



Building a Safer, Stronger DC:

Community Conversations on Public Safety and the Selection Process for the Chief of Police

February 23, 2017

Prepared by:
Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice
with support from
Cities United



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Executive Office of Mayor Muriel Bowser



Dear District Resident,

In September of last year, Cathy Lanier retired as Chief of Police after more than 25 years of service with the Metropolitan Police Department. Upon her departure, Mayor Bowser launched a nationwide search to identify the most talented and experienced candidates to fill this critical position. As part of this process, the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice facilitated opportunities for residents and stakeholders to talk to us about their public safety experiences and concerns.

Since this time, we've hosted a series of small group discussions with Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners, community leaders, local high school and college students, and religious leaders which tackled public safety priorities and professional qualifications for the permanent chief of police. These discussions were followed by a Community Conversation where more than 2,600 residents participated by telephone and Facebook Live. Accompanying these efforts was a public safety survey made available online, in District recreation and senior centers, and public libraries. Four thousand completed responses were received and tallied. Each community engagement forum was designed to gain valuable insight from District residents on their public safety priorities and what characteristics they want to see in a permanent police chief.

This report provides an overview of the feedback we received during our community engagements and process employed to select our permanent police chief. It includes an appendix with samples of the small group discussions and the public safety survey.

In our search for a permanent police chief, it has been the goal of the Bowser Administration to select a proven leader who will work tirelessly with each of our neighborhoods and communities to build a safer, stronger, more resilient city. Together, we will make the District of Columbia a national model of police-community relations and we are grateful for your support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Kevin Donahue'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a large 'K' and 'D'.

Kevin Donahue
Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice





LISTENING TO OUR RESIDENTS:
An overview of the public engagement process



LISTENING TO OUR RESIDENTS: *An overview of the public engagement process*

The process to hire the permanent Metropolitan Police Department Chief of Police was a two-pronged approach that included candidate interviews and public engagement. These approaches were executed simultaneously allowing for all activities to inform and engage the dual process. The following sections outline the public engagement and candidate search process. An appendix is provided with samples of the tools used throughout the process.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Residents of the District of Columbia are very engaged in local government and had very specific ideas about the qualities they wanted in a permanent chief of police. The selection process included opportunities for public engagement not only on the priorities for the permanent chief of police and the police department, but also for residents to share their ideas and general concerns about public safety. Through a series of small group meetings, a Community Conversation on public safety, and a survey, residents offered candid feedback.

Small Group Discussions

The Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice facilitated a series of six small group discussions to pinpoint community concerns and priorities for the permanent police chief, policing in the District, and overall public safety. The discussion groups brought together residents with varied interests and backgrounds from all eight wards to engage in a robust discussion and provide actionable feedback that helped inform the police chief selection process.

Each discussion followed a well-crafted agenda to ensure everyone had the same opportunity to engage with the Deputy Mayor and share their concerns as well as those of the residents and communities they represented. The following is an overview of the small group discussions agenda:

- Welcome & introductions
- Survey on perceptions of public safety
- Data on public safety and policing in DC
- Discussion 1: Public Safety in DC
- Discussion 2: Qualities in a police chief
- Exit Survey



The small group discussions were hosted between December 21, 2016 and January 13, 2017 with the following group composition:

- Group 1: Citizen Advisory Committee
- Group 2: Youth and Young Adults
- Group 3: Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners and Community Leaders
- Group 4: Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners and Community Leaders
- Group 5: Citizen Advisory Committee
- Group 6: Public Safety Academy at Anacostia High School

Feedback from these discussions and survey has been compiled, with the support of [Cities United](#), to identify common themes and recommendations. The survey analysis and a highlight of comments are provided in the following section.



SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION SURVEY FEEDBACK AND SELECTED COMMENTS

Discussion Topic:

Effective vs. Ineffective Policing in D.C.

From the small group discussions, respondents said they found the Metropolitan Police Department to be effective overall and more effective than other police departments around the country. A significant number of participants stated that MPD's effectiveness is due to its community relationships and community policing approach. The following are statements from two participants during the discussion:

"DC is very effective because of community relationships. (identifying information omitted) grew up amongst citizens. She gained the respect of citizens and communities. Respect and trust leads to more of a community commitment to work with police."

"MPD values community police relationships. I used to work at the Fourth District and the city would make sure that officers were connected to communities."

Although a majority of participants stated that MPD was effective, they also believed there was room for improvement:

"Very effective in DC; however, I'm not blind to the fact that there are some areas that need improvement. Even though I support law enforcement, I still get mistreated. It takes a lot for me not to become a statistic."

"In DC, policing is effective. Over the years, DC has gotten better. However, there is still room for improvement. Communities in the Fifth District don't see police enough because they don't get the calls that other jurisdictions get."

"Slightly effective when compared to surrounding jurisdictions. In terms of biking issues, MPD is better than some of the outlying jurisdictions. It is quite clear, however, that traffic enforcement has never been a priority for MPD. As a result, officers are not educated on bike and other traffic laws."

"Different shifts tend to be more effective than others. In addition, the last two hours of a shift seem to be a time when officers are the least effective. During the last two hours, officers seem to be more worried about completing paperwork that needs to be done so that they can quickly go home."



Discussion Topic:

Qualities Needed to Reduce Crime: *Training, Presence & Relationships*

When asked to choose the top qualities that make a police department effective in reducing crime, almost 70 percent of participants responded that the following were most effective:

- 1) Community-Police Relationships
- 2) Increased Police Presence and Police Training
- 3) Responsiveness to 911
- 4) Improved physical infrastructure (such as police cameras)
- 5) Targeting illegal guns and illegal narcotics (such as PCP, heroin, synthetic drugs)

Participants stated the following about Community-Police Relationships in DC:

“There needs to be more civilian, law enforcement interactions.”

“Police are put in place to police the law, not police people. They are ambassadors for the law. They should be in the community to help prevent crime, as opposed to just responding to incidents.”

“When there is a police call, police who are rooted in the community can better handle the situation because there is knowledge about residents and the issues of the community.”

“Years ago, MPD abolished the Office of Community Policing. This office met with community leaders to ascertain what was going right and wrong. In addition, office staff worked with residents to write a handbook on how to start neighborhood watch programs. The Office of Community Policing needs to be reestablished.”

Participants stated the following in response to the need to have greater police presence felt in the community:

“Officers must get out of car and WALK in their neighborhoods.”

“Police are often in certain areas of a community, but need to make their presence known in areas where they don’t frequent.”

“The Gallaudet deaf community’s interactions with MPD tend to be positive because officers are constantly on campus and attempt to connect with the students. It seems as if they want to be perceived as a positive presence in the community.”



Participants stated the following in response to a need for greater allocation of resources towards police training and what its likely effect could be on police work:

“Police often have an ‘Us against Them’ attitude. It takes both police and communities to make the city safe. An emphasis needs to put on training as some of their practices are outdated.”

“It appears as if MPD needs more training to be effective. It has been noticed that police will sit in their squad cars while residents congregate instead of interacting with community members.”

“I’ve taken an in-depth look at the police academy curriculum and it is WEAK. There needs to be more of an emphasis put on learning, understanding, and interpreting the law. I’ve noticed that after five or six years on the beat, officers are not clear on civil and criminal infractions. This leads to reactive instead of proactive interactions with citizens.”

“Cultural sensitivity and history of DC training needs to be offered to officers.”

“There is always something new to learn especially in the area of de-escalating situations.”



Discussion Topic:

Personality Traits for the Police Chief: *Communication, Community Oriented & Honest*

Participants were asked to list the traits they want the next Police Chief to embody. They listed the following as the most important traits:

- 1) Communication skills
- 2) Community oriented
- 3) Honesty and integrity

The following are some of participants' responses that highlight the importance of communications:

"Chief Cathy Lanier earned a reputation citywide because of good communication skills. As a result, community members knew who she was and respected the job she did."

"[MPD is] very effective in DC because of open lines of communication. Often citizens have direct contact with the interim chief, lieutenants, and officers."

"They have to know how to communicate with the force."

"(Identifying information omitted) could speak to a wide variety of populations flawlessly. DC is not the most diverse city in the nation."

"Being able to go to any community and speak to residents is essential."

Participants stated the following in response to Community-Oriented personality trait:

"If the Chief doesn't understand or respect the community, there will be problems. The Mayor should hire a Chief from within because the candidate would have been invested in training and education that has focused on DC communities."

"The next police chief needs to be community oriented, a public servant."

Participants stated the following in response to Honesty and Integrity:

"Corruption often happens in police departments, especially when the Chief does not lead the effort in staying honest."

"Communities are more likely to respect the force if there is honesty and integrity."

"Every force has the potential to be rocked by crooked cops and police. As a result, the Chief of Police must lead the effort in being honest."

"No trust leads to no association."



Other personality traits identified were: the ability to have clear vision and goals, creativity, fostering high moral values among police officers, and teamwork with other government agencies.



Discussion Topic

Importance of Professional Experiences

Participants responded that the following were the three most important professional experiences for a police chief to have:

- 1) Familiarity with the District of Columbia (lived or worked in D.C.)
- 2) Worked in a diverse city
- 3) Record of effective community policing
- 4) Innovative, non-law enforcement approach to reducing crime

The following are responses about the next Chief of Police's familiarity with D.C.:

"Too many officers live in areas that are too far from DC. This causes an issue because they cannot relate to many of the citizens of DC."

"DC is unique because of the federal/local relationship."

"Familiarity with the District is extremely important because of diversity; you must know the city in order to be an effective chief."

"Extremely important because every ward is different. In addition, the Chief of Police must be sensitive to all populations represented in the city as citizens have very strong attitudes about their communities. It is important that the Chief of Police live here."

Participants stated the following in response to the police chief's experiences of working in a diverse city:

"I've seen changes in the city that have caused DC to be a diverse city in the areas of socio-economics and race. Therefore, the police have to help there be tolerance in the city."

"Extremely important because every ward is different."

"It's not about color. The Chief of Police must be able to handle the complexities of the city and must be able to work with all neighborhoods. He/she must be able to strategize and assess the strengths and needs of all wards."

"There is an unfounded fear in the Muslim, LGBT, and undocumented citizens' community about where DC is on ensuring that human rights laws will be safeguarded and protected."

Participants stated the following in response to the need for a police chief to have a record of effective community policing and innovative, non-law enforcement approaches to reducing crime:



“Must reduce crime without violating rights.”

“Able to work as part of an effective team and include other agencies in the work of keeping the city safe.”

“Able to maneuver and get things done.”



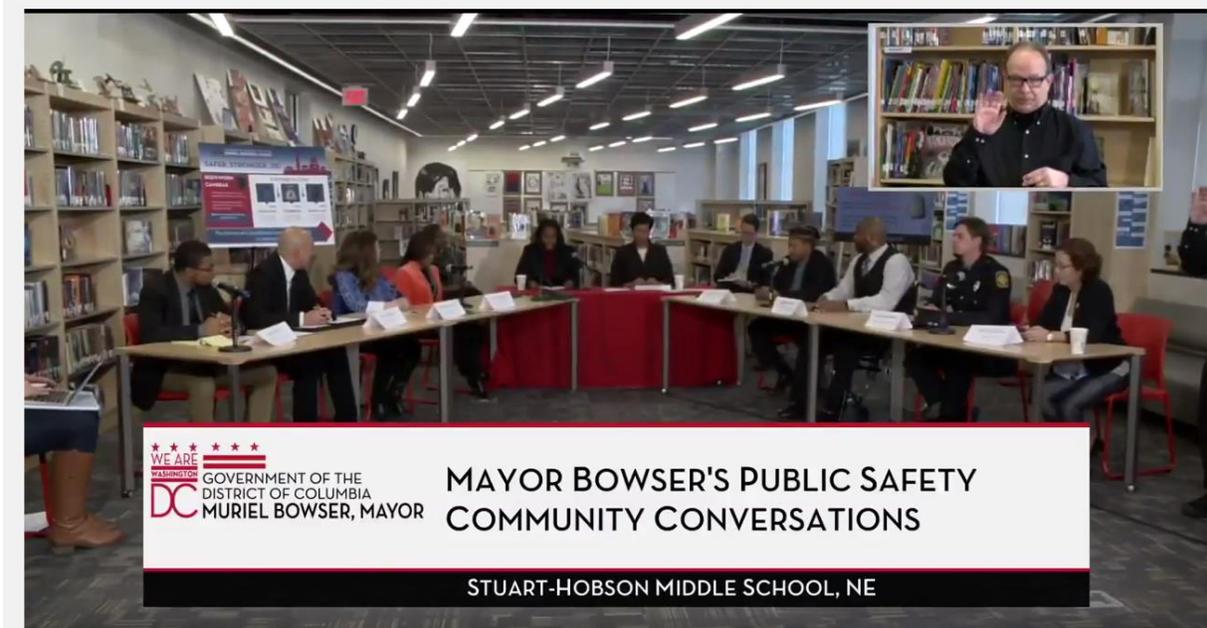
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNITY CONVERSATION

To further engage resident about their public safety priorities and community concerns, Mayor Muriel Bowser hosted a community conversation on January 28, 2017. The conversation was organized into three parts:

Part 1: The Bowser’s Administration efforts to improve public safety.

Part 2: The search for the permanent chief of police and public engagement in the process.

Part 3: Roundtable discussion with residents attending the conversation and a call-in question and answer session with District residents.



The Public Safety Community Conversation is available for view [here](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ialkCOs21Y) - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ialkCOs21Y>

A summary of discussions and comments from the Community Conversation is provided in the following section.



Call-in Questions from Residents

Resident calling in from Ward 8:

“MPD and neighborhood-watch platform with the PSA has allowed the community to meet police officers and both groups get to know each other. This is really helpful in keeping our neighborhoods safe. Police are able to solve many of the local problems easily. The new police chief needs to be more present in the community so that we can have some or occasional interaction. It would be great. If police officers could stay longer or stay in one place for a long time, it would allow us to get to know them better and the people who live there.”

Resident calling in from Ward 4:

“We need ideas on how to engage youth from having nothing to do in social programs that are beneficial to their growth and keep them out of problem.”

Resident from Ward 4:

“Can we do more to get homicides solved?”

Panelist ideas to Mayor Bowser’s question on what types of effective policing strategies residents want to see more of:

Iman Sharif, representative of the Interfaith Council:

“More police presence in all places of worship. Speaking and engaging with children and families, as well the police officers participating in seminars and conversations that share how they work and what the police are doing.”

Terri Jeanine Quinn, former chair of ANC 5 and president of the Bloomingdale Civic Association:

“Where I believe that there is still a gap - is in acknowledging the damage that was done when there is an abuse of power. The damage is still having effects on our ability to solve crimes in terms of people coming forward, as well as how people respond to the police. We need to have a comprehensive strategy to repair this situation rather than piecemeal efforts.”

Lorenzo Vow, owner of Vow Transportation:

“More officer presence will give a sense of safety within the community. Greater engagement between the community and the police will also show strength.”



Noah Dyson, DCPS Student:

“Many high schools and youth want to have engagement with police officers because in the past, there haven’t been platforms to do so.”

Samantha Nolan, Citizen Advisory Council:

“911 calls not being answered or put on hold, or the caller is questioned in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable for making that call – we are actually discouraging people from calling. So I think 911 calls being answered and being valued by the operators so that people who are calling feel like they’re being heard.”

Panelist responses on what would be most effective at reducing crime:

Maria Gomez, president of Mary’s Center:

“Ensure training and cultural competence from all perspectives. New police officers are coming into the city and they should be trained on the history and people of D.C. Another area to focus on would be when crime is committed, that it is solved rapidly so that community has confidence in the police.”



PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY

To ensure residents across the District were provided an opportunity to participate in the discussion around public safety, the qualities of a permanent chief of police, and public safety priorities for the District, the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice conducted a survey. Residents could take the survey online or complete it in person at recreation centers, senior centers, and libraries. The survey was publicized in Mayor Bowser's weekly newsletter, on neighborhood listservs, and in a link on all District government emails.

Over 6,000 responses were received and reviewed. A copy of the survey and the complete survey analysis are provided in the appendix of this report. An executive summary of the findings is provided below.

Executive Summary of Survey Results

The Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice conducted a survey to better understand District residents' perceptions of public safety and preferences around the qualities of the next permanent police chief. This analysis uses online results data as of February 13, 2017 and results collected from Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) senior center facilities and recreation centers. Together, more than 6,000 respondents took the survey and 3,990 completed all of the questions.

Due to largely online distribution, the sample is not drawn randomly from the District population and likely reflects the characteristics of residents who closely follow District government communications. The survey responses also include 660 paper forms collected from senior centers and DPR facilities across the city causing the results to over-represent these demographics. Within the sample, minority residents of Ward 7 and 8 are under-represented, women are over-represented, and respondents are older than the District population.

Although additional work is needed to make more precise statements about generalizability of the results, the initial analysis presents little statistically significant variation in responses across subpopulations. Therefore these results can be initially considered broadly reflective of the preferences and opinions of District residents.

Findings from the initial analysis present:

- 1) Improving community-police relations is the most important priority. This surfaced in a number of questions, including about what a Chief of Police should prioritize and in free text responses, and was consistently important across ethnicities and wards.
- 2) Four areas were perceived as both most effective at reducing crime and as highest priorities: improving community relations, responsiveness to 911 calls, more training, and solving violent crimes.



- 3) With respect to specific police activities, respondents ranked improved community-police relations, increased police training, responsiveness to 911 calls, solving violent crimes, and targeting illegal guns as the most effective ways to increase safety.
- 4) Respondents ranked enforcing nuisance crimes, enforcing traffic laws, increasing police force levels, and improving physical infrastructure as the least effective ways to increase safety.
- 5) When asked about the characteristics of their ideal chief of police, respondents reported that they want a leader who has high ethical standards, fosters high morale, and is open to new ideas. Having worked as a police chief was the characteristic rated as *least* important.
- 6) Respondents rated MPD as being more effective than other police departments around the country.

Sample characteristics

Our final sample included 3,990 responses from D.C. residents. We excluded (a) everyone who self-identified as a non-resident, (b) all partially completed responses, (c) a small number of respondents under age 15, and (d) those who reported neither their ward, age, or gender.

This gives us the following breakdown:

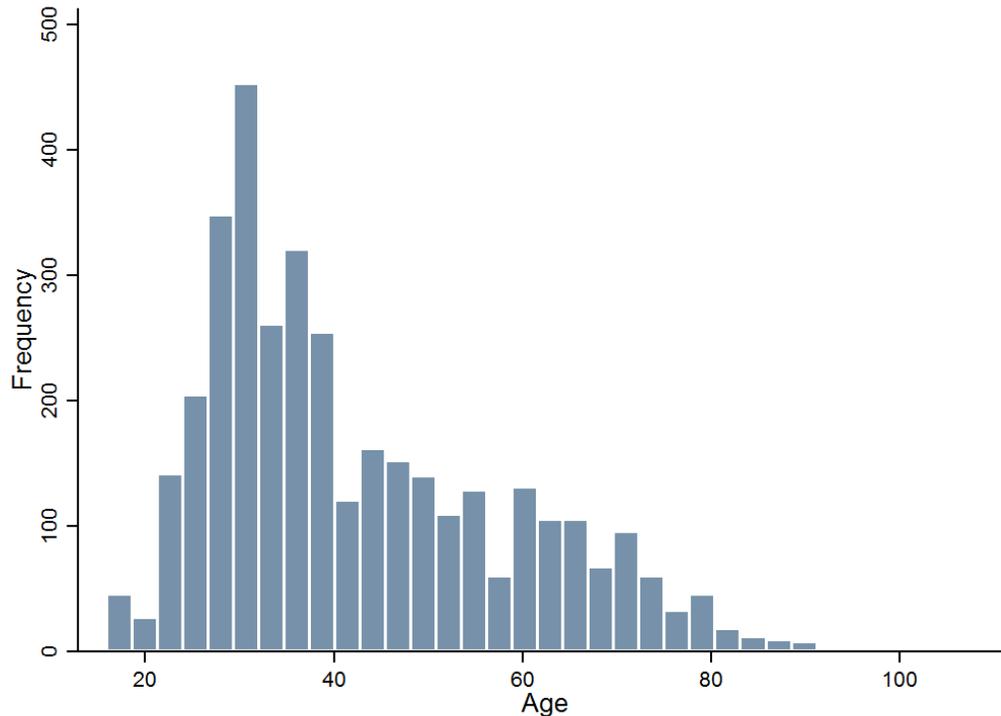
Ward	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Ward 1	727	18.22	18.22
Ward 2	331	8.30	26.52
Ward 3	403	10.10	36.62
Ward 4	640	16.04	52.66
Ward 5	611	15.31	67.97
Ward 6	645	16.17	84.14
Ward 7	307	7.69	91.83
Ward 8	282	7.07	98.90
Unknown	44	1.10	100.00
Total	3,990	100.00	

The vast majority of our responses were obtained through the online form; an additional 660 valid responses came from senior centers and DPR facilities.

Source	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Online	3,330	83.46	83.46
Senior Center	299	7.49	90.95
DPR facility	361	9.05	100.00
Total	3,990	100.00	



Our sample is slightly older than the District population (average 42.5; sd: 15.8; median 38); however, this is likely because our survey had virtually zero penetration into the under-18 demographic. The District’s median age is about 33.8 and the average age is age, according to the American Community Survey 2015 1-year estimate.



Looking at gender, we see that our sample over-represents women. Our sample from senior centers was even further biased—only 17.8 percent of our sample there was male. The full sample was over 60 percent female. The District is about 52 percent female, according to the ACS.

Gender	Percent
Male	36.46
Female	61.61
Other	1.93

The District is about 41 percent White overall. Our sample is just over 50 percent White. Non-white ethnicities are under-represented – African Americans comprise only 31 percent of our sample and Latinos less than five percent.



Ethnicity	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
African American	1,247	31.25	31.25
American Indian	18	0.45	31.70
Asian/Asian American	137	3.43	35.14
Multiracial	203	5.09	40.23
Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	7	0.18	40.40
Hispanic/Latino	182	4.56	44.96
Caucasian	2,011	50.40	95.36
Middle Eastern/North African	26	0.65	96.02
Unknown	65	1.63	97.64
Other	94	2.36	100.00
Total	3,990	100.00	

Finally, our sample represents people who have lived in the District for a long time. More than 75 percent of our sample has lived in the District for more than five years.

Years lived in DC	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
<1 year	104	2.62	2.62
1-5 years	823	20.76	23.38
6-10 years	832	20.98	44.36
11-15 years	444	11.20	55.56
16-20 years	332	8.37	63.93
>20 years	1,430	36.07	100.00
Total	3,965	100.00	

Important professional experiences for the Chief of Police

We asked survey respondents the following question: “How important are the following professional experiences for someone applying to be the Chief of Police for the Metropolitan Police Department?”

Respondents rated the following characteristics:

- Familiarity with the District of Columbia (lived or worked in D.C.)
- Is a current or former Police Chief
- Worked in a large city (comparable to D.C. or larger)
- Worked in a diverse city
- Has a record of crime reduction
- Has a record of effective community policing
- Has a record of innovative (non-law enforcement) approaches to reducing crime



Respondents rated each characteristic presented on the following four-point scale:

1. Not important
 2. Slightly important
 3. Important
 4. Very important
- NA – Don't know

Using the numeric values associated with each response, we computed the average score for each characteristic. The average scores for the full sample and subpopulations are presented below. It is important to note that even small differences in the average rated level of importance do not mean the differences are statistically significant.

How important are the following professional experiences for someone applying to be the Chief of Police for MPD?							
	Familiar with DC	Current or former chief	Worked in a large city	Worked in a diverse city	Record of crime reduction	Record of community policing	Record of innovation
Overall	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.4
By ward							
Ward 1	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.4
Ward 2	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.3
Ward 3	3.1	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.4
Ward 4	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.4
Ward 5	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.3
Ward 6	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.3
Ward 7	3.5	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5
Ward 8	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4
By channel							
Online	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.4
Senior centers	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4
DPR facilities	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2
By gender							
Female	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5
Male	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.2
By ethnicity							
African American	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4
Multiracial	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.3
Latino	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.4
Caucasian	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.4
Other	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.3

Note: Response scale ranges from 1—Not important to 4—Very important; reported values are the average response score.



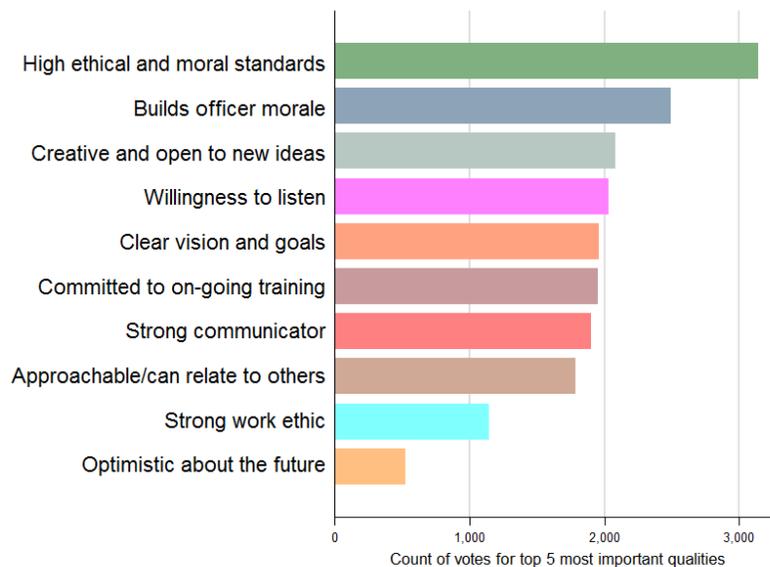
The characteristics rated as the most important are having worked in a diverse city, having a record of community policing, and having a record of innovation. While it is difficult without further analysis to distinguish which of these three categories is ranked as more important than another, all three are clearly the most important. Whether the candidate was a current or former police chief was ranked as the least important factor.

Although there are some differences across different subpopulations, the magnitude of these differences is relatively small and it is difficult to determine whether any are statistically significant.

Desired leadership qualities

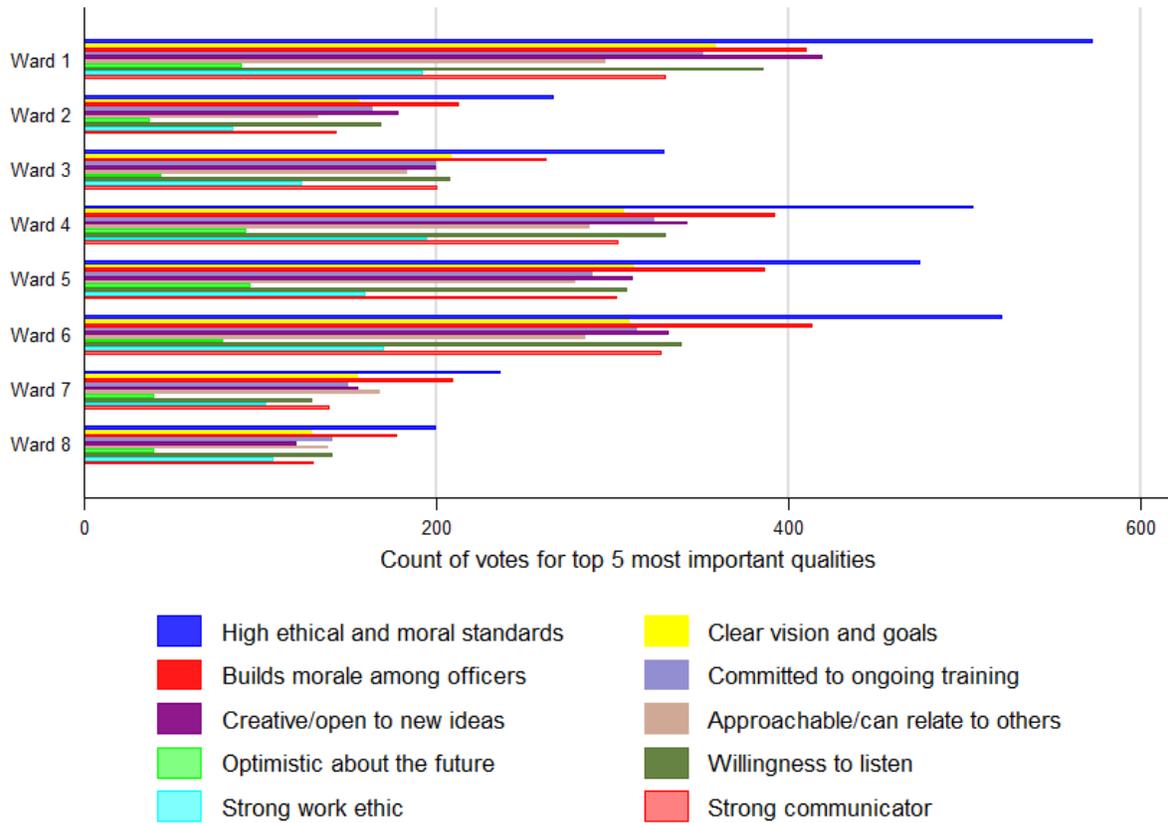
We asked respondents to pick the five most important qualities of a future chief of police from a list of ten options. Specifically, we asked them: “When thinking about the potential leadership qualities for a Police Chief of MPD, which of the 10 qualities listed below are the most important for the job? Please select the five most important from the list below”

- Has high ethical and moral standards
- Provides clear vision and goals
- Builds high morale among police officers
- Is committed to ongoing training
- Is creative and open to new ideas
- Is approachable and can relate to others
- Optimistic about the future
- Willingness to listen
- Strong work ethic
- Strong communicator



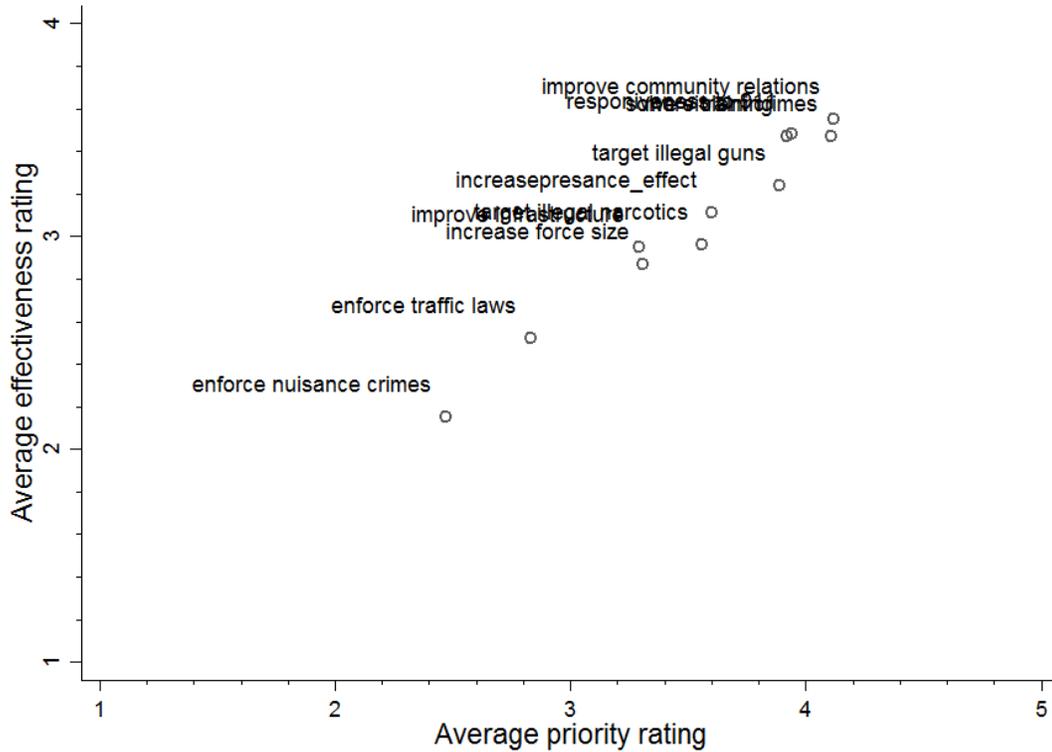
The most frequently selected characteristic was someone with high ethical and moral standards, followed closely by someone who builds high officer morale and who is creative and open to new ideas.

A police chief with high ethical and moral standards was the most frequently selected characteristic in all eight wards. Building morale among officers was the second or third most frequently picked characteristics in all wards. Someone who is optimistic about the future was the least frequently selected characteristic across all wards.



Police actions - effectiveness and prioritization

We asked respondents to rate the level of perceived effectiveness and the level of priority each of the following police activities should receive.



Interactions with police

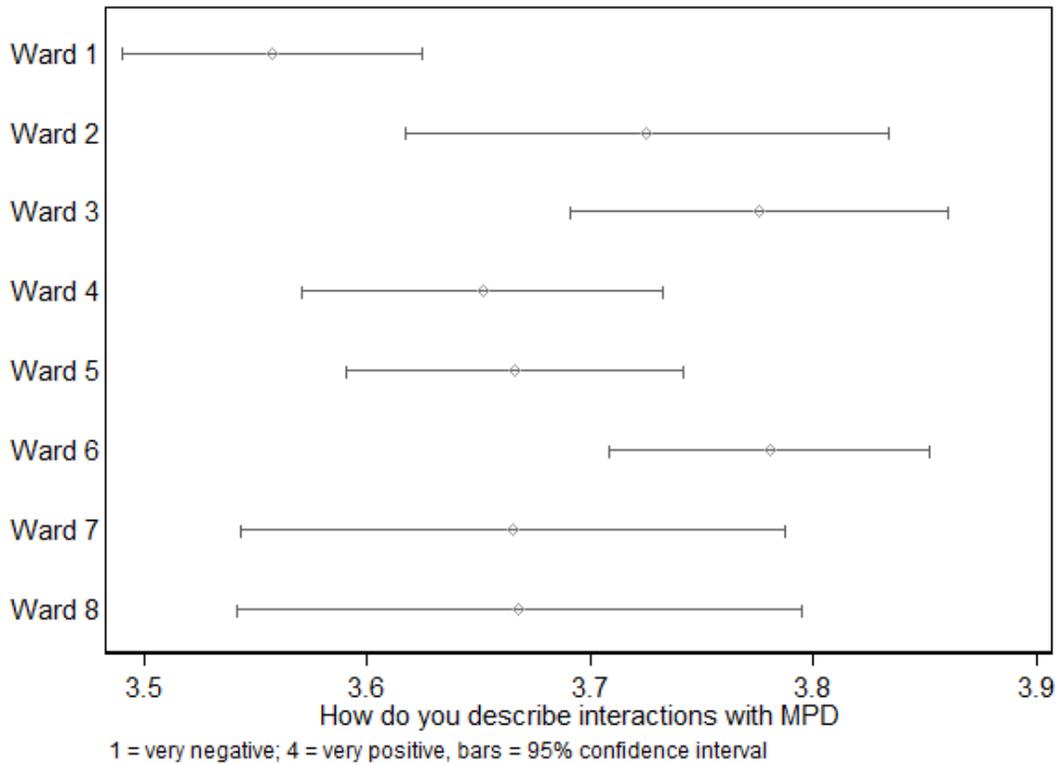
Frequency:

Frequency of interactions with MPD	source			Total
	Online	Sr Center	DPR	
Daily	4.72	3.70	11.85	5.29
Weekly	9.56	6.06	13.22	9.64
Monthly	10.32	4.38	11.29	9.96
A few times a year	35.04	22.22	25.34	33.20
Less than once per ye	28.63	24.92	19.01	27.48
Never	11.73	38.72	19.28	14.43
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



Feeling:

How do you describe interactions with MPD	source			Total
	Online	Sr Center	DPR	
Very negative	1.82	1.63	2.92	1.91
Negative	5.77	4.35	7.14	5.82
Neutral	32.52	28.26	44.16	33.33
Positive	41.53	41.30	26.62	40.19
Very positive	18.35	24.46	19.16	18.75
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00





FINDING THE PERMANANT CHIEF OF POLICE
An overview of the search and selection process



FINDING THE PERMANENT CHIEF OF POLICE: *An overview of the search and selection process*

SELECTION PROCESS

The selection process for the permanent Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department included a phased candidate review process and a series of vetting interviews to ensure only the most qualified candidates were recommended to Mayor Bowser for consideration. The process in its entirety spanned seven months and included more than 100 applicants.

Initial Review

The candidate review process was initiated in August 2016 with the job listing posted by the Mayor's Office of Talent and Appointments (MOTA). MOTA contacted current and former law enforcement officials around the country to encourage them to consider applying for the position. MOTA led the initial review of applicants to provide a portfolio of well-qualified candidates for review by the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice.

Interviews with the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

During these initial interviews, highly-qualified candidates were vetted by Deputy Mayor Kevin Donahue. This included detailed discussions on critical issues identified by residents in the small group discussions, Community Conversation, and surveys.

Interviews with Community Members and Senior Leadership

During this round of interviews, candidates engaged in discussions with policymakers about their thoughts on community policing, public engagement, and overall vision. Afterwards, the candidates interviewed with senior Bowser Administration officials to discuss their abilities to run a 4,500-person agency with a \$550 million budget.

Interviews with Mayor Bowser

During this final round of interviews, candidates spent several hours with Mayor Bowser and had in-depth conversations on their visions and goals for the Metropolitan Police Department.



NEXT STEPS

Once Mayor Bowser selects her nominee to serve as the permanent police chief, that candidate is appointed the Acting Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department. The Mayor then will submit the Acting Chief's nomination to the Council of the District of Columbia.

The Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety will schedule a confirmation hearing, where the public can provide testimony on the nominee and policing in general. Once the Committee approves the nomination, it goes to the full Council for a vote.

Upon a successful vote, the candidate is confirmed as the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department.





APPENDICES:

Appendix A: Metropolitan Chief of Police Position Posting

*Appendix B: Public Safety Perceptions Survey
(issued during the small group discussions)*

Appendix C: Public Safety Survey

Appendix D: Analysis of the Public Safety Survey



APPENDIX A

**Metropolitan Police Department
Chief of Police**

Open Date: August 26, 2016
Closing Date: Open until filled

POSITION SUMMARY:

The Chief of Police performs a variety of complex administrative, supervisory and professional work in planning, coordinating and directing the activities of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) of the District of Columbia. The Department is the sixth-largest municipal police department in the country, serving an area of 68 square miles and approximately 670,000 residents. It has a budget of more than \$550 million, an authorized strength of 4,000 uniformed members, and approximately 500 civilian employees. 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 protection of human life. We 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. To learn more about MPD, please visit [here](#).

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS:

- Plan, coordinate, supervise, and evaluate Department operations.
- Strengthen police and community relations with a renewed focus on engagement.
- Work with partners in government and the community to be part of the Administration's comprehensive public safety approach to making the District safer and stronger.
- Communicate the Mayor's vision and the agency's needs to the Council of the District of Columbia which has oversight of the agency.
- Develop policies and procedures for the Department mandated by law, to ensure efficient operations of the Department, and to implement directives from the Mayor.
- Set and review Department performance and effectiveness, and formulate programs or policies to alleviate deficiencies or expand successes.
- Coordinate the information gathered and work accomplished by uniformed members and civilian staff.
- Review and determine optimum effectiveness in terms of current public safety demands and officer resource deployment.
- Conduct data analysis to assess criminal trends, similarities, or associations with other cases.
- Supervise and coordinate the preparation of the Department's annual budget; direct the implementation of the Department's budget.
- Oversee the hiring of new officers and manage the attrition of retiring and exiting personnel while maintaining a force that is reflective of the diversity of the District.
- Supervise the development and maintenance of systems, records, and legal documents that provide for the proper evaluation, control, and documentation of Department operations.
- Coordinate and supervise the training, assignment, and development of subordinate officers and civilian staff.



- Maintain Departmental discipline, and the conduct and general behavior of Department personnel.
- Prepare and submit required reports to the Mayor, City Administrator, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Operations or Council regarding the Department's activities, and prepare a variety of other reports as appropriate.
- Engage with elected or appointed officials, other federal, regional, and local law enforcement and judicial system officials, community and business representatives, and the public on all aspects of the Department's activities.
- Represent the Department in a variety of local, regional, and other meetings.
- Cooperate with federal and regional law enforcement agencies as appropriate.
- Coordinate activities and exchange information with officers in other law enforcement agencies, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, the D.C. Superior Court, other government agencies, and the federal government.
- Ensure compliance with and timely response to Freedom of Information Act requests.
- Ensure that laws and ordinances are enforced and that public peace and safety is maintained.
- Direct investigation of major crime scenes.
- Perform the duties of subordinate personnel as needed.
- Analyze and recommend improvements to Department equipment, training, protocols and facilities, as needed.
- Participate in various federal, regional and District committees.

REQUIRED EDUCATION:

Graduation from an accredited college or university with a Bachelor's degree in police science, law enforcement, criminal justice, public administration or a closely related field.

WORK EXPERIENCE:

Fifteen years of experience in police work, five years of which must have been equivalent to lieutenant or higher. Thorough knowledge of modern law enforcement principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment. Thorough knowledge of applicable laws and ordinances applicable to police departments.

DOMICILE REQUIREMENT:

There is a legal requirement that each new appointee to the Excepted and Executive Service either: (1) be domiciled in the District of Columbia at the time of appointment; or (2) establish District domicile within 180 days of appointment. The law also requires that Excepted and Executive Service employees maintain District domicile during the period of the appointment. Failure to maintain District domicile during the period of the appointment will result in forfeiture of employment.



APPENDIX B

Public Safety Perceptions Survey

Police Effectiveness

1) How would you rate the overall effectiveness police around the country?

Very Effective	Effective	Ineffective	Very Ineffective	Do Not Know
()	()	()	()	()

2) How would you rate the overall effectiveness of the Metropolitan Police Department?

Very Effective	Effective	Ineffective	Very Ineffective	Do Not Know
()	()	()	()	()

3) Which of the following investments do you believe would most reduce crime in the District? (Rank top three choices)

- Investments in community-based organizations
- Investments in schools
- Investments in job training programs
- Investments in policing
- Investments in mental health and trauma services
- Investments in physical infrastructure (such as lighting and cameras)
- Investments in substance abuse treatments

4) Which of the following qualities of a police department do you believe can most reduce crime in the District? (Rank top three choices)

- Enforcement of nuisance crimes (open alcohol container, marijuana usage in public)
- Police training
- Responsiveness to 911
- Increased police presence
- Community-police relationships
- Solving violent crimes
- Improved physical infrastructure (such as police cameras)
- Targeting illegal guns
- Targeting illegal narcotics (such as PCP, heroin, synthetic drugs)



Police Chief

5) Please rank these potential personality traits for a Chief of Police: (Rank top three choices)

- _____ Clear vision and goals
- _____ Communication skills
- _____ Community oriented
- _____ Creativity
- _____ Flexibility to change opinions
- _____ Fosters high morale among police officers
- _____ Honesty and integrity
- _____ Self confidence
- _____ Teamwork with other government agencies

6) How important are the following professional experiences of a Chief of Police for the District of Columbia? (Rank top three choices)

- _____ Familiarity with the District of Columbia (lived or worked in DC)
- _____ Is a current or former Police Chief
- _____ Worked in a large city (comparable to DC or larger)
- _____ Worked in a diverse city
- _____ Has a record of crime reduction
- _____ Has a record of effective community policing
- _____ Has a record of innovative (non-law enforcement) approaches to reducing crime



APPENDIX C

Public Safety Survey

Experiences with Police

1) How often do you have an interaction with the Metropolitan Police Department? (Any type of interaction)

- Daily Monthly Less than once per year
 Weekly A few times a year Never

2) Which of the following best describes these interactions?

- Very positive Neutral Very negative
 Positive Negative Not applicable

3) How would you describe your monthly level of involvement with community-police programs (community walks, neighborhood watch, crime prevention programs)?

- Very Involved (12+ Hours) Slightly Involved (1 - 6 Hour(s))
 Involved (7 - 12 Hours) Not Involved

4) Do you have any other comments about your interactions with the Metropolitan Police Department?

Police Effectiveness

5) How would you rate the effectiveness of police AROUND THE COUNTRY?

- Very Effective Ineffective Do Not Know
 Effective Very Ineffective

6) How would you rate the effectiveness of the METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT?

- Very Effective Ineffective Do Not Know
 Effective Very Ineffective

7) In your opinion, what is the most important quality of a highly effective police department?



8) Which of the following police actions do you think are most effective at improving public safety?

	Not Effective	Somewhat Effective	Effective	Very Effective	Don't Know
Enforcement of nuisance crimes (open alcohol container, marijuana usage in public)	()	()	()	()	()
Increasing/Improving police training	()	()	()	()	()
Responsiveness to 911 calls for service	()	()	()	()	()
Increasing police presence	()	()	()	()	()
Improving community-police relationships	()	()	()	()	()
Solving violent crimes	()	()	()	()	()
Improving physical infrastructure (such as police cameras)	()	()	()	()	()
Targeting illegal guns	()	()	()	()	()
Targeting illegal narcotics (such as PCP, heroin, synthetic drugs)	()	()	()	()	()
Enforcing traffic laws	()	()	()	()	()
Increasing the size of the police force	()	()	()	()	()



9) Which of the following areas do you think the Metropolitan Police Department should prioritize in the next few years?

	Not Effective	Somewhat Effective	Effective	Very Effective	Don't Know
Enforcement of nuisance crimes (open alcohol container, marijuana usage in public)	()	()	()	()	()
Increasing/Improving police training	()	()	()	()	()
Responsiveness to 911 calls for service	()	()	()	()	()
Increasing police presence	()	()	()	()	()
Improving community-police relationships	()	()	()	()	()
Solving violent crimes	()	()	()	()	()
Improving physical infrastructure (such as police cameras)	()	()	()	()	()
Targeting illegal guns	()	()	()	()	()
Targeting illegal narcotics (such as PCP, heroin, synthetic drugs)	()	()	()	()	()
Enforcing traffic laws	()	()	()	()	()
Increasing the size of the police force	()	()	()	()	()

10) Please share your thoughts on what the Metropolitan Police Department will need to focus on in the next few years.



Police Chief

11) How important are the following professional experiences for someone applying to be the Chief of Police for the Metropolitan Police Department?

	Not Important	Slightly Important	Important	Very Important
Familiarity with the District of Columbia (lived or worked in DC)	()	()	()	()
Is a current or former Police Chief	()	()	()	()
Worked in a large city (comparable to DC or larger)	()	()	()	()
Worked in a diverse city	()	()	()	()
Has a record of crime reduction	()	()	()	()
Has a record of effective community policing	()	()	()	()
Has a record of innovative (non-law enforcement) approaches to reducing crime	()	()	()	()

12) Please share your thoughts on what professional experiences a candidate should have. Please feel free to highlight professional experiences not listed above that you think are important for the job of Police Chief.

13) What are the top 3 most important issues you think the Chief of Police should focus on?

Issue 1: _____
 Issue 2: _____
 Issue 3: _____



14) When thinking about the potential leadership qualities for a Police Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department, which of the 10 qualities listed below are the most important for the job? Please select the FIVE most important from the list below.

- Has high ethical and moral standards
- Provides clear vision and goals
- Builds high morale among police officers
- Is committed to ongoing training
- Is creative and open to new ideas
- Is approachable and can relate to others
- Optimistic about the future
- Willingness to listen
- Strong work ethic
- Strong communicator

15) Please share your thoughts on what additional leadership or personal qualities a candidate should have. Feel free to highlight qualities not listed above that you think are important for the job of Police Chief.

16) Please share any other thoughts that you have on public safety or the search for a permanent Chief of Police.

17) Which Ward do you live in?

- Ward 1
- Ward 2
- Ward 3
- Ward 4
- Ward 5
- Ward 6
- Ward 7
- Ward 8
- Not a DC resident

18) What is your gender identity?

- I identify as Male
- I identify as Female
- Do not identify using the gender binary

19) Which of the following best describes you? (Please select all that apply)

- African American/Black
- American Indian/Alaskan Native
- Asian American/Asian
- Multi-Racial
- Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
- Hispanic/Latino
- White/Caucasian
- Middle Eastern/North African
- Other - Write In: _____

20) How old are you?

21) How long have you lived in the District?

- Less than a Year
- 1-5 Year(s)
- 6-10 Years
- 11-15 Years
- 16-20 Years
- More than 20 Years
- I do not live in District



APPENDIX D:

Analysis of the public safety survey results

Sampling Methodology

We distributed a link to the online survey form via email and social media. Although we did not have a systematized sampling methodology, the survey was viewed and/or started by over 6,453 people as of Sunday afternoon, February 12. Of these, about 3,900 respondents completed the survey and of those, we were able to identify a subset of 3,281 responses that are probable residents of the District of Columbia. Since Sunday, we have collected another several hundred responses through paper forms and through the online form that have not yet been incorporated into the analysis.

Our sample is not necessarily a representative sample of the city's residents. Although there are a number of complex ways to weight or balance the sample after collection, we instead take the simpler path of looking at how responses differ across demographic and geographic groups. Where appropriate, we account for intragroup correlation of responses through clustering of standard errors, which has the effect of widening the confidence intervals around point estimates. Overall, our sample over-represents white residents and residents of Wards 1, 4, and 6. It may be slightly older than the population and it may over-represent employees of the District government. The main limitation of the present sample is that it is harder to speak with confidence about the overall preferences of the District. Our sample is large enough, however, that we can confidently speak to the preferences of specific groups of people within the District. We leave the weighting of these responses to policy makers.

Sample characteristics

Survey reach

Our survey reached over 7,000 individuals through three distribution channels: digital online form, paper form at senior centers, and paper form at DPR facilities. Looking at all survey respondents, including incompletes:

source	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Online	3,851	53.52	53.52
Online/incomplete	2,627	36.51	90.03
Sr Center	310	4.31	94.34
DPR	407	5.66	100.00
Total	7,195	100.00	



Exclusions

For the purposes of this analysis, we exclude (a) everyone who self-identified as a non-resident, (b) all partially completed responses, (c) those age 15 or under, (d) those who reported neither their ward, age, or gender. This leaves us with a final sample of 4,003 responses. Note that this includes 46 respondents who did not report their ward; however, we have opted to include them because they otherwise met the survey completion threshold, responded to most of the demographic questions, and identified as residents of the District. For the remainder of this analysis, we refer only to the final sample of 4,003 respondents.

Source	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Online	3,338	83.39	83.39
Sr Center	300	7.49	90.88
DPR	365	9.12	100.00
Total	4,003	100.00	

Geography

We received the most responses from Wards 1 and 6 and the least from Wards 7 and 8. The survey was also distributed in paper format to senior centers and DPR facilities. The senior center pulled responses disproportionately from Ward 8 and from the elderly.

The table below shows both the percentage of respondents from each ward as well as the actual population percentage based on the ACS 5-year rolling estimate. Wards 7 and 8 are underrepresented in the sample while Wards 1 and 6 are over-represented.

Ward	Freq.	Percent	ACS
Ward 1	728	18.19	12.9
Ward 2	332	8.29	12.0
Ward 3	403	10.07	13.1
Ward 4	642	16.04	13.0
Ward 5	613	15.31	13.0
Ward 6	647	16.16	12.7
Ward 7	307	7.67	11.1
Ward 8	285	7.12	12.4
.	46	1.15	
Total	4,003	100.00	

The mean age of the senior center respondents was 72.1. This is significantly higher than the mean age of respondents to the DPR and online surveys, which were 40.7 and 39.3, respectively. The difference between the ages of respondents at to the online survey and at the DPR facilities was not, however, statistically significant.



Gender

Our sample was disproportionately female. This was most prominent at the senior centers, where only 17.8 percent of respondents were male. Note that the non-male category here includes both respondents who identify as female and those who do not identify using the gender binary (1.9 percent of respondents across our entire sample).

gender	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Male	1,413	36.46	36.46
Female	2,388	61.61	98.07
Other	75	1.93	100.00
Total	3,876	100.00	

Gender breakdown by survey distribution channel:

source	male 0	1	Total
Online	63.06	36.94	100.00
Sr Center	82.00	18.00	100.00
DPR	65.48	34.52	100.00
Total	64.70	35.30	100.00

Ethnicity

Overall our sample was majority white (50.3 percent). ACS estimates place the percentage of Caucasian residents of the District at 40.2 percent. Our sample over-represents white residents, who comprise 58.3 percent of our sample, and under-represents all other ethnicities. African Americans comprised the second largest group of respondents (31.4 percent). Representation of other ethnicities drops off quickly thereafter. Note that we recorded ethnicity as follows:

For respondents who identified one ethnicity only, we defined that as their ethnicity. For respondents who identified multiple ethnicities, we coded them as multiracial. However, if they identified two ethnicities and one of those was Caucasian, we then coded them as the non-Caucasian ethnicity.

In the second table below, we have combined the ethnic categories that comprise less than four percent of the sample into the “other” category for ease of analysis.



Ethnicity	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Caucasian	2,013	50.29	50.29
African American	1,254	31.33	81.61
Multiracial	206	5.15	86.76
Hispanic/Latino	183	4.57	91.33
Asian/Asian American	137	3.42	94.75
Other	94	2.35	97.10
Unknown	65	1.62	98.73
Middle Eastern/North African	26	0.65	99.38
American Indian	18	0.45	99.83
Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	7	0.17	100.00
Total	4,003	100.00	

Looking at the ethnic composition across our different survey modalities, we see that (a) the paper forms at the senior centers and DPR facilities were noticeably more African American than the online survey.

Source	Ethnicity (simplified)					Total
	African A	Multiracial	Latino	Caucasian	Other	
Online	23.01	5.30	4.73	58.30	8.66	100.00
Sr Center	83.67	1.67	2.00	4.67	8.00	100.00
DPR	64.38	6.58	5.21	14.52	9.32	100.00
Total	31.33	5.15	4.57	50.29	8.67	100.00

Survey results

Interactions with police

How often do you interact with MPD?

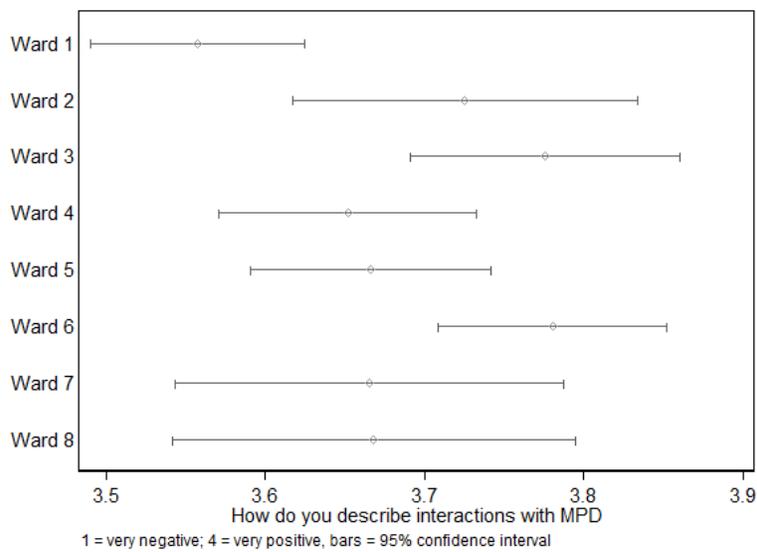
Frequency of interactions with MPD	Online	Sr Center	DPR	Overall
Daily	4.72	3.70	11.85	5.29
Weekly	9.56	6.06	13.22	9.64
Monthly	10.32	4.38	11.29	9.96
A few times a year	35.04	22.22	25.34	33.20
Less than once per ye	28.63	24.92	19.01	27.48
Never	11.73	38.72	19.28	14.43
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



Which of the following describes these interactions?

Description	Online	Sr Center	DPR	Overall
Very negative	1.82	1.63	2.92	1.91
Negative	5.77	4.35	7.14	5.82
Neutral	32.52	28.26	44.16	33.33
Positive	41.53	41.30	26.62	40.19
Very positive	18.35	24.46	19.16	18.75
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Here's how this breaks down by ward:



Level of involvement with community-police programs (monthly)	source	Total
Not Involved	76.94	76.94
Slightly Involved (<7)	16.79	16.79
Involved (7-12 hrs)	3.36	3.36
Very Involved (12+ hrs)	2.91	2.91
Total	100.00	100.00

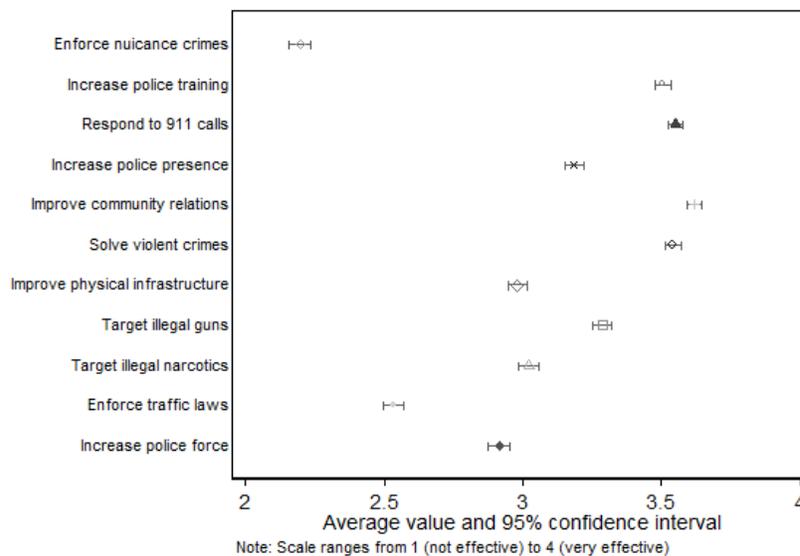


Effectiveness of police around the country	Online	Sr Center	DPR	Total
Very Ineffective	8.27	11.65	14.45	9.01
Ineffective	28.71	29.13	35.36	29.29
Effective	59.13	48.54	42.21	57.02
Very Effective	3.89	10.68	7.98	4.68
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

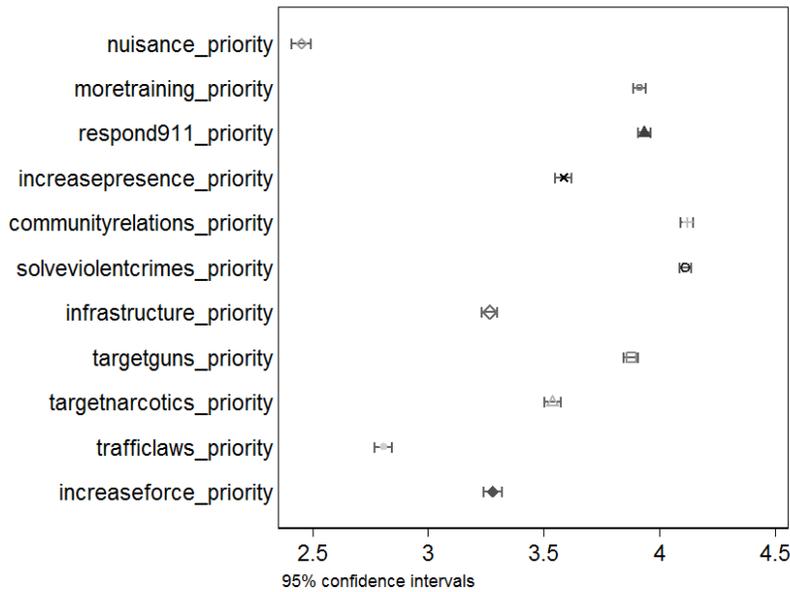
Effectiveness of MPD	Online	Sr Center	DPR	Total
Very Ineffective	4.64	7.87	8.66	5.18
Ineffective	22.15	17.13	23.83	21.97
Effective	62.74	61.57	57.40	62.23
Very Effective	10.47	13.43	10.11	10.63
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Effectiveness of specific police actions

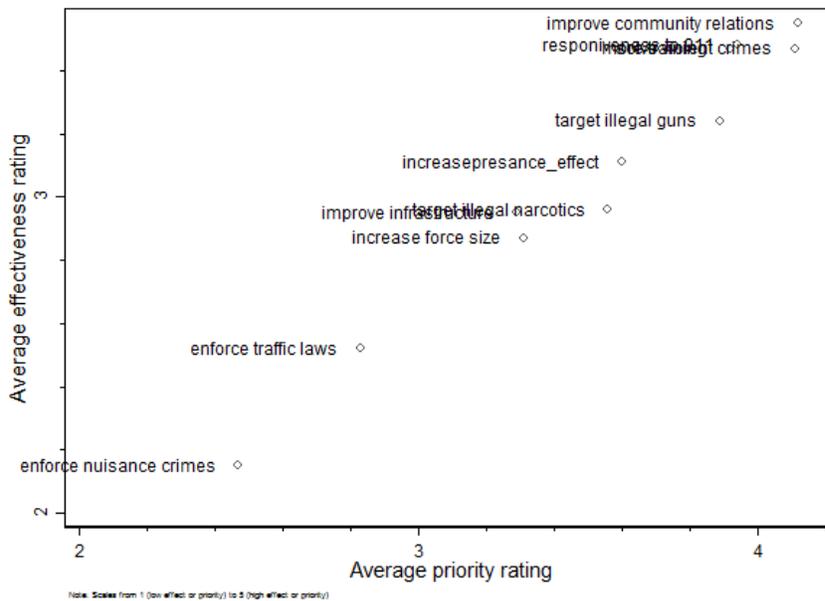
We first asked respondents about their perceived effectiveness of different police activities. Although some areas of police activity clearly had a perceived low level of effectiveness, such as enforcing nuisance crimes, others clearly rose to the top (such as improving community relations). What is not clear, however, is the relative perceived effectiveness among closely grouped categories. It is hard to say with confidence, for example, that improving community relations is more important than improving responsiveness to 911 calls.



We also asked respondents about how they would prioritize these areas of police activity.

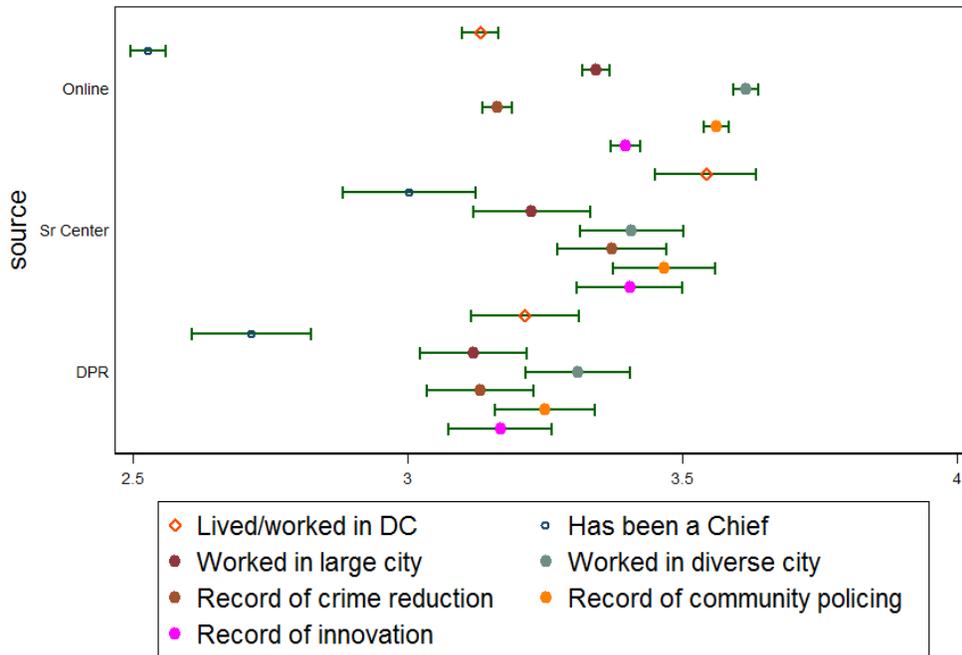
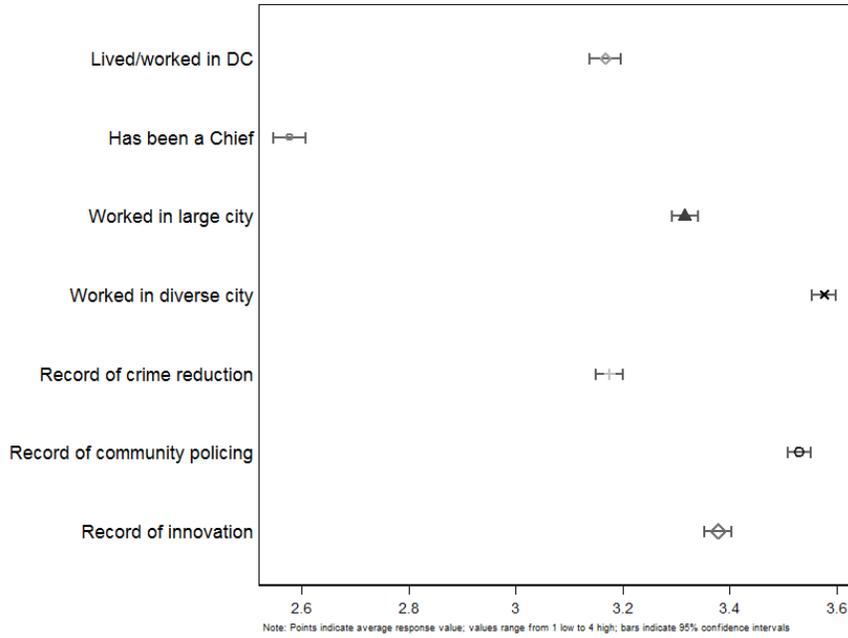


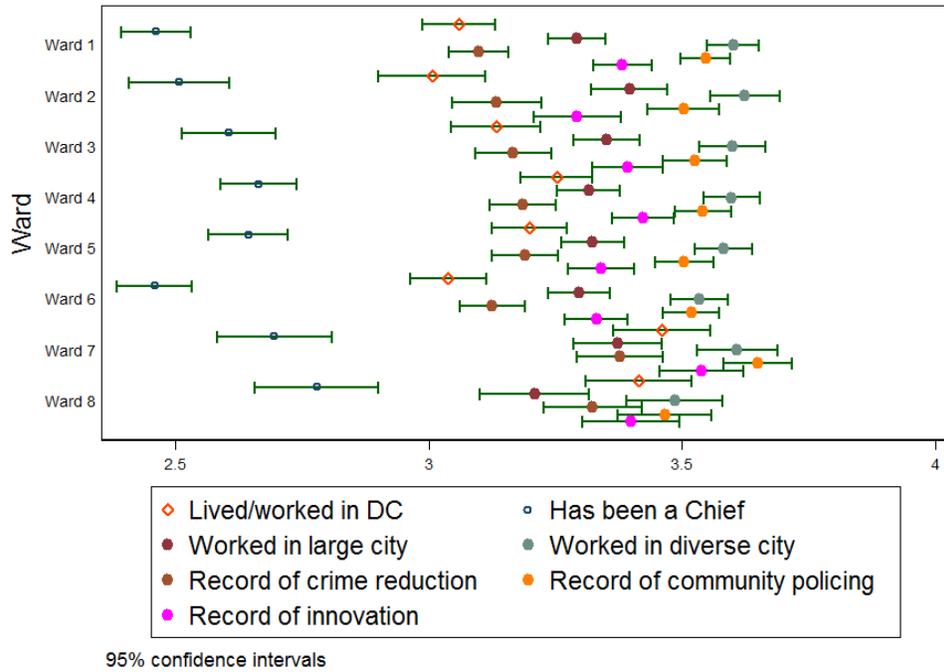
Finally, we compared the perceived level of effectiveness with the perceived level of prioritization. Although it is a little hard to make out in the upper right corner, four areas emerged as having both clear perceived effectiveness and as deserving of a high priority: improving community relations, responsiveness to 911 calls, more training, and solving violent crimes.



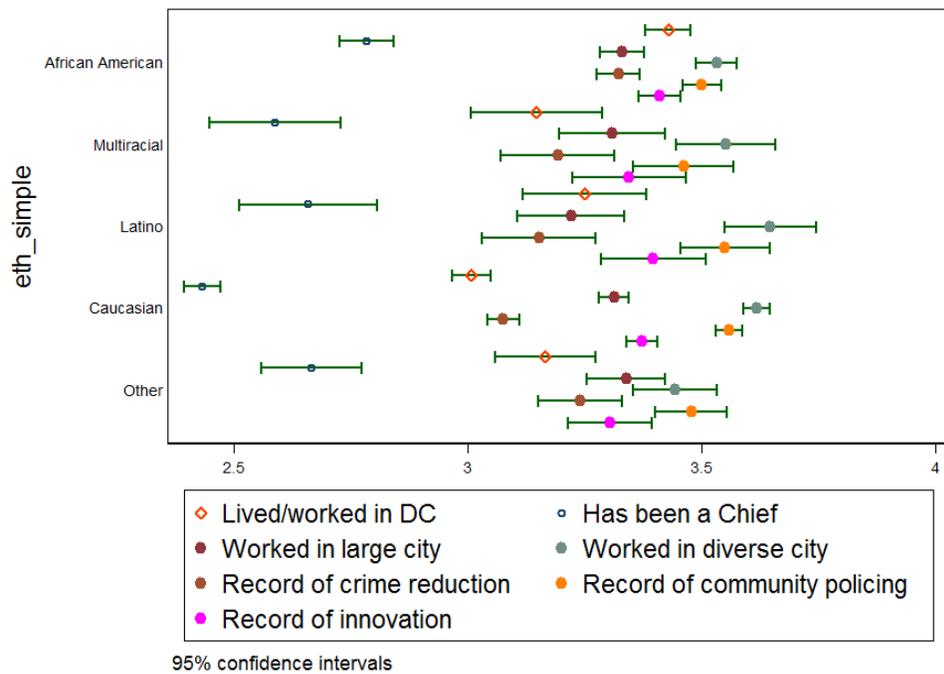
Characteristics of a chief of police

Characteristics

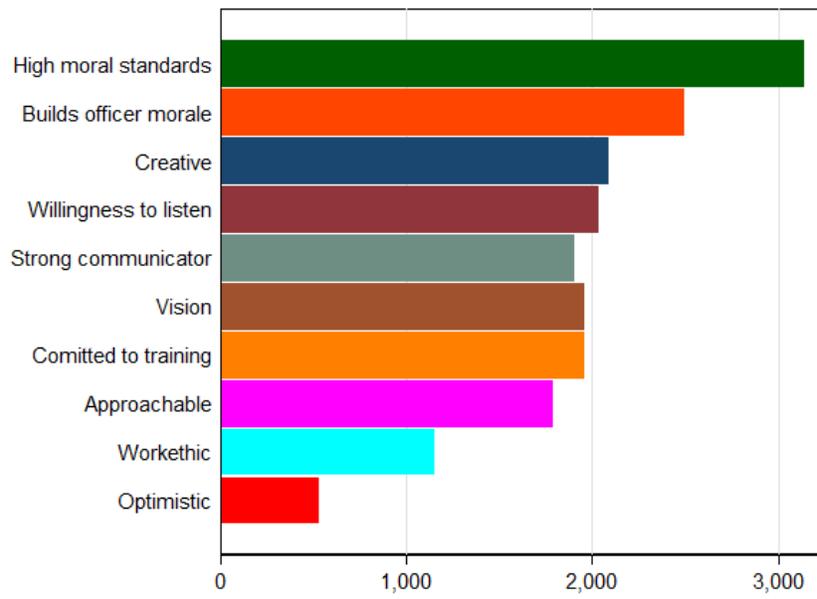




Ds



Respondents also selected the most...



APPENDIX E:

Sample of Comments by Participants from Online Public Survey

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT QUALITY OF A HIGHLY EFFECTIVE POLICE DEPARTMENT?	WHAT ARE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES TO YOU?
Interacting with the community in a respectful professional positive manner	Crime reduction Strong Leader Community Friendly
People who look and have similar backgrounds or know people from the community in which they serve. These always make for a better understanding of situations from both the residents and officers.	Violent Crime Repeat Offenders Community Policing
Community policing, partnering with social services and public education. Enhancing community development and economic development programs. Supporting the legalization of cannabis.	Violent Crime Community Building Education
Having the trust of the community and having transparency.	Improving trust between police and the community. Focus on de-escalation training for all officers. Responsiveness to requests for help.
Engagement and understanding the community they serve, also being given support through leaders at the Council and executive level. This includes clear guidance and providing tools on enforcing policy/laws enacted by Council.	
A commitment to holistic policing including outreach and proactive community policing, combined with a commitment to equality and transparency that holds police officers accountable for their actions and works to make sure all citizens are treated equally by officers.	Proactive approaches to building community-police relationships. Transparency and accountability about/for officers' behavior. Decreasing recidivism and the number of people committing crimes who already have long records.



De-escalation and engagement training	Training Retention of trained officers Community policing
Highly engaged with and have positive relationships with community, and not just community leaders and middle-class citizens, but with those groups who are most heavily policed, e.g. young men/African-American.	Community policing Police training
A reputation for responsiveness, community engagement, and fairness. It is very important that the department be fully staffed and well trained.	Community involvement Police moral Working w/ govt. officials
Diversity of the police force	Illegal guns community relationships narcotics
Ability to act fast and proactively	Increasing police presence at the neighborhood level
Relationship with the community; improving case closure rates especially in minority neighborhoods; increasing use of de-escalation efforts; increasing officers' abilities to handle calls involving someone with mental health issues in a way that does not involve arrest when there is no actual crime committed.	Relationships with community Agency culture change Gun violence
Responsiveness, education, and a connection to the community they serve. Know the kids, walk the beat, and gain the trust of the community so they can help you do your job.	Better benefits for police because we are losing talent Violent crime Alternatives to arrests for drug abusers
Community presence and transparent reporting, these I do not see in my community but would like to.	Community Policing Increasing police presence Reducing guns in the community
I know the former Chief achieved and sustained a very high approval rating from DC residents. She is an amazing person and Chief. I like her as a person. But as we begin a search for a new police chief, it may be healthy to look at the role police departments have taken as the sole respondent to ALL types of cases; disputes between neighbors, domestic violence disputes, engaging youth, engaging persons experiencing homelessness or mental health issues on the street. Police Officers too often do not have the skills, training, to be the first and sometimes only, responder in these cases. MPD and police departments across the country have taken on too many roles and responsibilities since	Training Supervision Responsiveness



the 911 system was put in place. Mayor Bowser is on the right track - - many "public safety" incidents are indeed "public health" incidents that should be addressed by persons with appropriate trainings. An effective MPD would be led by a Mayor that designs teams of first responders with the appropriate skills and training to engage. MPD cannot and should not be the first responders to as many calls as they are. Create a 24 hour first- and second-responder team consisting of District agencies and community based organizations familiar with the neighborhoods and neighbors.	
Preventing crime without unjustly burdening racial and ethnic minorities with brutality and surveillance. Not picking out people and humiliating them because they are from a certain group.	Building culture of empathy, accountability, transparency among police force Community relations Innovation crime prevention
Officers who are from the community, look like the community, and work on behalf of the community's interests.	Community relations
Given the opportunity and trust to effectively enforce the law without political interference, they would be able to work more to protect and serve the public and not special interests.	Drug & Gun interdiction Petty crimes and Traffic laws
Awareness of community/neighborhood issues, proactive measures to monitor, sufficient staff to address even the little problems (i.e., I have seen police sitting next to a crosswalk countless times that do nothing when cars blow through the crosswalk despite pedestrians in the middle). These may not be huge crimes, but the fact that the police are there doing nothing about it contributes to the perception that MPD doesn't care about the average D.C. resident and won't do anything to stop minor offenses.	Violent crime Public safety Narcotics
Engaged with the community, getting out of the car, walking, talking... Responding to citizens when they are approached. Police is responsive when I call 911, normally within 3 minutes they are there. But when hanging in a neighborhood seems a mixed bag in their willingness to respond.	Illegal drugs. Violent crime Training of police force
The most important quality of a highly effective police department is seeing them active in the community, on a regular basis, not just when there is an incident.	No comment
Police are put in place to police the law, not police people. They are ambassadors for the law. They should be in the community to help prevent crime as opposed to just responding to incidents	Community relations Transparency Crime reduction
Police need to be highly educated and trained in de-escalation techniques, community building and interpersonal skills. I think too much emphasis is on out gunning criminals and not enough	Community policing De-escalation techniques Training



<p>focus on outsmarting criminals. I know the police have a very tough job and I want to make sure that they have all the tools and training to make sure that they are safe so they can make sure we are safe. Their cadet training should be more comprehensive and focus more on the psychology of criminal behavior/policing and how to manage and deal with trauma effectively (with themselves and others).</p>	
<p>A highly effective police department is one that routinely evaluates its effectiveness and requests input from the community so it can remain vigilant and helpful within the community. Many times they sit in their car and text or just look at you like they want to arrest you or look in unfriendly way. They do not dismiss crowds or when youth are being loud and causing problems, they will just not be very proactive. The noise and chaos causes people to feel fearful.</p>	<p>Community response Vigilant Responsive</p>



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PRE-ARREST DIVERSION

The District of Columbia’s adult pre-arrest diversion pilot program provides an opportunity for the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), and Department of Human Services (DHS) to collaboratively support individuals facing mental illness, substance abuse, and homelessness who come into contact with MPD and the criminal justice system because of minor criminal offenses. By providing a service-based diversion program as an alternative to criminal charges, these agencies can help to break the cycle of arrest, incarceration, release, and re-arrest.

APPROACH:

The pre-arrest diversion pilot program uses supportive approaches tailored to the individual, including:

- **Harm reduction:** Connecting those in need with treatment programs and social services;
- **Peer support:** Using shared experiences to promote and encourage success;
- **Intensive outreach:** Engaging individuals in the community and focusing on service connections; and
- **Service system navigation:** Using professional staff, peer supports and partnerships to connect participants with available community services and economic supports.

GOALS:

- Reduce recidivism by addressing the underlying conditions that result in criminal behavior
- Ensure limited criminal justice system funds go toward the greatest needs.
- Increase access to behavioral health support services
- Improve housing stability through homelessness prevention counseling and coordinated entry to longer-term housing
- Increase access to support services, including employment, education, and enrollment in economic benefits program

PROGRAM INFORMATION

Pre-arrest diversion is a 180-day targeted approach to service linkage and barrier reduction.

Participants will follow a person-centered process from referral to graduation:

- MPD will refer potential participants to the program between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m., Tuesday through Saturday.
- Once accepted, program staff will collaborate with the participant to begin services based on their Individual Service Plan.
- Program staff will provide ongoing assessment, outreach, referrals, and resources to participants.
- As the participant becomes increasingly connected with community services, staff will transition to a support role, continuing to work with participants through collaboration with their provider(s).
- Participants will be assessed for vulnerability and service needs throughout the program and will graduate from the program after 180 days, when they have become fully integrated in the community care system.

Referral by MPD

Same day initial
assessment by
program staff

Within 72 hours,
tailored service
plan developed

Ongoing
engagement with
participant

90-day
reassessment

180-day
reassessment
and graduation

District of Columbia's Coordinated Response to Opioid Abuse

May 9, 2017

LaQuandra S. Nesbitt, MD, MPH

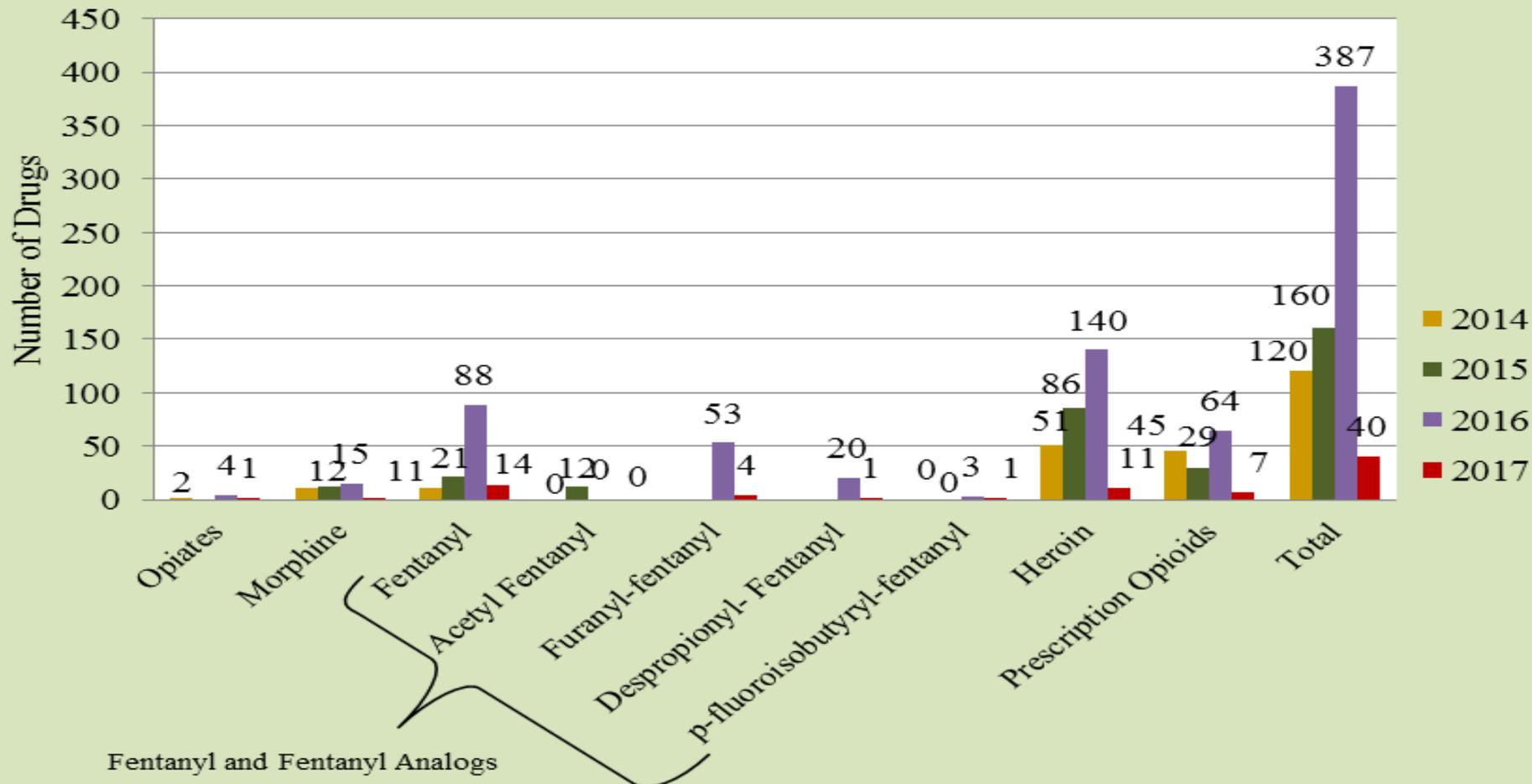
Regional Opioid Summit

Agenda

- State of Opioid Abuse and Mortality in the District
- District's Coordinated Strategy
- Current Response

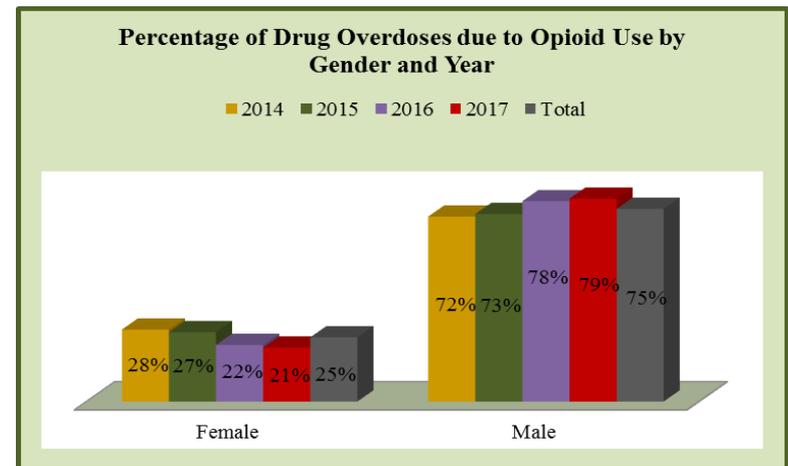
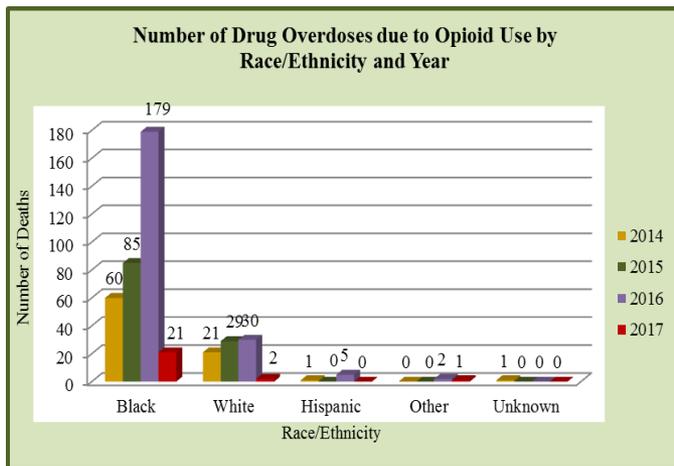
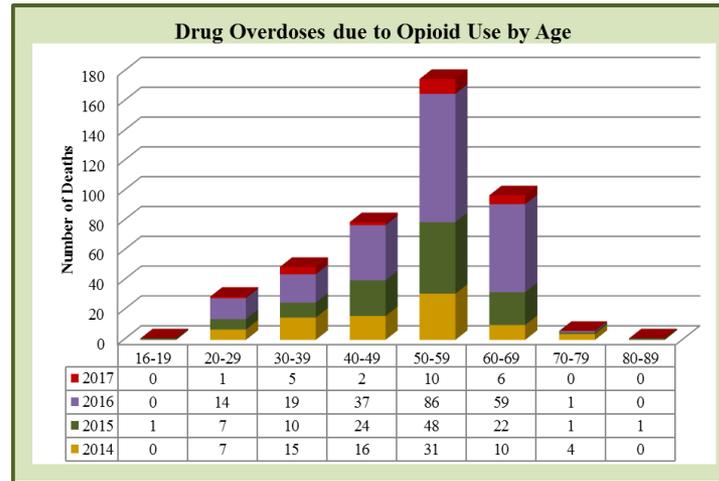
STATE OF OPIOID ABUSE AND MORTALITY

Number of Opioid Drugs Contributing to Drug Overdoses by Year (All Opioids)



Demographics

- The median age, race and gender
 - 52 year old
 - Black
 - Male



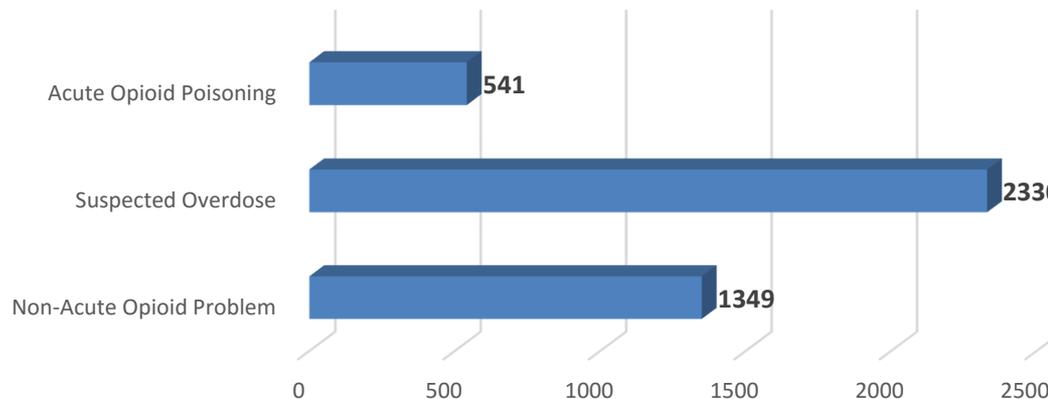
ESSENCE Syndromic Surveillance Overview

- ESSENCE = Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics
- Monitors health indicators of public health importance in the Emergency Department (ED) and identify outbreaks
- Near real-time de-identified data
 - 8 acute care DC hospitals
 - Data elements include sex, DOB, chief complaint, discharge diagnosis etc.
- Resources
 - Data Server in DC DOH
 - Maintained by JHU Applied Physics Laboratory and a Public Health Informatics Fellow at DC DOH

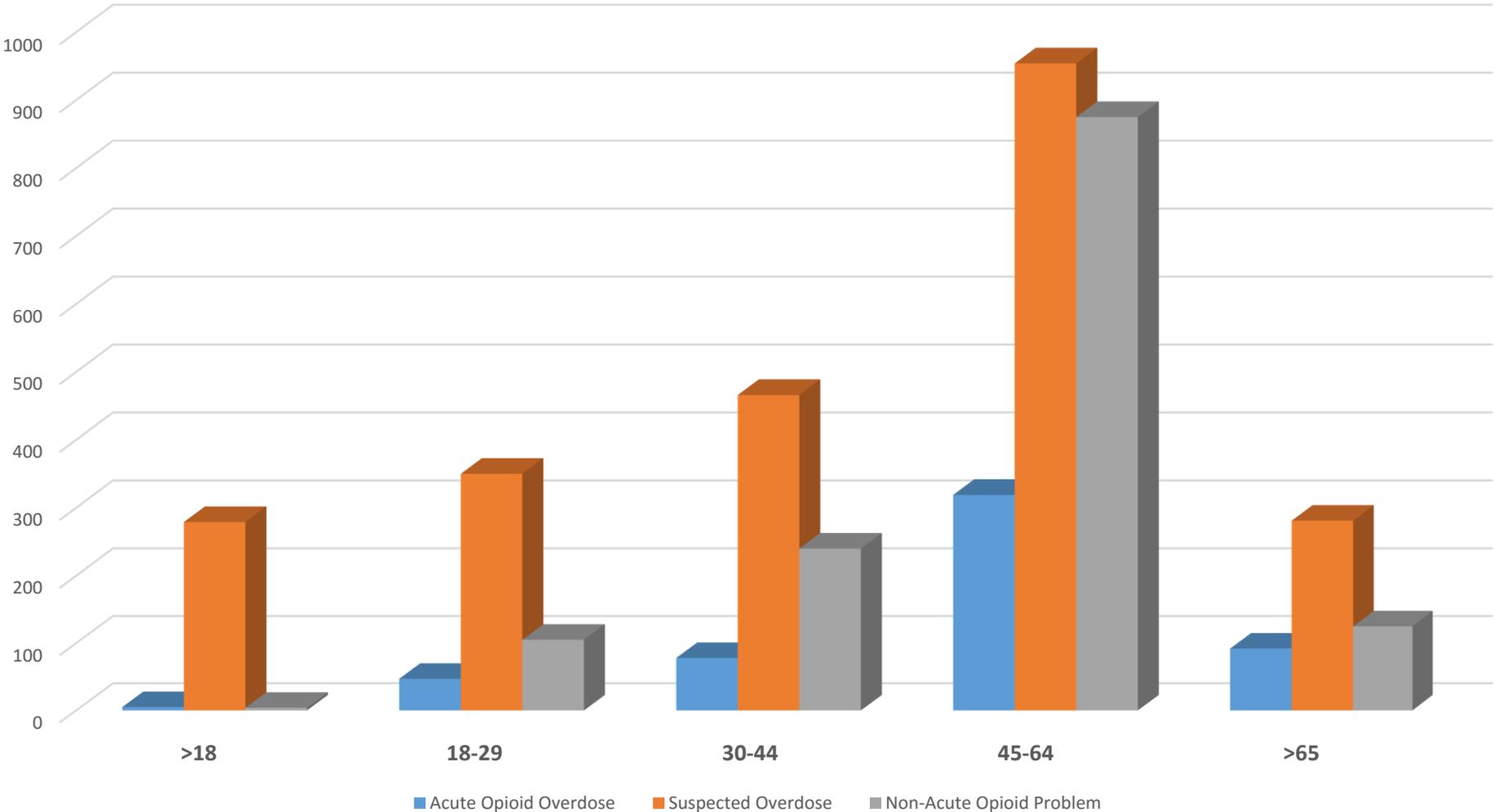
Working Case Definition For Opioid Overdose

- **Acute opioid poisoning:** Opioid poisoning (ICD 9/10) in any discharge diagnosis fields
 - **Suspected Overdose:** Acute opioid poisoning above, OR Non-poisoning opioid ICD 9/10 discharge diagnosis code(s) AND overdose/unresponsiveness/poisoning in chief complaint
- **Non-acute opioid problem:** Opioid (non-poisoning) discharge diagnosis (ICD 9/10) with no mention of overdose/unresponsiveness in chief complaint

**Opioid- Related ED Visits
May 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017**



Opioid Case Status, By Age Group -5/1/16 to 4/30/17 (N=4,220)



COORDINATED STRATEGY

Heroin Task Force

- District Agencies
 - Department of Behavioral Health (DBH)
 - Department of Forensic Sciences (DFS)
 - Department of Health (DOH)
 - Department of Healthcare Finance (DHCF)
 - Fire and Emergency Medical Service Department (FEMS)
 - Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)
 - Office of the Attorney General (OAG)
 - Office of Chief Medical Examiner (OCME)
 - Washington Regional Threat Assessment Center/Fusion Center (WRTAC)
- Regional and Federal Partners
 - US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The purpose of the group is *to decrease the morbidity and mortality from opioid use and addiction in the District of Columbia through a multi-disciplinary approach.*

CURRENT RESPONSE

Opioid Overdoses as Outbreaks

- Establish opioid overdoses, both fatal and non-fatal, as reportable conditions to the DC DOH surveillance program and establish capacity to receive information from community providers, FEMS, etc.

Disease Intervention Strategy

- Identify DIS/appropriate staff to provide case investigation, interviews, outreach to individuals with an non-fatal overdose
 - Investigate patient's background (including an interview), document location of overdose, map social networks, usage patterns, etc.
 - Create a real-time city-wide geographic profile of opioid overdoses
 - Refer to community based services as appropriate

Disease Intervention Strategy

- Use ESSENCE to build a reporting system for non-fatal overdoses
 - The system is set to ‘alarm’ after more than 5 overdoses
 - The data is based upon Diagnostic Codes: acute opioid poisoning, non-acute poisoning, and suspected opioid OD Chief Complaint
 - The data is sent to a Project Manager, who compiles the statistics, along with weekly reports from the pilot sites to share with DOH and DBH Directors
 - Data includes quantitative and qualitative evidence of kits distributed, kits used in reversals, as well as geographic locations for increased usage and overdoses.
 - The data is then used by peer educators (at each pilot site) and Peer Outreach Specialists from DBH to do targeted outreach in those ‘hot spot’ areas

Disease Intervention Strategy

- Trained 35-40 peer educators from the pilot sites to provide direct outreach and intervention guided by trends of overdoses and IDU
 - The peer educators have been supported by grant funding to provide direct outreach—syringe exchange and Narcan training for users.
- DOH DIS staff have been trained to provide outreach as needed in targeted areas
 - They are educated on the most recent trends/statistics in opioid overdoses

Disease Intervention Strategy

- Using patient information, utilize community partnership network to identify patient's social networks
 - Fatal overdoses:
 - Using toxicology and scene evidence, establish a drug usage profile
 - Identify collaborators, establish protocol for compiling profile, communicating to team, at large

Educational Outreach

- Coordinate Town Hall meetings for community at large on usage patterns; IDU community on drug profiles
 - Pilot sites have conducted numerous town hall meetings to discuss impact of Fentanyl on IDU communities and to discuss recent trends
 - The information from the Chief Medical Examiner's monthly report is shared with the pilot sites and the peer educators disseminate the information to their clients so that they are aware of trends
- Develop and provide targeted trainings for health care providers, needle exchange providers
 - Designing webinar for CME for providers
 - A Dear Colleague letter is being drafted to send to providers to remind them of provisions to write scripts for Narcan/third party scripts
 - Will be meeting with ER programs to discuss their naloxone prescribing trends for patients who are seen for Opioid Related Overdoses

Educational Outreach

- Work with professional organizations, such as the DC Primary Care Association (DCPA) and Managed Care Organizations, to increase primary care provider naloxone prescribing patterns
 - Met with DCPCA and provided targeted outreach and training to clinical staffs for major FQHC in DC, including Unity, Community of Hope, Whitman Walker
 - Conducted approximately 5 trainings for Naloxone Distribution and Opioid Overdoses, including approximately 110 individuals from pilot sites as well as a number of community providers

Community Naloxone Program

- Continue to target highest risk populations, but expand kit availability to first-time users of programs as well as users with more extensive histories
 - Approximately 975 kits have been distributed (June 2016- present) with anecdotal evidence of over 100 reversals as a result of kits distributed
 - Each site has an identification system to ‘track’ the kits in communities, and have developed ‘highest risk’ criteria for dispersal
 - Timely reporting, including the weekly check ins, has helped identify high use areas more quickly, and allow for more timely intervention by DOH and DBH staff
- Explore partnership with other naloxone distributors in the District to include in pilot program
 - Discuss with entities/agencies on how to expand provider capacity to offer Narcan separately from the pilot program

New CDC Funding

- Prescription Drug Overdose Data Driven Initiative
 - 3 year, \$300,00/year funding
 - Enhancing surveillance of prescription drug and heroin overdoses (fatal and non-fatal)
 - Collaboration between DBH, DOH, OCME and FEMS
 - Improving stakeholder and community engagement as well as exploring usefulness data in newly launched Prescription Drug Monitoring Program data

Thank you!



@DrLNesbitt
@DOHDC

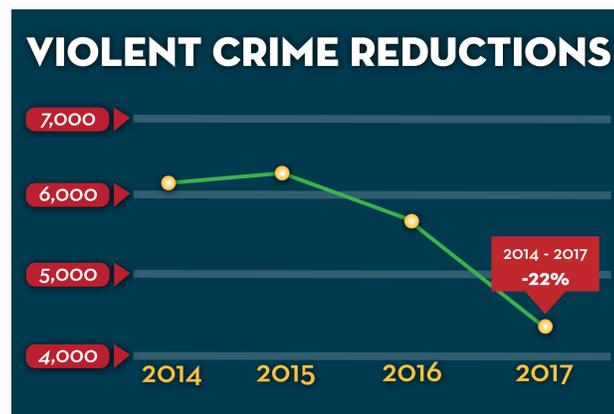
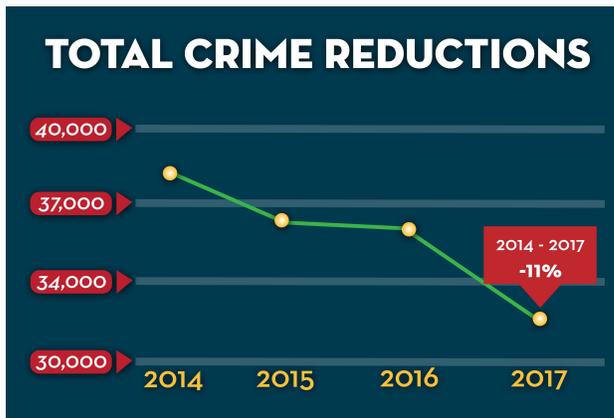
#SaferStrongerDC

KEEPING OUR PROMISES

Mayor Muriel Bowser has engaged District government agencies, community partners, and residents in a comprehensive effort to build a safer, stronger DC. For two consecutive years the District has experienced significant decreases in crime across all eight wards. But, we know we can't simply arrest our way out of crime. We have to address the underlying causes of violence. That's why we rely on a wide spectrum of both police and non-law enforcement solutions, including job opportunities, court diversion programs, and reducing student truancy.

Learn more about the Bowser Administration investments in public safety below:

GETTING RESULTS



INVESTING IN RESIDENTS

FY17-FY18

Started Aspire to Entrepreneurship

Started DC residents, returning citizens, and those on parole/probation on the path to entrepreneurship with a training program to help them open, own, and operate their own businesses.



63 Participants

Expanded Truancy Reduction

Reduced truancy with Show Up, Stand Out - a program that helps parents get their children to school every day by tackling barriers like transportation, housing, and employment.



Expanded Court Diversion Programs

Invested over \$12 million in programs that divert young people from the criminal justice system. Alternatives to the Court Experience (ACE) is a court diversion program that provides young people and their families with a range of tailored support and behavioral health services. Parent and Adolescent Support Services (PASS) works with youth, their families, and service providers to reduce truancy, running away incidents, curfew violations, and general behavior issues.



ACE - 81% of participants had no further legal involvement
PASS - 91% of participants had no further legal involvement

Fixed the Crime Lab

Invested over \$8 million into revamping the DC Crime Lab including hiring new leadership and outstanding scientists.



- DC is one of the only jurisdictions with no backlog for testing rape kits.
- Short turnaround times for fingerprint analysis in homicide and other violent crime cases played a big role in reducing violent crime by identifying the suspects.

Launched DC Career Connections

Provided over 1,100 justice-involved young adults with opportunities to gain valuable work experience.



Expanded Summer Jobs

Employed nearly 2000 District youth as part of the Marion S. Barry Summer Youth Employment Program and permanently expanded the program to include young adults ages 22-24.



1,927 youth participants in FY2016-FY2017

\$3.6 million earned by youth

FULLY IMPLEMENTING THE NEAR ACT



Not Started



In Progress



Implemented

Title	Name	Description	Status	Progress
Title 1A	Establishment of the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	Create an office to identify and engage at least 50 violent individuals by providing them with services to help them make different choices and provide them with a financial incentive for participating in the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully funded by the Mayor in the FY18 Budget Office opened October 2017 Del McFadden Executive Director \$1.5M budget 16 employees 	
Title 1B	Establishment of the Office of Violence Prevention and Health Equity	<p>Fund social workers at emergency rooms to connect trauma victims to services</p> <p>Create a Department of Health office to focus on health equity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor expanded funding in the FY18 Budget for Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program Currently operational at Howard University, MedStar Washington Hospital Center, and Prince George's County Hospital Expanding to United Medical Center in 2018 DOH Office of Health Equity focuses on addressing the root causes of health disparities beyond healthcare and health behaviors 	
Title 1C	Community Crime Prevention Team	MPD-Department of Behavioral Health pilot program on arrest diversion for repeat mental health consumers better served by treatment than incarceration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully funded by the Mayor in the FY18 Budget Pilot program launching Spring 2018 Anthony Hall hired as Executive Director 	
Title 2A	Community Policing Working Group	Working group to make recommendations around improving police-community relations	Implemented in 2017	
Title 2B	Establishment of the Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force	Task force of community members to advise the government on public health approach to violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor appointed members in 2016-17 Council appointed members in late 2017 	
Title 2C	Police-Community Relations Survey	Survey of police community relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being implemented in 2018 Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to conduct survey 	
Title 2D	Assault on a Police Officer	Narrows the definition of assault on a police officer	Implemented in 2016	
Title 2E	Officer Training	Codified existing MPD training in: (1) community policing; (2) recognizing bias; (3) use of force; (4) limitations on the use of chokeholds and neck restraints; (5) mental and behavioral health awareness; and (6) linguistic and cultural competency	Implemented in 2016-17	
Title 2F	Office of Police Complaints Independent Review Authority	Expands the authority of the Office of Police Complaints	Implemented in 2016	
Title 2G	Stop & Frisk and Use of Force Data Collection	Requires collection of data for all uses of force & police stops	Implementation has begun, but will require alternative ways to analyze data	
Title 2H	Crime Data Collection	Requires collection and reporting of data about crime victims, suspects, and court outcomes	Implemented in 2017	
Title 2I	Officer Retention & Recruitment	Streamlines experience requirements for new recruits from military and other law enforcement agencies	Implemented in 2016	
Title 2J	Rehiring of Retired MPD Officers by DFS	Allows DFS to hire retired MPD officers	Implemented in 2016	
Title 2K	Private Security Camera System Incentive Program	Creates rebate program for security cameras installed at homes and businesses	Implemented in 2016	
Title 3	Traffic Citation Modernization Program	Eliminates items hanging on car's rear-view mirror from being a moving violation	Implemented in 2016	
Title 4	DC Jail Work Release Program	Allows pre-trial detainees held on misdemeanors to be released from the DC Jail for work while awaiting trial	Implemented in 2017	
Title 5	DC Jail Good Time Credits	Increased the credits for early release from the DC Jail for inmates participating in reentry programming	Implemented in 2016	
Title 6	Firearms Control Boundaries Clarification	Expands boundaries of where a person licensed to conceal carry a firearm cannot be located while armed	Implemented in 2016	
Title 7	Firearms Ammunition Microstamping Implementation	Requires all registered firearms to include microstamping when the technology is available	Implemented in 2016	
Title 8	Swift and Certain Sanctions	Allows persons under supervised release to be held for up to 72 hours for a dangerous violation of the terms of their release	Implemented in 2016	

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Executive Office of Mayor Muriel Bowser



Office of the Deputy City Administrator
Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety & Justice

February 19, 2018

The Honorable Charles Allen
Chairperson
Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety
Council of the District of Columbia
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Chairperson Allen:

In response to the Committee's letter dated January 31, 2018, attached are the responses from the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice.

We look forward to discussing our performance, goals, and vision for making the District a safer and stronger city in the coming year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Kevin Donahue'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Kevin Donahue
Deputy Mayor

cc: Office of Policy and Legislative Affairs



- 1. Please provide a current organizational chart for the agency, including the number of vacant, frozen, and filled positions in each division or subdivision. Include the names and titles of all senior personnel, and note the date that the information was collected on the chart.**

Please see Attachment #1.

- a. Please provide an explanation of the roles and responsibilities of each division and subdivision.**

DMPSJ serves as the principal advisor to the Mayor and City Administrator on all aspects related to the District's public safety and criminal justice systems. The Office provides oversight of agencies' budgets, policies, and program accountability. It coordinates work between and among the agencies within its cluster, as well as across the District government and with our federal and regional partners.

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

In FY 2017, two FTEs were transferred to the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE), one legislative analyst was hired, and a new chief of staff was selected.

- 2. Please provide a current Schedule A for the agency which identifies each position by program and activity, with the employee's title/position, salary, fringe benefits, and length of time with the agency. Please note the date that the information was collected. The Schedule A should also indicate if the position is continuing/term/temporary/contract or if it is vacant or frozen. Please separate salary and fringe and indicate whether the position must be filled to comply with federal or local law.**

Please see Attachment #2.

- 3. Please list all employees detailed to or from your agency. For each employee identified, please provide the name of the agency the employee is detailed to or from, the reason for the detail, the date of the detail, and the employee's projected date of return.**

Michelle Dunn has been detailed to DMPSJ from the Department of For-Hire Vehicles. She is working with ONSE, where she serves as an administrative support specialist. Her detail began January 3, 2018 and will end September 30, 2018.

4. Please provide the Committee with:

- a. A list of all employees who received or retained cellphones, personal digital assistants, or similar communications devices at agency expense in FY17 and FY18, to date;**

Last Name	First Name	Device Type
Donahue	Kevin	Cellular
Foster-Moore	Eric	Cellular
Gil	Helder	Cellular
Harris	Shae	Cellular
Harris	Shae	Tablet
Keerikatte	Nishant	Cellular
Vanneman	Michelle	Cellular
Walker	Lakiesha	Cellular
Walker	Lakiesha	Tablet

- b. A list of all vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise used by the agency and to whom the vehicle is assigned, as well as a description of all vehicle accidents involving the agency's vehicles in FY17 and FY18, to date;**

DMPSJ owns a 2012 Dodge Caravan, which is assigned to all staff for official use. In FY17 and FY18, to date, there were no accidents involving the DMPSJ vehicle.

- c. A list of travel expenses, arranged by employee for FY17 and FY18, to date, including the justification for travel; and**

Name	Event	Location	Date	Cost	Purpose
Eric Foster-Moore	Big Data Innovation Summer	Boston	September 7-8, 2017	\$1,217	Professional training
John Mein	Healing Justice Alliance Annual Conference	Milwaukee	September 24-27, 2017	\$919	Professional training
Shae Harris	Cheshire Correctional Department	New Haven, Connecticut	November 27, 2017	\$498	Facility tour and program observation
Shae Harris	Violence Prevention Workforce Meeting	Boston	December 14-15, 2017	\$647	Professional training
Del McFadden	Violence Prevention Workforce Meeting	Boston	December 14-15, 2017	\$647	Professional training

Marcus Ellis	Violence Prevention Workforce Meeting	Boston	December 14-15, 2017	\$647	Professional training
Nkenge Garrett	Violence Prevention Workforce Meeting	Boston	December 14-15, 2017	\$647	Professional training
Shae Harris	American Correctional Association Conference	Orlando	January 4-7, 2018	\$1,272	Reentry conference
Shae Harris	Emerging Adult Justice Learning Community Convening	New York City	February 28-March 3, 2018	\$164	Reentry convention

- d. A list of the total workers' compensation payments paid in FY17 and FY18, to date, including the number of employees who received workers' compensation payments, in what amounts, and for what reasons.

In FY17 and FY18, to date, one DMPSJ employee received workers' compensation payments for a medical issue.

Workers Compensation	
Payments by Fiscal Year	Amount
2017	\$1,265.76
2018	\$558.58
Total	\$1,824.34

5. For FY17 and FY18, to date, what was the total cost for mobile communications and devices, including equipment and service plans?

No.	MTN	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	Device Type	FY17 ONE TIME CHARGE	FY17 Total	FY18 To Date
1	202-286-5028	Donahue	Kevin	Cellular	\$139.98	\$ 1,951.20	\$ 602.71
3	202-341-4195	Foster-Moore	Eric	Cellular		\$ 417.60	\$ 97.18
4	202-769-9468	Gil	Helder	Cellular		\$ 78.08	\$ 91.24
5	202-374-6873	Harris	Shae	Cellular		\$ 579.50	\$ 97.18
6	202-306-7496	Harris	Shae	Tablet		\$ 396.12	\$ 99.03
7	202-213-2938	Keerikatte	Nishant	Cellular		\$ 959.92	\$ 108.98
8	202-341-1395	Vanneman	Michelle	Cellular		\$ 417.32	\$ 97.18
9	202-340-8573	Walker	Lakiesha	Cellular	\$99.99	\$ 738.25	\$ 97.15
10	202-641-1597	Walker	Lakiesha	Aircard		\$ 55.18	\$ 90.03
11	202-550-9387	Walker	Lakiesha	Tablet		\$ 33.41	\$ (52.82)
					\$239.97	\$ 5,626.58	\$ 1,327.86

6. For FY17 and FY18, to date, please list all intra-District transfers to or from the agency.

FY17:

FY 2017 Intra-District Summary - BUYER			
DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE/DEPUTY CITY ADMINISTRATOR			
SELLING AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED	FUNDING SENT	FUNDING DUE
Office of Disability Rights	Sign Language Interpretation (SLI) Services	930	0
Department of General Services (DGS)	ONSE Renovation	760,811	0
Office of the Secretary	Record Retention Service	4,319	0
Department of General Services (DGS)	DMPSJ Renovation	23,000	0
Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO)	Telecommunication Services/RTS	27,557	0
TOTAL		816,617	0
FY 2017 Intra-District Summary - SELLER			
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE AGENCY			
BUYING AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED	FUNDING RECEIVED	FUNDING OWED
Metropolitan Police Department	Concealed Pistol Licensing Review Board	48,304	48,304
TOTAL		48,304	48,304

FY18, to date:

FY 2018 Intra-District Summary - BUYER			
DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE/DEPUTY CITY ADMINISTRATOR			
SELLING AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED	FUNDING SENT	FUNDING DUE
Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO)	MICROSOFT 365	1,731	
Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO)	Telecommunication Services/RTS	25,362	
Department of Transportation	Fleet Services	544	
Department of For-Hire Vehicles (TC0)	Detail of Admin Support Specialist, DFHV and DMPSJ	70,474	
TOTAL		98,111	0
FY 2018 Intra-District Summary - SELLER			
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE AGENCY			
BUYING AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED	FUNDING RECEIVED	FUNDING OWED
N/A			
TOTAL		0	0

7. For FY17 and FY18, to date, please identify any special purpose revenue funds maintained by, used by, or available for use by the agency. For each fund identified, provide:
- The revenue source name and code;
 - The source of funding;
 - A description of the program that generates the funds;
 - The amount of funds generated by each source or program;
 - Expenditures of funds, including the purpose of each expenditure; and
 - The current fund balance.

DMPSJ did not have any special purpose revenue funds available for use in FY17 or FY18, to date.

8. For FY17 and FY18, to date, please list any purchase card spending by the agency, the employee making each expenditure, and the general purpose for each expenditure.

DMPSJ did not have any purchase card spending in FY17 or FY18, to date.

10. Please list the ways, other than MOU, in which the agency collaborated with analogous agencies in other jurisdictions, with federal agencies, or with non-governmental organizations in FY17 and FY18, to date.

DMPSJ serves on interagency governmental entities, such as the Homeland Security Commission, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. Additionally, DMPSJ has regular interaction with federal criminal justice partners, such as the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, the Court Social Services Division, the Pretrial Services Agency, and the judicial system.

11. Please list all capital projects in the financial plan and provide an update on all capital projects under the agency's purview in FY17 and FY18, to date, including the amount budgeted, actual dollars spent, and any remaining balances. In addition, please provide:

- a. An update on all capital projects begun, in progress, or concluded in FY16, FY17, and FY18, to date, including the amount budgeted, actual dollars spent, and any remaining balances.
- b. An update on all capital projects planned for FY18, FY19, FY20, FY21, FY22, and FY23.
- c. A description of whether the capital projects begun, in progress, or concluded in FY16, FY17, or FY18, to date, had an impact on the operating budget of the agency. If so, please provide an accounting of such impact.

DMPSJ has no capital projects in FY 2016, FY 2017 and FY 2018, to date, and has none planned through FY 2023.

12. Please provide a list of all budget enhancement requests (including capital improvement needs) for FY17 and FY18, to date. For each, include a description of the need and the amount of funding requested.

We work with the Mayor's Budget Office to develop our budget. The Mayor's FY17 and FY18 budget submissions reflect those efforts.

13. Please list, in chronological order, each reprogramming in FY17 and FY18, to date, that impacted the agency, including those that moved funds into the agency, out of the agency, and within the agency. Include the revised, final budget for your agency after the reprogrammings for FY17 and FY18, to date. For each reprogramming, list the date, amount, rationale, and reprogramming number.

Please see chart below:

DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE DEPUTY CITY ADMINISTRATOR					
FY 2017 REPROGRAMMING LIST					
LOCAL			Starting Budget		\$1,275,002
FISCAL YEAR	FUND	DATE	SOAR DOC #	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
2017	0100	3/10/17	BJFQ0100	COMMUNITY STABILIZATION	\$200,000
2017	0100	3/10/17	BJFQ0100	COMMUNITY STABILIZATION	\$38,000
2017	0100	5/11/17	BJFO0210	REPROGRAMING (LOCAL FUNDS)	(\$168,000)
2017	0100	5/11/17	BJFO0210	REPROGRAMING (LOCAL FUNDS)	(\$42,000)
2017	0100	6/29/17	BJFQ0205	TO SUPPORT ONSE	(\$164,000)
2017	0100	6/29/17	BJFQ0205	TO SUPPORT ONSE	(\$41,000)
2017	0100	6/29/17	BJFQ0205	TO SUPPORT ONSE	\$10,506
2017	0100	6/29/17	BJFQ0205	TO SUPPORT ONSE	\$194,494
2017	0100	7/14/17	BJFLQ820	TO SUPPORT ONSE	\$820,000
2017	0100	8/2/17	BJFLQ821	TO SUPPORT ONSE	\$820,000
2017	0100	8/2/17	BJFLQ821	TO SUPPORT ONSE	(\$820,000)
2017	0100	9/30/17	BJHP0276	HP0 END OF YR REPRO	(\$100,000)
2017	0100	9/30/17	BJHP0276	HP0 END OF YR REPRO	(\$250,000)
Final Budget					\$1,773,002

INTRA DISTRICT				Starting Budget	\$0
FISCAL YEAR	FUND	DATE	SOAR DOC #	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
2017	7405	10/12/2016	BIFQ0295	MOU AGREEMENT WITH MPD-PS	\$189,000
2017	7455	10/12/2016	BIFQ0295	MOU AGREEMENT WITH MPD-PS	\$36,000
2017	7455	10/12/2016	BIFQ0295	MOU AGREEMENT WITH MPD-NPS	\$2,000
2017	7455	10/12/2016	BIFQ0295	MOU AGREEMENT WITH MPD-NPS	\$45,000
2017	7455	10/12/2016	BIFQ0295	MOU AGREEMENT WITH MPD-NPS	\$3,000
2017	7455	6/30/2017	BIFQ0781	DEC DO TO FUNDS RETUN TO MPD	(\$140,000)
2017	7455	6/30/2017	BIFQ0781	DEC DO TO FUNDS RETUN TO MPD	(\$30,000)
2017	7455	8/10/2017	BFFQ0778	DECREASE PS AUTHORITY	(\$2,000)
2017	7455	8/10/2017	BFFQ0778	DECREASE PS AUTHORITY	(\$45,000)
2017	7455	42957	BFFQ0778	DECREASE PS AUTHORITY	(\$3,000)
2017	7455	9/30/2017	BFFQ0116	FY 17 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(\$4,129)
2017	7455	9/30/2017	BFFQ0116	FY 17 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(\$2,567)
Final Budget					\$48,304

14. Please list each grant or sub-grant received by your agency in FY17 and FY18, to date. List the date, amount, source, purpose of the grant or sub-grant received, and amount expended.

a. How many FTEs are dependent on grant funding? What are the terms of this funding? If it is set to expire, what plans, if any, are in place to continue funding the FTEs?

DMPSJ did not receive any grants or sub-grants in FY17 or FY18, to date. DMPSJ does not have any FTEs dependent on grant funding in FY17 or FY18, to date.

- 15. Please list each contract, procurement, and lease, entered into, extended, and option years exercised by your agency during FY17 and FY18, to date. For each contract, please provide the following information, where applicable:**
- a. The name of the contracting party;**
 - b. The nature of the contract, including the end product or service;**
 - c. The dollar amount of the contract, including amount budgeted and amount actually spent;**
 - d. The term of the contract;**
 - e. Whether the contract was competitively bid;**
 - f. The name of the agency's contract monitor and the results of any monitoring activity; and**
 - g. The funding source.**

DMPSJ currently has no contracts or procurement for FY17 or FY18, to date. All occupancy costs are handled by DGS.

- 16. Please list all pending lawsuits that name the agency as a party. Identify which cases on the list are lawsuits that potentially expose the District to significant financial liability or will result in a change in agency practices, and describe the current status of the litigation. Please provide the extent of each claim, regardless of its likelihood of success. For those identified, please include an explanation about the issues involved in each case.**

DMPSJ does not have any pending lawsuits that name the agency as a party in FY17 or FY18, to date.

- 17. Please list all settlements entered into by the agency or by the District on behalf of the agency in FY17 or FY18, to date, and provide the parties' names, the amount of the settlement, and if related to litigation, the case name and a brief description of the case. If unrelated to litigation, please describe the underlying issue or reason for the settlement (e.g. administrative complaint, etc.).**

DMPSJ does not have any settlements entered into by the agency in FY17 or FY18, to date.

- 18. Please list the administrative complaints or grievances that the agency received in FY17 and FY18, to date, broken down by source. Please describe the process utilized to respond to any complaints and grievances received and any changes to agency policies or procedures that have resulted from complaints or grievances received. For any complaints or grievances that were resolved in FY17 or FY18, to date, describe the resolution.**

DMPSJ has not received any administrative complaints or grievances in FY17 or FY18, to date.

19. Please describe the agency's procedures for investigating allegations of sexual harassment or misconduct committed by or against its employees. List and describe any allegations received by the agency in FY17 and FY18, to date, whether those allegations were resolved.

a. How many sexual harassment investigations resulted in disciplinary action? What was the disciplinary action for each investigation?

On December 19, 2017, Mayor Bowser issued Mayor's Order 2017-313, which details the expectations and requirements on preventing sexual harassment within the District government. All District employees are required to complete the online training by February 28, 2018, and must read and acknowledge the District's Sexual Harassment Policy. All DMPSJ employees have completed the training and read and acknowledged the policy.

DMPSJ follows the requirements as set forth by the Department of Human Resources for investigating allegations of sexual harassment or misconduct committed by or against its employees.

DMPSJ has not received any allegations of sexual harassment or misconduct in FY17 or FY18, to date.

20. Please list and describe any ongoing investigations, audits, or reports on the agency or any employee of the agency, or any investigations, studies, audits, or reports on the agency or any employee of the agency that were completed during FY17 and FY18, to date.

DMPSJ is not aware of any ongoing investigations, audits, or reports involving DMPSJ employees that were completed during FY17 and FY18, to date.

21. Please describe any spending pressures the agency experienced in FY17 and any anticipated spending pressures for the remainder of FY18. Include a description of the pressure and the estimated amount. If the spending pressure was in FY17, describe how it was resolved, and if the spending pressure is in FY18, describe any proposed solutions.

DMPSJ did not experience any unaddressed spending pressures in FY17 and does not anticipate any spending pressures for the remainder of FY18.

22. Please provide a copy of the agency's FY17 performance plan. Please explain which performance plan objectives were completed in FY17 and whether they were completed on time and within budget. If they were not, please provide an explanation.

Please see Attachment #3.

The following objectives were completed in FY17:

- The District launched a number of initiatives designed to increase the number of police recruits, as well as retain a larger number of experienced officers who were eligible to retire: Increasing the number and maximum age of police cadets; simplify the hiring process for applicants with experience in the military or other law enforcement agencies; provide college tuition reimbursement for experienced officers; expanded the EAHP program for first responders; and create a housing incentive for new recruits.
- Of the 20 different provisions of the NEAR Act, all have either been implemented or are in the process of being implemented. The NEAR Act provisions included creating an incentive to re-hire retiring MPD officers to serve as crime scene specialists at the Department of Forensic Sciences, launching a private security camera rebate program, implementing a work release program for people being held at the D.C. Jail for misdemeanors to be released for work while awaiting trial, narrowing the definition of assault on a police officer, launching a hospital-based violence intervention program at hospital emergency rooms, and establishing a violence prevention office.
- Over 35,000 residents trained in the Hands on Hearts program, which increased the survival rate for cardiac arrests occurring outside the hospital, and increased bystander intervention up to 26% in FY17. These increased actions by residents enhanced patient outcomes.

The following objectives were not met in FY17:

- Number of cluster agencies that fully achieve 75% of fiscal year performance targets;
- Number of cluster agencies that fully achieved 75% of fiscal year initiatives; and
- Percentage of FOIA Requests Processed within 15 days: while the goal was to meet 100% of the requests within 15 days, IT issues and a vacant FOIA officer position caused a significant backlog. Those issues have been resolved and there is currently no backlog.

23. Please provide a copy of your agency's FY18 performance plan as submitted to the Office of the City Administrator.

Please see Attachment #4.

24. Please describe any regulations promulgated by the agency in FY17 or FY18, to date, and the status of each.

DMPSJ did not promulgate any regulations in FY17 or FY18, to date.

25. Please provide the number of FOIA requests for FY17 and FY18, to date, that were submitted to your agency. Include the number granted, partially granted, denied, and pending. In addition, please provide the average response time, the estimated

number of FTEs required to process requests, the estimated number of hours spent responding to these requests, and the cost of compliance.

In FY17, DMPSJ received nine FOIA requests and closed two cases, both of which DMPSJ granted in full; seven cases remained open into FY18. In FY18, DMPSJ received ten FOIA requests and closed 17 cases (which includes the seven cases from FY17). DMPSJ has no current pending requests. DMPSJ did not have responsive records for 16 of the 19 requests received in FY17 and FY18, to date; DMPSJ granted in full the remaining three requests.

Due to staffing and IT issues, the response times ranged from 11 to 369 days. As noted, both issues have been resolved and the average response time is now two days. DMPSJ's one FTE has spent an estimated 10 hours responding to FOIA requests, at an estimated cost of \$500.

26. Please provide a list of all studies, research papers, reports, and analyses that the agency prepared or contracted for during FY17 and FY18, to date. Please state the status and purpose of each. Please submit a hard copy to the Committee if the study, research paper, report, or analysis is complete.

During FY17, DMPSJ produced a report related to the search for a new Chief of Police; please see Attachment #5.

To date in FY18, DMPSJ produced a report on felony crime in 2016; please see Attachment #6.

27. Please separately list each employee whose salary was \$100,000 or more in FY17 and FY18, to date. Provide the name, position number, position title, program, activity, salary, and fringe. In addition, state the amount of any overtime or bonus pay received by each employee on the list.

FY17:

Agency Code	Fiscal Year	Program Number	Activity Number	Employee Name	Position Number	Position Title	Salary	Fringe	Overtime Pay	Bonus Pay
FQO	17	1090	1090	Donahue, Kevin J	00044249	Deputy City Administrator	\$201,571.00	\$40,314.20	\$0.00	\$0.00
FQO	17	1090	1090	Gil, Helder O	00047394	Chief of Staff	\$133,900.00	\$26,780.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
FQO	17	1090	1090	Murphy, Christina D	00088333	PGM ANALYSIS OFFICER	\$101,927.00	\$20,385.40	\$0.00	\$0.00
FQO	17	1090	1090	Mein, John M.	00088403	Community Outreach Specialist	\$110,145.00	\$22,029.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AGENCY GRAND TOTAL							\$335,471.00	\$67,094.20	\$0.00	\$0.00

FY18:

Agency Code	Fiscal Year	Program Number	Activity Number	Employee Name	Position Number	Position Title	Salary	Fringe	Overtime Pay	Bonus Pay
FQO	18	1090	1090	Donahue, Kevin J	00044249	Deputy City Administrator	\$201,571.00	\$40,717.34	\$0.00	\$0.00
FQO	18	1090	1090	Gil, Helder O	00047394	Chief of Staff	\$133,900.00	\$27,047.80	\$0.00	\$0.00
AGENCY GRAND TOTAL							\$335,471.00	\$67,765.14	\$0.00	\$0.00

28. Please list in descending order the top 25 overtime earners in your agency in FY17 and FY18, to date, if applicable. For each, state the employee's name, position number, position title, program, activity, salary, fringe, and the aggregate amount of overtime pay earned.

FY17:

Agency Code	Fiscal Year	Program Number	Activity Number	Employee Name	Position Number	Position Title	Salary	Fringe	Overtime Pay	Worker's Comp
FQ0	17	1090	1090	Harris,Shae	00073610	Legislative & Policy Analyst	88,000.00	17,600.00	423.08	0.00
AGENCY GRAND TOTAL							\$88,000.00	\$17,600.00	\$423.08	\$0.00

FY18:

No DMPSJ employees have earned overtime in FY18, to date.

29. For FY17 and FY18, to date, please provide a list of employee bonuses or special pay granted that identifies the employee receiving the bonus or special pay, the amount received, and the reason for the bonus or special pay.

FY17:

Agency Code	Fiscal Year	Employee Name	Position Title	Bonus Pay	Special Award	Reason
FQ0	17	Thomas, Jorhena	CHIEF OF STAFF	0.00	16,269.22	Severance Pay
AGENCY GRAND TOTAL				\$0.00	\$16,269.22	

FY18:

No DMPSJ employees were paid bonuses or special award payments in FY18, to date.

30. Please provide each collective bargaining agreement that is currently in effect for agency employees. Please include the bargaining unit and the duration of each agreement. Please note if the agency is currently in bargaining and its anticipated completion.

DMPSJ does not have a collective bargaining agreement for any agency employee.

31. If there are any boards, commissions, or task forces associated with your agency, please provide a chart listing the names, number of years served, agency affiliation, and attendance of each member. Include any vacancies. Please also attach agendas and minutes of each board, commission, or task force meeting in FY17 or FY18, to date, if minutes were prepared. Please inform the Committee if the board, commission, or task force did not convene during any month.

Although the Deputy Mayor is a member of several boards and commissions, he chairs only one: the Department of Forensic Science Stakeholder Council, which meets quarterly.

The DFS Stakeholder Council is comprised of:

- (1) The Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice;
- (2) The Chief of Police;
- (3) The Chief Medical Examiner;
- (4) The Attorney General;
- (5) The United States Attorney for the District of Columbia;
- (6) The Director of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia;
- (7) The Federal Public Defender for the District of Columbia;
- (8) The Director of the Department of Health;
- (9) The Chief of the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department;
- (10) The Director of the Department; and
- (11) The head of any other government agency that regularly utilizes the forensic science services of the Department.

Date	Topics
12/1/16	Updates on the Forensic Chemistry Unit and U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency Agreement. Recruiting additional Crime Scene Scientists under Mayor Bowser’s “Safer, Stronger DC” initiative.
8/31/17	Updates on FY18 DFS initiatives and FY18 budget. Updates on DFS division programs and accomplishments.
11/30/17	Partnership between DFS and the University of the District of Columbia. Updates on DFS division programs. Briefing on prospective DFS division projects.

DMPSJ is also a member of several task forces, including the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; Emergency Medical Services Advisory Commission; Presidential Inauguration Committee; Marijuana Private Club Task Force; Open Government Advisory Group; Mayor’s Emergency Preparedness Council; Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force; and Safer Stronger DC Advisory Committee.

32. Please list all reports or reporting currently required of the agency in the District of Columbia Code or Municipal Regulations. Provide a description of whether the agency is in compliance with these requirements, and if not, why not (e.g. the purpose behind the requirement is moot, etc.).

As required under the NEAR Act, DMPSJ produced its first annual report on felony crime; please see Attachment #7. The report details the type, frequency, and location of felony crime incidents; felony arrests; D.C. Superior Court cases; sentences imposed for felony convictions; and demographic characteristics of felony crime victims and people arrested on felony charges during 2016.

- 33. Please provide a list of any additional training or continuing education opportunities made available to agency employees. For each additional training or continuing education program, please provide the subject of the training, the names of the trainers, and the number of agency employees that were trained.**

DMPSJ employees are encouraged to take trainings offered through the Department of Human Resources; recent trainings were offered in recognizing and preventing workplace sexual harassment, time management, and wellness. DMPSJ staff are encouraged to pursue other work-related trainings, such as project management certifications issued by local universities.

- 34. Does the agency conduct annual performance evaluations of all its employees? Who conducts such evaluations? What steps are taken to ensure that all agency employees are meeting individual job requirements?**

DMPSJ conducts annual performance evaluations. The evaluations are conducted by the Deputy Mayor and the Chief of Staff. Each manager meets with employees to discuss performance and provide guidance on training and agency initiatives. Additionally, the Deputy Mayor meets with each staff member on a bi-weekly basis to discuss assignments and provide feedback on overall performance.

Agency Operations

- 35. Please provide an organizational chart of the agencies under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice in your capacity as Deputy Mayor and as Deputy City Administrator.**

Please see Attachment #7a and #7b.

- 36. How would you describe the agency's mission?**

The mission of the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice is to provide direction, guidance, support, and coordination to the District's public safety agencies and to develop and lead interagency public safety initiatives to improve the quality of life in the District's neighborhoods.

- 37. Please describe any initiatives that the agency implemented in FY17 or FY18, to date, to improve the internal operations of the agency or the interaction of the agency with outside parties. Please describe the results, or expected results, of each initiative.**

DMPSJ implemented several policies in FY17 and FY18, to date, to improve its internal operations and its interaction with outside parties. First, DMPSJ has convened meetings with its cluster agency directors to solve systemic issues affecting each agency, such as human resources, cyber security, and facility maintenance. Second, DMPSJ staff interact daily with their counterparts on the Budget and Performance Management teams, as well

as the social scientists in The Lab @ DC. This allows DMPSJ staff to streamline their agency oversight functions. By working in a bullpen setting, the interaction of the various teams allows for a cohesive and communicative environment. Third, in early 2017, the DMPSJ early took the lead in community conversations as well as vetting and interviewing for a new Chief of Police. Finally, DMPSJ encourages its agencies to make greater use of social media to interact with the public, to identify system-wide customer service issues, and to highlight their achievements to residents.

38. What are the agency's top five priorities? Please explain how the agency expects to address these priorities in FY18. How did the agency address its top priorities listed for this question last year?

DMPSJ's top six priorities remain the same as in FY17, with one addition:

1. Reduce violence in the District;
2. Transform EMS in the District into a premier system;
3. Make the District a model city for police community relations;
4. Strengthen the justice system to be fair, effective, and rehabilitative;
5. Improve outcomes for survivors of violence; and
6. Ensure the District is prepared for disasters and emergencies.

While we add initiatives and programs in each of these priority areas to improve outcomes, the goals remain the same and each priority plays a critical role in our residents' lives.

While we saw very significant drops in crime citywide during FY17, crime victims are not feeling those gains. Public safety is a daily effort of keeping our residents safe and the city operational. This is an issue that DMPSJ will continue to focus on because violent crime often encompasses more than just public safety, and includes health, social services, housing, and economic opportunities.

We continue to invest in our EMS system. FEMS and OUC are preparing to launch a new initiative called Nurse Triage, which will connect 911 callers with less serious medical calls with a nurse and schedule health care services. While reducing non-medical emergency demands on our hospitals, it also allows our first responders to focus on actual medical emergencies. And just as importantly, it allows patients to receive the right kind of care for their medical needs, rather than relying on our 911 system as their go-to health care provider.

As part of our effort to reduce crime, we hire and train our officers to be compassionate members of the community, and to be smart on crime, not just tough on crime. Our officers host and participate in countless community events to build trust and deepen relationships with residents. We have made large investments in our police force over the past year: doubling the cadet class size, increasing housing incentives for recruits and veteran officers, and improving the training officers receive as recruits and over the course of their careers.

For the past several months, we have spent a very significant amount of time working to build and launch ONSE, an office specifically designed to interact with victims of violence and their families, and to get them connected to resources. Every ONSE employee – from the director to the program analyst – is focused on violence intervention, prevention, and elimination. They are the only District government office whose sole mission is to work with individuals and communities in order to stop cyclical violence. Additionally, OVSJG has been working closely with the Committee to move two important pieces of legislation¹ that will enhance protections and compensation for victims of crimes, with enhanced protections for victims of domestic and dating violence and sexual assault.

We are fortunate to have HSEMA work alongside our federal and regional partners, and to have extraordinary levels of coordination and interoperability. In order to protect our city, we ensure that our first responder personnel have the necessary equipment and training to respond to any emergency situation. Whether it's a firefighter running into a burning building, a 911 operator helping a caller deliver a baby, a police officer talking down someone experiencing a mental health crisis, or an EMS paramedic saving the life of a heart attack patient, our first responders are ready for anything. This constant state of readiness involves a costly and time-consuming maintenance plan, in particular with MPD, FEMS, and OUC, for equipment and facilities.

A complete justice reform requires looking at the court system, and the laws that direct the system. The Mayor introduced legislation that would transform how the District maintains criminal records. When record keeping laws were drafted, it was done with a mentality that individuals had to prove that they deserved to have their record sealed, even though there had been no finding of guilt on the original arrest. By using research on rates of recidivism and underlying factors, the District is shifting towards not simply being tough on crime, but being smart on crime.

39. Please describe the agency's most significant accomplishments in FY17 and FY18, to date.

Each of DMPSJ's accomplishments comes as a result of the work done by agencies within the public safety cluster and the partnership with deputy mayors and agencies from other clusters. DMPSJ's most significant accomplishments in FY17 and FY18, to date, are:

Crime Lab. The Department of Forensic Sciences has come a long way. They have regained their reputability and are now focusing on becoming one of the elite forensic laboratories in the country. DFS has been in discussions with the DEA on forensic chemistry capabilities and it is preparing for accreditation by ANAB, an external

¹ B22-0266, the Victim Services Omnibus Amendment Act of 2017 and B22-0222, the Sexual Assault Victims' Rights Amendment Act of 2017.

organization. DFS plays a critical role supporting the Department of Health's (DOH) and Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)'s work on reducing overdoses and deaths from synthetic cannabinoids and opioids.

Fully funding the NEAR Act and launching ONSE. The Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement was created as part of Mayor Bowser's FY18 budget and it consolidated the work of the DMHHS Safer, Stronger DC Community Partnerships Office and the DMPSJ Community Stabilization Program under one executive director. Additional investments funded as part of the Mayor's budget include a pilot program between the Metropolitan Police Department, the Department of Behavioral Health, and the Department of Human Services to jointly respond to calls for service involving individuals experiencing mental health or substance abuse crises. The goal of this pilot program is to provide those individuals with the services they need rather than arresting them. Each of the 20 provisions of the NEAR Act has either been implemented or is in the process of being implemented.

More ambulance availability. As a result of the District's use of a third party ambulance service to transport low-acuity patients, FEMS is able to have more of its ambulance fleet focus on responding to and transporting critical need patients experiencing medical emergencies. The District used to regularly experience a shortage of ambulances available for patient transport – including having all ambulances dispatched or out of service. Our investment in FEMS has been paying off: FEMS has more than 11 ambulances available for approximately 80 percent of the day and that information is posted on the FEMS website.²

Crime is down and police staffing is up. In 2017, the District experienced significant drops in crime: a 23 percent decrease in violent crime, a 27 percent decrease in robberies, a 28 percent decrease in burglaries, and a 10 percent decrease in overall crime. At the same time, we responded to the reduction in police force levels caused by the "retirement bubble" by developing a variety of incentives to increase the number of recruits and retain veteran officers without lowering our standards. As a result, MPD saw its first net positive staffing levels in five years.

OCME Accreditation. This accomplishment brings national recognition and status to the agency and establishes it as a national model with standard operating procedures, a physical facility, and well-trained, professional personnel that are in compliance with industry standards. This represents the highest quality of death investigation systems and it puts OCME into a very small, elite group of other jurisdictions.

40. Please describe what steps the agency has taken to monitor performance of the local public safety and justice agencies during FY17 and FY18, to date.

During FY17 and FY18, to date, DMPSJ has conducted monthly meetings with all public safety cluster agency directors. On a bi-weekly basis, each agency submits reports to DMPSJ on its performance and major items it's working on. The Deputy Mayor speaks

² <https://fems.dc.gov/page/fems-ambulance-availability>

on a weekly basis with all agency directors and has nearly daily interaction with high-visibility agencies, such as the Metropolitan Police Department, the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department, and the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement.

In addition, the Deputy Mayor conducts annual performance reviews with each agency director. On a daily basis, DMPSJ receives data reports on issues such as crime, EMS calls for service, OUC dispatch times, FEMS ambulance availability, and upcoming events that could trigger an emergency response. Additionally, the Deputy Mayor visits the agencies to conduct deep dives to examine a specific department or office, as issues arise. Finally, DMPSJ, through the Office of the City Administrator's performance management team, reviews and makes recommendations for each agency's performance strategy, implementation plans, and progress in meeting the Mayor's priority goals.

41. Please list each new program implemented by the agency during FY17 and FY18, to date. For each initiative, please provide:

- a. A description of the initiative;**
- b. The funding required to implement to the initiative; and**
- c. Any documented results of the initiative.**

DMPSJ's role is to serve as the principal advisor to the Mayor and City Administrator on all public safety issues affecting the District. Because of this advisory and oversight role, DMPSJ does not have programs or initiatives of its own, but rather, its overall mission is to support the public safety agencies' implementation of policies, programs, and legislation that enhances the public safety of communities across the city.

42. How does the agency measure programmatic success? Please discuss any changes to outcomes measurement in FY17 and FY18, to date.

DMPSJ measures programmatic success based on the underlying performance of agencies within the public safety cluster. While DMPSJ does not have direct programs delivering service to residents, its mission is to assist the public safety agencies in being adequately staffed and resourced, and delivering high quality services to our residents on a 24/7 basis.

For FY18, DMPSJ updated its KPIs to better reflect its core mission as an agency. As a result, the following measures were removed:

- Percentage of open correspondences responded to within 10 days;
- Number of times DMPSJ interacted with the media;
- Number of community meetings attended;
- Number of rigorous evaluations conducted;
- Percentage of Metropolitan Washington Council of Government meetings attended;
- Percentage of HSEMA meetings attended;
- Percentage of appeals reviewed within 45 days; and
- Percentage of Public Safety and Justice Agencies within budget.

DMPSJ added in the following measures:

- Number of inter-agency initiatives reporting progress toward meeting their goal; and
- Number of retroactive contracts.

43. What are the top metrics and KPIs regularly used by the agency to evaluate its operations? Please be specific about which data points are monitored by the agency.

Please see Attachment #4.

In addition to these metrics, DMPSJ closely tracks the performance metrics of all the agencies under its oversight as their performance indicates progress in meeting DMPSJ's priority objectives.

44. Please list the task forces and organizations of which the agency is a member.

DMPSJ is a member of several task forces and organizations, including the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; Emergency Medical Services Advisory Commission; Presidential Inauguration Committee; Marijuana Private Club Task Force; Open Government Advisory Group; Mayor's Emergency Preparedness Council; Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force; and Safer Stronger DC Advisory Committee.

45. Please explain the impact on your agency of any legislation passed at the federal level during FY17 and FY18, to date, which significantly affected agency operations.

No legislation passed at the federal level during FY17 and FY18, to date, that has significantly affected agency operations.

46. Please describe any steps the agency took in FY17 and FY18, to date, to improve the transparency of agency operations.

In FY17, DMPSJ filled a vacant FOIA officer function and has eliminated a temporary backlog of FOIA requests. DMPSJ is highly active on Twitter, where residents can be engaged quickly and openly. Additionally, the Deputy Mayor attends community meetings and conducts neighborhood public safety walks with ANC Commissioners, community leaders, and residents.

47. Please identify all electronic databases maintained by your agency, including the following:

- a. A detailed description of the information tracked within each system;**
- b. The age of the system and any discussion of substantial upgrades that have been made or are planned to the system; and**
- c. Whether the public can be granted access to all or part of each system.**

DMPSJ does not maintain any electronic databases.

48. Please provide a detailed description of any new technology acquired in FY17 and FY18, to date, including the cost, where it is used, and what it does. Please explain if there have there been any issues with implementation.

DMPSJ did not acquire new technology in FY 17, or FY18, to date.

49. Please discuss in detail the work of the Community Stabilization Program in FY17.

During FY17, the Community Stabilization Program was housed within DMPSJ. However, in FY18, the program has been transferred to the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement.

a. What is the Program's mission?

The Community Stabilization Program (CSP) provides a framework for the District's emergency critical responses to critical incidents of violence within the community. The CSP's goal is to prevent further violence in the community and expand the provision of services to community members affected by violence.

How does the Program identify District residents to serve?

Victims and the families of victims are referred by District agencies after acts of violence. The CSP team responds to all homicides, shootings alleged to be gang/crew related, and any shootings in the Safer Stronger Police Service Areas.

b. How many District residents were served by the Program in FY17, and in what capacities?

In FY17, CSP responded to serve 97 families of homicide victims and 91 victims of non-fatal incidents.

c. How does the Program engage other District agencies to serve residents?

The CSP team takes the lead in organizing services and supports for each victim and their family. That often takes the form of direct referrals to other District agencies such as DBH, DHS, or DOES.

d. How does the Program follow up with residents served?

CSP team members follow up with families to ensure they have been connected to the resources needed. Phone calls are done 30 and 60 days after the initial outreach with the family.

e. How does the Program empirically measure its performance and outcomes? Has the Program been evaluated by The Lab @ DC?

For FY18, CSP is working with The Lab@DC to evaluate the program and how to better measure outcomes. Some of the measures of success are: the families' willingness to work with the CSP team, their receipt of needed services, and whether there has been any retaliatory violence.

f. How many residents served recidivated in FY17, and by what metric is this measured?

In FY 2017, 25 of the 188 CSP victims had subsequent contacts with MPD: 20 were alleged to be a perpetrator of a crime and six were victims of a crime; five of the 25 individuals had multiple subsequent contacts with MPD. CSP tracks this information through MPD data analysis.

g. What have been the Program's successes?

The CSP team has worked with over 400 victim's and decedent's families since the inception of the protocol in 2015. CSP serves victims and families often at the lowest point in their lives and provides the helping hand needed to receive the crucial supports and services. There have been many success stories along the way and connections to resources for the victims and their families. CSP staff have helped families connecting with grief counseling and health services, identifying safe housing and resources to avoid eviction, and connecting juveniles to afterschool programs and camps.

Meeting medical needs is a challenge for many CSP families. In FY17, CSP staff had an especially difficult case that required significant amounts of coordination between the victim's admitting hospital, their health insurance company, and the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. Thanks to the coordinating work of the CSP staff, the victim was able to receive necessary medical supplies and a home health aide. In another case, CSP staff worked with Child and Family Services Agency and the District's Medical Ombudsman to help a family keep a comatose shooting victim from being moved to a rehabilitation facility hundreds of miles outside of the city. As a result of the CSP staff's intervention, the victim was placed in a much closer facility.

While CSP families often need help navigating physical health challenges, there are also many instances where behavioral health needs have to be addressed. While going through severe grief after the homicide of their child, a parent that was being served by the CSP staff stopped taking their psychotropic medication. After seeing the parent's condition, CSP staff was able to reconnect the parent with the appropriate agency resources and secured community intervention which assisted the parent with their medication management.

50. Please discuss in detail the work of the Safer, Stronger DC Community Partnerships Program in FY17.

This program reported to the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services before it was transferred to the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement; it was never part of DMPSJ. The information below mirrors the response provided to the Committee by ONSE.

a. What is the Program’s mission?

The Safer, Stronger DC Community Partnerships Office is a broad-based prevention strategy rooted in public health with the recognition that reducing community violence is not accomplished through law enforcement alone. The approach fosters a community-oriented model to crime prevention and public safety. Community Outreach Coordinators are responsible for connecting residents to resources and services, providing support for community events and working with Community Stabilization Program cases in priority neighborhoods.

b. Which PSAs does the Program serve?

The Program serves PSAs 507, 602, 604, 702, 705, and 706.

c. What is the target population to be served by the Program? At-risk residents? Justice-involved residents? The entire PSA?

Safer, Stronger DC Community Partnerships focused on serving the entire community, inclusive of individuals of all ages, those who are justice involved, and those deemed to be high-risk. While the program worked to serve all communities, there was a pointed focus on priority PSAs.

d. How many District residents were served by the Program in FY17, and in what capacities?

In FY18, SSSDC Community Outreach Coordinators have connected approximately 100 of the District’s most vulnerable residents to government and community based organization programs and services. Over 90 percent of referrals were made for Economic Opportunities and Health and Human Services. Additionally, SSSDC collaborated with organizations to facilitate community resources events that have touched more than 1,000 residents.

e. How does the Program engage other District agencies to serve residents?

During the summer and fall of 2017, there were 12 events hosted with participation from 12 District agencies to engage and inform residents of the various resources and services that are available to them. The events were held during “off-hour” periods, specifically 6 PM – 8 PM, with the focus being on

residents that are the most disengaged from District agencies. More than 1,200 residents attend these events, averaging nearly 110 residents per event. Roughly 1,600 connections were made to District-wide programs and services.

Additionally, the Safer, Stronger DC Community Partnerships Office developed a referral system to connect residents to District agencies when in need of a specific service or program. Outreach Coordinators within the program have developed strong relationships with representatives from many of the city's agencies to assist with resource connection.

f. How does the Program follow up with residents served?

Outreach Coordinators conduct a two-week and one-month check-in with residents and referring agencies and organizations. These check-ins are designed to ensure that residents were connected to the appropriate resource.

g. How does the Program empirically measure its performance and outcomes? Has the Program been evaluated by The Lab @ DC?

SSDC and the LAB @DC have met to discuss analyzing SSDC data and ways to improve our data collection process. In FY18, the ONSE, in conjunction with the LAB will analyze current data trends on resource connections and sponsored events in high crime areas."

h. What have been the Program's successes?

Since the inception of the SSDC office in January 2016, Community Outreach Coordinators have hosted 115 action team meetings, supported 159 events, and partnered with 69 additional events in priority communities. Additionally, Coordinators made a total of 1,291 referrals to District agencies and community based organizations.

Other successes include the incorporation into the Program of two new promising initiatives:

- C.R.E.W. – Community Resource Engagement Walks addresses the underlying factors of violence through community engagement and resource connections, specifically, by walking with residents in their communities to assess, engage, and connect those in need to programs and services. Led by Safer, Stronger DC community outreach coordinators, in partnership with government agencies and community based organizations, this collaborative and non-traditional engagement approach focuses on those individuals not currently engaged with service programs or workforce development opportunities.

- School Empowerment Sessions – Safer, Stronger DC has established bi-weekly Youth Empowerment Sessions with the young men of Kramer Middle School to address the importance of youth engagement during the middle school years. For an hour on two Tuesdays each month, the men from the Safer, Stronger DC Team host these empowerment sessions with middle school youth to discuss vital topics that ultimately shape the individuals our young men will become. These topics include family, business, financial literacy, community service, and education. The goal of the program is to foster a relationship between present and future to ensure that our young men understand the importance of and how to prepare for the future.

51. Please describe the work of the agency in FY17 and FY18, to date, which relates specifically to returning citizens.

DMPSJ continues to convene, collaborate and partner with District agencies and stakeholders on policies and initiatives impacting the returning citizen community.

Among the returning citizens policy initiatives that DMPSJ has worked on since FY17 are radically reforming the criminal record sealing laws and processes, and amending the Youth Rehabilitation Act. The DMPSJ's office is also a regular participant at meetings of the Re-Entry Task Force, CJCC's Reentry Steering Committee, ReThink Justice Coalition, National Reentry Network, CCE's Reentry Steering Committee, and Reentry Action Network. Although the Mayor's Office for Returning Citizens Affairs (MORCA) is not in the public safety cluster, DMPSJ and MORCA regularly meet to interact and assist with creating more pathways for MORCA constituents.

Additionally, OVSJG funds community-based organizations providing services to incarcerated and returning citizens. In FY17, OVSJG awarded \$1.3 million for reentry services and has awarded over \$1.4 million in FY18, to date. In FY17, OVSJG, in partnership with community-based organizations, launched the Reentry Action Network (RAN) to promote collaboration among reentry service providers and identify best practices, gaps in services, and emerging needs for incarcerated and returning citizens, and to inform OVSJG in its program development and grant making processes. In FY17, OVSJG provided funding to MORCA for the first phase of its strategic planning process, with the goal of enhancing MORCA's work with returning citizens. Through the work of the Reentry Action Network (RAN), we are increasing awareness and collaboration among reentry service providers and will continue to build on these efforts in FY18. Additionally, the RAN will serve as a mechanism for the community based reentry service providers to provide input in the implementation of the Portal of Entry.

Finally, there have been several conversations with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons focusing on how to better connect District inmates at BOP facilities with services that will lead to improved outcomes when they return to their communities.

52. Please describe your cross-cluster public safety work with the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services, with particular emphasis on initiatives relating to the Departments of Health and Behavioral Health.

By April, we will be launching a pre-arrest diversion pilot program with the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), and Department of Health Services (DHS). The pilot program will focus on homeless individuals with mental illnesses or addictions who come into contact with MPD because of minor criminal offenses. By providing a service-based diversion program as an alternative to criminal charges, these agencies seek to help to break the cycle of incarceration, release, and re-arrest. A one-page information sheet about this program is included as Attachment #8.

In April 2018, we will be launching a new medical response initiative called the Nurse Triage program. For the past year, FEMS, OUC, the Department of Health, and the Department of Health Care Finance have worked to develop this program, which will have nurses stationed at the OUC call center. OUC 911 operators will transfer calls of a less-serious nature to a nurse, who evaluates the caller's needs and can make same-day appointments and arrange transportation to medical care. We are very excited about this program and look forward to measuring its impact on patient outcomes.

Because the District, like many other jurisdictions across the country, has seen an increase in the numbers of overdoses and deaths resulting from opioids, DOH created the Heroin Overdose Taskforce in 2015. The Task Force is comprised of DOH, DBH, OCME, OAG, MPD, FEMS, and DFS. At its monthly meetings, the Task Force shares information on current public health and law enforcement efforts related to heroin and other opioids. The goal is to provide health and law enforcement partners with timely data on opioid misuse in order to enable effective public health responses. DFS, MPD, FEMS, and OCME work closely on collecting and analyzing any syringes from locations where a person has an overdose. The Crime Lab identifies the chemical compounds found in the syringe and informs first responders on whether a new batch of synthetic opioids is present. Additional information on the District's interagency coordinated response to opioid abuse is included as Attachment #9.

Finally, the directors of the Department of Health and Office of the Chief Medical Examiner serve as the co-chairs of the Safer Stronger DC Advisory Council, which seeks to bring more health-based approaches to violence prevention. The advisory council provides DMPSJ and DMHHS with recommendations on the District adopting additional best practices for interrupting and preventing violence in the most at-risk communities. DMPSJ works with DOH and DBH to ensure long-term services and support is provided directly to individuals and families affected by violent crime.

53. What is the status of the Executive's plans for a new correctional facility?
a. What is the timeline for design and construction?

There is no timeline for the design and construction of a new correctional facility.

b. Does the Executive plan to pursue a public-private partnership model for design, construction, and maintenance?

The Executive utilization of a public-private partnership will be contingent on the Chief Financial Officer's determination of whether such financing would be subject to the District's debt cap. However, while the Executive has not made any decisions on how a replacement facility would be paid for, we are adamantly opposed to any private company running the jail. As a result of the Control Board, for 20 years the CTF portion of the Jail was run by a private corporation. We celebrated the end of that contract and the unification of the entire DC Jail under public administration and oversight. We have absolutely no tolerance for a re-privatization of our correctional facility.

c. How has the Executive engaged agency stakeholders, advocates, returning citizens, the inmate population, and residents near any potential site with respect to this project?

The Executive has not made any decisions with regard to a replacement correctional facility. However, we all agree that the current facility is outdated and is not set up to allow for what best practices suggest are needed for maximizing inmate rehabilitation and re-entry. Our goal is to analyze the needs of inmates and their families, listen to ideas from criminal justice and reentry experts, and talk to all affected constituents not only when it comes to replacing an outdated facility, but also who we put in jail, and for how long. That will be a long and intensive dialogue and DMPSJ looks forward to Councilmembers' participation in it.

d. If a plan for a new correctional facility is not imminent, how will the Executive ensure that additional programming is made available for CTF and CDF inmates?

The Executive is supporting DOC to expand diversion programs currently offered at the DC Jail and seek to make maximum use of the available space for programming.

54. What is the implementation status of each title of the NEAR Act?

The NEAR Act was fully funded by Mayor Bowser in her FY18 budget submission. All 20 of the provisions of the NEAR Act either have been implemented or are in the process of being implemented.

a. How has DMPSJ worked across clusters to ensure that the NEAR Act is implemented with fidelity?

Since the Mayor's FY18 budget fully funded the NEAR Act, we have worked to implement the several provisions that could not be started without funding. Over

the past several months, we have launched the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement and have worked closely with the ONSE Executive Director to assist in filling vacancies, preparing budgets, developing strategies, and coordinating inter-agency discussions on new approaches to violence intervention and prevention. We have also worked closely with the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services, the Department of Behavioral Health, the Department of Human Services, and the Metropolitan Police Department on creating a pilot arrest diversion program for individuals who would be better served by behavioral/mental health assistance. For the past several years, we have worked with the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants, the Department of Health, and several area hospitals in launching the Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program, which brings social workers directly into emergency rooms where they can immediately assess and assist victims of violence.

Please see Attachment #10 for a chart that details the implementation status of each of the 20 provisions of the NEAR Act.

55. What is the status of the Portal of Entry?

a. How have stakeholders and returning citizens been consulted in its development?

Over the past year, DOC has engaged in several community forums to discuss the Portal. Since the hiring of the Portal program manager, DOC has attended community reentry committee meetings to provide updates on the Portal and solicit feedback from participants. DOC has also met with the co-chairs of the Reentry Action Network (RAN), Paula Thompson, Executive Director of Voices for a Second Chance, and Tara Libert, Co-Founder and Executive Director Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop. As a result of this meeting, DOC committed to having Portal staff attend RAN's monthly meetings as part of its efforts at receiving ongoing feedback, as well as creating an ongoing collaboration and partnership. As the Portal implementation process continues, DOC will be engaging inmates and their families.

b. How many FTEs have been hired, and how many are vacant?

DOC has hired the Portal's two program managers, Ms. Jemea Goso and Mr. Eric Weaver. The program managers are engaged in the day-to-day planning and preparation for the Portal's launch. The Portal is funded for a total of 15 FTEs; four candidates have been identified and are going through the hiring process and we are working to fill the nine vacancies that remain.

c. Has the Portal begun serving residents?

We expect the Portal to launch in the third quarter of FY18 and to serve men and women being released out of DOC's custody.



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OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

MURIEL BOWSER
MAYOR FEB 2 2018

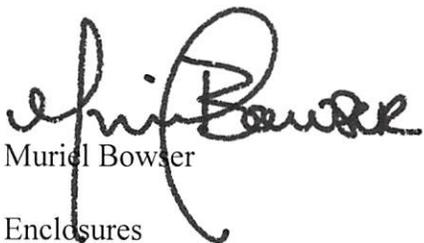
The Honorable Phil Mendelson
Chairman
Council of the District of Columbia
1350 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 506
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Chairman Mendelson:

Attached please find a report prepared by the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice that analyzes felony crime data for events in the District of Columbia that occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2016, pursuant to Section 210 of the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Amendment Act of 2016, effective June 30, 2016 (D.C. Law 21-125; D.C. Official Code § 1-301.191(c)(6)).

Specifically, this report details the type, frequency, and location of felony crime incidents; felony arrests; D.C. Superior Court cases; sentences imposed for felony convictions; and demographic characteristics of felony crime victims and people arrested on felony charges. If you have any questions, please contact Kevin Donahue, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, at 202-724-5542.

Sincerely,


Muriel Bowser

Enclosures

A Report on Felony Crime in the District of Columbia for 2016

December 31, 2017

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Executive Office of Mayor Muriel Bowser



Office of the Deputy City Administrator
Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety & Justice

December 31, 2017

This report, prepared by the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, analyzes felony crime data for events in the District of Columbia that occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2016, and is issued pursuant to Section 210 of the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Amendment Act of 2016, effective June 30, 2016 (D.C. Law 21-125; D.C. Official Code § 1-301.191(c)(6)).

Specifically, this report details the type, frequency, and location of felony crime incidents; felony arrests; D.C. Superior Court cases; sentences imposed for felony convictions; and demographic characteristics of felony crime victims and people arrested on felony charges.

I am proud that the spike in violence that the District experienced during 2015 has abated significantly. In fact, last year was one of the safest years in the District's history. We had an 11 percent drop in overall crime, with a 22 percent drop in violent crime. Thanks to the hard work of the Metropolitan Police Department, we saw a 27 percent citywide reduction in robberies, with each police district seeing significant drops as well – ranging from a 38 percent reduction in the First District to a 7 percent reduction in the Second District. Assaults with a dangerous weapon had an 18 percent citywide reduction, which includes a 22 percent drop in the Seventh District and a 21 percent drop in the Fifth District. Homicides fell 14 percent citywide, including a 23 percent reduction in the Sixth District. Additionally, property crimes fell 9 percent citywide, including a 28 percent drop in burglaries. In fact, burglaries citywide have been reduced by 52 percent since the end of 2014. Likewise, robberies citywide have fallen 34 percent in that same time period.

These are extraordinary accomplishments and we are grateful to the work of our law enforcement agencies, their dedicated officers and civilian staff, and the community partnerships they have developed in each of our neighborhoods.

Of course, the reductions in crime are not due to police work alone. The Bowser Administration has focused extensive amounts of resources on improving economic and educational opportunities, access to mental and behavioral health services, affordable and stable housing, and creating better pathways for our returning citizens.

Once the NEAR Act became effective in June 2016, we implemented each provision that was either funded or had no fiscal impact. In the Fiscal Year 2018 budget, Mayor Bowser fully funded the NEAR Act provisions that had not been funded the previous fiscal year.

In order to provide clarity and transparency on our implementation of the NEAR Act's 20 separate provisions, the chart below lists each provision and the status of its implementation.

Title	Name	Description	Status
Title 1A	Establishment of the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	Create an office to identify and engage at least 50 violent individuals by providing them with services to help them make different choices and provide them with a financial incentive for participating in the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully funded by the Mayor in the FY18 Budget Office opened October 2017 Del McFadden Executive Director \$1.5M budget 16 employees
Title 1B	Establishment of the Office of Violence Prevention and Health Equity	<p>Fund social workers at emergency rooms to connect trauma victims to services</p> <p>Create a Department of Health office to focus on health equity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully funded by the Mayor in the FY18 Budget Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program operational at Howard University Hospital, MedStar Washington Hospital Center, and Prince George's County Hospital Expanding to United Medical Center in 2018 Stood up Office of Health Equity in DOH
Title 1C	Community Crime Prevention Team	MPD-Department of Behavioral Health pilot program on arrest diversion for repeat mental health consumers better served by treatment than incarceration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully funded by the Mayor in the FY18 Budget Pilot program launching Spring 2018 Anthony Hall hired as Executive Director
Title 2A	Community Policing Working Group	Working group to make recommendations around improving police-community relations	Implemented in 2017
Title 2B	Establishment of the Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force	Task force of community members to advise the government on public health approach to violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor appointed members in 2016-17 Council appointed members in late 2017
Title 2C	Police-Community Relations Survey	Survey of police community relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being implemented in 2018 Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to conduct survey
Title 2D	Assault on a Police Officer	Narrows the definition of assault on a police officer	Implemented in 2016
Title 2E	Officer Training	Codified existing MPD training in: (1) community policing; (2) recognizing bias; (3) use of force; (4) limitations on the use of chokeholds and neck restraints; (5) mental and behavioral health awareness; and (6) linguistic and cultural competency	Implemented in 2016-17
Title 2F	Office of Police Complaints Independent Review Authority	Expands the authority of the Office of Police Complaints	Implemented in 2016
Title 2G	Stop & Frisk and Use of Force Data Collection	Requires collection of data for all uses of force & police stops	Implementation has begun, but will require alternative ways to analyze data

Title	Name	Description	Status
Title 2H	Crime Data Collection	Requires collection and reporting of data about crime victims, suspects, and court outcomes	Implemented in 2017
Title 2I	Officer Retention & Recruitment	Streamlines experience requirements for new recruits from military and other law enforcement agencies	Implemented in 2016
Title 2J	Rehiring of Retired MPD Officers by Department of Forensic Science	Allows DFS to hire retired MPD officers	Implemented in 2016
Title 2K	Private Security Camera System Incentive Program	Creates rebate program for security cameras installed at homes and businesses	Implemented in 2016
Title 3	Traffic Citation Modernization Program	Eliminates items hanging on car's rear-view mirror from being a moving violation	Implemented in 2016
Title 4	DC Jail Work Release Program	Allows pre-trial detainees held on misdemeanors to be released from the DC Jail for work while awaiting trial	Implemented in 2017
Title 5	DC Jail Good Time Credits	Increased the credits for early release from the DC Jail for inmates participating in reentry programming	Implemented in 2016
Title 6	Firearms Control Boundaries Clarification	Expands boundaries of where a person licensed to conceal carry a firearm cannot be located while armed	Implemented in 2016
Title 7	Firearms Ammunition Microstamping Implementation	Requires all registered firearms to include microstamping when the technology is available	Implemented in 2016
Title 8	Swift and Certain Sanctions	Allows persons under supervised release to be held for up to 72 hours for a dangerous violation of the terms of their release	Implemented in 2016

Thank you for your continued support to ensure our city is safer across all eight wards.

Sincerely,



Kevin Donahue
Deputy Mayor

Table of Contents

Section	Title	Page
1	Introduction	
2	Data sources and limitations	
3	Felony crime incidents in the District of Columbia	
4	Felony arrests in the District of Columbia	
5	Adult misdemeanor and felony charges in D.C. Superior Court	
6	Monthly trends in felony crime	
7	Conclusion	
Appendix A	NEAR Act index	
Appendix B	Section 210 of the NEAR Act	
Appendix C	Additional figures	
Appendix D	Offense classification dictionaries	
	Part 1 - MPD's crime incident offense classification dictionary	
	Part 2 - MPD's felony arrest charge offense classification dictionary	
	Part 3 - D.C. Superior Court's offense classification dictionary	

1. Introduction

This report, prepared by the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, analyzes felony crime data for events in the District of Columbia that occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2016,¹ pursuant to Section 210 of the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Amendment Act of 2016, effective June 30, 2016 (D.C. Law 21-125; D.C. Official Code § 1-301.191(c)(6)), hereafter referred to as the NEAR Act. Specifically, this report details the type, frequency, and location of felony crime incidents; felony arrests; D.C. Superior Court cases; sentences imposed for felony convictions; and demographic characteristics of felony crime victims and people arrested on felony charges.²

¹ We began the process of identifying and requesting the data from local and federal partners in April 2017 and received data sets for analysis in November 2017.

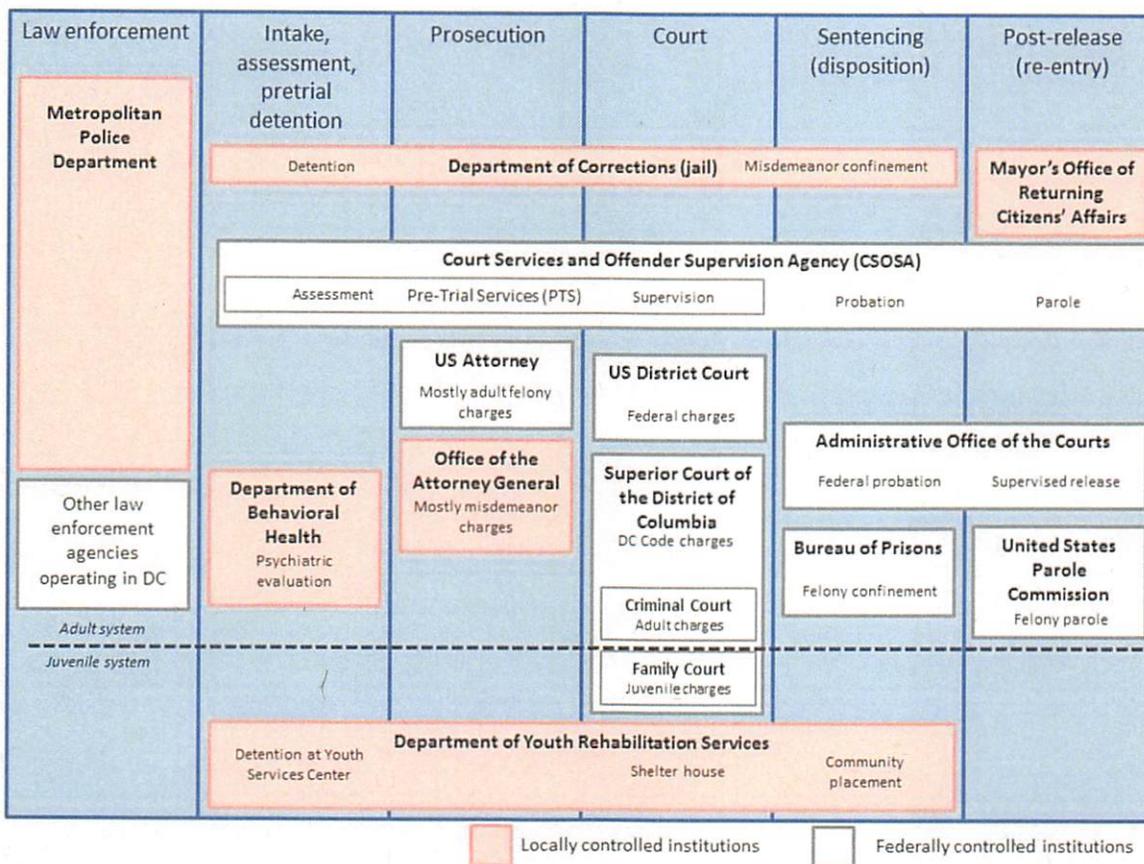
² Appendix A provides an index of the D.C. Code requirements for this data analysis and where they can be found in this report.

2. Data sources and limitations

One of the major challenges in creating this report was accessing and analyzing data from multiple criminal justice entities. The District of Columbia's unique criminal justice system includes a variety of federal and local entities, some of which report to the Mayor or the District's Attorney General, others to the President or the U.S. Attorney General, and others to the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (see Figure 1).

Each entity oversees a part of the criminal justice process, from law enforcement through prosecution, incarceration, and post-incarceration re-entry. Their respective data management systems were never designed to communicate with one another, nor were they designed for statistical reporting at a system-wide level. Extracting, cleaning, and linking the data from these multiple, independent systems to allow for analysis was a complex and time-consuming process. As a result, select analyses proved impossible due to limitations in the scope or structure of the data that was available; however, we are actively working with our criminal justice partners to solve these data challenges.

Figure 1. Federal and local criminal justice entities in Washington, DC.



This report leverages information and records from four entities:

- (1) The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), which provided felony crime incident and felony arrest data (although that data does not include felony crimes and arrests made by law enforcement agencies operating in the District of Columbia other than MPD, nor does it include sealed or expunged cases);
- (2) The Superior Court of the District of Columbia, which provided records of all misdemeanor and felony charges filed in criminal court;
- (3) The District of Columbia Sentencing Commission, which provided data on the sentences imposed for felony charge convictions; and
- (4) The Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), which provided records of contacts between DBH service providers and people arrested for felony crimes.

The data lifecycle of a crime begins when an MPD officer completes a digital police report in response to a reported or observed crime incident. Each crime incident is uniquely identified in the police report by a Criminal Complaint Number (CCN) and a single CCN may include one or more offenses. For example, a robbery that also resulted in a homicide could be part of the same crime incident and have the same CCN. A crime incident can have one or several victims and suspects. Crime events may or may not result in arrests, and arrests may occur shortly after the crime event or substantially later in time.

Each person who is arrested is identified by a unique Police Department Identification Number (PDID). Within a given arrest, the suspect—or multiple suspects—can be charged with one or multiple offenses. For example, if a suspect is arrested for a robbery that resulted in a homicide, the suspect would have one arrest number and two charges within that arrest (namely, robbery and homicide). And multiple people might be arrested for the same crime event. The total number of felony arrests is not a direct reflection of the total number of crime incidents, since not all crime incidents result in an arrest and multiple people can be arrested in association with the same crime incident.

The structure of the available MPD crime incident data is organized so that only the most serious (or “top”) offense within a crime incident is recorded, which is a traditional practice in law enforcement. To put that differently, all unique CCNs are represented, but only the top felony charge within the CCN is presented in the crime incident data. For example, a robbery that resulted in a homicide would show up simply as a homicide event. The MPD arrest data, in contrast, does contain all charge data but, for consistency, we focus on top charges here as well. Recall both datasets – the arrest data and the crime incident data – are restricted only to felonies. If an event entailed only misdemeanor offenses, it is outside the scope of this report’s data sets and analysis. Additionally, if an offense may be classified as either a felony or a misdemeanor depending on specific factors such as the type of drug, seriousness of injury, or amount of damage, it too is outside the scope of this report’s data and analysis.

Once an individual is arrested and charged with a crime, a prosecutor must decide whether to prosecute that person in court. There are two prosecutorial authorities in the District. The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) is generally responsible for prosecuting misdemeanors and juvenile crimes that are violations of D.C. Code. Most of these cases are filed in the D.C. Superior Court. If the defendant is accused of violating D.C. Code felonies, the United States Attorney’s Office (USAO) will typically prosecute the case in D.C. Superior Court as well. Violations of federal law would be prosecuted by the USAO in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

The prosecutor may decide to not prosecute a case or a charge at all, which is referred to as “no-papering.” Once charges are filed in the D.C. Superior Court, the court creates a unique case number and the case is categorized as a

felony³ or misdemeanor⁴ case based on the seriousness of the crimes. Each charge against the defendant is recorded separately, although multiple charges resulting from one incident are often tried together under a single case. Note that only cases themselves, not individual charges, are noted in the court data as felony or misdemeanor cases.

To calculate the number of felony arrests that resulted in conviction, the most straightforward approach would be to link MPD felony arrest records to their corresponding Superior Court records using a combination of CCNs, PDIDs, and charge codes. No entity is currently responsible for doing this. Linking arrest records to court records would enable us to trace the lifecycle of an individual criminal offense from arrest through prosecution and sentencing. To our knowledge, this has never been done before in the District at this scale. We attempted to do this with the data we received from MPD and the Superior Court, but we were not successful in the time available. We continue to work with the Superior Court to obtain CCN numbers so that we can complete this matching process.

As an interim solution, we look at the felony arrest dataset and the court dataset separately in this report. Thus, we are able to report on the number of people arrested for felony crimes in 2016, the number of felony cases filed in Superior Court in 2016, and the sentences imposed for convictions that were sentenced in 2016. But, because some of these court cases and the sentences imposed were for arrests that occurred prior to 2016, we cannot definitively say how many of the arrests in our 2016 felony arrest data resulted in prosecution or conviction because we were not able to identify their corresponding court records.

We also tried to calculate the sentence imposed for each conviction reached by the Superior Court in 2016, but we encountered a similar problem with the data. First, the available data does not identify whether sentences imposed for multiple charges within a single case were to be served consecutively or concurrently. For example, if a defendant was sentenced to two months imprisonment for theft and two months for assault, the data does not allow us to distinguish whether that person was ordered incarcerated for four months (a consecutive sentence) or only two months (a concurrent sentence). Second, there was a matching problem similar to that encountered in mapping arrest records to court records: the available sentencing data lacked a common identifier to the charge data, so we cannot track the sentence for any particular charge.

As an interim solution, we used publicly available data from the D.C. Sentencing Commission on the sentences imposed for all felony crimes sentenced in 2016.⁵ Note that this does not mean these crimes were also committed in 2016 and, in fact, it is likely that some were committed years in the past. However, we were able to use this data to present sentencing outcomes and examine variation in sentencing for each of the Sentencing Commission's offense categories.

³ Felonies are crimes where the sentence may be one year or greater or where the D.C. Code explicitly identifies the offense as a felony.

⁴ Misdemeanor crimes are all crimes where the sentence is less than one year, where the D.C. Code explicitly identifies the offense as a misdemeanor, or offenses that are codified in the D.C. Municipal Regulations.

⁵ D.C. Sentencing Commission 2016 sentencing data: <https://sdc.dc.gov/node/1280306>.

3. Felony crime incidents in the District of Columbia⁶

Table 1 shows the frequency of felony crime incidents in calendar year 2016. There are two caveats in interpreting this data. First, a single crime incident may involve multiple offenses. However, due to how the crime incident data is structured, only the most serious (or “top”) felony offense is counted.⁷

Second, the raw data contains several hundred different offenses. We grouped these offenses into thematic categories to aid with interpretability. Our grouping strategy started with the offense categories typically reported by MPD; however, in some cases we further split out individual charges that occurred frequently (*e.g.*, we let Failure to Appear stand alone as its own category because it is so frequent).

Some additional notes on the data in Table 1: Drugs, failure to appear, and prostitution are only counted as a crime when there is an arrest. Therefore, these numbers may not reflect true instances of drug, failure to appear, and prostitution cases. The 140 homicide count captures the total number of unique CCNs with a homicide or negligent manslaughter offense and a 2016 offense report date. It is important to note that this is not the methodology used by MPD to generate the District’s official homicide count, which is the total number of cases based on: the date the incident was ruled a homicide (and not the offense report date); counting by victims (and not by CCN); and excluding negligent manslaughter. Put another way, MPD’s count of homicides reflects the number of actual victims, whereas for purposes of this report, we are counting the number of CCNs in which a person was killed by another person, regardless of whether it was later found to be justifiable self-defense and, therefore, not a homicide under District criminal law.

⁶ Like most other jurisdictions, MPD reports crime two different ways. Primarily, it reports nine serious crimes that are defined in the D.C. Code (which it refers to as “D.C. Code Index Offenses”). This is according to District law and is how MPD officers classify offenses and make arrests. MPD relies on D.C. Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions, and it is how crime information is shared with the public. MPD also generates crime data using uniformly established guidelines developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the Uniform Crime Reporting System, or UCR. Our report specifically focuses on felony crimes which may or may not be captured among the D.C. Code Index Offenses. Therefore, the statistics in this report should not be compared with the statistics presented in MPD-developed reports and statistics (*e.g.*, MPD Annual Report, website, etc.).

⁷ For example, if a homicide occurred during a robbery, the top charge would be the homicide. In Table 1, this event would increase the number of homicides by one but not increase the number of robberies.

Table 1. Top charges in felony crime incidents recorded by MPD in 2016.

Offense category	Frequency	Percent
Theft	5,143	24.4
Assault	3,616	17.2
Robbery	2,810	13.4
Burglary	2,147	10.2
Failure to appear	1,319	6.3
Fraud	1,208	5.7
Weapons	1,153	5.5
Drugs	1,045	5.0
Property	781	3.7
Sex offense	672	3.2
Vehicle-related ⁸	430	2.0
Cruelty to children	150	0.7
Homicide	140	0.7
Assault on a police officer ⁹	89	0.4
Other	80	0.4
Escape from custody	70	0.3
Obstruction of justice	70	0.3
Contempt	49	0.2
Protection order	24	0.1
Contraband in jail	14	0.1
Prostitution	10	0.0
Trafficking stolen property	10	0.0
Stalking	6	0.0
Conspiracy	5	0.0
Fleeing/resisting arrest	2	0.0
Total	21,043	100.0

Notes: Felony crime event data is recorded by MPD through Form PD-251. A single event may be associated with multiple criminal offenses, victims, suspects, and arrestees. The tabulations here count the most serious offense associated with a felony event.

Data Source: MPD Cobalt/Data warehouse (January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016) queried on October 17, 2017.

⁸ Vehicle-related crimes are crimes where the involvement of a vehicle was the most significant factor. This includes offenses such as felony moving violations and driving under the influence.

⁹ Note that the definition of Assault on a Police Officer was changed by the NEAR Act, effective June 30, 2016.

4. Felony arrests in the District of Columbia

Table 2 reports the frequency of felony charges in arrests made by MPD during calendar year 2016.¹⁰ Our MPD felony arrest data contains records of 7,339 arrests in which the individual was charged with at least one felony crime. This includes 6,387 unique individuals (some individuals were arrested multiple times throughout the year). Because a single arrest may have multiple felony charges, Table 2 presents a sub-column A that tabulates all felony charges as well as a sub-column B that tabulates only the top felony charge. For example, if a person is arrested for both robbery and homicide, both charges are counted in A, but only the homicide is counted in B.

Table 2. Felony charges in arrests made by MPD in 2016

A. All felony arrest charges			B. Top felony arrest charges		
Offense category	Frequency	Percent	Offense category	Frequency	Percent
Failure to appear	1,865	20.1	Assault	1,647	22.4
Assault	1,725	18.7	Failure to appear	1,299	17.7
Weapons	1,682	18.1	Drugs	1,084	14.8
Drugs	1,398	15.1	Weapons	1,035	14.1
Robbery	508	5.5	Robbery	487	6.6
Vehicle	490	5.3	Vehicle	434	5.9
Burglary	290	3.1	Burglary	279	3.8
Sex offense	196	2.1	Sex offense	191	2.6
Theft	188	2.0	Theft	173	2.4
Property	150	1.6	Property	106	1.4
Cruelty to children	109	1.2	Cruelty to children	99	1.3
Fraud	104	1.1	Homicide	92	1.3
Obstruction of justice	102	1.1	Fraud	86	1.2
Assault on a police officer	95	1.0	Obstruction of justice	72	1.0
Homicide	92	1.0	Assault on a police officer	70	1.0
Escape from custody ¹¹	67	0.7	Escape from custody	58	0.8
Trafficking stolen property	60	0.6	Contempt	43	0.6
Contempt	52	0.6	Other	34	0.5
Other	44	0.5	Contraband in jail	11	0.1
Domestic violence	20	0.2	Domestic violence	10	0.1
Contraband in jail	14	0.2	Prostitution	10	0.1
Prostitution	10	0.1	Trafficking stolen property	10	0.1
Conspiracy	8	0.1	Conspiracy	6	0.1
Fleeing/resisting arrest	4	0.0	Fleeing/resisting arrest	2	0.0
Stalking	1	0.0	Stalking	1	0.0
Total	9,274	100	Total	7,339	100.0

Notes: Felony arrest data represents instances where an individual was arrested and charged with one or more felony offenses.

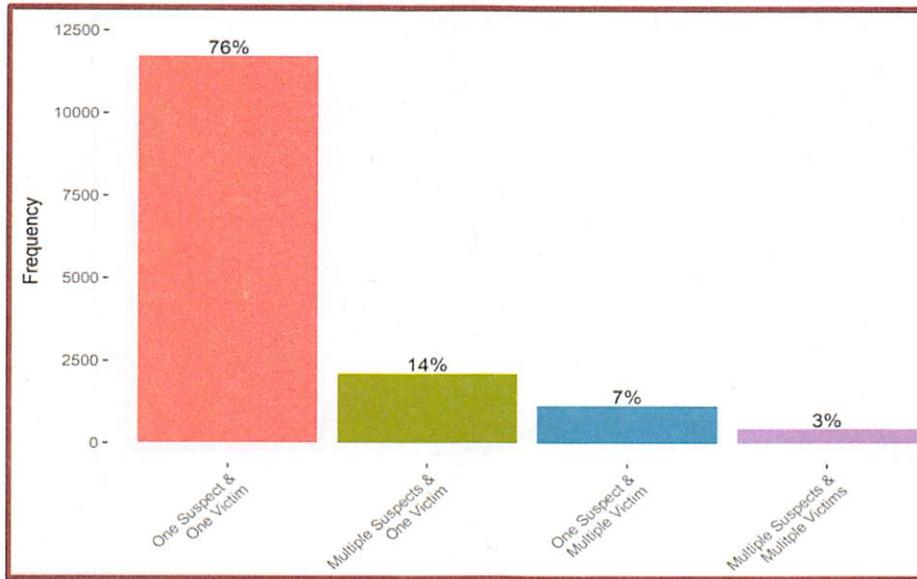
Data Source: MPD Cobalt/Data warehouse (January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016) queried on October 17, 2017.

¹⁰ It is important to note that arrest charges can change as the underlying crime is further investigated or by the prosecutor (e.g., charges can be added, dropped, or lowered during prosecution of the case).

¹¹ Escape from custody includes any event where a person who is in custody escapes (including from arrest).

Figure 2 shows the number of suspects and victims associated with each felony crime event. MPD identifies three classes of victims: people, organizations, and society. An event can involve multiple victims of different types and multiple suspects.¹² Of the 21,043 felony crime events in 2016, there were 15,419 where the victim was a person. Of those, 76 percent involved a single suspect and a single victim. Of the remaining events, 14 percent involved multiple suspects and a single victim; 7 percent involved a single suspect and multiple victims; and 3 percent involved multiple suspects and multiple victims.

Figure 2. Number of suspects and victims per crime incident.



Notes: Victim and suspect data reflects the number of individuals who are identified as either victims or suspects in a felony crime incident. Only victims who are identified as people are considered here as opposed to situations where a business property was burglarized, in which case the victim would be recorded in the data as a property. About 80 percent of victims were people. The suspect data only reflects the suspects identified at the time the police report was filed, not people who were necessarily arrested.

Data Source: MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse (January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016) queried on October 17, 2017.

¹² This report focuses only on incidents in which a person was the victim.

Table 3 presents the number of felony arrests made by MPD in 2016 by ward and police district. The most arrests occurred in Ward 8 (1,466 arrests), followed by Ward 5 (1,410), Ward 7 (1,304) and Ward 6 (893). Nearly 70 percent of all felony arrests in 2016 occurred in those four wards. When examining police districts, 73 percent of all felony arrests occurred in the First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts. The most felony arrests occurred in the Fifth District (1,495 arrests), followed by the Seventh District (1,379), Sixth District (1,283) and First District (1,187).

Table 3. Number of felony arrests by ward and police district in 2016.

Felony Arrests		
Ward	Number	Percent
1	705	9.6%
2	801	10.9%
3	108	1.5%
4	469	6.4%
5	1,410	19.2%
6	893	12.2%
7	1,304	17.8%
8	1,466	20.0%
Unknown	183	2.5%
Total	7,339	100.0%

Police district	Number	Percent
1	1,187	16.2%
2	367	5.0%
3	748	10.2%
4	697	9.5%
5	1,495	20.4%
6	1,283	17.5%
7	1,379	18.8%
Unknown	183	2.5%
Total	7,339	100.0%

Notes: Arrest location is based on the location where the arrest was made and may or may not be the location where the alleged crime occurred.

Data source: MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse (January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016) queried on October 17, 2017. "Unknown" arrest locations are locations where the arrest latitude and longitude coordinates were not captured. An arrest record carries a PSA and District if it is a DC MAR verified address. Since an arrest address can be out of state (outside of DC MAR verification), officers have the ability to manually type in an address. If the address is not verified or carry out of state addresses, those records (usually 2%) are coded as Unknown. MPD provided block level coordinates. Arrests that occurred near a ward boundary may not be completely accurate.

Table 4 presents demographic information about victims of felony crimes and people arrested on felony charges. Note that our felony arrest records do not contain data on arrests of anyone under age 18 but the victim data does contain records of victims who are under age 18.¹³

Among felony crime victims, 59 percent were black and 29 percent were white. Among felony arrestees, 90 percent were black and 7 percent were white. Among felony crime victims, 9 percent identified as Hispanic or Latino. Among felony arrestees, about 5 percent identified as Hispanic or Latino. Among felony crime victims, 58 percent identified as male, while among felony arrestees, 82 percent identified as male.

While we have obtained data on an individual's prior arrest history with MPD over the last 10 years, we do not have consistent data on convictions for either arrestees or victims. We are working with the Court to obtain this data. We can report, however, that among felony arrestees, 72 percent had multiple prior felony or misdemeanor arrests, 11 percent had one prior arrest, and about 17 percent had no prior arrests with MPD in the last 10 years. Information on the level of education of victims and arrestees is not provided to MPD and is not included in this report. This report also does not include analysis of any relationship between felony arrestees and victims because that information is not required to be provided to MPD.

¹³ Arrestee age is calculated by MPD based on the number of days between the self-reported or verified date of birth (DOB) of the arrestee and the date of the arrest; DOB data may not be accurate if self-reported. An arrestee may refuse to provide his or her date of birth. All ages calculated as 0-7 and 90+ are coded as "Unknown" per MPD's classification standard. Victim age is calculated based on the number of days between the date of the event date and the victim's date of birth (not the offense report date). Data for victims include those under the age of 18, while data for arrestees include only those aged 18 and over.

Table 4. Characteristics of felony crime victims and people arrested on felony charges.

		Victims		Arrestees	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total		17,582		6,387	
Age					
	0-17	1,037	5.9%	N/A	N/A
	18-24	2,770	15.8%	1,936	30.3%
	25-34	5,081	28.9%	2,000	31.3%
	35-44	3,222	18.3%	1,097	17.2%
	45-54	2,350	13.4%	859	13.4%
	55-64	1,570	8.9%	424	6.6%
	65 and over	836	4.8%	71	1.1%
	Unknown	716	4.1%	0	0%
Race					
	Black	10,305	58.6%	5,776	90.4%
	White	5,136	29.2%	471	7.4%
	Asian	442	2.5%	14	0.2%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	79	0.4%	5	0.1%
	American Indian or Alaska Native	55	0.3%	3	0.0%
	Unknown	1,565	8.9%	118	1.8%
Ethnicity					
	Not Hispanic or Latino	10,070	57.3%	3,891	60.9%
	Unknown	5,911	33.6%	2,195	34.4%
	Hispanic or Latino	1,601	9.1%	301	4.7%
Gender					
	Male	10,273	58.4%	5,249	82.2%
	Female	7,159	40.7%	1,135	17.8%
	Unknown	150	0.9%	3	0.0%
Level of education		<i>Information not available</i>			
Number of prior MPD arrests in past 10 years					
	No prior arrests	<i>Not currently available</i>		1,068	16.7%
	One prior arrest			704	11.0%
	Multiple prior arrests			4,615	72.3%
Number of prior convictions		<i>Not currently available</i>			
<p>Notes: Victims are people identified as victims in felony crime events. Suspects are people actually arrested on felony charges by MPD. Age bracket 0-17 is not included for arrestees because we do not analyze juvenile arrest data in this report. For arrestees with multiple arrests, the demographic information recorded is from the most recent arrest.</p>					
<p>Data source: MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse (January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016) queried on October 17, 2017.</p>					

Table 5 lists the police district of residence for felony arrestees and victims in 2016.¹⁴ About 22 percent of felony crime victims and 13 percent of felony arrestees resided outside of the District of Columbia. An additional 8.9 percent of victims and 8.5 percent of arrestees have residences that were unknown to MPD. We do not know how homelessness is captured in the data. Of the remaining felony crime victims, 13.9 percent lived in Sixth District (2,444 victims), 11.9 percent lived in the Seventh District 7 (2,086), 11.5 percent lived in the Fifth District (2,032), and 10.4 percent lived in the Fourth District (1,832). Of the remaining felony arrestees, 20.9 percent lived in the Seventh District (1,338 arrestees), 19.1 percent lived in the Sixth District (1,222), and 14.6 percent lived in the Fifth District (933).

Table 5. Police district of residence of felony crime victims and arrestees.

Police district	Victims		Arrestees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	1,326	7.5%	503	7.9%
2	956	5.4%	86	1.3%
3	1,460	8.3%	388	6.1%
4	1,832	10.4%	565	8.8%
5	2,023	11.5%	933	14.6%
6	2,444	13.9%	1,222	19.1%
7	2,086	11.9%	1,338	20.9%
Outside of DC	3,888	22.1%	809	12.7%
Unknown	1,567	8.9%	543	8.5%
Total	17,582	100.0%	6,387	100.0%

Note: The total number of arrestees (6,387) represents the total number of unique PDIDs in the felony arrest dataset.

Data source: MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse (January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016) queried on October 17, 2017.

¹⁴ It is important to note that home addresses of felony crime victims and arrestees may be based on a government-issued identification or may be self-reported and therefore the information may or may not be current and accurate. Victims and arrestees can also refuse to provide a home address.

Figure 4 displays the PSA of residence for felony crime victims and arrestees. Excluding victims from outside the District or whose PSA of residence was unknown, about 50 percent of felony crime victims resided in 19 of MPD's 56 PSAs. Of the top ten PSAs with the most felony crime victims, four were in the Sixth District (PSAs 603, 604, 602, and 608), four were in the Fifth District (PSAs 507, 506, 502, and 501), and two were in the Seventh District (PSAs 704 and 706).

Excluding arrestees from outside the District or whose PSA of residence was unknown, about 50 percent of felony arrestees resided in 14 of MPD's 56 PSAs. Of the top ten PSAs with the most felony arrestees, five were in the Seventh District (PSAs 704, 703, 708, 706, and 701), three were in the Sixth District (PSAs 603, 604, and 602), and two were in the Fifth District (PSAs 507 and 506).

Figure 4. PSA of residence of victims of and people arrested for felony crimes in 2016.

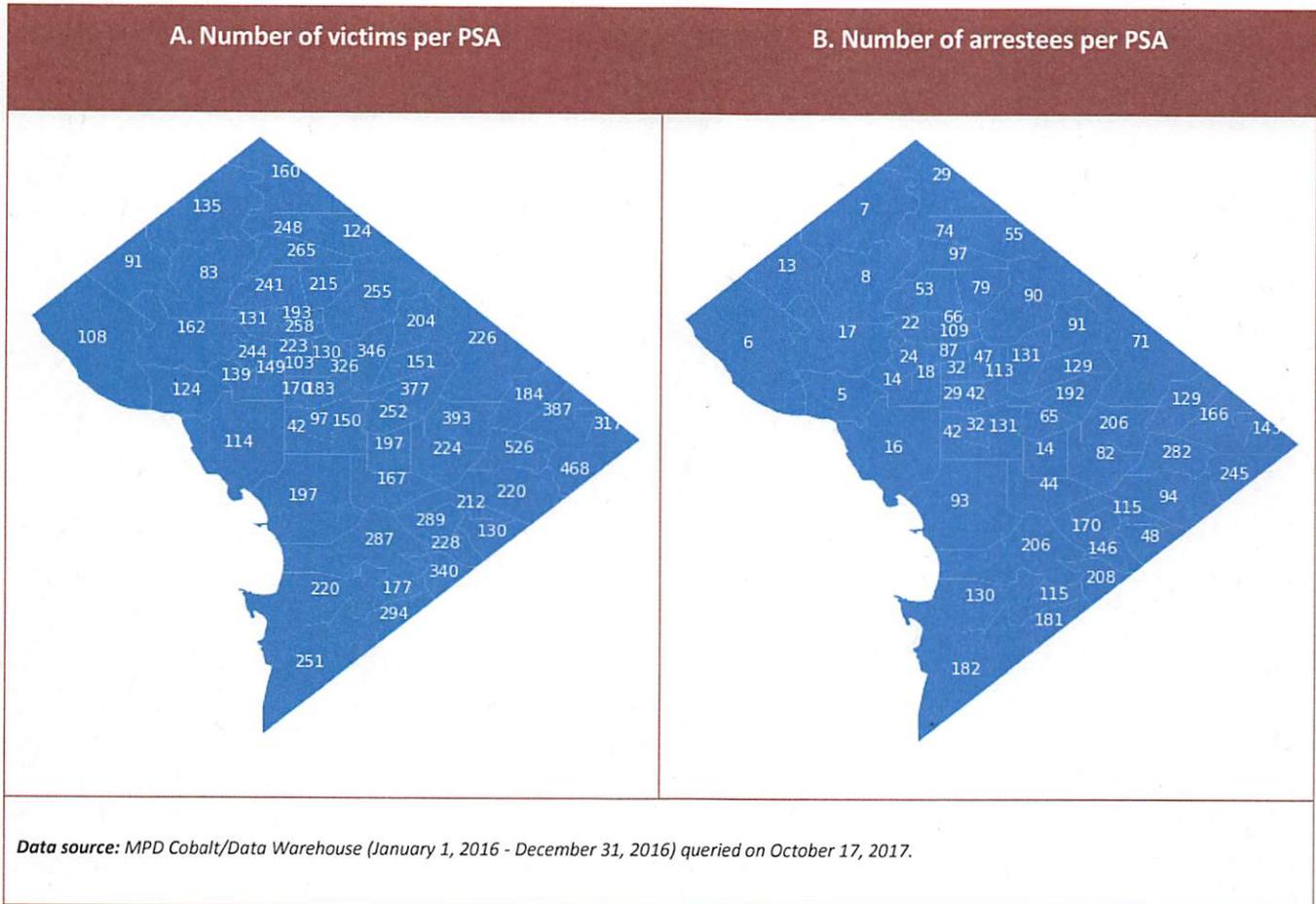


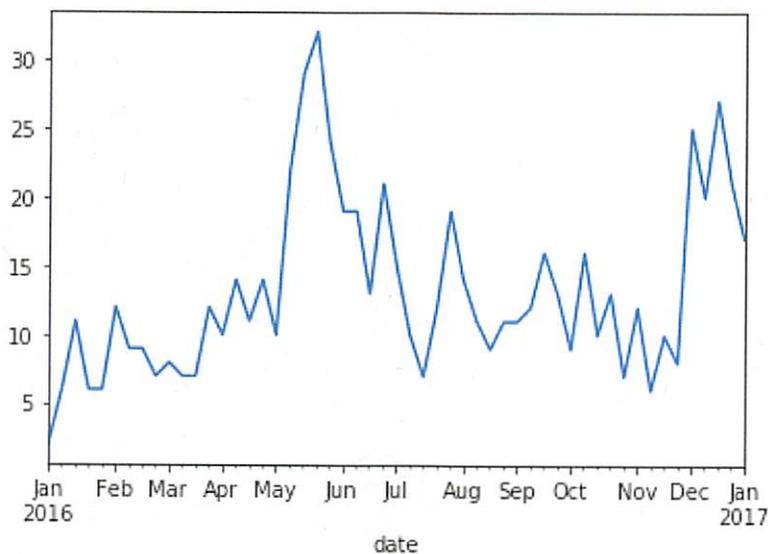
Table 6 details the overlap between people arrested for felony crimes and people who received behavioral health services. Of the 6,387 felony arrestees in 2016, the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) confirmed that 1,625 of them had received services from DBH in either 2015 or 2016. These services could include outpatient behavioral health services, substance abuse treatments, or inpatient behavioral health services at Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Table 6. Number of people served by the Department of Behavioral Health in 2015-2016 by service type who were also arrested on felony charges in 2016.

Type of service	Number of people
Mental health outpatient services	1,382
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	165
Substance abuse treatment	560
Total	2,107
Total number of unique people	1,625

Figure 5 plots the weekly volume of MPD crisis intervention incidents in 2016. Crisis interventions are situations where MPD officers handle calls for service involving persons suffering from mental or behavioral health illnesses. MPD officers are trained to de-escalate the situation and encourage professional intervention while preventing the individual from becoming a danger to themselves or others. In 2016, MPD recorded a total of 701 crisis intervention incidents. In each of those instances, the MPD officer completes Form PD-251-C and submits it to DBH. In a crisis incident, the person may or may not have committed a criminal offense, the officer may or may not arrest the person, and the person may be transported voluntarily or involuntarily.

Figure 5. MPD crisis intervention incidents per week in 2016.



Note: Crisis intervention incidents refer to all incidents where MPD transported an individual to a psychiatric treatment facility as documented by Form PD-251-C.

Data source: Department of Behavioral Health, provided on December 1, 2017.

5. Adult misdemeanor and felony charges in D.C. Superior Court

Table 7 lists the frequency of criminal charges filed in D.C. Superior Court during 2016 and the dispositions of those charges. Importantly, these tabulations include both misdemeanor and felony charges. The available data indicated whether a *case* was a felony or misdemeanor case, but it did not distinguish whether each *charge* was a misdemeanor or felony. It is therefore impossible to tease the two charge types apart. Also importantly, these analyses exclude three types of court records that are inaccessible: juvenile, sealed, and expunged records.

In 2016, a total of 24,170 criminal charges were filed in Superior Court across 13,561 cases. A total of 9,844 people were named as defendants in these cases. Of these cases, 4,453 were labeled as felony cases with 3,891 people named as defendants. Citywide, MPD reported that a total of 44,175 arrests were made and 13,561 cases were filed in Superior Court. This suggests that a high percentage of arrests are never prosecuted.

Looking at all charges, 27 percent of charges filed in 2016 resulted in a conviction, 44 percent of charges were dismissed, 17 percent of charges remain open, and 2 percent of charges resulted in an acquittal. Note that convictions may be obtained through means other than an explicit verdict of guilty. To give one example of how this could occur, consider that defendants may be “convicted” as part a deferred sentencing agreement. In such a situation, the charges remain open while the defendant completes a probationary period. Upon successful completion of probation, the charges may actually be dismissed. Assault, drugs, weapons, and theft charges collectively accounted for 62 percent of all charges filed in Superior Court. There is notable variation in the conviction rate across charge categories. Assault charges resulted in a conviction 23 percent of the time, while robbery charges resulted in a conviction 48 percent of the time. Additionally, 52 percent of unlawful entry cases were dismissed, while only 9 percent of homicide cases were dismissed.

Table 7. Felony and misdemeanor charges filed in D.C. Superior Court in 2016.

Offense category	Charge frequency		Charge disposition (%)					
	Total charges	Percent of all charges	Convicted	Acquitted	Dismissed	Deferred	Diverted	Open
Assault	4,750	19.7	23	3	42	7	11	14
Drugs	3,977	16.5	30	1	45	2	5	17
Weapons	3,857	16.0	20	3	47	1	1	27
Theft	2,476	10.2	33	1	36	4	15	11
Unlawful entry	1,585	6.6	24	1	52	2	12	9
Failure to appear	1,284	5.3	29	1	60	0	1	9
Property	962	4.0	25	1	40	6	14	14
Assault on a police officer	803	3.3	27	4	39	8	12	9
Vehicle	693	2.9	20	1	56	2	4	17
Robbery	654	2.7	48	2	30	0	0	21
Sex offense	421	1.7	43	4	33	1	0	19
Other release violations	338	1.4	38	1	51	1	2	6
Fraud	329	1.4	20	0	16	5	10	49
Trafficking stolen property	322	1.3	23	1	49	2	5	20
Burglary	258	1.1	52	2	30	0	0	16
Fleeing/resisting arrest	229	0.9	29	1	43	3	6	17
Prostitution	189	0.8	26	2	18	4	40	11
Homicide	144	0.6	22	0	9	0	0	69
Open container	132	0.5	8	1	70	2	6	12
Domestic violence	105	0.4	12	9	55	0	1	23
Escaping custody	97	0.4	45	0	47	0	0	7
Disorderly conduct	79	0.3	16	0	48	6	19	10
Leaving after colliding	78	0.3	14	0	50	0	1	35
Contempt	75	0.3	36	0	61	0	0	3
Obstruction of justice	74	0.3	8	1	46	1	1	42
Other	71	0.3	25	4	46	6	11	7
Cruelty to children	42	0.2	38	5	38	0	0	19
Conspiracy	40	0.2	20	3	28	0	0	50
Cruelty to animals	22	0.1	32	0	27	5	18	18
Failure to obey	22	0.1	9	0	41	18	23	9
Stalking	<20	0.1	39	0	39	6	6	11
Contraband in jail	<20	0.1	29	0	14	0	0	57
Elections violation	<20	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	100
Unlawful assembly	<20	0.0	30	0	10	10	50	0
Licensing offense	<20	0.0	0	0	83	0	17	0
Failure to pay metro fare	<20	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total charges	24,170	100.0	27	2	44	3	7	17

Note: Court data includes both felony and misdemeanor charges and arrests made by MPD and other law enforcement agencies operating in the District of Columbia. Data is at the charge level. The data use agreement between the Superior Court and the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice stipulates that no cell in a table that contains a number less than 20 may be displayed.

Data source: DC Superior Court data management system (January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016), provided on October 19, 2017.

In 2016, the Superior Court arrived at a finding of guilt in 6,483 charges. Table 8 shows how these verdicts were reached. Almost 89 percent of convictions were reached by plea and less than 4 percent were reached through a jury trial.

Table 8. How convictions are reached.

Disposition	Number of charges	Percent
Guilty by 904 plea	29	0.4
Guilty by court trial	467	7.2
Guilty by jury trial	227	3.5
Guilty by plea	5,760	88.8
Total	6,483	100.0

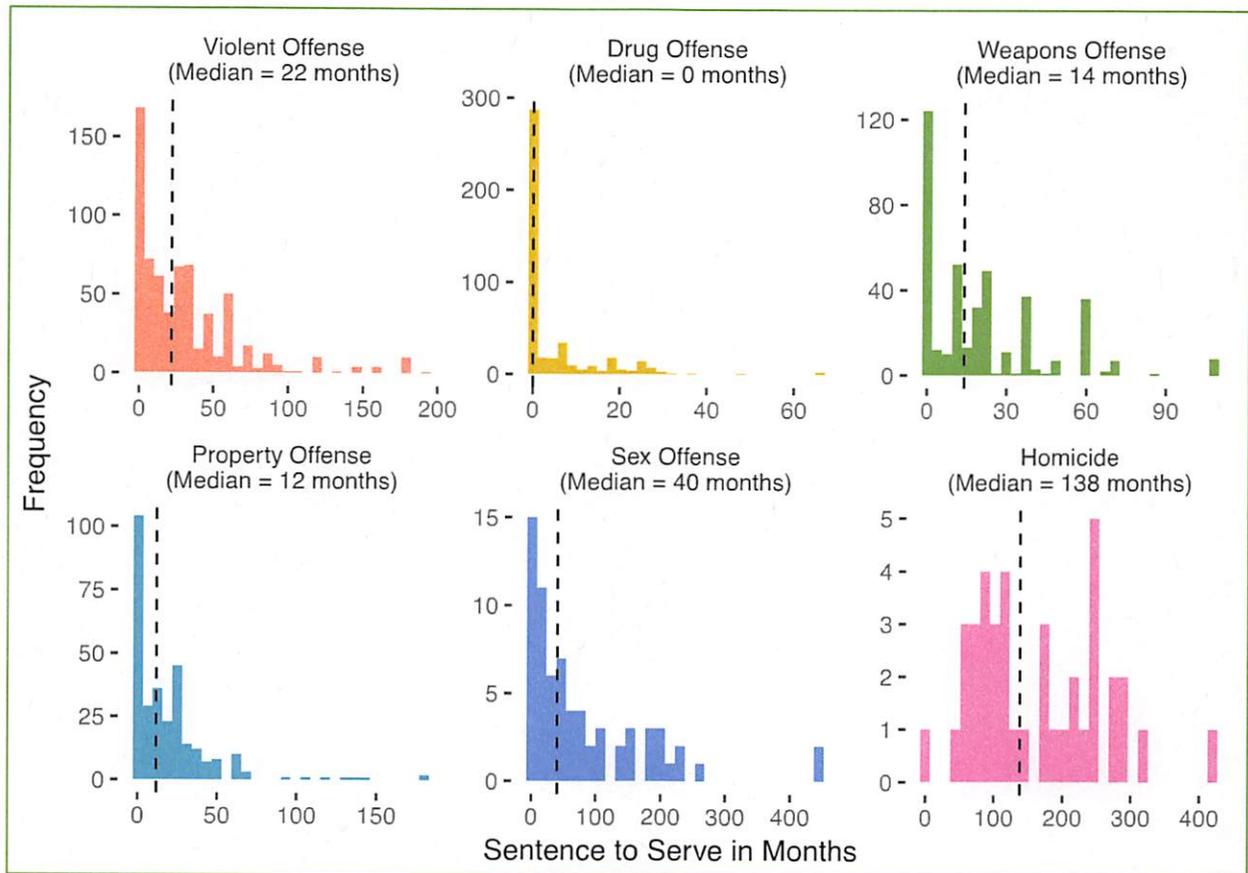
Note: 904(e) pleas refer to pleas made pursuant to DC Code 48-904.01(e), which allow a defendant found guilty of certain first time drug offenses to defer sentencing and, upon good behavior as defined by the court, have the guilty verdict removed from the court record.

Data source: DC Superior Court data management system (January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016), provided on October 19, 2017.

Figure 7 plots the distribution of sentences to be served for a particular category of offense. Note that the D.C. Sentencing Commission uses a different offense classification.¹⁵ The dashed vertical lines indicate the average sentence length in months. The panels proceed from the top left in decreasing order of frequency. For example, the first panel in the upper left shows the distribution of sentences, in months, for 663 people convicted of violent offenses in 2016.

The median sentence for someone convicted of a violent offense was 22 months and the distribution is skewed to the right with a maximum sentence imposed of 192 months (16 years). For comparison, the median sentence for someone convicted of a drug offense in 2016 — the second most common offense in the Sentencing Commission data with 441 sentences — was under a month. Weapon-related offenses had a median sentence of 14 months, property-related offenses had a median sentence of 12 months, and sex-related offenses had a median sentence 40 months (3.3 years). For the 46 homicides that were sentenced in 2016, the median sentence was just under 138 months (11.5 years) and the maximum sentence was 420 months (35 years). Note that in cases where an individual was convicted of multiple crimes, we do not know whether the sentences imposed are meant to be served consecutively or concurrently.

Figure 7. Distribution of sentences to be served in months by offense type for 2016.



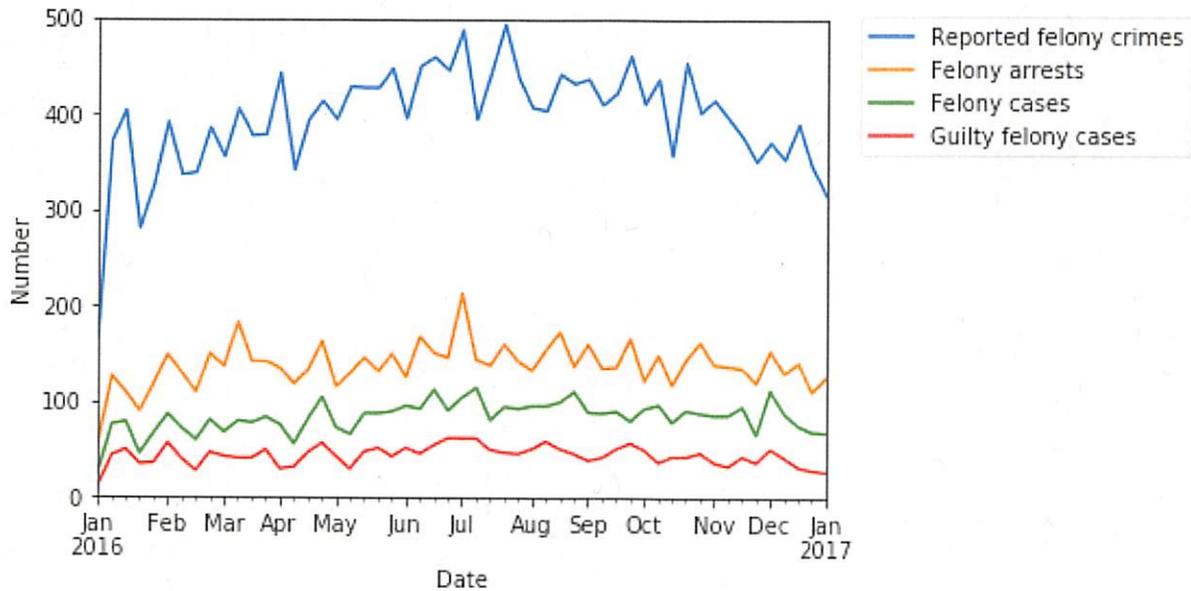
Data source: D.C. Sentencing Commission 2016 felony sentencing data.

¹⁵ Of the offenses listed in the Sentencing Commission data, 169 sentences were classified as “other.” These other sentences had a median sentence of 2 months but we excluded them from our panel of histograms.

6. Monthly trends in felony crime

Figure 8 plots the number of felony crime events, arrests, cases, and convictions per week for 2016.

Figure 8. Number of felony crime events, felony arrests, felony cases, and felony convictions per week in 2016.



Notes: Crime events (blue), felony arrests (orange), felony cases filed in Superior Court (green), and felony cases in which the defendant was convicted of at least one charge are counted at the event (not charge) level (red).

Data source: MPD and Superior Court data

7. Conclusion

The data collected for this report and the analyses we have presented are an important step towards greater transparency in the District's criminal justice system. In creating data sharing agreements with several District and federal criminal justice agencies, we have laid the foundation for future efforts at deeper levels of research and analysis. In the coming months, we plan to release the 2016 felony arrest records as open data and release all the code used to generate this report. We appreciate the dedication and assistance of the Metropolitan Police Department, the D.C. Superior Court, the D.C. Sentencing Commission, the Department of Behavioral Health, and the Department of Corrections. Our ultimate goal is to have a criminal justice data management system where everyone can work from the same set of facts. We believe this report is a first step towards that goal.

Appendix A. NEAR Act index

The table below shows where the section of the report where information is provided to each of the provisions of Section 210 of the NEAR Act.

NEAR Act Section 210 subsections	Location in report
(A) Number and type of felony arrests made by MPD	Table 2
(B) Number of felony arrests that resulted in conviction and the sentence imposed	Table 7 (charges filed in D.C. Superior Court and their outcomes) and Figure 7 (sentence imposed by charge category as reported by the D.C. Sentencing Commission). We are working with the court to determine the sentence imposed for each charge.
(C) Location of felony arrests by ward, district, and PSA	Table 3 (by ward and police district) and Figure 6 (by PSA)
(D) Number of suspects involved in each felony arrest	Figure 2
(E) Number of victims involved in each felony arrest	Figure 2
(F) The characteristics of each suspect arrested for a felony crime, including the suspect's:	Table 4
(i) Age	Table 4
(ii) Race	Table 4
(iii) Gender	Table 4
(iv) Level of education	This data is not required to be provided to MPD.
(v) PSA of residence	Figure 4
(vi) Number of prior arrests with MPD	Table 4
(vii) Number and type of prior convictions	We are working to link arrest records to prior criminal history records
(viii) Relationship if any to the victim of the crime	This data is not required to be provided to MPD.
(ix) Known prior contact with DBH	Table 6 and Figure 6
(G) Characteristics of each victim involved in a felony crime, including the victim's:	Table 4
(i) Age	Table 4
(ii) Race	Table 4
(iii) Gender	Table 4
(iv) Level of education	This data is not required to be provided to MPD.
(v) PSA of residence	Figure 4
(vi) Number of prior contacts with MPD	MPD does not record this data on a consistent basis
(vii) Number and type of prior convictions	We are still working to complete this portion of the report
(viii) Relationship if any to the victim of the crime	This data is not required to be provided to MPD.

Appendix B. Section 210 of the NEAR Act

The full text of Section 210 of the NEAR Act is below.

(6) Beginning December 31, 2017, and by December 31 of each year thereafter, [the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice shall] deliver a report to the Mayor and the Council that analyzes the trends associated with the Metropolitan Police Department's felony crime statistics. The report shall include:

- (A) The number and type of felony arrests made by the Metropolitan Police Department;
- (B) The number of felony arrests that resulted in conviction and the sentence imposed;
- (C) The location of felony arrests by ward, district, and police service area;
- (D) The number of suspects involved in each felony arrest;
- (E) The number of victims involved in each felony arrest;
- (F) The characteristics of each suspect arrested for a felony crime, including:
 - (i) The age of the suspect;
 - (ii) The race of the suspect;
 - (iii) The gender of the suspect;
 - (iv) The level of education of the suspect;
 - (v) The police service area where the suspect resides;
 - (vi) The number of prior arrests the suspect has had with the Metropolitan Police Department;
 - (vii) The number and type of convictions on the suspect's criminal record;
 - (viii) The suspect's relationship, if any, to the victim of the crime for which he or she was charged; and
 - (ix) If known, whether the suspect has had prior contact with the Department of Behavioral Health; and
- (G) The characteristics of each victim involved in a felony crime, including:
 - (i) The age of the victim;
 - (ii) The race of the victim;
 - (iii) The gender of the victim;
 - (iv) The level of education of the victim;
 - (v) The police service area where the victim resides;
 - (vi) The number of prior contacts the victim has had with the Metropolitan Police Department;
 - (vii) The number and type of convictions on the victim's criminal record; and
 - (viii) The victim's relationship, if any, to the suspect.

Appendix C. Additional figures

Wards and police districts.

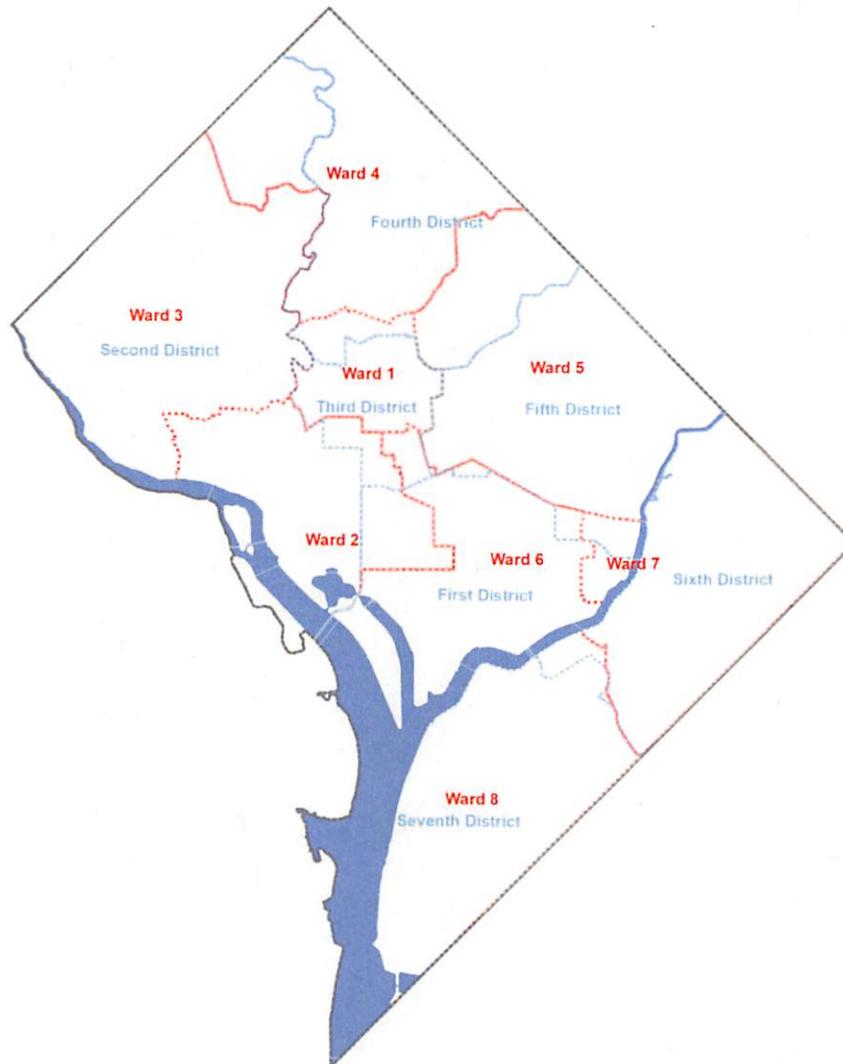


Table 9. Summary of sentences to be served in months by offense type for 2016

Offense Type	Frequency	Minimum	25th percentile	Median	Mean	75th percentile	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Missing Data
Violent	663	0	3	22	30.0	48	192	35.9	4
Drug	441	0	0	0	4.9	6	66	9.4	0
Weapon	409	0	1	14	21.3	34	108	23.4	2
Property	299	0	1	12	18.7	24	180	26.0	0
Other	169	0	0	2	8.1	12	60	13.4	3
Sex	69	0	14	40	78.3	108	444	95.8	0
Homicide	46	1	91.5	138	162.5	240	420	91.7	6

Data source: D.C. Sentencing Commission 2016 open data.

Appendix D. Offense classification data dictionaries

This Appendix contains data dictionaries we used in the report. The data dictionaries identify the unit of analysis for each dataset and the columns each dataset contains.

1. MPD's crime incident offense classification dictionary

The first column shows the categories we used in the report; the second column shows the category that MPD typically uses; and the third column shows the text of the offense as contained in the MPD datasets.

Report Category	MPD Offense Category	Description of Offense
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault With Significant Bodily Injury
Assault	Simple Assault	Threat To Kidnap Or Injure A Person
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Assault
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault With A Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault W/i To Kill
Assault	Robbery	Assault W/i To Commit Robbery (simple Assault)
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats To Kidnap/injure A Person/damage Property
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault W/i To Commit Any Other Offense (aggravated Assault)
Assault	Other Crimes	Intimidating, Impeding, Interfering, Retaliating Against A Govt Official Or Empl Of Dc
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Assault Knowingly
Assault	Simple Assault	Assault W/i To Commit Any Other Offense (simple Assault)
Assault	Robbery	Assault W/i To Commit Robbery (aggravated Assault)
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Mayhem
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Dangerous Weapon Intent To Bodily Harm Without Just Cause
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault/mayhem Or With Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats By Phone
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Intent To Commit Any Other Offense
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Malicious Disfigurement
Assault	Simple Assault	Threat/resist/intimidate/intentionally Interfere Government Employee
Assault	Other Crimes	Terroristic Threatening In The Second Degree
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault In The First Degree
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault W/i To Murder
Assault	Simple Assault	Through Mail/telephone/telegraph Make Threat To Kill/injure/intimidate
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault Resulting In Serious Bodily Injury
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats Against President And Successors
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Intent To Kill, Rob, Rape Or Poison
Assault	Offenses Against Family & Children	Criminal Abuse Vulnerable Adult
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Aslt-grave Risk
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Intent To Commit Murder

Report Category	MPD Offense Category	Description of Offense
Assault on a police officer	Assault on a Police Officer	Assault On A Police Officer (aggravated Assault)
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary Two
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary One
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary Second Degree
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary First Degree
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy To Defraud The Government Claims
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy To Commit Crime
Contempt	Release Violations/Fugitive	Contempt - Felony
Contraband in jail	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Contraband
Contraband in jail	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Contraband Into Penal Institution
Contraband in jail	Other Crimes	Introduce Contraband Into Penal Institution
Contraband in jail	Other Crimes	Unlawful Introduction Of Contraband Into Penal Institution
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children- Abandonment
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (aggravated Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (intimidation)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (simple Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (all Other Offenses)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Cruelty To Children
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children Grave Risk
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children (simple Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children (grave Risk)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children (aggravated Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (family Offenses, Nonviolent)
Domestic violence	Kidnapping	Kidnapping
Domestic violence	Kidnapping	Kidnapping - Hostage Taking
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss W/i To Dist A Controlled Substance
Drugs	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Liquid PCP
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss W/i To Dist Marijuana-fel
Drugs	Narcotics	Knowing/intentionally Possess Mixture And Substance Containing Cocaine
Drugs	Narcotics	Control Substance In Schedule I,II And Narcotics In Schedule III,IV,V
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss Of A Controlled Substance -felony
Drugs	Narcotics	Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense, Possess A Controlled Substance

Report Category	MPD Offense Category	Description of Offense
Drugs	Narcotics	Knowingly With Intent Distribute 500 Gram/more Mixture Contain Cocaine
Drugs	Narcotics	Drug Paraphernalia
Drugs	Narcotics	Obtain Controlled Substance By Fraud
Drugs	Narcotics	Importation Of Controlled Substances
Drugs	Narcotics	500 Grams Or More Mixture/substance Detectable Amount Methamphetamine
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Prisoner Escape
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Escape From DYRS
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Escape, (from Officer)
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Prison Breach
Failure to appear	Release Violations/Fugitive	Failure To Appear (USAO)
Failure to appear	Release Violations/Fugitive	Bail Reform Act -felony
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Other Crimes	Committed To Avoid Or Prevent Lawful Arrest Or Effecting Escape From Custody
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Traffic Violations	Fleeing A Law Enforcement Officer; Reckless Driving
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud 1st Deg \$1000 Or More
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Uttering
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Credit Card Fraud-fel
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Identity Theft First Degree
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud 2nd Degree \$1000 Or More (felony)
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	First Degree Identity Theft
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Pass Counterfeit Us Currency
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud By Wire, Radio, Or Television
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Forgery
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Aggravated Identity Theft (all Other Larceny)
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Burning One's Own Property With Intent To Defraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	First Degree Id Theft - W/3rd Party
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud - Certification Of Checks
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Counterfeiting
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Uttering Counterfeit Obligations Or Securities
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Aggravated Identity Theft/false Stmt's Relating To Soc Sec Act Programs (impersonation)
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraudulent Claims Upon The Government
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Impersonating Public Official
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Make A False Entry On Application/return/record Required To Be Kept
Fraud	Other Crimes	Perjury
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Insurance Fraud In The First Degree
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Bank Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud And False Statements
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud - Title Records
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraudulent Use Of Credit Card

Report Category	MPD Offense Category	Description of Offense
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Deceptive Labeling - Felony
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	False Statement In Application And Use Of Passport
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Bad Check-check More Than \$200
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Health Care Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Embezzlement Of Assets
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Securities Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Mail Fraud - Frauds And Swindles
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fictitious Obligations
Homicide	Homicide	Murder I
Homicide	Homicide	Murder II
Homicide	Homicide	Involuntary Manslaughter
Homicide	Homicide	Felony Murder
Homicide	Traffic Violations	Negligent Homicide -pedestrian
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice
Obstruction of justice	Property Crimes	Tampering With Physical Evidence
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice - (harassment-reporting) (intimidation)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice - (harassment-reporting) (all Other Offenses)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (harassment - Arrest) (intimidation)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice (witness Or Officer)(influence, Delay)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (witness Or Officer)(cause Absence)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (injury/property Damage-official Duty)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (witness Or Officer)(evade Process)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Prevent The Communication To Law Enforcement Officer/judge Of The Us
Other	Other Crimes	Attempted - Attempts To Commit Crime.
Other	Other Crimes	Blackmail
Other	Other Crimes	Of A Taxicab Driver - Any Person Who Commits An Offense Listed In _ 22-3752 Against A Taxicab Driver Who, At The Time Of The Of
Other	Arson	Arson
Other	Other Crimes	Collection Of State Cigarette Taxes - Penalties
Other	Weapon Violations	Poss Implements Of Crime
Other	Other Crimes	Bribery
Other	Other Crimes	Criminal Street Gang Affiliation, Felony Or Violent Misdemeanor (aggravated Assault)
Other	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Extortion
Other	Other Crimes	Bribery Of Public Officials And Witnesses
Other	Other Crimes	Accessory After The Fact
Other	Disorderly Conduct	Illegal Dumping (commercial)
Other	Other Crimes	Possession Of Burglary Tools

Report Category	MPD Offense Category	Description of Offense
Other	Other Crimes	Criminal Street Gang Retaliation (simple Assault)
Other	Other Crimes	Avoid/attempt To Avoid Apprehension, Kills Any Person In Bank Robbery
Other	Other Crimes	Accessory After The Fact-ADW
Other	Other Crimes	Bribery Of A Witness
Other	Other Crimes	Defendant Was Aided Or Abetted By 1 Or More Accomplices
Other	Sex Offenses	Under Indictment For/convict In Court Crime Punishable By Imprisonment
Other	Other Crimes	1st Degree Unlawful Publication (F)
Other	Other Crimes	Hate Crime Based On Racial Group Animus
Other	Other Crimes	Agents Of Foreign Governments
Other	Other Crimes	Soliciting Murder
Property	Damage to Property	Destruction Of Property \$1000 Or More
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (destruction/damage/vandalism Of Property)
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Gov't Official Family Member (destruction/damage/vandalism Of Property)
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (theft Of Motor Vehicle Parts Or Accessories)
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (theft From Motor Vehicle)
Property	Other Crimes	Obstruct, delay, affect Commerce Or Movement Of Any Article In Commerce (robbery)
Property	Theft	Breaking & Entering Vending Machine
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (theft From Building)
Property	Property Crimes	Mail, Money, Or Other Property Of United States (stolen Property Offenses)
Property	Property Crimes	Tampering With Government Property
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Gov't Official Family Member (theft Of Motor Vehicle Parts Or Accessories)
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Gov't Official Family Member (theft From Motor Vehicle)
Property	Property Crimes	Destruction Of Letter Boxes Or Mail
Prostitution	Prostitution	Sexual Solicitation 2nd Offense
Prostitution	Prostitution	Interstate/foreign Travel For Prostitution/sexual Activity By Coercion (assisting Or Promoting Prostitution)
Prostitution	Prostitution	Travel With The Intent To Engage In Illicit Sexual Conduct
Prostitution	Prostitution	Pandering
Prostitution	Prostitution	Sexual Solicitation 3rd Offense
Prostitution	Sex Offenses	Transportation With Intent To Engage In Criminal Sexual Activity
Rioting	Disorderly Conduct	Riot Act -felony
Robbery	Robbery	Robbery
Robbery	Robbery	Unarmed Carjacking
Robbery	Robbery	Attempt To Commit Robbery
Robbery	Robbery	Armed Carjacking
Robbery	Robbery	Bank Robbery And Incidental Crimes Value Exceeding \$1,000
Robbery	Robbery	Carjacking
Robbery	Robbery	While Committing Or Attempting To Commit A Robbery

Report Category	MPD Offense Category	Description of Offense
Robbery	Robbery	Hobbs Act (robbery)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Fourth Degree Sex Abuse- Intoxicant
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	First Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (sodomy)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Second Degree Sex Abuse- Incompetent
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse- Force
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Second Degree Sex Abuse-threats
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (threatening) (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse of a Ward a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Voyeurism - Distributing And Disseminating (pornography/obscene Material)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (sodomy)
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Production Or Distribution Of Morphed Child Pornography
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sexual Abuse (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse- Intoxicant
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Sexual Abuse of a Ward a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Enticing A Child-felony (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse of a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Sexual Abuse Of A Patient Or Client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Attempted - Attempts To Commit Sexual Offenses. (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Voyeurism - Distributing And Disseminating (peeping Tom)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse-threats
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Sexual Performance Using Minor (rape)
Sex offense	Prostitution	Sex Trafficking Of Children
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Sex Offender/crime Against Children Failure To Register-violent Crime
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse Of A Minor (rape)
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Receive/distribute Child Pornography Has Been Mailed/ship/transported
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Arranging For Sexual Contact W/a Real Or Fictitious Child (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (sodomy)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse- Unconscious
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Sex Trafficking Of Children Or By Force, Fraud, Or Coercion (human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts)
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Receive/distribute Material Contains Child Pornography Mailed/shipped
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Enticing A Child-felony (sodomy)

Report Category	MPD Offense Category	Description of Offense
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Activity Relating Material Constituting/containing Child Pornography
Sex offense	Prostitution	Unlawful Conduct With Respect to Documents in Furtherance of Human Trafficking
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (threatening) (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Aslt W/i To Commit Third Deg Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (threatening) (sodomy)
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking - Felony
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking, Threatening, Assaulting And Kidnapping Govt Official Family Member (aggravated Assault)
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking, Threatening, Assaulting And Kidnapping Govt Official Family Member (simple Assault)
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking - Intent To Harm Victim
Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft First Degree (Stolen Auto)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (theft From Building)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (all Other Larceny)
Theft	Theft from Auto	Theft First Degree (theft From Motor Vehicle)
Theft	Theft	Taking Property W/o Right (theft From Coin-operated Machine Or Device)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (shoplifting)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (purse-snatching)
Theft	Theft	Theft Of Property Used By Postal Service (all Other Larceny)
Theft	Theft	Theft Or Receipt Of Stolen Mail Matter Generally
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (pocket-picking)
Theft	Theft	Theft Of Government Property (all Other Larceny)
Trafficking stolen property	Property Crimes	Receiving Stolen Property \$1000 Or More
Trafficking stolen property	Property Crimes	Trafficking Stolen Property
Trafficking stolen property	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Monetary Transactions W/property From Unlawful Act
Vehicle	Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	Driving Under The Influence - 4th Offense
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle - Prior Conviction
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle - Crime Of Violence
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Altering Or Removing Motor Vehicle Id Numbers
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CPWOL Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act 20-0564
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of Unregistered Firearm/unlawful Possession Of A Firearm Or Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possess Prohibited Weapon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol W/o Lic -outside Home/business
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm

Report Category	MPD Offense Category	Description of Offense
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Felon In Possession
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol-prior Fel/cp
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Defendant Was Armed With A Dangerous Weapon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Poss Prohibited Weapon -felony
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	National Firearms Act
Weapons	Other Crimes	Bombings Of Places Of Public Use
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Explosives - Licenses And User Permits
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Dangerous Weapon- Felony
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of A Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of Pistol
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol Outside Home/business
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CPWOL Outside Home or Business (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act 20-0564
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CDW (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20-0564)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (prior Conviction)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Poss Ammunition
Weapons	Weapon Violations	While Armed - Additional Penalty For Committing Crime When Armed. (a) Any Person Who Commits A Crime Of Violence, Or A Dange
Weapons	Other Crimes	While Armed
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Firearms Possessed By Convicted Felons
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol WIO Lic (Inside Home) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possess/transfer Of Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Rifle Or Shotgun Outside Home Or Business, Viol Of Inoperable Pistol Emgncy Act Of 2008
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Placing Explosives W/i To Destroy
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol W/o Lic-gun Free Zone
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol WIO Lic (Inside Home/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Dangerous Weapon Inside Home (2015)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CDW Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20.0564)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Shipment, Transfer, Receipt, Or Possession By A Felon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of A Weapon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (Intrafamily Offense)

2. MPD's felony arrest charge offense classification dictionary

The first column shows the categories we used in the report; the second column shows the category that MPD typically uses; and the third column shows the text of the offense as contained in the MPD datasets.

Report Category	MPD Charge Category	Description of Offense
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault With Significant Bodily Injury
Assault	Simple Assault	Threat To Kidnap Or Injure A Person
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault With A Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault W/i To Kill
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Aslt Knowingly Grave Risk
Assault	Robbery	Assault W/i To Commit Robbery (simple Assault)
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	ADW Gun
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Assault
Assault	Robbery	Assault W/i To Commit Robbery (AWIR)
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Mayhem
Assault	Robbery	Assault W/i To Commit Robbery (aggravated Assault)
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats To Kidnap/injure A Person/damage Property
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault/mayhem Or With Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault W/i To Commit Any Other Offense (aggravated Assault)
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats (felony)
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	ADW Other Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	ADW Knife Or Cutting Instrument
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats By Phone
Assault	Simple Assault	Assault W/i To Commit Any Other Offense (simple Assault)
Assault	Other Crimes	Intimidating, Impeding, Interfering, Retaliating Against A Govt Official Or Empl Of Dc
Assault	Simple Assault	Threat/resist/intimidate/intentionally Interfere Government Employee
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	AWIK - Assault W/intent To Kill (other Dangerous Weapon)
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault W/i To Murder
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault Resulting In Serious Bodily Injury
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Malicious Disfigurement
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Intent To Commit Any Other Offense
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Intent To Kill, Rob, Rape Or Poison
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Aslt-grave Risk
Assault	Simple Assault	Threaten To Kill/kidnap/inflict Harm On President/vp/family Member
Assault on a police officer	Assault on a Police Officer	Assault On A Police Officer (aggravated Assault)
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary One
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary Two

Report Category	MPD Charge Category	Description of Offense
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary I, Armed
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary Second Degree
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary First Degree
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy To Defraud The Government Claims
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy To Commit Crime
Contempt	Release Violations/Fugitive	Contempt - Felony
Contraband in jail	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Contraband
Contraband in jail	Other Crimes	Introduce Contraband Into Penal Institution
Contraband in jail	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Contraband Into Penal Institution
Contraband in jail	Other Crimes	Unlawful Introduction Of Contraband Into Penal Institution
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children- Abandonment
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (simple Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (all Other Offenses)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (intimidation)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Cruelty To Children
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children Grave Risk
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (aggravated Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children (simple Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children (grave Risk)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (family Offenses, Nonviolent)
Domestic violence	Kidnapping	Kidnapping
Domestic violence	Kidnapping	Kidnapping - Hostage Taking
Drugs	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Liquid Pcp
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss W/i To Dist A Controlled Substance
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss W/i To Dist Marijuana-fel
Drugs	Narcotics	Knowing/intentionally Possess Mixture And Substance Containing Cocaine
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss Of A Controlled Substance -felony
Drugs	Narcotics	Control Substance In Schedule I,II And Narcotics In Schedule III,IV,V
Drugs	Narcotics	Drug Paraphernalia
Drugs	Narcotics	Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense, Possess A Controlled Substance
Drugs	Narcotics	Obtain Controlled Substance By Fraud
Drugs	Narcotics	Importation Of Controlled Substances
Drugs	Narcotics	Possess Equipment/chemical/product To Manufacture Control Substance

Report Category	MPD Charge Category	Description of Offense
Drugs	Narcotics	Manufacture/distribute Control Substance Purpose Unlawful Importation
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Prisoner Escape
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Escape, (from Officer)
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Escape From DYRS
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Prison Breach
Failure to appear	Release Violations/Fugitive	Failure To Appear (USAO)
Failure to appear	Release Violations/Fugitive	Bail Reform Act -felony
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Other Crimes	Committed To Avoid Or Prevent Lawful Arrest Or Effecting Escape From Custody
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Traffic Violations	Fleeing - Felony
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Assault on a Police Officer	Apo (felony)
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Assault on a Police Officer	Assault On A Police Officer (felony)
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Uttering
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud By Wire, Radio, Or Television
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud 1st Deg \$1000 Or More
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Identity Theft First Degree
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Aggravated Identity Theft (all Other Larceny)
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Forgery
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Impersonating Public Official
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Credit Card Fraud-fel
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Burning One's Own Property With Intent To Defraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraudulent Claims Upon The Government
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud 2nd Degree \$1000 Or More (felony)
Fraud	Other Crimes	Perjury
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Pass Counterfeit Us Currency
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Bank Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud And False Statements
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Counterfeiting
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Uttering Counterfeit Obligations Or Securities
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	First Degree Identity Theft
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	False Statement In Application And Use Of Passport
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Aggravated Identity Theft - Offenses (impersonation)
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Health Care Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Securities Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Mail Fraud - Frauds And Swindles
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Insurance Fraud In The First Degree
Homicide	Homicide	Murder II
Homicide	Homicide	Murder I
Homicide	Homicide	Felony Murder
Homicide	Homicide	Involuntary Manslaughter

Report Category	MPD Charge Category	Description of Offense
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice
Obstruction of justice	Property Crimes	Tampering With Physical Evidence
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (harassment - Arrest) (intimidation)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice (witness Or Officer)(influence, Delay)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice - (harassment-reporting) (all Other Offenses)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice - (harassment-reporting) (intimidation)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (witness Or Officer)(cause Absence)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (witness Or Officer)(evade Process)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (injury/property Damage-official Duty)
Other	Arson	Arson
Other	Weapon Violations	Poss Implements Of Crime
Other	Other Crimes	Collection Of State Cigarette Taxes - Penalties
Other	Other Crimes	Bribery
Other	Other Crimes	Bribery Of Public Officials And Witnesses
Other	Other Crimes	Criminal Street Gang Affiliation, Felony Or Violent Misdemeanor (aggravated Assault)
Other	Other Crimes	Accessory After The Fact
Other	Other Crimes	Attempted - Attempts To Commit Crime.
Other	Other Crimes	Possession Of Burglary Tools
Other	Other Crimes	Accessory After The Fact-adw
Other	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Extortion
Other	Disorderly Conduct	Illegal Dumping (commercial)
Other	Sex Offenses	Under Indictment For/convict In Court Crime Punishable By Imprisonment
Other	Other Crimes	1st Degree Unlawful Publication (F)
Other	Other Crimes	Criminal Street Gang Affiliation, Felony Or Violent Misdemeanor (simple Assault)
Other	Other Crimes	Soliciting Murder
Property	Damage to Property	Destruction Of Property \$1000 Or More
Property	Damage to Property	Destruction Of Property - Felony
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (destruction/damage/vandalism Of Property)
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (theft From Building)
Property	Property Crimes	Mail, Money, Or Other Property Of United States (stolen Property Offenses)
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Gov't Official Family Member (destruction/damage/vandalism Of Property)
Property	Property Crimes	Destruction Of Letter Boxes Or Mail
Prostitution	Prostitution	Sexual Solicitation 2nd Offense
Prostitution	Prostitution	Interstate/foreign Travel For Prostitution/sexual Activity By Coercion

Report Category	MPD Charge Category	Description of Offense
		(assisting Or Promoting Prostitution)
Prostitution	Prostitution	Travel With The Intent To Engage In Illicit Sexual Conduct
Prostitution	Prostitution	Pandering
Prostitution	Prostitution	Sexual Solicitation 3rd Offense
Prostitution	Sex Offenses	Transportation With Intent To Engage In Criminal Sexual Activity
Rioting	Disorderly Conduct	Riot Act -felony
Robbery	Robbery	Robbery
Robbery	Robbery	Attempt To Commit Robbery
Robbery	Robbery	Bank Robbery And Incidental Crimes Value Exceeding \$1000
Robbery	Robbery	Armed Carjacking
Robbery	Robbery	Carjacking
Robbery	Robbery	Bank Robbery And Incidental Crimes Value Exceeding \$1,000
Robbery	Robbery	Robbery, Force & Violence
Robbery	Robbery	Robbery Snatch Or Purse snatch
Robbery	Robbery	While Committing Or Attempting To Commit A Robbery
Robbery	Robbery	Unarmed Carjacking
Robbery	Robbery	Hobbs Act (robbery)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Sex Trafficking Of Children By Force, Fraud Or Coercion
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Production Or Distribution Of Morphed Child Pornography
Sex offense	Prostitution	Transportation Of Minors For Sexual Activity (assisting Or Promoting Prostitution)
Sex offense	Prostitution	Sex Trafficking Of Children
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	First Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	First Degree Sex Abuse - Force
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Second Degree Sex Abuse- Incompetent
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Incest
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (sodomy)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse- Force
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Fourth Degree Sex Abuse- Intoxicant
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (sodomy)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse Of A Patient/client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Enticing A Child-felony (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse of a Ward a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Sexual Abuse, 2nd Degree (forcible)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Second Degree Sex Abuse-threats
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Aslt W/i To Commit Third Deg Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Sexual Abuse Of A Patient Or Client

Report Category	MPD Charge Category	Description of Offense
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Prostitution	Pandering Of A Minor
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Voyeurism - Distributing And Disseminating (pornography/obscene Material)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Aslt W/i To Commit First Deg Sex Abuse
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse of a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Sex Offender/crime Against Children Failure To Register-violent Crime
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse-threats
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Transportation Of Minors For Sexual Activity (human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Arranging For Sexual Contact W/a Real Or Fictitious Child (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (sodomy)
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Receive/distribute Child Pornography Has Been Mailed/ship/transported
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Sexual Abuse of a Ward a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (threatening) (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Receive/distribute Material Contains Child Pornography Mailed/shipped
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse Of A Minor (rape)
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking - Felony
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Felony Stalking
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking, Threatening, Assaulting And Kidnapping Govt Official Family Member (aggravated Assault)
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking - Intent To Harm Victim
Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft First Degree (Stolen Auto)
Theft	Theft	Taking Property W/o Right (theft From Coin-operated Machine Or Device)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (all Other Larceny)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (shoplifting)
Theft	Theft from Auto	Theft First Degree (theft From Motor Vehicle)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (theft From Building)
Theft	Theft	Theft 1st Degree
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (purse-snatching)
Theft	Theft	Theft 1 (theft F/building)
Theft	Theft	Theft Of Government Property (all Other Larceny)
Trafficking stolen property	Property Crimes	Receiving Stolen Property \$1000 Or More
Trafficking stolen property	Property Crimes	Trafficking Stolen Property
Vehicle	Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	Driving Under The Influence - 4th Offense
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle
Vehicle	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft I Stolen Auto
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle - Prior Conviction
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle - Crime Of Violence

Report Category	MPD Charge Category	Description of Offense
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Altering Or Removing Motor Vehicle Id Numbers
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CPWOL Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act 20-0564
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of Unregistered Firearm/unlawful Possession Of A Firearm Or Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol W/o Lic -outside Home/business
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Felon In Possession
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol-prior Fel/cp
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Poss Prohibited Weapon -felony
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CPWOL Outside Home or Business (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act 20-0564
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possess Prohibited Weapon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	National Firearms Act
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (prior Conviction)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Poss Ammunition
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol Outside Home/business
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Explosives - Licenses And User Permits
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Dangerous Weapon- Felony
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of Pistol
Weapons	Other Crimes	While Armed
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol W/o Lic-outside Home/busines
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CDW (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20-0564)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Firearms Possessed By Convicted Felons
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of A Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	While Armed - Additional Penalty For Committing Crime When Armed. (a) Any Person Who Commits A Crime Of Violence, Or A Dange
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Obliterate, Remove, Change, Or Alter The Serial Number Of A Firearm
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of Unregistered Firearm
Weapons	Offenses Against Family & Children	Unlaw Possession By Person Convicted Of Misdemeanor Domestic Violence
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol WIO Lic (Inside Home) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Receipt/possession Of Firearm With Obliterated Serial Number
Weapons	Other Crimes	Prohibition On Purchase, ownership, possession Of Body Armor By Felons
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Receive/possess Firearm Having Serial No. Obliterated/removed/alterd
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (crime Of Violence)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol W/o Lic-gun Free Zone
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol WIO Lic (Inside Home/Prior Felony) 2015

Report Category	MPD Charge Category	Description of Offense
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Dangerous Weapon Inside Home (2015)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Rifle Or Shotgun Outside Home Or Business, Viol Of Inoperable Pistol Emgncy Act Of 2008
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CDW Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20.0564)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (intrafamily Offense)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Shipment, Transfer, Receipt, Or Possession By A Felon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of A Weapon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Violation Of A Gun Free Zone
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm In A School Zone
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Receipt Or Possession Of A Stolen Firearm And Ammunition
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Poss Firearm During Crime Of Violence
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Prohibit Purchase/ownership Body Armor By Violent Felons-in General

3. D.C. Superior Court's offense classification dictionary

The first column shows the categories we used in the report and the second column shows the charge that the D.C. Superior Court typically uses.

Report Category	Charge
Assault	Threats to Do Bodily Harm -Misd
Assault	Assault W/I To Commit Any Other Offense
Assault	Assault W/I to Kill
Assault	Aggravated Assault Knowingly
Assault	Assault With A Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Simple Assault
Assault	Threat to Kidnap or Injure a Person
Assault	Assault with Significant Bodily Injury
Assault	Mayhem
Assault	Aggravated Aslt Knowingly Grave Risk
Assault	Assault With A Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Assault W/I to Commit Robbery
Assault	Assault W/I to Murder
Assault	Assault w/Intent to Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse
Assault	Aggravated Aslt-Grave Risk
Assault	Malicious Disfigurement
Assault	Assault (Felony)
Assault	Assault with Significant Bodily Injury
Assault	Intimidating, Impeding, Interfering, Retaliating Against a Govt Official or Empl of DC
Assault	Aslt W/I to Commit Mayhem
Assault	Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult - Threats
Assault	Criminal Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult
Assault	Throwing Stones or Missiles
Assault on a police officer	Assault On A Police Officer
Assault on a police officer	Assault On A Police Officer
Assault on a police officer	Assault on a Police Officer (Misdemeanor)
Assault on a police officer	Assault on a Federal Police Officer
Burglary	Burglary One
Burglary	Burglary Two
Burglary	Burglary
Conspiracy	Conspiracy
Conspiracy	Conspiracy to Commit a Crime of Violence
Conspiracy	Conspiracy
Conspiracy	*Conspiracy
Conspiracy	Conspiracy
Contempt	Contempt - Felony
Contempt	Contempt - Misdemeanor
Contraband in jail	Unlawful Possession of Contraband Into Penal Institution
Contraband in jail	Unlawful Introduction of Contraband Into Penal Institution

Report Category	Charge
Contraband in jail	Introduce Contraband Into Penal Institution
Cruelty to animals	Cruelty to Animals - misd
Cruelty to animals	Animal Fighting
Cruelty to animals	Cruelty to Animals
Cruelty to animals	Abandonment of Maimed or Diseased Animal
Cruelty to animals	Engaging in Animal Fighting
Cruelty to children	Second Degree Cruelty to Children Grave Risk
Cruelty to children	1st Degree Cruelty to Children
Cruelty to children	Second Degree Cruelty to Children
Cruelty to children	1st Degree Cruelty to Children (Grave Risk)
Cruelty to children	Cruelty to Children
Cruelty to children	Second Degree Cruelty to Children- Abandonment
Disorderly conduct	Obscenity
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Urinating or Defecating in Public
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Urinating or Defecating
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Cause Unreason Fear
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly-Urinating
Disorderly conduct	Intoxication
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Abusive Language
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Peeping Tom
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Creating Fear
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Disrupting a Public Conveyance
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting Words
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Disrupting Use of a Public Conveyance
Domestic violence	Kidnapping
Domestic violence	Obstructing Preventing Interfg W/Reports/Reqsts for Assist frm Law Enforce Med Prov Child Wlfr Agency
Domestic violence	Kidnapping
Domestic violence	Civil Protection Order Violation
Domestic violence	Parental Kidnap - (a) Conceal
Domestic violence	Violation of TPO
Domestic violence	Violation of CPO
Domestic violence	Parental Kidnap(Fel) Over 30D-From Parent
Domestic violence	Parental Kidnap - (b)(1) from Custodian
Domestic violence	Parental Kidnap W/I DC-From Custodian
Domestic violence	Obstructing Preventing Interfg W/Reports/Reqsts for Assist frm Law Enforce Med Prov Child Wlfr Agency
Domestic violence	Contempt of CPO/TPO
Drugs	Poss of a Controlled Substance -Misd
Drugs	Distribution Of a Controlled Substance
Drugs	Poss W/I to Dist a Controlled Substance
Drugs	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
Drugs	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

Report Category	Charge
Drugs	Unlawful Possession of Liquid PCP
Drugs	Poss Drug Paraphernalia-Misd
Drugs	Poss W/I to Dist Marijuana-Misd
Drugs	Poss W/I to Dist Marijuana-Fel
Drugs	Manufacture or Possessing W/Intent to Manufacture a Controlled Substance
Drugs	Distribution of Marijuana-Misd
Drugs	Obtain Controlled Substance By Fraud
Drugs	Maintaining a Crack House
Drugs	Maintaining a Crack House
Drugs	Maintain a Storage Place/Dist Narcotics
Drugs	Maintaining a Crack House or Place to Store Narcotics (Felony)
Drugs	Distribution Of a Controlled Substance - Misdemeanor
Drugs	Sale Drug Paraphernalia
Drugs	Maintaining a Crack House (Misd)
Drugs	Poss W/I to Dist a Controlled Substance
Drugs	Distribution of Marijuana-Fel
Drugs	Poss Drug Paraphernalia W/I to Deliver & Sell
Drugs	Consumption of Marijuana in a Public Place
Elections violation	Corrupt Election Practices
Elections violation	Corrupt Election Practices
Elections violation	Contribution Limitations
Elections violation	Unlawful Cash Campaign Expenditure, Aiding, and Abetting
Escape from Custody	Prison Breach
Escape from Custody	Prisoner Escape
Escape from Custody	Escape, (From Officer)
Escape from Custody	Escape from DYRS
Failure to appear	Bail Reform Act -Felony
Failure to appear	Bail Reform Act -Misd
Failure to appear	Bail Reform Act -Misd
Failure to appear	Failure to Appear for Citation Release
Failure to appear	Failure to Appear
Failure to appear	Failure to Appear
Failure to appear	Failure to Appear
Failure to appear	Failure to Appear
Failure to obey	Fail to Obey Officer
Failure to obey	Crossing Police Line
Failure to pay metro fare	Metro - Fail to Pay Fare
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Flee Law Enforcement Officer
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Flee Law Enforcement Officer
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Flee Law Enforcement Officer
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Resisting Arrest
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Flee Law Enforcement Officer - Misdemeanor
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Fleeing - Misdemeanor
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Resisting Arrest

Report Category	Charge
Fraud	Perjury
Fraud	Fraud 2nd Degree \$1000 or More (Felony)
Fraud	Identity Theft Second Degree
Fraud	Second Degree Insurance Fraud
Fraud	Credit Card Fraud-Misd
Fraud	Fraud 2nd Degree (Misd)
Fraud	Fraud 1st Deg \$1000 or More
Fraud	Uttering
Fraud	Fraud 1st Deg (Misd)
Fraud	Forgery
Fraud	Identity Theft Second Degree
Fraud	First Degree Identity Theft
Fraud	Subornation or Perjury
Fraud	Credit Card Fraud-Fel
Fraud	Impersonating Public Official
Fraud	Trademark Counterfeiting
Fraud	Misdemeanor Insurance Fraud
Fraud	Deceptive Labeling - Felony
Fraud	First Degree ID Theft - Intent to Obtain Property
Fraud	Identity Theft First Degree
Fraud	Credit Card Fraud-Fel
Fraud	Credit Card Fraud-Misd
Fraud	Burning One's Own Property with Intent to Defraud
Fraud	False Statements
Fraud	Deceptive Labeling - Misd
Fraud	Distribution of Counterfeit Substance
Fraud	Insurance Fraud in the First Degree
Fraud	Making, Drawing, Uttering Check, Draft or Order with Intent to Defraud (Felony)
Fraud	False Impersonation of a Police Officer
Fraud	Uttering
Fraud	Trademark Counterfeiting
Fraud	ID Theft Second Degree w/3rd Party - Misd
Fraud	ID Theft Second Degree - Intent to Obtain Property/Service - Misdemeanor
Fraud	Making, Drawing, Uttering Check, Draft or Order with Intent to Defraud (Misd)
Fraud	Pass Counterfeit US Currency
Fraud	False Statement to Obtain Unemployment Compensation
Homicide	Murder II
Homicide	Murder I
Homicide	Voluntary Manslaughter
Homicide	Felony Murder
Homicide	Involuntary Manslaughter
Homicide	Negligent Homicide -Felony
Homicide	Negligent Homicide -Pedestrian
Leaving after colliding	LV After Collid Injury

Report Category	Charge
Leaving after colliding	Leaving After Colliding Personal Injury
Leaving after colliding	LV After Collid Damage
Leaving after colliding	Leaving After Colliding - Personal Injury
Leaving after colliding	Leaving After Colliding - Property Damage
Leaving after colliding	LV After Collid Personal Injury
Leaving after colliding	Leaving After Colliding Property Damage/Injury to Animal
Licensing offense	Failure to Obtain Business License with Housing Residential Endorsement
Licensing offense	Vending Without a License
Licensing offense	Vending Without a License
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Due Administration)
Obstruction of justice	Obstructing Justice
Obstruction of justice	Obstructing Justice (Witness or Officer) (Influence, Delay)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Witness or Officer)(Withholding)
Obstruction of justice	Tampering With Physical Evidence
Obstruction of justice	Obstructing Justice - (Harassment-Reporting)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Injury/Property Damage-Giving Information)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Witness or Officer)(Evade Process)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Witness or Officer)(Cause Absence)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Injury/Property Damage-Official Duty)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Harassment - Arrest)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Harassment - Testimony)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Harassment - Insitution of Prosecution)
Obstruction of justice	Compromise of a Felony
Open container	Poss of Open Container of Alcohol/Public Intoxication
Open container	Poss of Open Container of Alcohol
Open container	Drinking In Public
Other	Neglect to Make Arrest
Other	Blackmail
Other	Extortion
Other	Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor by a Person w/a Prior Conviction
Other	Arson
Other	Soliciting Murder
Other	Soliciting a Violent Crime
Other	Accessory After the Fact
Other	Poss Implements of Crime
Other	Arrest Charge
Other	False Report to Police
Other	Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor - Crime
Other	Wearing Hood or Mask
Other	Procuring
Other	Commercial Piracy - Misd
Other	Bribery of a Witness
Other	Criminal Street Gang Affiliation, Felony or Violent Misdemeanor
Other	Criminal Street Gang Retaliation

Report Category	Charge
Other	Accessory After The Fact-ADW
Other	Unlawful Disclosure
Other	Illegal Dumping
Other	Criminal Negligence
Other	Bias-Related Crime
Other	Gambling
Other	Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor
Other	Maintaining a Gambling Premises
Other	Bribery
Other	Corrupt Influence of Officials
Other	Unlawful Occupation of a Public Space at the Dock at Washington Harbour
Other	Soliciting Ticket Sales
Other	Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor
Other	False Report of a Weapon of Mass Destruction
Other	False Fire Alarm
Other	Harming Animals Used in Law Enforcement
Panhandling	Panhandling
Panhandling	Panhandling - Aggressive
Panhandling	Panhandling - ATM
Property	Destruction of Property \$1000 or More
Property	Destruction of Property less than \$1000
Property	Destruction of Property less than \$200
Property	Malicious Burning, Destruction or Injury of Another's Property
Property	Breaking & Entering Vending Machine
Property	Destruction of Public Property
Property	Destruction of Property over \$200
Property	Deface Private/Public Property
Property	Removal or Injury of Property Forbidden
Prostitution	Pandering
Prostitution	Sexual Solicitation
Prostitution	Keeping Disorderly House (Bawdy)
Prostitution	Operating a House of Prostitution
Prostitution	Trafficking in Commercial Sex Acts
Prostitution	Prostitution
Prostitution	Prostitution
Release violations	Offenses Committed During Release
Release violations	Contempt - Condition of Release Violation
Release violations	Tampering with a Detection Device
Release violations	Offenses Committed During Release
Release violations	Work Release Violation
Release violations	GPS Tampering (Failure to Charge)
Rioting	Riot Act -Misd
Robbery	Robbery
Robbery	Attempt to Commit Robbery

Report Category	Charge
Robbery	Unarmed Carjacking
Robbery	Armed Carjacking
Sex offense	Sex Abuse- Misd
Sex offense	First Degree Child Sex Abuse
Sex offense	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse
Sex offense	First Degree Sex Abuse- Force
Sex offense	Misdemeanor Sexual Abuse of a Child or Minor
Sex offense	Third Degree Sex Abuse- Force
Sex offense	Fourth Degree Sex Abuse- Others
Sex offense	Arranging for Sexual Contact W/a Real or Fictitious Child
Sex offense	First Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	Lewd Indecent or Obscene Acts
Sex offense	Enticing a Child-Felony
Sex offense	First Degree Sexual Abuse of A Ward
Sex offense	Aslt W/I to Commit First Deg Sex Abuse
Sex offense	Second Degree Sex Abuse- Incompetent
Sex offense	Pandering a Minor
Sex offense	Sexual Abuse of a Secondary Education Student
Sex offense	First Degree Sex Abuse- Threatening
Sex offense	Assault w/Intent to Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (Force)
Sex offense	Second Degree Sex Abuse-Threats
Sex offense	Fail to Register As Sex Offender
Sex offense	Abducting or Enticing Child from Home for Purposes of Prostitution
Sex offense	Fourth Degree Sex Abuse- Intoxicant
Sex offense	Second Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	First Degree Sex Abuse (Intoxicant)
Sex offense	First Degree Sexual Abuse of A Patient/Client
Sex offense	Second Degree Sexual Abuse of a Patient or Client
Sex offense	First Degree Sexual Abuse of a Minor
Sex offense	Assault w/Intent to Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (Threatening)
Sex offense	Third Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	First Degree Sex Abuse (Threatening)
Sex offense	Aslt W/I to Commit 3rd Degree Sex Abuse
Sex offense	Pandering of a Minor
Sex offense	Sex Trafficking of Children
Sex offense	Second Degree Sex Abuse of a Minor
Sex offense	Enticing a Child-Misdemeanor
Sex offense	Voyeurism - Recording
Sex offense	Sexual Performance Using Minors
Sex offense	Indecent Sexual Proposal - Minor
Sex offense	Attempted Use of Minor in Sexual Performance
Sex offense	Indecent Exposure
Sex offense	Incest
Sex offense	Asslt W/I to Commit Third Deg Sex Abuse

Report Category	Charge
Sex offense	Second Degree Sex Abuse of a Patient (Impaired)
Sex offense	1st Degree Sexual Abuse of Patient/Client (Victim Impaired)
Sex offense	1st Degree Sexual Abuse of Patient/Client (During Course of Treatment)
Sex offense	Fail to Register As Sex Offender
Sex offense	First Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	Third Degree Sex Abuse-Threats
Sex offense	Voyeurism - Privacy
Sex offense	Benefitting Financially from Human Trafficking
Sex offense	Compelling An Individual To Live A Life of Prostitution Against His or Her Will
Sex offense	Lewd, Indecent, or Obscene Acts
Sex offense	Sale, Distribute Obscene Picture
Sex offense	Voyeurism - Hidden
Sex offense	Voyeurism - Distributing and Disseminating
Stalking	Stalking
Stalking	Stalking - Should Have Known Harm
Stalking	Stalking - Intent to Harm Victim
Stalking	Stalking - Harm Known
Stalking	Stalking - Misd
Stalking	Stalking - Felony
Stalking	Felony Stalking
Taxes	Tax Fraud Willful Attempt to Evade or Defeat Tax
Taxes	Tax - Failure to Pay Tax, etc.
Theft	Theft Second Degree
Theft	Theft First Degree
Theft	Theft Second Degree - Felony
Theft	Shoplifting
Theft	Theft First Degree
Theft	Taking Property W/O Right
Trafficking stolen property	Receiving Stolen Property \$1000 or More
Trafficking stolen property	Receiving Stolen Property-Misd
Trafficking stolen property	Trafficking Stolen Property
Unlawful assembly	Unlawful Conduct Capitol Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Parades, Assemblages And Display Of Flags In The Supreme Court Building And Grounds
Unlawful assembly	UE of Closed Supreme Court Building or Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Unlawful Conduct Capitol Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Parading on Capitol Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Unlawful Assembly-Disorderly Conduct
Unlawful assembly	Obstruct Rdway On US Capitol Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Firearms, Fireworks, Speeches & Objectionable Language in Supreme Court Building and Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Creating Noise Disturbance or Demonstrating at Supreme Court Building or on Grounds
Unlawful entry	Unlawful Entry
Vehicle	Unauthorized Use of A Vehicle
Vehicle	Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or a Drug
Vehicle	Reckless Driving

Report Category	Charge
Vehicle	Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or a Drug
Vehicle	Unauthorized Use of A Vehicle - Crime of Violence
Vehicle	Reckless Driving
Vehicle	No Permit
Vehicle	Unlawful Entry of a Motor Vehicle
Vehicle	Unauthorized Use of A Vehicle - Prior Conviction
Vehicle	Operating After Suspension
Vehicle	Operating a Vehicle While Impaired
Vehicle	No Permit
Vehicle	Possession of Open Container of Alcohol - Vehicle
Vehicle	Reckless Driving
Vehicle	Aggravated Reckless Driving-Property Damage \$1000+
Vehicle	Aggravated Reckless Driving - Speed
Vehicle	Operating While Impaired
Vehicle	Loaning Registration, Misuse of Temporary Tags
Vehicle	Poss of an Open Container of Alcohol in a Vehicle
Vehicle	Operating Unregistered Motor Vehicle
Vehicle	Operating After Revocation
Vehicle	Speed (30 or Over)
Vehicle	Tampering With an Automobile
Vehicle	Operating All Terrain Vehicle or Dirt Bike
Vehicle	Operating While Impaired
Vehicle	Improper Display of Tags
Vehicle	Counterfeit Tags
Weapons	Carry Dang Weapon-Outside Home/Business
Weapons	Carry Dangerous Weapon- Felony
Weapons	Poss Firearm During Crime of Violence
Weapons	Carry Pistol W/O Lic -Outside Home/Business
Weapons	Possession of Unregistered Firearm/Unlawful Possession of a Firearm or Destructive Device
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm (Prior Conviction)
Weapons	Unlawful Poss Ammunition
Weapons	Carry Pistol Outside Home/Business
Weapons	Poss Prohibited Weapon
Weapons	Carry Dang Weapon-Outside Home/Business (Prior Felony)
Weapons	Possession of a Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Device
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm (Crime of Violence)
Weapons	Carry Pistol (Misd)
Weapons	Carry Rifle or Shotgun Outside Home or Business, Viol of Inoperable Pistol Emgncy Act of 2008
Weapons	Poss Prohibited Weapon -Other
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm (Intrafamily Offense)
Weapons	Carry Pistol-Prior Fel/CP
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2014
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2014
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Inside Home/Prior Felony) 2014

Report Category	Charge
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	CPWOL Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act 20-0564
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2015
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2014
Weapons	Failure To Register Firearm
Weapons	Unlawful Poss Ammunition
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2015
Weapons	Carrying A Rifle or Shotgun (Outside Home or Place of Business)
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm (Order to Relinquish)
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon Outside Home or Business 2015
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm (Fugitive from Justice)
Weapons	Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm
Weapons	Presence In A Motor Vehicle Containing A Firearm
Weapons	Unlawful Poss Firearm -Misd
Weapons	Carry Pistol W/O Lic (Misd)
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm
Weapons	Poss Prohibited Weapon
Weapons	Carry Pistol W/O Lic -Prior Fel/CPWOL
Weapons	Possess Prohibited Weapon
Weapons	Distribute Firearm/Dest. Device/Ammo
Weapons	Felon in Possession
Weapons	Unlawful Transportation of a Firearm
Weapons	Possession of a Destructive Device
Weapons	Poss Firearm During Crime of Violence
Weapons	Carry Dangerous Weapon- Misd
Weapons	Carry Dangerous Weapon- Misd
Weapons	Unlawful Transportation of a Firearm
Weapons	Poss Prohibited Weapon -Felony
Weapons	Criminally Negligent Storage of a Firearm
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2014
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Inside Home/Prior Felony) 2014
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Inside Home) 2014
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Carry Pistol W/O Lic (Inside Home/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Carrying A Rifle or Shotgun (Outside Home or Place of Business) (Prior Conviction)
Weapons	CPWOL Outside Home or Business (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act 20-0564
Weapons	Possession of a Destructive Device
Weapons	Failure to Lawfully Transport a Firearm within a Vehicle
Weapons	Failure to Carry a Concealed Pistol License
Weapons	Possession of BB Gun
Weapons	Carry Dangerous Weapon Inside Home/Prior Felony (2015)
Weapons	Carry Dangerous Weapon -Gun
Weapons	Manufacture or Possession of a Weapon of Mass Destruction

Report Category	Charge
Weapons	Placing Explosives w/i to Destroy
Weapons	Failure To Register Firearm- 2nd Off
Weapons	Poss Molotov Cocktail
Weapons	Carry Pistol W/O Lic (Inside Home) 2015
Weapons	CDW (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20-0564)
Weapons	CDW Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20-0564)
Weapons	Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm
Weapons	Possession of Destructive Device
Weapons	Violation of Gun Offender Registry Registration Requirements
Weapons	Authority to Carry Firearm in Certain Places for Certain Purposes

DMPSJ FY 2018 Organization Chart



Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

