

ANNUAL REPORT ON CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL

2015 Edition



Metropolitan Washington
Council of Governments

ANNUAL REPORT ON CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL: 2015 EDITION

Prepared by the COG Police Chiefs Committee

ABOUT COG

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) is an independent, nonprofit association that brings area leaders together to address major regional issues in the District of Columbia, suburban Maryland, and Northern Virginia. COG's membership is comprised of 300 elected officials from 22 local governments, the Maryland and Virginia state legislatures, and U.S. Congress.

CREDITS

Editor: Police Chiefs Policy and Planning Subcommittee

Cover Photo: Opening Ceremonies of the 2015 World and Police and Fire Games (Photo by the World Police and Fire Games)

In July 2015, Fairfax County hosted the 2015 World Police & Fire Games. More than 12,000 professional, public safety athletes from 70 countries competed in more than 60 sports that were held at 52 different venues across 10 jurisdictions throughout the National Capital Region. This was an enormous effort that required several years of planning and coordination among local, state, and federal NCR public safety, health, emergency management, and elected officials. The success of these games was due in part to the strong and longstanding partnerships among regional entities and the community engagement and support that were received.

ACCOMMODATIONS

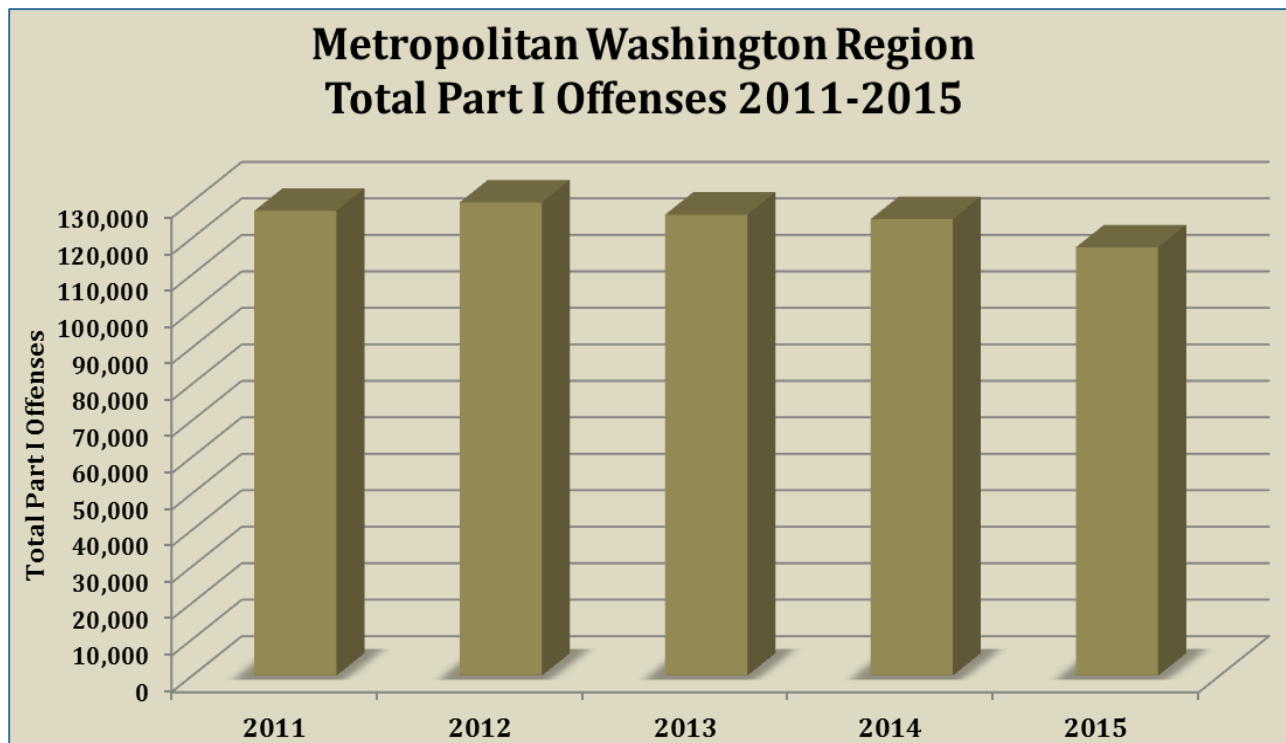
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www.mwcog.org/accommodations or call (202) 962-3300 or (202) 962-3213 (TDD).

Overview: Crime in 2015

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' (COG) 2015 *Annual Report on Crime and Crime Control* is based on crime incidents reported by member agencies in metropolitan Washington. The annual report focuses on Part I offenses as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This includes the crimes against persons (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), and the crimes against property (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft).

It is important to look at crime trends over multiple years, and view crime statistics in context with environmental influences. Factors such as demographics, the economy, legislative changes, reporting requirements, and/or changes in police policies and resources may influence the number of crimes reported in any jurisdiction.



In 2015, Part I offenses declined for the third consecutive year and were **6.1%** lower than Part I offenses in 2014. Despite a slight increase in 2012, Part I offenses were **7.8%** less than Part I offenses in 2011.

2015 PART I OFFENSES

COG DEPARTMENTS	REPORTING METHOD	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	M/V THEFTS	TOTAL OFFENSES	CRIMES PER 1000	POPULATION
Metropolitan Police Department	UCR/OTHER*	162	296	2,424	3,447	2,544	25,271	2,827	36,971	56.111	658,893
Bladensburg Police Department	UCR	1	2	27	51	51	220	62	414	43.888	9,433
Bowie Police Department	UCR	3	3	19	41	140	500	46	752	13.429	56,000
Charles County Sheriff's Office	UCR	4	23	114	401	511	1,926	194	3,173	20.781	152,684
Frederick County Sheriff's Office	UCR	2	6	29	126	343	1,318	48	1,872	7.627	245,444
Frederick Police Department	UCR	5	22	66	250	143	1,211	52	1,749	25.590	68,347
Greenbelt Police Department	UCR	1	6	50	53	139	550	66	865	35.855	24,125
Montgomery County Department of Police	UCR	30	269	605	1,060	1,812	13,217	732	17,725	17.041	1,040,116
Gaithersburg Police Department**	UCR	1	25	54	101	163	1,358	67	1,769	26.930	65,690
Rockville City Police Department**	UCR	2	23	43	35	108	957	34	1,202	18.131	66,295
Prince George's County Police Department	UCR	67	248	1,359	1,583	2,796	10,772	2,856	19,681	21.639	909,535
Takoma Park Police Department	UCR	1	5	25	23	126	405	32	617	35.057	17,600
Alexandria Police Department	NIBRS	4	19	139	148	230	2,443	254	3,237	22.217	145,700
Arlington County Police Department	NIBRS	2	27	115	144	178	3,004	161	3,631	16.756	216,700
City of Fairfax Police Department	NIBRS	0	7	15	11	34	402	20	489	21.084	23,193
Fairfax County Police Department	NIBRS	13	67	448	411	837	13,320	792	15,888	14.118	1,125,385
Falls Church City Police Department	NIBRS	0	3	11	7	8	212	13	254	18.815	13,500
Loudoun County Sheriff's Office	NIBRS	3	38	42	101	190	2,227	128	2,729	7.507	363,524
City of Manassas Police Department	NIBRS	0	14	31	38	85	666	34	868	20.877	41,577
Manassas Park Police Department	NIBRS	0	2	0	10	13	128	10	163	10.382	15,700
Prince William County Police Department	NIBRS	9	55	216	484	610	4,627	307	6,308	14.606	431,863
SUBTOTAL		307	1,112	5,735	8,389	10,790	82,419	8,634	117,386	21.115	5,559,319
ASSOCIATE DEPARTMENTS	REPORTING METHOD	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	M/V THEFTS	TOTAL OFFENSES		
Fauquier County Sheriff's Office	NIBRS	2	24	11	26	51	366	19	499		
FBI Police	OTHER	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	5		
Federal Protective Service	OTHER	1	4	0	4	0	7	0	16		
MNCPPC Police (Montgomery County)	UCR	3	1	8	3	6	155	1	177		
MNCPPC Police (Prince George's County)	UCR	2	1	39	44	10	167	2	265		
Maryland State Police***	UCR	1	2	6	45	70	165	34	323		
Metro Transit Police	NIBRS	0	0	383	116	0	1,078	76	1,653		
Metro. Wash. Airports Authority Police	NIBRS	0	0	0	3	2	370	39	414		
National Institutes of Health Police	UCR	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	64		
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40		
U.S. Capitol Police	OTHER	0	0	3	8	2	102	7	122		
U.S. Park Police	UCR	1	0	46	7	8	180	5	247		
Virginia Dept. of Alcoholic Beverage Control	OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8		
Virginia State Police (Div. 7)	NIBRS	1	1	1	16	1	19	10	49		
SUBTOTAL		11	33	498	272	150	2,725	193	3,882		
GRAND TOTAL		318	1,145	6,233	8,661	10,940	85,144	8,827	121,268		

Footnotes

* The DC Metropolitan Police Department provides official crime statistics through the DC Crime Index, with the exception of rape, aggravated assault, and larceny, which are provided through UCR.

** Data provided by Gaithersburg and Rockville is reported to the state by Montgomery County.

*** This includes figures from the College Park, Frederick, Forestville, LaPlata, & Rockville Barracks.

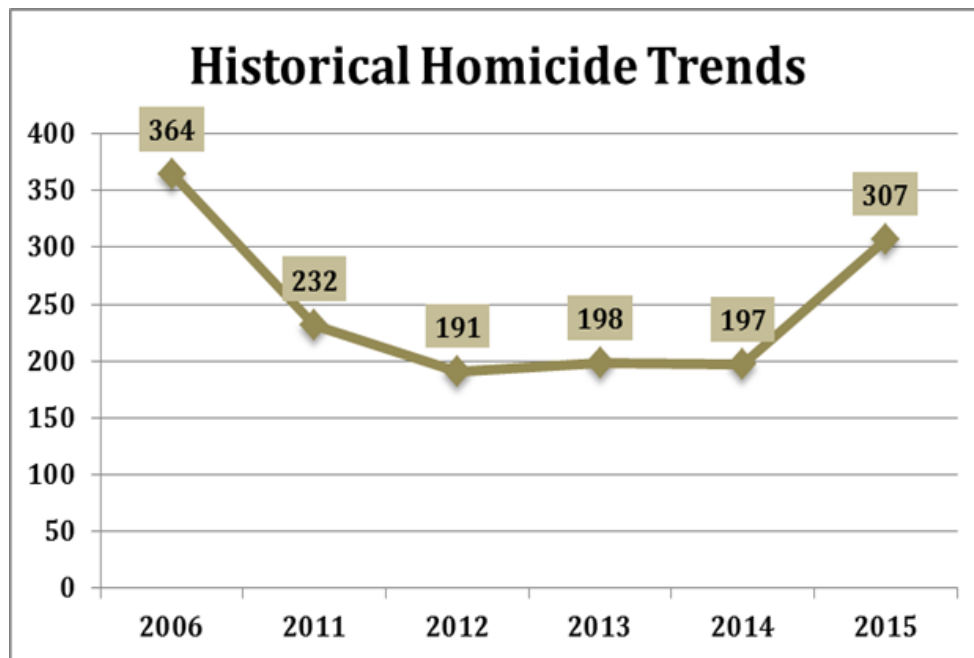
2015 PART I ARRESTS

COG DEPARTMENTS	REPORTING METHOD	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	M/V THEFTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
Metropolitan Police Department	UCR	104	91	1,050	1,423	303	1,509	78	4,558
Bladensburg Police Department	UCR	0	0	9	20	5	15	19	68
Bowie Police Department	UCR	2	0	7	30	44	90	4	177
Charles County Sheriff's Office	UCR	7	5	47	205	97	648	28	1,037
Frederick County Sheriff's Office	UCR	2	4	14	52	74	369	15	530
Frederick Police Department	UCR	2	7	30	126	33	343	7	548
Greenbelt Police Department	UCR	1	2	10	24	22	53	7	119
Montgomery County Department of Police	UCR	31	87	365	423	459	2,488	140	3,993
<i>Gaithersburg Police Department*</i>	<i>UCR</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>553</i>
<i>Rockville City Police Department*</i>	<i>UCR</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>184</i>
Prince George's County Police Department	UCR	48	22	396	616	283	1,424	168	2,957
Takoma Park Police Department	UCR	2	4	12	15	10	21	2	66
Alexandria Police Department	NIBRS	1	10	42	80	36	364	20	553
Arlington County Police Department	NIBRS	1	6	59	83	51	508	39	747
City of Fairfax Police Department	NIBRS	0	5	7	7	11	88	2	120
Fairfax County Police Department	NIBRS	22	17	188	427	268	5,242	159	6,323
Falls Church City Police Department	NIBRS	0	1	0	2	2	35	0	40
Loudoun County Sheriff's Office	NIBRS	2	10	37	82	66	547	29	773
City of Manassas Police Department	NIBRS	0	4	15	53	32	124	1	229
Manassas Park Police Department	NIBRS	0	0	0	10	9	25	2	46
Prince William County Police Department	NIBRS	9	23	100	261	93	1,074	28	1,588
SUBTOTAL		234	298	2,388	3,939	1,898	14,967	748	24,472
ASSOCIATE DEPARTMENTS	REPORTING METHOD	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	M/V THEFTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
Fauquier County Sheriff's Office	NIBRS	2	7	3	23	23	126	1	185
FBI Police	OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Protective Service	OTHER	2	0	3	20	7	28	2	62
M-NCPPC Police (Montgomery County)	UCR	0	0	4	3	8	18	0	33
M-NCPPC Police (Prince George's County)	UCR	1	0	17	20	1	23	4	66
Maryland State Police**	UCR	0	0	1	42	6	21	4	74
Metro Transit Police	NIBRS	0	0	68	38	0	100	6	212
Metro. Wash. Airports Authority Police	NIBRS	0	0	0	3	0	36	12	51
National Institutes of Health Police	UCR	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Capitol Police	OTHER	0	0	2	5	1	5	3	16
U.S. Park Police	UCR	1	0	34	6	4	138	5	188
Virginia Dept. of Alcoholic Beverage Control	OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Virginia State Police (Div. 7)	NIBRS	0	0	0	9	1	2	3	15
SUBTOTAL		6	7	132	169	51	506	40	911
GRAND TOTAL		240	305	2,520	4,108	1,949	15,473	788	25,383

Crime Trends in Metropolitan Washington

Calls for service in metropolitan Washington have gradually begun to increase since 2013. Over the last two years, calls for service have risen 11.3%, with more than 313,000 calls for service (primary agencies). However, for the third consecutive year, the region has experienced an overall decline in Part I criminal offenses, with nearly 7,700 fewer offenses in 2015 than 2014. Decreases were experienced in all Part I offense categories, with the exception of homicide and rape. Rape offenses¹ increased slightly (3.7%), while the increase in homicides was more significant (55.8%).

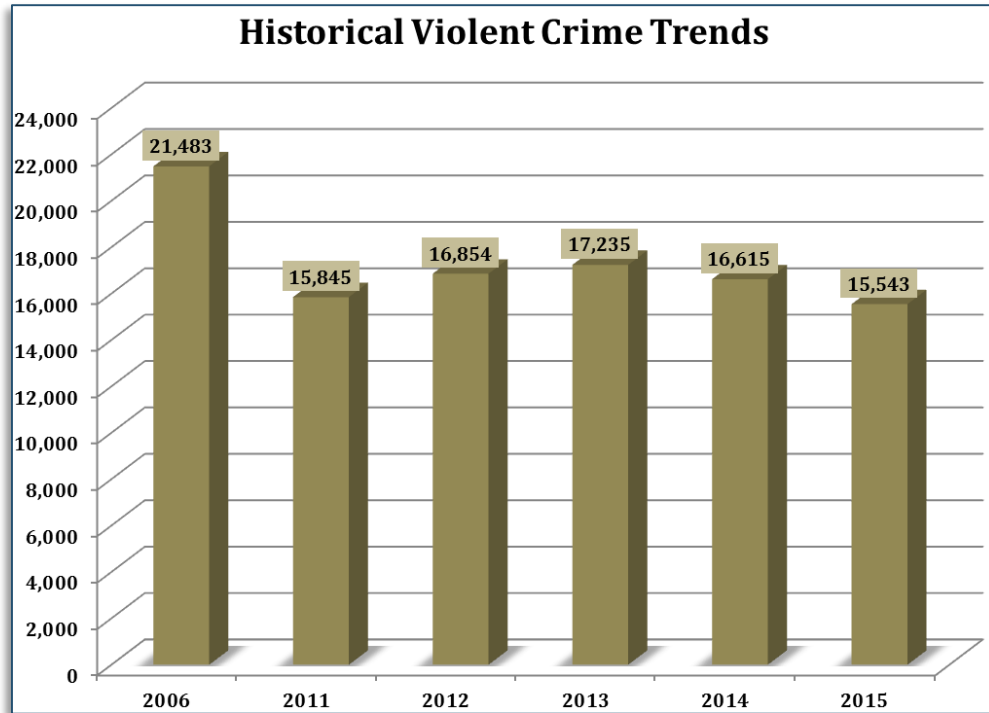
In 2015, there were 307 homicides in the region, compared to only 197 in 2014. Police departments across the country reported a rise in homicides. The increase in this region is attributable to incidents in the District of Columbia, Montgomery County, and Prince George's County, yet there is not one specific factor that seemed to cause more homicides in each of these jurisdictions, while others remained constant or decreased. The Metropolitan Police Department (District of Columbia) attributed the homicide increase to repeat violent offenders with illegal firearms, many of whom were under some type of court ordered supervision at the time of the homicide. In Montgomery County, eight homicides were gang-related and most of the remaining cases were attributed to domestic violence. Prince George's County could not identify a specific trend, and had noted several years of decline prior to this.



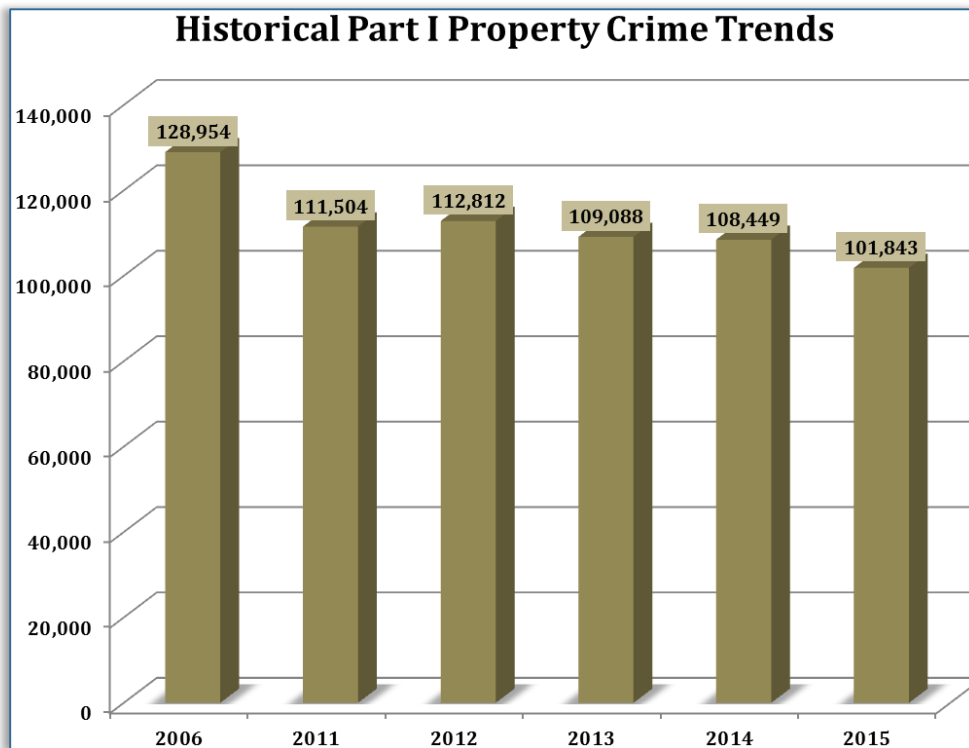
Despite the increases in these two offenses, violent crime in the region has declined more than 27% in the last ten years. Most notable is the reduction in robberies, down 42.5% since 2006.

¹ The FBI revised and expanded the definition of rape in 2013. The State of Maryland was mandated to be in compliance with this new reporting requirement in 2015. This may explain some of the increases experienced last year.

Crime Trends in Metropolitan Washington



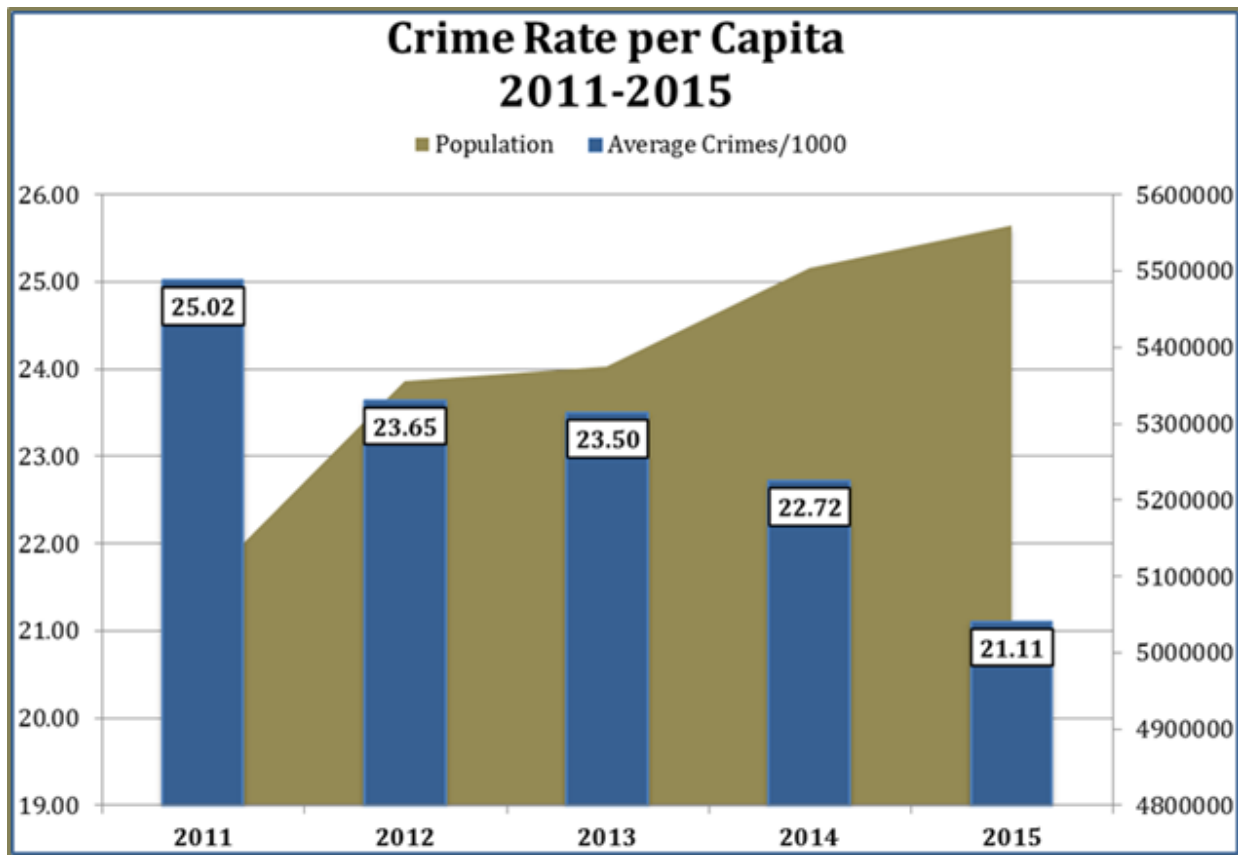
Separately, property crimes also continued to decline in 2015. Burglary declined 17.7%, larceny declined 4.0%, and motor vehicle theft declined 9.1%.



Crime Trends in Metropolitan Washington

Overall, the metropolitan Washington region continues to be an extremely safe place to live, work, and visit. In the last five years, the population has grown by nearly 10%, and it is estimated that there are more than 5.5 million people in this area, yet the per capita crime rate is low: 21.11 crimes per 1,000 people. The crime rate per capita is a commonly accepted measure of crime and may serve as a basic indicator of overall criminal trends. Since 2011, the crime rate per capita has dropped from 25.02 crimes per 1,000 people to 21.11 crimes per 1,000 people. This is a positive sign, but it is important to remember that the crime rate is based only on Part I offenses, and does not serve as a comprehensive tracking of all crimes.

Furthermore, departments in this region report offenses under different programs, which also causes discrepancies in data comparison and analysis. Consistently, however, over the last decade, property crime has accounted for 87% of reported crime in metropolitan Washington, while violent crime constituted only 13%.



21st Century Policing in Metropolitan Washington

It has been over a year since the White House released the *Final Report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing*, and it has continued to be a tumultuous year for law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Trust between police officers and the people they protect and serve is essential to the stability of communities and the safe and effective delivery of policing services. Law enforcement agencies in the metropolitan Washington region serve a large and diverse population, and they are continually working to strengthen the foundations of trust, respect, and transparency they have built with their communities. On a regular basis, one can observe officers throughout this region responding to calls and public safety emergencies, and participating in training to keep their skills and abilities sharp.



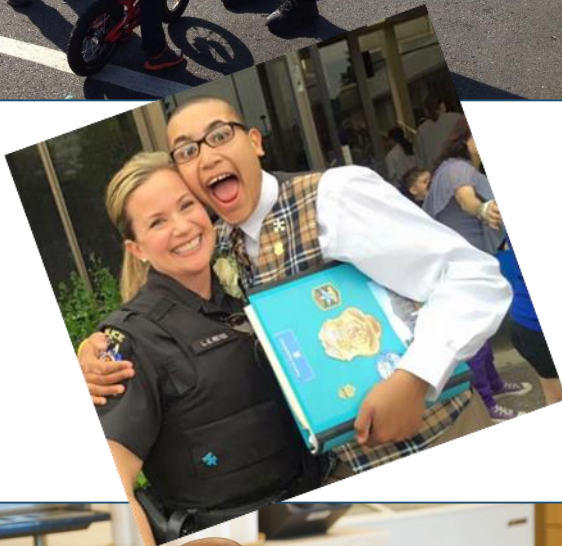
Top: (Fairfax County Police Department)

Bottom Left: (Fairfax County Police Department)

Bottom Right: (City of Manassas Police Department)

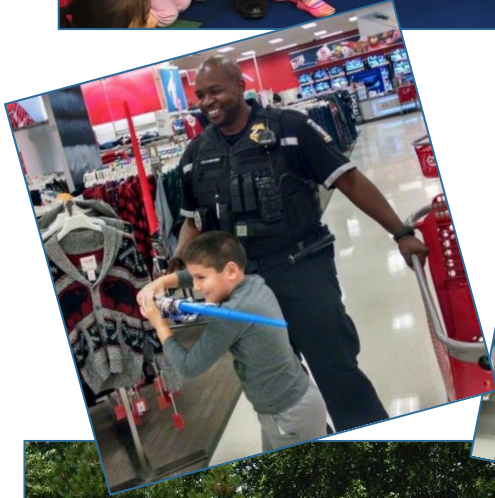
21st Century Policing in Metropolitan Washington

When the police are not training or responding to calls, they can be found in the communities, talking to residents about their concerns, encouraging children to make good choices, educating them on how to stay safe, and just giving back, through programs like Shop-with-a-Cop, Special Olympics, National Night Out, Badges for Baseball, and other community partnerships.

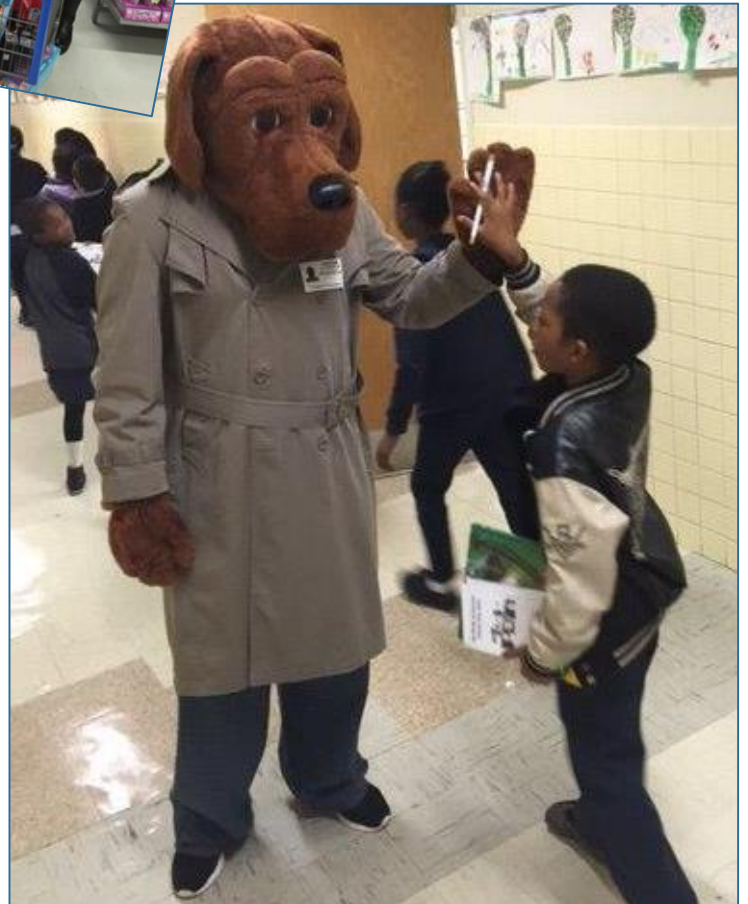


Top Left: (City of Fairfax Police Department)
Middle Left: (Montgomery County Police Department)
Bottom Left: (Metropolitan Police Department)
Top Right: (City of Fairfax Police Department) Bottom
Right: (City of Manassas Police Department)

21st Century Policing in Metropolitan Washington



Top, Middle, Bottom Left:
(City of Fairfax Police Department)
Middle Right:
(City of Fairfax Police Department)
Top Right:
(Metropolitan Police Department)
Bottom Right: (WMATA)



21st Century Policing in Metropolitan Washington

BUILDING TRUST & LEGITIMACY WITH TECHNOLOGY



(Metropolitan Police Department)

Building and maintaining community trust is a cornerstone of successful policing and law enforcement and takes a great deal of continuous effort. On-officer, body worn camera (BWC) devices are an emerging technology, lauded for their contribution to police accountability and transparency, as well as their evidentiary value, and an increasing number of police departments are deploying them. BWCs are mobile audio and video capture devices that allow officers to record what they see and hear. They can be attached to various

body areas, including the head, by the helmet, glasses, or other means; or to the body, by way of the pocket, badge, or other means of attachment.

Among the police departments that use body worn cameras, there is an overall perception that the cameras provide a useful tool for law enforcement. Whereas in-car video cameras record what can be seen from an officer's patrol vehicle, BWCs record what is happening when an officer is engaged in duties outside of the vehicle, in order to supplement or expand on officer's activity when he or she is not visible to, or in the range of the in-car camera. Some of the potential benefits of BWC technology that have been identified² include the following:

- Improved relationships in terms of police-community relationships, privacy, confidence, trust, legitimacy, internal policies procedures, and internal controls for officers. It is important to note, however, that body worn cameras are not a cure-all for solving deep community relations problems and systemic mistrust issues that may exist between a police department and the community.
- Documentation of evidence and crime scenes to further enhance the quality of investigations as well as closure and conviction rates. Police and prosecutors have found that body worn cameras can provide objective, accurate, reliable, and compelling evidence capable of increasing guilty pleas and reducing time spent in court by officers – thereby increasing time spent by officers in communities.
- Resolving officer-involved incidents and complaints by providing a more accurate and objective record of events and resolving issues more quickly. When police officers or members of the public violate the law and officers intervene, body worn cameras can create a public record that allows the entire community and the courts

² Miller, Lindsay, Jessica Toliver, and Police Executive Research Forum. 2014. Implementing a Body-Worn Camera Program: Recommendations and Lessons Learned. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

21st Century Policing in Metropolitan Washington

to see what actually happened. Recordings can eliminate speculation and address unsubstantiated allegations of misconduct which frequently occur following critical incidents such as an officer involved shooting, an in-custody death, or other officer involved incidents that result in serious injury or death. In these critical and controversial instances, an objective and factual video from the officer's perspective can be invaluable for the officer, the department, and the community.

- Reductions in confrontations between officers and members of the public and reductions in use of force incidents.
- Reductions in lawsuits and a valuable resource in defending against in civil litigation.
- Body worn camera recordings can provide material for valuable self-critique as well as internal training material in the interest of strengthening and improving officer performance and ultimately increasing officer safety.
- The technology has the potential to increase the effectiveness of the police response to crime in general and domestic violence specifically.
- Regular recording of officer-involved incidents might improve the level of recollection of the incidents when the officer is completing their field reports, and later during court proceedings. The video can be entered into evidence as further proof of the incident, which has the potential of leading to higher rates of arrest, prosecution, and conviction.

Body worn cameras can provide a unique perspective on police encounters and incidents, but there are some potential limitations to consider:

- A body worn camera documents a broad scene, but cannot document where within that scene the officer is looking at any given instant. If the officer glances away from the camera's field of view, he or she may not see actions captured by the recording.
- The camera cannot acknowledge physiological and psychological phenomena that an officer may experience under high stress.
- Some important danger cues cannot be recorded. The camera cannot record the history and experience that an officer develops over time as a result of participating in many encounters. In other words, the camera captures the officer's actions, not the officer's senses and interpretations.
- Depending on the mounting location and body position, the camera view may be obscured and possibly blocked by parts of the officer's own body.
- High-tech camera imaging may potentially produce images with more clarity than the human eye sees, especially in low light conditions. When footage is screened later, it may actually be possible to see elements of the scene in sharper detail than an officer could at the time the camera was activated. If an officer is expected to have seen as clearly as the camera, his reaction might seem highly inappropriate. On the other hand, cameras do not always deal well with lighting transitions. Going suddenly from bright to dim light or vice versa, may cause the picture to blank out unexpectedly.
- Body worn cameras require a substantial commitment and investment in finances, resources, and logistics.

21st Century Policing in Metropolitan Washington

The advantages and benefits of BWC outweigh the limitations, but with more than 10,000 police officers in the region, the financial investment is significant. Several small-sized agencies, such as Takoma Park, Cheverly, and Mount Rainier have been able to outfit all personnel in their departments. Larger agencies, including the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office, Metropolitan Police Department, and Montgomery County Police Department have focused on equipping uniformed patrol officers first. Many departments, including Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax County, and Prince William County are still conducting research and testing BWCs.

In the long term, the use of BWCs by police officers has the potential to be a valuable tool for both the agency and the community. However, it is one tool among many, and is not a solution for all officer or community issues that arise. First and foremost, it should be remembered that the ultimate purpose of these cameras is to promote and support public safety, help officers and prosecutors provide the highest level of service, and continue to protect and serve the residents of the region.

OFFICER SAFETY, TRAINING, & EDUCATION

In April 2015, nearby Baltimore broke out in riots following the in-custody death of a subject, several days after being transported in a van by the Baltimore City Police Department. Several local agencies responded to provide mutual aid to Baltimore, where it became painfully obvious that many of the departments in the area were not adequately prepared to handle the widespread protests that followed. A National Capital Region (NCR) Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU) Subcommittee was formed, with the purpose of reviewing the Baltimore City unrest. The NCR CDU Subcommittee and Police Executive Research Foundations (PERF) conducted an extensive after-action review of the violent unrest surrounding the in-custody death in Baltimore, including the tactics used by both the crowd and the police. Gross deficiencies in the region's response were identified in the areas of training, equipment, regional coordination, tactics, and communications. There is currently no national standard for CDU equipment in the U.S., so the Subcommittee immediately began looking at the effectiveness of the equipment it was using. The NCR CDU Subcommittee plans to continue its work with interested agencies (DOJ, ODP, COPS, NIST, etc.), to develop and establish national standards for CDU tactics and personal protective gear.

COMMUNITIES OF TRUST

To establish trust, it is important for a police department to maintain a relationship with the community it serves. Learn how the [Fairfax County Police Department](#) is accomplishing that, and more.

Visit [youtube.com/fairfaxcountygov](https://www.youtube.com/fairfaxcountygov) and check out the [State of Public Safety](#) playlist.

Many agencies had concerns about the public perception of police as a result of certain equipment that is often used in civil disturbance or other tactical operations. Over the course of the last year, issues were raised by the media and general public about the over-militarized appearance of the police, but several officers were actually injured during the Baltimore riots as a result of inadequate equipment and training, so the CDU Subcommittee

21st Century Policing in Metropolitan Washington

began conducting research on international best practices. The United Kingdom has established a standard for CDU equipment, which defines the minimum amount of protection each piece of personal protective equipment (PPE) must meet. The fire-retardant PPE protects the wearer from a brick impact at 40 mph, and is designed to be worn under exterior garments, offering increased protection to the officer, but displaying a “softer” look.

Current tactics used in the region rely heavily on riot control agents and less lethal impact munitions, limiting the maneuverability of mobile field force (MFF) platoons. While evaluating international best practices for tactics, one model that showed promise was the European Union's "Level 1" standard, which uses less munitions and relies more on moving pockets of agitators in the larger crowd. In October 2015, 26 officers from the region received basic training in "Level 1" Public Order. Level 1 tactics may be used to help control perimeters and disperse large groups of people in direct proximity to complex coordinated attack locations, and will be used as a supplement to current MFF tactics.

CRIME PREVENTION & TECHNOLOGY

As recent as a decade ago, law enforcement officers were often placed in the position of having to choose between accuracy and timeliness when it came to analyzing crime statistics. New and improved situational awareness tools are now making it possible for leaders and even front-line supervisors to have a plethora of raw data and formatted information at their fingertips. At its most basic element, situational awareness can be self-defined by those two words: simply being aware of the situation you are in or facing. In reality, it can be much more complicated. Situational awareness begins by having the ability to obtain raw data. The next key component is the translation of that data into accurate information. Information requires an understanding of what may lay behind the data and how things are related. The final piece of the situational awareness puzzle is the ability to take information and develop action plans in order to address an issue or solve a problem.

In metropolitan Washington, the local Police Chiefs have been exploring numerous options for situational awareness tools to be used across the region, with the goal of creating a common operating picture of criminal activity and resource deployment region-wide.

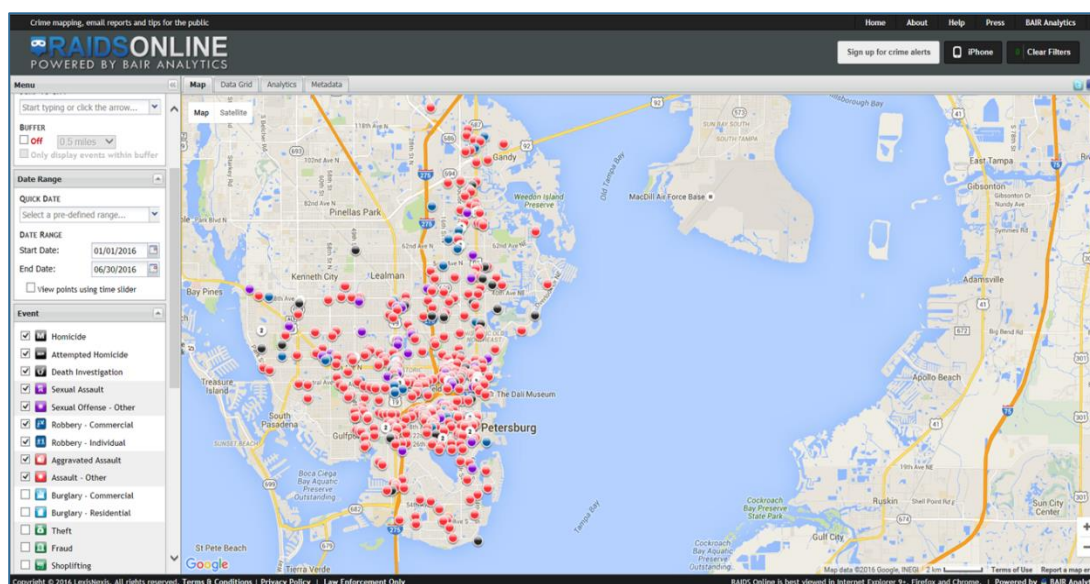


21st Century Policing in Metropolitan Washington

There is currently a pilot program in which the District, Prince George's County, and Montgomery County are able to share data from dispatch systems and other sources to provide that common operating picture. The graphic on page 13 demonstrates a sample screen from that pilot, showing details for three simultaneous incidents. The Police Chiefs Committee has tasked the Police Technology Subcommittee with evaluating this pilot, and exploring other potential options, with a goal for developing a plan by the end of 2016 for regional deployment of situational awareness tools.

In addition to situational awareness, crime analysis is another critical tool that police departments can implement and utilize to reduce and prevent crime, by helping departments focus resources on high-crime places, high-rate offenders, and repeat victims. Most police departments have numerous technological systems that produce significant quantities of standalone data, which, when integrated, aids executives in making decisions on where, when, and how to deploy resources. Over the last two years, the Takoma Park Police Department Crime Analysis Section of the Criminal Investigations Division has been restructured to provide a more effective service to the officers and detectives. New intelligence analysis techniques have been used to support command staff, operations, criminal investigations, and the community, as a whole.

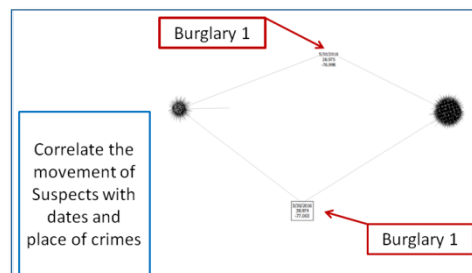
Redevelopment of traditional crime analysis. The tactical analysis of crimes has been redeveloped and partially automated, generating free time and resources to perform other intelligence-led policing activities. This effort will culminate in 2016 with the adoption of the **ATAC RAIDS** platform, which will nearly completely automate the crime analysis processes and make crime data available in a user friendly format to the community. Some departments use this software to assist in predictive analytics on crime patterns. The online interface pictured allows the community to use scrubbed data and do their own analysis or study.



21st Century Policing in Metropolitan Washington

Support to the Criminal Investigations Division. Investigative support has been improved primarily by focusing on the analysis of telephone data, including link analysis, timelines, triangulation of cell towers, and the analysis of the Extraction Report from the MCPD Electronic Crimes Unit.

Merge and cross reference information coming from various sources. Crime scene correlation techniques have been tested and successfully used to link individuals under supervision and wearing GPS monitoring systems to crimes committed in the City of Takoma Park.




Information Sharing. As more departments move to analytical software, it will greatly improve the capacity of the local police departments to link crimes and suspects in other jurisdictions throughout the region, replacing slower methods of downloading and reading reports.

COMMUNITY POLICING & CRIME REDUCTION

Several years ago, as the price of heroin dropped and became more readily available in the region, overdoses began increasing exponentially. According to the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#), the heroin overdose rate quadrupled nationally between 2000 and 2013. In Maryland, the governor declared it a public health emergency. Overdoses and fatalities have continued to rise, as heroin has become purer and frequently cut with other lethal drugs, such as fentanyl. Although there was a general decline in drug offenses overall in 2015, the number of heroin-related overdoses and deaths increased approximately 6% and 29%, respectively, among reporting members³.

In an effort to combat overdoses and other drug related issues, Prince William County has developed a partnership between the County Police and the Community Services Board, whereby officers can refer individuals who may have a substance abuse problem to the County's Community Services Board (CSB). CSB then conducts an assessment and assists the individual in locating private treatment if they have insurance. If the individual has no insurance, then CSB will enroll them in their treatment system. Persons referred by police have contacted CSB, however the program is still fairly new and as such, there is not yet any long term data on its effectiveness.



**PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Community Services Board
Substance Abuse Treatment
Mon-Thur 8am-8pm & Fri 8am-5pm

Manassas Office
Daniel Pfost-Banks
703-792-7844

Woodbridge Office
Susan Harris
703-792-4905

"Change starts with a phone call"

³ Not every COG member jurisdiction reports these statistics. Overdoses and fatalities are difficult to track, as many victims are treated only by EMS or go directly to the hospital. Most departments report only those incidents in which the police were dispatched or discovered.

21st Century Policing in Metropolitan Washington

The Fairfax County Police provides overdose victims with a packet from their CSB, which contains contact information for the Fairfax County CSB and other substance abuse treatment information.

In Loudoun County, the Sheriff's Office has issued naloxone (Narcan®) to deputies to administer to subjects they may encounter, who are experiencing an overdose caused by an opioid. Several other Northern Virginia jurisdictions are researching the possibility of implementing an overdose response program in which police officers are able to administer Narcan®. At this time, the rest of Northern Virginia is still reliant on Fire and Rescue services to administer the drug to overdose patients.

In neighboring Maryland, the Montgomery County Department of Health and Human Services has trained officers from the Montgomery County Police Department and Sheriff's Office, Takoma Park, Rockville, Gaithersburg, and Chevy Chase Police Departments, on the use of naloxone and issued it to officers specifically trained on opioid-related overdoses.



BE PREPARED!

The region's expansive transportation network makes heroin readily available throughout the region, and it's cheap! With medications increasingly over-prescribed throughout the country, opioid dependency is affecting more people at younger ages.

LEARN the warning signs of opiate use:

PHYSICAL

- Small pupils
- Decreased respiratory rate
- Non responsive state – drowsiness
- Loss or increase in appetite; unexplained weight loss or gain
- Intense flu-like symptoms such as: nausea, vomiting, sweating, shakes of hands, feet or head, large pupils

BEHAVIORAL

- Change in attitude/personality
- Avoiding contact with family
- Change in friends, new hangouts
- Change in activities, hobbies or sports
- Drop in grades or work performance
- Isolation and secretive behavior
- Moodiness, irritability, nervousness, giddiness
- Stealing
- Wearing long-sleeved shirts out of season

In a life-threatening emergency, **call 911**.

If you or someone you love needs help to overcome drug dependence, have a **SAFETY PLAN** to prevent overdose.

- Many jurisdictions offer training that makes Narcan® available to lay rescuers to reverse opioid overdoses.

Contact your local police department to find out how and where you can dispose of any unused prescription medication, or visit the [Drug Enforcement Administration](#) website for disposal information.

Calls for Service & Staffing

CALLS FOR SERVICE AND AUTHORIZED STRENGTH			
COG DEPARTMENT	CALLS	SWORN	CIVILIAN
Metropolitan Police Department	786,412	3,789	519
Bladensburg Police Department	8,794	20	8
Bowie Police Department	24,052	61	6
Charles County Sheriff's Office	297,673	296	199
Frederick County Sheriff's Office	89,191	186	66
Frederick Police Department	99,090	144	43
Greenbelt Police Department	27,445	53	17
Montgomery County Dept. of Police	225,394	1,265	564
Gaithersburg Police Department	34,938	57	11.5
Rockville City Police Department	30,949	59	34
Prince George's County Police Dept.	373,985	1,701	223
Takoma Park Police Department	8,445	42	18
Alexandria Police Department	70,255	304	113
Arlington County Police Department	87,478	361	100
City of Fairfax Police Department	13,349	66	20
Fairfax County Police Department	452,269	1,361	351
Falls Church City Police Department	28,640	32	12.4
Loudoun County Sheriff's Office	166,636	372	111
City of Manassas Police Department	56,334	96	31.25
Manassas Park Police Department	25,668	34	9
Prince William County Police Dept.	226,520	660	187
SUBTOTAL	3,133,517	10,957	2,643.15
ASSOCIATE DEPARTMENTS			
Fauquier County Sheriff's Office	108,296	127	54
FBI-Police	656	141	0
Federal Protective Service	4,051	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
M-NCPPC Police (Montgomery County)	98,855	95	21
M-NCPPC Police (Prince George's County)	96,077	108	25
Metro Transit Police	75,826	472	263
Metro. Wash. Airports Authority Police	107,070	225	51
National Institutes of Health Police	14,770	87	23
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	49,197	827	75
U.S. Park Police	49,240	588	64
Virginia Dept. of Alcoholic Beverage Control	123	21	2.5
Virginia State Police (Div. 7)	186,680	241	35
SUBTOTAL	790,841	2,932	614
GRAND TOTAL	3,924,358	13,889	3,256.65

Note: The number of calls for service should not be used as an indicator of crime in the region, as there is not a commonly accepted definition of calls for service. For example, the Takoma Park Police Department reports only calls that officers are dispatched to (by the Communications Center). It does not include traffic stops or self-initiated field activity, which would add nearly 14,000 more calls.

District of Columbia

DC METROPOLITAN P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	105	162	57	54%
RAPE	470	296	-174	-37%
ROBBERY	3,368	2,424	-944	-28%
AGG ASSAULT	4,004	3,447	-557	-14%
BURGLARY	3,187	2,544	-643	-20%
LARCENY	25,881	25,271	-610	-2%
M/V THEFTS	3,141	2,827	-314	-10%
Total Part I	40,156	36,971	-3,185	-8%

Maryland

BLADENSBURG P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	1	0	0%
RAPE	3	2	-1	-33%
ROBBERY	34	27	-7	-21%
AGG ASSAULT	50	51	1	2%
BURGLARY	57	51	-6	-11%
LARCENY	222	220	-2	-1%
M/V THEFTS	82	62	-20	-24%
Total Part I	449	414	-35	-8%

BOWIE P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	3	2	200%
RAPE	1	3	2	200%
ROBBERY	34	19	-15	-44%
AGG ASSAULT	30	41	11	37%
BURGLARY	135	140	5	4%
LARCENY	643	500	-143	-22%
M/V THEFTS	67	46	-21	-31%
Total Part I	911	752	-159	-21%

CHARLES COUNTY SHERIFF				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	3	4	1	33%
RAPE	22	23	1	5%
ROBBERY	140	114	-26	-19%
AGG ASSAULT	333	401	68	20%
BURGLARY	483	511	28	6%
LARCENY	2,086	1,926	-160	-8%
M/V THEFTS	148	194	46	31%
Total Part I	3,215	3,173	-42	-1%

Part I Offenses by Department

FREDERICK COUNTY SHERIFF				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	2	1	100%
RAPE	18	6	-12	-67%
ROBBERY	21	29	8	38%
AGG ASSAULT	165	126	-39	-24%
BURGLARY	331	343	12	4%
LARCENY	1,462	1,318	-144	-10%
M/V THEFTS	33	48	15	45%
Total Part I	2,031	1,872	-159	-8%

FREDERICK P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	5	4	400%
RAPE	18	22	4	22%
ROBBERY	82	66	-16	-20%
AGG ASSAULT	187	250	63	34%
BURGLARY	203	143	-60	-30%
LARCENY	1,312	1,211	-101	-8%
M/V THEFTS	38	52	14	37%
Total Part I	1,841	1,749	-92	-5%

GAITHERSBURG P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	2	1	-1	-50%
RAPE	6	25	19	317%
ROBBERY	38	54	16	42%
AGG ASSAULT	151	101	-50	-33%
BURGLARY	123	163	40	33%
LARCENY	1,251	1,358	107	9%
M/V THEFTS	56	67	11	20%
Total Part I	1,627	1,769	142	9%

GREENBELT P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	1	0	0%
RAPE	10	6	-4	-40%
ROBBERY	55	50	-5	-9%
AGG ASSAULT	26	53	27	104%
BURGLARY	130	139	9	7%
LARCENY	577	550	-27	-5%
M/V THEFTS	84	66	-18	-21%
Total Part I	883	865	-18	-2%

MONTGOMERY COUNTY P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	18	30	12	67%
RAPE	116	269	153	132%
ROBBERY	620	605	-15	-2%
AGG ASSAULT	892	1,060	168	19%
BURGLARY	2,299	1,812	-487	-21%
LARCENY	12,949	13,217	268	2%
M/V THEFTS	705	732	27	4%
Total Part I	17,599	17,725	126	1%

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	39	67	28	72%
RAPE	171	248	77	45%
ROBBERY	1,461	1,359	-102	-7%
AGG ASSAULT	1,490	1,583	93	6%
BURGLARY	3,809	2,796	-1,013	-27%
LARCENY	12,599	10,772	-1,827	-15%
M/V THEFTS	3,553	2,856	-697	-20%
Total Part I	23,122	19,681	-3,441	-15%

ROCKVILLE CITY P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	0	2	2	0%
RAPE	10	23	13	130%
ROBBERY	47	43	-4	-9%
AGG ASSAULT	40	35	-5	-13%
BURGLARY	139	108	-31	-22%
LARCENY	943	957	14	1%
M/V THEFTS	55	34	-21	-38%
Total Part I	1,234	1,202	-32	-3%

TAKOMA PARK P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	1	0	0%
RAPE	3	5	2	67%
ROBBERY	35	25	-10	-29%
AGG ASSAULT	17	23	6	35%
BURGLARY	125	126	1	1%
LARCENY	430	405	-25	-6%
M/V THEFTS	53	32	-21	-40%
Total Part I	664	617	-47	-7%

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	4	4	0	0%
RAPE	15	19	4	27%
ROBBERY	139	139	0	0%
AGG ASSAULT	104	148	44	42%
BURGLARY	257	230	-27	-11%
LARCENY	2,546	2,443	-103	-4%
M/V THEFTS	253	254	1	0%
Total Part I	3,318	3,237	-81	-2%

ARLINGTON COUNTY P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	2	1	100%
RAPE	27	27	0	0%
ROBBERY	110	115	5	5%
AGG ASSAULT	141	144	3	2%
BURGLARY	206	178	-28	-14%
LARCENY	3,233	3,004	-229	-7%
M/V THEFTS	145	161	16	11%
Total Part I	3,863	3,631	-232	-6%

CITY OF FAIRFAX P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0%
RAPE	2	7	5	250%
ROBBERY	8	15	7	88%
AGG ASSAULT	9	11	2	22%
BURGLARY	27	34	7	26%
LARCENY	416	402	-14	-3%
M/V THEFTS	18	20	2	11%
Total Part I	480	489	9	2%

FAIRFAX COUNTY P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	10	13	3	30%
RAPE	76	67	-9	-12%
ROBBERY	399	448	49	12%
AGG ASSAULT	405	411	6	1%
BURGLARY	912	837	-75	-8%
LARCENY	13,168	13,320	152	1%
M/V THEFTS	733	792	59	8%
Total Part I	15,703	15,888	185	1%

MANASSAS PARK P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	100%
RAPE	4	2	-2	-50%
ROBBERY	9	0	-9	100%
AGG ASSAULT	15	10	-5	-33%
BURGLARY	25	13	-12	-48%
LARCENY	133	128	-5	-4%
M/V THEFTS	8	10	2	25%
Total Part I	194	163	-31	-16%

FALLS CHURCH CITY P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0%
RAPE	3	3	0	0%
ROBBERY	8	11	3	38%
AGG ASSAULT	8	7	-1	-13%
BURGLARY	4	8	4	100%
LARCENY	218	212	-6	-3%
M/V THEFTS	11	13	2	18%
Total Part I	252	254	2	1%

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	6	9	3	50%
RAPE	56	55	-1	-2%
ROBBERY	204	216	12	6%
AGG ASSAULT	476	484	8	2%
BURGLARY	641	610	-31	-5%
LARCENY	4,911	4,627	-284	-6%
M/V THEFTS	285	307	22	8%
Total Part I	6,579	6,308	-271	-4%

LOUDOUN COUNTY SHERIFF				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	3	3	0	0%
RAPE	42	38	-4	-10%
ROBBERY	48	42	-6	-13%
AGG ASSAULT	115	101	-14	-12%
BURGLARY	181	190	9	5%
LARCENY	2,425	2,227	-198	-8%
M/V THEFTS	107	128	21	20%
Total Part I	2,921	2,729	-192	-7%

CITY OF MANASSAS P.D.				
	2014	2015	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	0	-1	100%
RAPE	15	14	-1	-7%
ROBBERY	44	31	-13	-30%
AGG ASSAULT	60	38	-22	-37%
BURGLARY	99	85	-14	-14%
LARCENY	633	666	33	5%
M/V THEFTS	30	34	4	13%
Total Part I	882	868	-14	-2%



(Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority)

HONORING OUR FALLEN HEROES



Police Officer
Brennan Roger Rabain
Prince George's County Police Department
End of Watch: Saturday, March 7, 2015



Police Officer III
Noah Aaron Leotta
Montgomery County Police Department
End of Watch: Thursday, December 10, 2015



COG POLICE CHIEFS COMMITTEE

AIR FORCE DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
Mark Allen, Director, AFDW Security Forces

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS
AND EXPLOSIVES (ATF)
WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION
Michael Boxler, Special Agent in Charge

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AMTRAK POLICE DEPARTMENT
Chief Polly Hanson

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Chief M. Jay Farr

BLADENSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT
Chief Charles L. Owens

CIA SECURITY PROTECTIVE SERVICE
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CITY OF BOWIE POLICE DEPARTMENT
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Chief Carl Pardini

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROTECTIVE
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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY POLICE
Chief Andre Tibbs

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DEPARTMENT
Chief Mary Gavin

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WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
Paul Abbate, Assistant Director in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS,
POLICE UNIT
Acting Chief Scott Giroux

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
Maybelle Hallman, Acting Regional Director

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Chief Edward G. Hargis

FREDERICK COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Sheriff Charles A. Jenkins

GAITHERSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT
Chief Mark P. Sroka

GREENBELT POLICE DEPARTMENT
Chief James R. Craze

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS,
BALTIMORE FIELD OFFICE
Andre Watson, Special Agent in Charge

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS,
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
Clark Settles, Special Agent in Charge

LEESBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT
Interim Chief Vanessa Grigsby

LOUDOUN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Sheriff Michael L. Chapman

CITY OF MANASSAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
Chief Douglas W. Keen

MANASSAS PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT
Chief John C. Evans

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
RESOURCES POLICE
Colonel George F. Johnson IV, Superintendent

MARYLAND NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK
POLICE - Montgomery County Division
Chief Antonio DeVaul

COG POLICE CHIEFS COMMITTEE

MARYLAND NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK
POLICE - Prince George's County Division
Acting Chief Stanley Johnson

MARYLAND STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT
Colonel William M. Pallozzi, Superintendent

METRO TRANSIT POLICE DEPARTMENT
Chief Ronald Pavlik

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
Chief Cathy Lanier

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS
AUTHORITY POLICE
Chief Scott Booth

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
Colonel William Wozniak
Provost Marshal

MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF
POLICE
Chief J. Thomas Manger

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH POLICE
Chief Alvin D. Hinton

NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY
Chief Drew Stathis

NAVAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE,
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
Darrell Gilliard, Special Agent in Charge

PENTAGON FORCE PROTECTION AGENCY
Acting Chief Woodrow Kusse

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE
DEPARTMENT
Chief Henry P. Stawinski III

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY POLICE
DEPARTMENT
Chief Barry M. Barnard

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY SHERIFF'S
OFFICE
Sheriff Glendell Hill

ROCKVILLE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
Acting Chief Robert Rappoport

SMITHSONIAN OFFICE OF PROTECTIVE
SERVICES
Jeanne O'Toole, Director

TAKOMA PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT
Chief Alan Goldberg

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U.S. MARSHAL SERVICE
Marshal Patrick Burke

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Chief Kevin Simpson

U.S. SECRET SERVICE
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
Brian Ebert, Special Agent in Charge

UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Chief Mario Foster

VIRGINIA STATE POLICE - DIVISION 7,
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
Captain Greg Kincaid

VIRGINIA STATE POLICE - DIVISION 7,
BUREAU OF FIELD OPERATIONS
Captain James De Ford, Sr.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGE CONTROL - REGION 4, BUREAU
OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
Philip G. Disharoon, Special Agent in Charge



(City of Manassas Police Department)



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Council of Governments

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