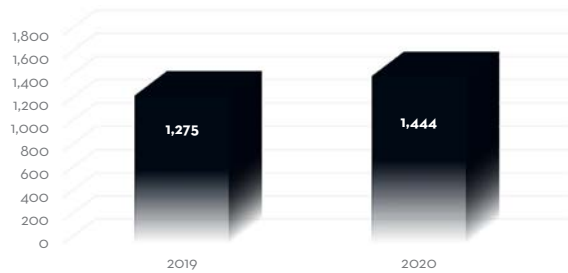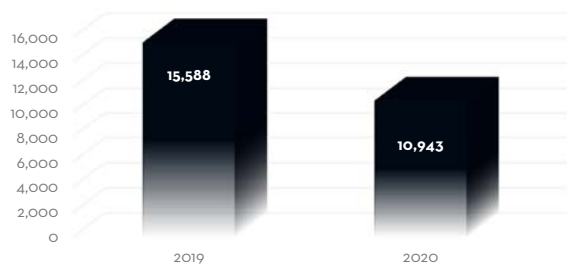|	Number of Cases by Year				
Type of Bias	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Ethnicity/National Origin	13	40	49	61	29
Race	13	47	39	46	31
Religion	17	11	12	5	1
Sexual Orientation	40	55	60	60	38
Gender Identity/Expression	19	13	34	27	27
Sex/Gender	0	0	0	2	0
Disability	1	1	0	1	0
Political Affiliation	2	10	10	1	6
Homelessness	1	0	1	0	0
Grand Total	**106**	**177**	**205**	**203**	**132**

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 2,131 firearms have been recovered per year over the past five years.
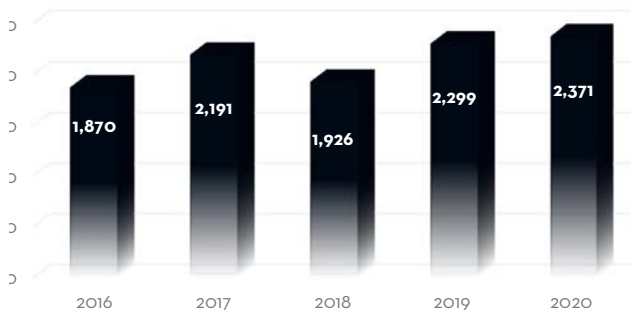
Location of Firearms Recovered

Of the 2,371 firearms recovered by the MPD, more than half were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.
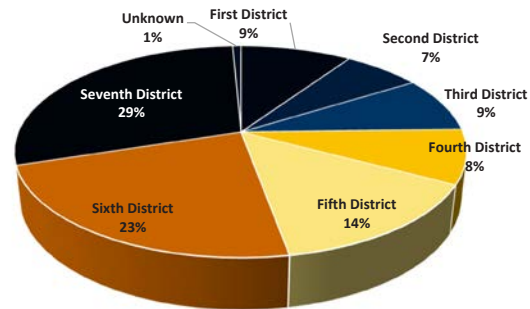
Types of Firearms Recovered

The majority of firearms recovered — 85 percent — were handguns.
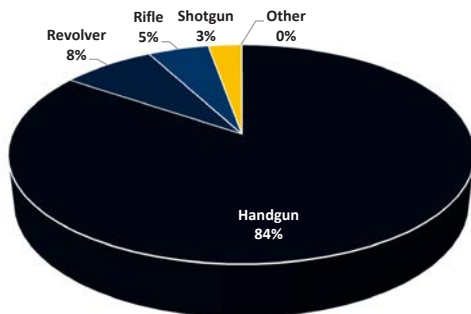
Firearm Recoveries Comparison by District

District	2019	2020
First District	201	224
Second District	113	157
Third District	208	201
Fourth District	222	197
Fifth District	357	339
Sixth District	515	542
Seventh District	622	694
Unknown	61	17
Total	2,299	2,371

DC Code Arrest Trends (Top Arrest Only)

Citywide Arrest Trends — MPD Only

Arrest Category	2019			2020			% Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	139	11	150	91	2	93	-35%	-82%	-38%
Arson	4	0	4	5	0	5	25%	***	25%
Assault on a Police Officer	383	39	422	377	16	393	-2%	-59%	-7%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	668	56	724	582	32	614	-13%	-43%	-15%
Burglary	146	40	186	205	34	239	40%	-15%	28%
Damage to Property	691	54	745	668	39	707	-3%	-28%	-5%
Disorderly Conduct	352	21	373	236	12	248	-33%	-43%	-34%
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,305	1	1,306	950	1	951	-27%	0%	-27%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	129	5	134	54	1	55	-58%	-80%	-59%
Gambling	38	8	46	17	1	18	-55%	-88%	-61%
Homicide	88	3	91	102	12	114	16%	300%	25%
Kidnapping	18	2	20	10	0	10	-44%	-100%	-50%
Liquor Law Violations	478	2	480	179	0	179	-63%	-100%	-63%
Motor Vehicle Theft	39	19	58	42	36	78	8%	89%	34%
Narcotics	2,286	40	2,326	1,252	19	1,271	-45%	-53%	-45%
Offenses Against Family & Children	367	1	368	650	14	664	77%	1300%	80%
Other Crimes	1,786	75	1,861	965	22	987	-46%	-71%	-47%
Property Crimes	522	129	651	512	208	720	-2%	61%	11%
Prostitution	1,273	2	1,275	282	0	282	-78%	-1	-78%
Release Violations/Fugitive	3,633	583	4,216	2,109	329	2,438	-42%	-44%	-42%
Robbery	319	395	714	211	252	463	-34%	-36%	-35%
Sex Abuse	48	11	59	34	1	35	-29%	-91%	-41%
Sex Offenses	172	27	199	121	3	124	-30%	-89%	-38%
Simple Assault	5,899	436	6,335	4,905	151	5,056	-17%	-65%	-20%
Theft	1,766	116	1,882	766	24	790	-57%	-79%	-58%
Theft from Auto	76	8	84	44	0	44	-42%	-100%	-48%
Traffic Violations	4,139	39	4,178	1,856	36	1,892	-55%	-8%	-55%
Vending Violations	52	0	52	34	0	34	-35%	***	-35%
Weapon Violations	1,122	166	1,288	1,232	126	1,358	10%	-24%	5%
Total	**27,938**	**2,289**	**30,227**	**18,491**	**1,371**	**19,862**	**-34%**	**-40%**	**-34%**

DC Code Arrest Trends (Top Arrest Only)

Citywide Arrest Trends — All Agencies

Arrest Category	2019			2020			% Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	149	15	164	105	4	109	-30%	-73%	-34%
Arson	12	0	12	11	1	12	-8%	***	0%
Assault on a Police Officer	499	53	552	456	21	477	-9%	-60%	-14%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	748	64	812	645	34	679	-14%	-47%	-16%
Burglary	159	40	199	214	34	248	35%	-15%	25%
Damage to Property	746	57	803	722	41	763	-3%	-28%	-5%
Disorderly Conduct	2,572	70	2,642	305	14	319	-88%	-80%	-88%
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,604	1	1,605	1,052	1	1,053	-34%	0%	-34%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	146	5	151	65	1	66	-55%	-80%	-56%
Gambling	39	8	47	17	1	18	-56%	-88%	-62%
Homicide	91	3	94	102	12	114	12%	300%	21%
Kidnapping	20	2	22	12	0	12	-40%	-100%	-45%
Liquor Law Violations	780	2	782	219	0	219	-72%	-100%	-72%
Motor Vehicle Theft	42	19	61	43	36	79	2%	89%	30%
Narcotics	2,851	47	2,898	1,429	20	1,449	-50%	-57%	-50%
Offenses Against Family & Children	406	2	408	710	14	724	75%	600%	77%
Other Crimes	3,290	100	3,390	1,626	27	1,653	-51%	-73%	-51%
Property Crimes	599	161	758	574	233	807	-4%	45%	6%
Prostitution	1,276	3	1,279	284	0	284	-78%	-100%	-78%
Release Violations/Fugitive	4,605	706	5,311	2,535	372	2,907	-45%	-47%	-45%
Robbery	376	479	855	265	289	554	-30%	-40%	-35%
Sex Abuse	48	11	59	36	1	37	-25%	-91%	-37%
Sex Offenses	211	29	240	143	3	146	-32%	-90%	-39%
Simple Assault	6,390	509	6,899	5,226	177	5,403	-18%	-65%	-22%
Theft	1,829	127	1,956	797	27	824	-56%	-79%	-58%
Theft from Auto	82	8	90	44	0	44	-46%	-100%	-51%
Traffic Violations	4,862	45	4,907	2,097	41	2,138	-57%	-9%	-56%
Vending Violations	199	6	205	41	0	41	-79%	-100%	-80%
Weapon Violations	1,261	187	1,448	1,342	133	1,475	6%	-29%	2%
Total	**35,892**	**2,759**	**38,651**	**21,117**	**1,537**	**22,654**	**-41%**	**-44%**	**-41%**

Source: MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse System arrest data as of 1/28/2021

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, MPD updated its arrest category ranking structure. Some arrest charges that have been counted as top charge in prior annual reports may not be classified as top charge in this report. 3) "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

Fourty-four percent of the traffic fatalities in 2020 involved pedestrians.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pedestrian Fatalities	9	11	14	12	10
Bicyclist Fatalities	1	2	3	2	1
Motorcycle/Motor-ized Bike Fatalities	6	4	7	3	6
Other Fatalities	12	13	12	10	1

Traffic Citations

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Aggravated Reckless Driving[†]	491	461	496	749	426
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	3,995	4,356	3,852	3,300	2,727
Distracted Driving[‡]	4,468	4,110	3,927	3,933	2,079

'30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit.

'Includes using a cellular phone without a hands-free device.

Speed-Related Fatalities

Speed was the primary contributing factor in more than 40 percent of all the fatalities in 2020.

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 or by the agency's Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU). During the COVID-19 public health emergency, MPD has 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

|	2019	2020	Change 2019 v 2020
Total Calls for Service*	664,749	573,849	-14%
Response Time for Priority I**	5 min 14 sec	5 min 33 sec	19 second slower response time

 NOTE: In 2021, the Metropolitan Police Department refined the methodology for pulling calls for service statistics (both the number of calls and response time). The 2019 and 2020 statistics presented in this report reflect this updated methodology.

* "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.

Distribution of Citywide Calls for Service to MPD and TRU in 2020

The majority of calls to the MPD and TRU consisted of Priority I, II, and III Calls. Of those 573,849 calls for service in 2020, 61% were Priority II calls.

Priority 1
11%

Priority 3
32%
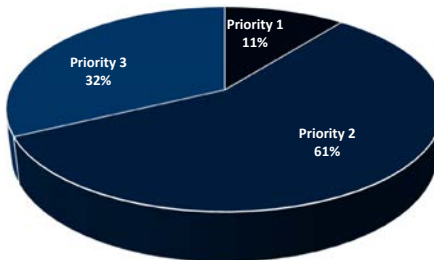
Priority 2
61%

Definitions of Priority I, II and III Calls

Priority I calls involve circumstances where an imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage exists resulting in a Code 1 response being authorized. These calls will be dispatched without delay to any available unit within the Police Service Area (PSA) or police district, including to officials and watch commanders if no other unit is available. A sergeant, lieutenant and/or the watch commander will respond to the scene of all Priority I calls.

Priority II calls involve circumstances that require immediate dispatch and response, but most do not involve any imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage. In the event such a threat is identified in any Priority II call, a Code 1 response can be authorized and it will be handled the same as a Priority I call. The dispatching of an MPD unit to a Priority II call shall not be delayed more than 15 minutes, at which time the dispatcher will advise the watch commander and the call will be assigned to any available unit.

Priority III calls involve routine requests for police services that involve no imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage. The dispatching of an MPD unit to a Priority III call will not be delayed more than one hour, at which time the dispatcher will advise the watch commander, and a decision will be made on how to handle the call at that time.

Personnel

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sworn Personnel	3,755	3,837	3,851	3,801	3,711
Civilian Personnel	603	658	681	713	691
Total	4,358	4,495	4,532	4,514	4,402

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race
The Metropolitan Police Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2019		2020	
	Gender			
Male	2,941	77.40%	2,876	77.50%
Female	860	22.60%	835	22.50%
	Race			
Black	1,940	51.00%	1875	50.50%
White	1,325	34.90%	1297	35.00%
Hispanic	374	9.80%	376	10.10%
Asian	155	4.10%	160	4.30%
Native American	3	0.10%	3	0.10%
Race Not Designated	4	0.10%	0	0.00%
Total	3,801	100%	3,711	100%

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

|	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Attrition	387	335	313	358	330
Hiring	286	419	347	313	319

Ranks of the Metropolitan Police Department

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

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

Sworn Personnel, by Rank

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

1% 1%
3%
11%
3%
81%
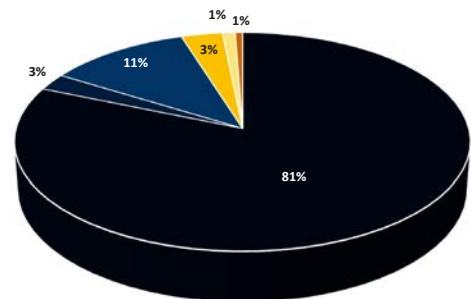
- Officers/Detectives (3,017)
- Recruits (92)
- Sergeants (421)
- Lieutenants (122)
- Captains (37)
- Command Personnel (22)

Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department

Members are presented with awards throughout the year at regularly scheduled Crime Briefings. In 2020, 458 awards were presented. Of those awards, 435 Metropolitan Police Department members, 11 citizens, and 12 outside law enforcement agency members received the below awards.

- Achievement Medal (297)
- Blue Badge (2)
- Blue Shield (2)
- Chief of Police Special Award (11)
- Lifesaving Medal (54)
- Medal of Merit (12)
- Meritorious Service Medal (4)
- Unit Citation Ribbon (76)

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 the situation under control.

Use of Force

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	10	10	3	8	9
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	4	2	2	1	2
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	4	5	0	4	4
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	11	7	6	4	3
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	5	0	2	3	6

Citizen Complaints

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) notifies the Office of Police Complaints (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.

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

In 2020, 764 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 case.

	2019	2020
Open	132	117
Closed	635	647
Total	**767**	**764**

Citizen Complaints

Allegations of Misconduct

	2019	2020
Abuse of Authority	15	46
Bias/Discriminatory Treatment	20	28
Body Worn Camera Policy Violation	1	0
Conduct Unbecoming	4	44
Demeaning Language	42	119
Excessive Force/Use of Force/Unnecessary Force	43	62
Fail to Take Police Report	22	36
Failure to Take Proper Police Action	31	94
Failure to Appear for OPC Interview	13	10
Failure to Cooperate with OPC	1	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	6	0
Harassment	240	185
Illegal Search	4	3
Mishandling Property	4	1
Neglect of Duty	1	0
Non-MPD Officer (not investigated by MPD)	1	0
OPC - Failure to Provide ID	8	9
Orders/Directives Violation	11	1
Other	176	68
Poor/Lack of Police Service	97	37
Racial Profiling	1	1
Rude/Unprofessional	24	18
Sexual Misconduct	0	2
Theft	1	0
Threats/Intimidation	1	0
Total	**767**	**764**

Disposition of Closed Cases

Of the 647 closed citizen complaint cases in 2020, only ten percent were sustained.

Disposition	2020	2019
Withdrawn	20	21
Unfounded	81	60
Training Referral	0	43
Sustained	62	46
Rapid Resolution	80	17
Not Justified Use of Force	2	0
Mediated	21	25
Justified W/I Dept Policy	8	2
Insufficient Facts	39	41
Exonerated	60	58
Dismissed	274	303
Conciliated	0	2
Cancelled	0	17

■ 2020 ■ 2019

For a more comprehensive look at Citizen Complaints in the District of Columbia, see **"Citizen Complaints"** in Appendix E of this report.

Budget

Expenditures

Spending on both personal and non-personal services increased from FY 2018 to FY 2019. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY 2019 Gross Expenditures	FY 2020 Gross Expenditures	Amount Change FY 2019 to FY 2020	Percentage Change
Regular Pay	357,187,104	354,229,070	(2,958,034)	-0.83%
Regular Pay - Other	23,597,907	24,072,643	474,736	2.01%
Additional Gross Pay	25,788,301	31,056,698	5,268,397	20.43%
Fringe Benefits	65,089,036	67,104,133	2,015,097	3.10%
Overtime	38,104,205	70,708,484	32,604,279	85.57%
Total Personal Services	**509,766,552**	**547,171,028**	**37,404,476**	**7.34%**
Supplies	4,286,351	4,065,648	(220,703)	-5.15%
Fixed Costs	400,532	322,173	(78,359)	-19.56%
Contracts	79,792,928	66,209,716	(13,583,212)	-17.02%
Subsidies and Transfers	204,817	2,500	(202,317)	-98.78%
Equipment	1,342,656	3,720,794	2,378,138	177.12%
Total Non-Personal Services	**86,027,284**	**74,320,830**	**(11,706,454)**	**-13.61%**
Total	**595,793,837**	**621,491,858**	**25,698,021**	

Fleet

MPD Fleet

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

	FY16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY20
Total Marked Cruisers	843	830	829	827	836
Total Unmarked Cruisers	390	405	406	400	394
Total Marked Other*	165	170	171	150	152
Total Unmarked Other**	35	29	26	28	32
Total Scooters (Honda-Harley)	139	134	139	138	136
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson FLHTPI)	67	60	61	60	87
Total Boats	17	17	17	17	17
Miscellaneous‡	34	37	36	47	41
Total	**1,690**	**1,682**	**1,685**	**1,667**	**1,695**

Notes:

Data accurate as of 3/2/2021

*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.

Appendices Index

APPENDIX A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

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

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

The MPD continues to utilize the neighborhood-based cameras, which can be deployed according to crime needs and neighborhood concerns, as well as the permanent cameras. In 2020, the MPD deployed 129 new neighborhood cameras. Both the neighborhood-based and permanent cameras have prominent signage and their locations are listed on the Department's website. MPD has 22 mobile CCTV camera trailers, portable CCTV systems that are rapidly deployed for special events and for use in emerging high-crime areas not currently covered by the existing neighborhood based or permanent cameras. These units can also be deployed as a highly visible MPD camera presence in an area.

In 2020, MPD continued supporting the task of providing CCTV video footage from all police district cellblocks in every DUI/DWI arrest case. This has led to a dramatic increase in the number of video requests handled on a daily basis. The requirement to provide this cellblock footage has come from the potential evidence of intoxication that may be contained in the footage. The MPD handled 1,215 requests for DUI/DWI evidence in 2020.

The MPD has various community partnerships involving sharing camera feeds with public and private entities. In October 2014, the MPD and Kastle Systems started a new citywide initiative, Capital Shield. This public/private video partnership between the MPD, Kastle Systems and local businesses allows participants to enroll their current security systems or get recommendations on new video systems. As an owner, the participant has access to video in the new camera systems. The MPD will also have access during critical incidents. Through the partnership with Kastle we are able to currently view 794 devices from private business CCTV systems at 161 locations. Kastle will also continue to donate cameras to local businesses in exchange for participating in the program. The MPD also partners with homeowners and businesses to register their existing cameras and encourages the posting of conspicuous signs that make everyone aware of their presence. The presence of cameras alone can help prevent crime. Both of these programs can supply evidence to detectives that they otherwise would not be aware of simply by residents and businesses in DC signing up and sharing video feeds with the MPD. Participation in both of these programs is entirely voluntary and costs nothing. Neighborhood-based cameras are in all seven police districts; the permanent cameras are placed in public spaces around the National Mall, the US Capitol, the White House, Union Station, and other critical installations, as well as major arteries and highways that pass through the District of Columbia.

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

APPENDIX A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

JOCC/CCTV Activations

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

Activation Date	Event/Reason	Activation Date	Event/Reason
2/4/2020	State of the Union Address	7/2/2020	First Amendment
5/30/2020	First Amendment	7/3/2020	First Amendment
5/31/2020	First Amendment	7/4/2020	First Amendment/
6/1/2020	First Amendment		Independence Day
6/2/2020	First Amendment	8/13/2020	First Amendment
6/3/2020	First Amendment	8/26/2020	First Amendment
6/4/2020	First Amendment	8/27/2020	First Amendment
6/5/2020	First Amendment	8/28/2020	First Amendment
6/6/2020	First Amendment	8/29/2020	First Amendment
6/7/2020	First Amendment	8/30/2020	First Amendment
6/8/2020	First Amendment	9/2/2020	First Amendment
6/9/2020	First Amendment	9/5/2020	First Amendment
6/10/2020	First Amendment	9/23/2020	First Amendment
6/11/2020	First Amendment	10/27/2020	First Amendment
6/12/2020	First Amendment	10/28/2020	First Amendment
6/13/2020	First Amendment	10/29/2020	First Amendment
6/14/2020	First Amendment	10/30/2020	First Amendment
6/19/2020	First Amendment	10/31/2020	First Amendment/Halloween
6/20/2020	First Amendment	11/1/2020	First Amendment
6/21/2020	First Amendment	11/2/2020	First Amendment
6/22/2020	First Amendment	11/3/2020	First Amendment
6/23/2020	First Amendment	11/4/2020	First Amendment
6/24/2020	First Amendment	11/5/2020	First Amendment
6/25/2020	First Amendment	11/6/2020	First Amendment
6/26/2020	First Amendment	11/7/2020	First Amendment
6/27/2020	First Amendment	11/14/2020	First Amendment
6/28/2020	First Amendment	11/15/2020	First Amendment
6/29/2020	First Amendment	12/12/2020	First Amendment
6/30/2020	First Amendment	12/31/2020	New Year's Eve
7/1/2020	First Amendment		

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

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
- 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)

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

Following are the locations of the CCTV cameras 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

APPENDIX A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

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)
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

APPENDIX A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

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
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
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

APPENDIX A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

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

APPENDIX A

CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

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
913 Wahler Place, SE
Ainger Place, SE and Langston Place, SE
Ainger Place, SE and Bruce Place, SE
Alabama Avenue, SE and Frederick Douglass Place, SE
Alabama Avenue, SE and Stanton Road, SE
Alabama Avenue, SE and Stanton Terrace, 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
Stanton Terrace SE and Bruce Place, SE
Sumner Road, SE and Wade Road, SE
Waclark Place, SE and Parkland Place, SE
Wade Road, SE and Eaton Road, SE
Wayne Place, SE and Mississippi Avenue, SE
Wheeler Road, SE and Bellevue Street, SE

APPENDIX B

FBI UCR Citywide Crime Trends

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

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

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

FBI UCR Part I Crime Definitions
The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across time periods or regions.
Murder: The willful non-negligent killing of a person.
Forcible Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
Larceny/Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks and buses, and other self-propelled vehicles that run on land surfaces and not rails.
Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

APPENDIX B

FBI UCR Citywide Crime Trends

UCR Part I Crime Rates

The District's UCR crime rate decreased by 13 percent from 2019.

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Estimated Population	617,996		632,323		646,449		658,853		672,228	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Criminal Homicide	108	17	88	14	104	16	105	16	162	24
Rape	172	28	236	37	393	61	470	71	494	73
Robbery	3,756	608	3,725	589	3,661	566	3,232	491	3,404	506
Aggravated Assault	2,949	477	3,399	538	3,725	576	4,004	608	4,024	599
Violent Crimes	**6985**	**1,130**	**7,448**	**1,178**	**7,883**	**1,219**	**7,811**	**1,186**	**8,084**	**1,203**
Burglary	3,849	623	3,519	557	3,315	513	3,463	526	2,971	442
Larceny/Theft	20,124	3256	22,196	3,510	22,987	3,556	25,881	3,928	24,194	3,599
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,339	702	3,549	561	3,147	487	3,683	559	3,194	475
Arson	61	10	50	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Crimes	**28,373**	**4,591**	**29,314**	**4,636**	**29,449**	**4,556**	**33,027**	**5,013**	**30,359**	**4,516**
Total	**35,358**	**5,721**	**36,762**	**5,814**	**37,332**	**5,775**	**40,838**	**6,198**	**38,443**	**5,719**

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Estimated Population	681,170		693,927		702,455		705,749		689,545	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate		
Criminal Homicide	135	20	116	17	160	23	166	24	198	29
Rape	527	77	443	65	445	63	342	48	307	45
Robbery	3,149	462	2,351	345	2,157	307	2,359	334	2,208	320
Aggravated Assault	3,897	572	3,674	539	3,851	548	4,029	571	4,115	597
Violent Crimes	**7,708**	**1,132**	**6,584**	**967**	**6,613**	**941**	**6,896**	**977**	**6,828**	**990**
Burglary	2,360	346	1,808	265	1,786	254	1,840	261	1,963	285
Larceny/Theft	26,402	3,876	24,490	3,595	25,658	3,653	25,827	3,660	19,126	2,774
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,899	426	2,545	374	2,549	363	2,298	326	3,370	489
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Property Crimes	**31,661**	**4,648**	**28,843**	**4,234**	**29,993**	**4,270**	**29,965**	**4,246**	**24,459**	**3,547**
Total	**39,369**	**5,780**	**35,427**	**5,201**	**36,606**	**5,211**	**36,861**	**5,223**	**31,287**	**4,537**

Note: Arson UCR cases are no longer reported by the MPD; UCR data was submitted for this report on 2/21/2021 and shoudl be considered PRELIMINARY and are subject to change.

APPENDIX C

Bias-Related Crime in the District of Columbia

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

sponsibility, homelessness, physical disability, matriculation, or political affiliation of a victim."

It is important for the community to understand what is – and is not – a hate crime. First and foremost, the incident must be a crime. Although that may seem obvious, most speech is not a hate crime, regardless of how offensive it may be. In addition, a hate crime is not really a specific crime; it is a designation that makes available to the court an enhanced penalty if prosecutors seek a bias crime enhancement. Prosecutors have the challenge of establishing, beyond a reasonable doubt, that a 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.

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 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 are 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 the District of Columbia

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 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 consisting of the Criminal Investigations Division, the Strategic Change Division, the Intelligence Branch, and the Special Liaison Branch (SLB), 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, their particular issues, 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 these 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, speak regularly on Latino radio, and host presentations to and discussions with students about tolerance and safety. In addition to community-building and education

APPENDIX C

Bias-Related Crime in the District of Columbia

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 training to all new 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.

2020 in Review
In the Community

The strong relationships the SLB has built through consistent presence and partnership in the community was a valuable asset in 2020 as together, the city and the nation grappled with the COVID-19 pandemic. For instance, when the public health emergency was first declared, three additional Cantonese or Mandarin speaking officers were detailed to SLB for outreach to ensure our Chinese community felt safe reporting any concerns. SLB officers also worked with the Mayor's Office to distribute COVID-19 information to business owners with limited English proficiency. Spanish-speaking SLB officers supported pop-up COVID testing sites in the heavily impacted Columbia Heights and helped to broadcast important health messages on Spanish language media.

SLB and other officers throughout the Department helped to assemble food supplies and deliver them to members of the community in need. To help community members stay connected, they organized birthday parades, coordinated socially distant outdoor fitness activities, and recorded officers reading stories for young children. During these uncertain times, it is reassuring to be reminded of the strong spirit of support and resilience in our communities. When our community members need it most, MPD's dedicated and talented team was a vital part of the strong network supporting our city.

Throughout the pandemic, the Department, particularly SLB and the Asian Liaison Unit (ALU), has been especially mindful of the risk of hate crimes targeting members of the Asian com-munity. Many cities reported alarming increases, adding up to a 70 percent increase nationally in hate crimes against the Asian community. In the District, there were three reported hate crimes (one threats case and two simple assaults) that targeted individuals of Asian descent, compared to six in 2019. The incidents in 2020 all took place in Asian-owned or managed commercial businesses.

New Law

In 2020, the Council of the District of Columbia enacted legislation first proposed by Mayor Muriel Bowser and MPD in 2018. The legislation, the Community Harassment Prevention Emergency Amendment Act of 2020, expands the types of property on which it is unlawful to burn or desecrate religious or secular symbols, or to display certain emblems such as nooses, Nazi swastikas, or burning crosses. A spate of hate crimes in 2017 led to the development in 2018 of the proposal to amend the District statute on burning or desecrating religious or secular symbols, or displaying certain emblems such as nooses, Nazi swastikas, or burning crosses. The prior offense applied where a reasonable person would perceive the intent is to:

• Deprive someone of equal protection of the law;
• Intimidate or cause fear in a person; or
• Threaten to harm a person or damage property.

In 2017, a series of nooses and Nazi swastikas were displayed at various locations in the city. Fifteen nooses were found at museums, monuments, universities, construction sites, and other locations. Swastikas were also displayed in a dozen cases. The prior statute prohibited activities such as burning or desecrating religious or secular symbols, or displaying certain items, such as a noose, Nazi swastika, or burning cross, on private premises or property in the District primarily used for religious, educational, residential, memorial, charitable, or cemetery purposes, with the above referenced intent.

Most often the swastika cases involved graffiti, so there was a clear crime of damaging or destroying property. The nooses, however, did not involve damage to, or destruction of, property, so it was not clear that the District could hold someone accountable for hanging nooses at construction sites, or on utility wires or trees. Other examples of uncovered property might include movie theaters or sports arenas, which may be privately

APPENDIX C

Bias-Related Crime in the District of Columbia

Type of Bias

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ethnicity/National Origin	13	40	49	61	29
Race	13	47	39	46	31
Religion	17	11	12	5	1
Sexual Orientation	40	55	60	60	38
Gender Identity/Expression	19	13	34	27	27
Sex/Gender	0	0	0	2	0
Disability	1	1	0	1	0
Political Affiliation	2	10	10	1	6
Homelessness	1	0	1	0	0
Grand Total	106	177	205	203	132

owned but are also open to the public. The new law closed this gap by prohibiting these activities or displays on any private property of another without the permission of the owner or the owner's designee, or on any public property in the District of Columbia. In addition, the law now includes the intent to threaten not only another person, but also their property. A burning cross may only demonstrate a threat to property, but it would be alarming nonetheless. The enacted legislation will help to protect our communities from hate and hold account-able individuals who try to harass and intimidate them.

Bias-Related Crimes Data

Despite the work of MPD and many others in the District, some of the communities in the city face a greater impact from the escalating negative discourse and intolerance around the coun-try that has given rise to more bias-motivated crimes. Nation-wide we see hate crimes targeting individuals 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 audi-ences for sharing hatred, bigotry, and extremism.

Based on crimes reported to MPD, hate crimes in the District decreased in 2020. Comparing 2020 to 2019, reported hate crimes decreased 35 percent (71 crimes). This decrease was likely primarily due to a decrease in public interactions during the COVID-19 public health emergency and stay-home orders. The only bias type which had an increase was political affiliation (+5 crimes).

Data on hate crimes are also available on the MPD webpage (www.mpdc.dc.gov/hatecrimes). Summary data is posted monthly. In 2018, MPD began posting more detailed hate crime

APPENDIX C

Bias-Related Crime in the District of Columbia

data, including the crime type, where and when a crime occurred, and the bias type. This open data spreadsheet includes data from 2012 to present, and 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.

Types of Crime

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ADW	15	24	20	18	13
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Cruelty to Children	0	1	0	0	0
Damage/Defacing/Destruction of Property	17	47	34	27	14
Displaying Symbols	0	13	4	6	6
Riot Act	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	6	6	11	13	1
Sex Abuse	0	0	0	1	0
Sexual Abuse	0	0	2	0	0
Simple Assault	41	44	75	73	52
Stalking	0	2	5	3	3
Theft	1	0	2	0	0
Threats	25	40	52	62	41
Violation of CPO	0	0	0	0	1
Voyeurism	1	0	0	0	0
Total	**106**	**177**	**205**	**203**	**132**

APPENDIX C

Bias-Related Crime in the District of Columbia

Location

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh		
Type of Hate Bias	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Ethnicity/National Origin	4	10	3	27	24	13	6	13	5	4	8	5	6	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	0
Race	11	7	6	15	15	13	5	10	2	1	5	6	4	3	4	2	5	0	1	1	0
Religion	2	1	0	5	2	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	7	8	2	8	9	8	21	20	12	7	4	6	6	8	2	5	8	5	6	3	3
Gender Identity/Expression	5	0	3	5	3	2	4	1	2	2	7	7	7	6	6	6	3	2	5	7	5
Sex/Gender	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Political Affiliation	1	0	0	7	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homelessness	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	27	14	68	56	42	39	46	22	17	24	24	24	20	14	14	18	8	13	12	8

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

APPENDIX D

Littering Enforcement in DC

Littering Enforcement in the District of Columbia

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

General Littering

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

In order to issue a ticket, an officer must personally observe the litterer intentionally or carelessly dropping rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals or other discarded materials of every kind and description, on public space, in waterways, or on private property not under his or her control. The number of non-traffic littering tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2020 is provided below.

Littering from a Vehicle

The Act also established a new violation for littering from a vehicle. It provides that "No person shall dispose or cause or allow the disposal of litter from a vehicle upon any public or private property. Litter shall include all rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, or other discarded materials of every kind and description." (DC Municipal Regulations § 18-2221.6). The penalty for the offense is a $100 fine, with any appeals adjudicated by the Department of Motor Vehicles. Since this violation is enforced and adjudicated similar to other civil traffic violations, it could be and was immediately implemented citywide. The number of tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2020 is provided below.

APPENDIX D

Littering Enforcement in DC

Notices of Violation for non-vehicle littering, 2020

	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	6D	7D	Total #
Total Notices of Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defaults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tickets for Littering from a vehicle (NOIs) 2020

Unit	Issued	Warnings	Dismissed
First District	7	0	0
Second District	7	1	0
Third District	2	3	0
Fourth District	2	5	0
Fifth District	5	0	1
Sixth District	1	1	0
Seventh District	1	1	0
Other MPD	1	0	0
Other Police Departments	5	0	1
Total	31	11	2

APPENDIX E

Citizen Complaints

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

What is the Process Once a Complaint is Made?

A complaint may be submitted to either the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) or the Office of Police Complaints (OPC). 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 – where the person's allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred and the actions of the officer were improper.
   - Insufficient Facts – where there are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred.
   - Exonerated – where a preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate MPD policies, procedures, or training.
   - Unfounded – where the investigation determined no facts to support that the incident complained of actually occurred.

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

   Chief of Police
   Metropolitan Police Department
   441 4th Street, NW, 7th Floor
   Washington, DC 20001

APPENDIX E

Citizen Complaints

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

In 2020, 764 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 case.

	2019	2020
Open	132	117
Closed	635	647
Total	**767**	**764**

Disposition of Closed Cases

Of the 647 closed citizen complaint cases in 2020, only ten percent were sustained.

Category	2020	2019
Withdrawn	20	21
Unfounded	81	60
Training Referral	0	43
Sustained	62	46
Rapid Resolution	80	17
Not Justified Use of Force	2	0
Mediated	21	25
Justified W/I Dept Policy	8	2
Insufficient Facts	39	41
Exonerated	60	58
Dismissed	274	303
Conciliated	0	2
Cancelled	0	17

2020 2019

APPENDIX E

Citizen Complaints

Allegations of Misconduct

	2019	2020
Abuse of Authority	15	46
Bias/Discriminatory Treatment	20	28
Body Worn Camera Policy Violation	1	0
Conduct Unbecoming	4	44
Demeaning Language	42	119
Excessive Force/Use of Force/Unnecessary Force	43	62
Fail to Take Police Report	22	36
Failure to Take Proper Police Action	31	94
Failure to Appear for OPC Interview	13	10
Failure to Cooperate with OPC	1	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	6	0
Harassment	240	185
Illegal Search	4	3
Mishandling Property	4	1
Neglect of Duty	1	0
Non-MPD Officer (not investigated by MPD)	1	0
OPC - Failure to Provide ID	8	9
Orders/Directives Violation	11	1
Other	176	68
Poor/Lack of Police Service	97	37
Racial Profiling	1	1
Rude/Unprofessional	24	18
Sexual Misconduct	0	2
Theft	1	0
Threats/Intimidation	1	0
Total	**767**	**764**

Disposition of Closed Cases

	2019	2020
Cancelled	17	0
Conciliated	2	0
Dismissed	303	274
Exonerated	58	60
Insufficient Facts	41	39
Justified W/I Dept Policy	2	8
Mediated	25	21
Not Justified Use of Force	0	2
Rapid Resolution	17	80
Sustained	46	62
Training Referral	43	0
Unfounded	60	81
Withdrawn	21	20
Total Closed Casese	**635**	**647**

APPENDIX E

Citizen Complaints

Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

	2019	2020
	Gender	
Female	155	123
Male	633	677
Unidentified	12	15
	Race	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	46	36
Black/African American	394	364
White/Caucasian	277	301
Hispanic	71	101
Unidentified	10	13
Total	800	815

Officer's District Assignment

	2019	2020
First District	109	72
Second District	110	75
Third District	123	77
Fourth District	107	81
Fifth District	120	138
Sixth District	124	101
Seventh District	97	125
Other	10	146
Total	800	815

Police District Where Complaint Occurred

	2019	2020
First District	126	126
Second District	130	150
Third District	125	92
Fourth District	99	63
Fifth District	97	124
Sixth District	94	89
Seventh District	89	106
Other	7	14
Total	767	764

APPENDIX E

Citizen Complaints

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 case.

	2019	2020
Under 3 Years	176	183
3-5 Years	161	164
6-10 Years	117	123
11-15 Years	143	144
16-20 Years	92	105
21-25 Years	46	43
26-30 Years	46	27
30 Years or More	7	11
Unknown	12	15
Total	**800**	**815**

Officers with Multiple Complaints

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

	2019	2020
Two complaints	154	134
Three complaints	45	46
Four complaints	8	11
Five complaints	5	4
More than 5 complaints	5	12
Total	**217**	**207**

APPENDIX E

Citizen Complaints

Complainants Who Filed Multiple Complaints

	2019	2020
Two complaints	27	21
Three complaints	5	3
Four complaints	4	1
Five complaints	1	1
More than 5 complaints	3	1
Total	**40**	**27**

Complainant's Race

Black/African American 40%
Race not provided/unknown 44%
White/Caucasian 9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native 0%
Asian 0%
Asian Indian 1%
Asian/Pacific Islander 1%
Aleut 2%
Hispanic 3%
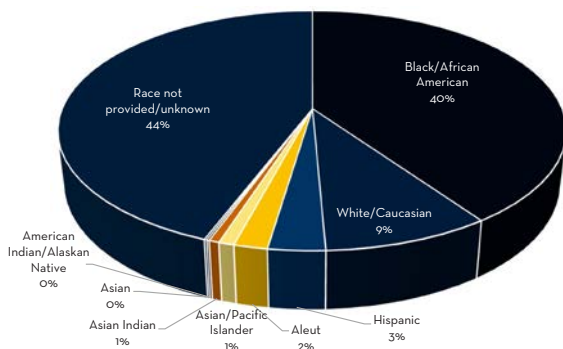
Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

Complainant's Gender

Unreported 5%
Male 46%
Female 49%
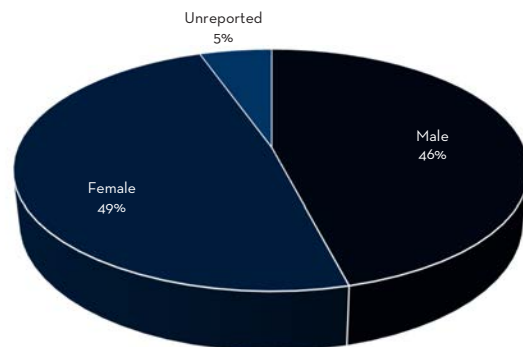
Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

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. Dodson ....April 17, 1960
Donald J. Brereton .... January 7, 1960
Harold K. Shelton .... May 3, 1959
Lester G. Myers ....November 13, 1958

George W. Cassels ....July 12, 1953

1925-1950

Grady A. Beacham .... December 2, 1948
Mortimer P. Donoghue September 15, 1948
Hubert W. Estes .... May 16, 1947
Richard H. Taylor ....December 13, 1946
Harry E. Hamilton ....November 1, 1946
Donald W. Downs ....September 1, 1946
William J. Weston Jr. .... March 4, 1945
Charles R. Johnston ....May 9, 1943
Irving Rosenburg ....February 15, 1942
Uel M. Gaile .... August 19, 1940
Charles F. Cummins .... June 12, 1940
Robert W. Davis ....January 1, 1940
Raymond E. Grant ....August 14, 1939
Richard T. Conklin .... June 5, 1938
Earnest T. Wessells ....April 23, 1938
Paul W. Jones ....March 14, 1936
Frank L. Nussbaum......... February 16, 1936
Jessie L. Taylor .... May 1, 1931
Raymond V. Sinclair ....December 28, 1934
George W. Shinault ....August 14, 1932

Elmer A. Swanson .... July 6, 1932
Arthur H. Gelhar .... August 8, 1931
Charles D. Poole ....August 4, 1931
Frank J. Scoville ....September 24, 1930
Frederick W. Bauer ....June 6, 1930
Ross H. Kaylor .... December 10, 1929
Edgar P. Alexander ......November 16, 1929
Harry J. McDonald ....July 22, 1929
William S. Buchanan ....April 18, 1929
John F. McAuliffe ....January 21, 1929
Claude O. Rupe .... October 14, 1928
James G. Helm .... February 11, 1928
Leo W. Busch ....September 28, 1926
Earl A. Skinner .... June 9, 1926
Claude C. Koontz .... November 30, 1925

1900-1924

Raymond C. Leisinger ....August 28, 1924
John W. Purcell ....October 17, 1923
Frederick G. Stange ......February 28, 1923
Edmund P. Keleher ....January 10, 1922
George C. Chinn .... October 20, 1921
Samuel C. Hayden .... February 27, 1921

Preston E. Bradley ....February 21, 1921
Oscar A. McKimmie ....January 17, 1920
James E. Armstrong ... December 20, 1919
Isaac W. Halbfinger.................. July 22, 1919
Harry Wilson .... July 21, 1919
Lester M. Kidwell .... July 11, 1918
John A. Conrad ....May 21, 1918
David T. Dunigan ....May 21, 1918
Willie R. Gawen .... March 2, 1915
William C. Farquhar ....October 22, 1913
Eugene C. Smith...................January 1, 1910
William H. Mathews ....March 5, 1909
William E. Yetton .... November 9, 1908
John J. Smith ....July 7, 1904

1800s

Junius B. Slack .... November 27, 1891
Adolphus Constantine September 10, 1891
Americus N. Crippen ...November 5, 1889
Frederick M. Passau .... May 17, 1889
John H. Fowler ....September 9, 1884
Robert Fleet ....August 20, 1874
Francis M. Doyle .... December 29, 1871

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