



NATIONAL POLICE FOUNDATION
Advancing Policing Through Innovation and Science

September 23, 2020

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Executive Director
Office of Police Complaints
1400 I Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: Metropolitan Police Department Narcotics and Specialized Investigations Division: A Limited Assessment of Data and Compliance from August 1, 2019 Through January 31, 2020

Dear Executive Director Tobin,

The following report is a series of analyses conducted by the National Police Foundation (NPF) on five areas detailed in [D.C. Official Code §5-1104\(d-3\)\(2\)\(A-E\)](#). The report is based on six months of data provided by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and interviews with staff that were assigned to its Narcotics and Specialized Investigations Division (NSID).

While we are aware that the original legislation included an assessment period of January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2019, the NPF's analysis covers a relatively brief snapshot in time—from August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020—because data from prior periods were not available in formats that were consistent with the most recent data. Limitations in the data available and provided by MPD prevented using a longer period of time to understand the activity and complaints involving NSID-assigned personnel. Given the short data availability period, our analysis is limited to describing their activity and the outcomes of their activity; we cannot determine if the activity associated with NSID-assigned personnel has, or is, changing over time.

A more comprehensive analysis would include internal and external benchmarks to determine if the activity of NSID-assigned personnel is reasonable. For example, we cannot say if the success rate of searches is reasonable without having some kind of internal or external benchmarks which may include officers assigned to the locations where most NSID activity occurs. Additionally, the information captured in this report does not contain qualitative data about the nature of the police-community contacts. These more intangible characteristics of interactions cannot adequately be captured in brief administrative data collections but nevertheless are an important dimension of each encounter.

Sincerely,

Jim Burch
President

Metropolitan Police Department Narcotics and Specialized Investigations Division

A Limited Assessment of Data and Compliance from August 1, 2019 - January 31, 2020

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Background

On March 1, 2016, D.C. Law 21-125 Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Amendment Act of 2016 (NEAR Act), was unanimously passed by the District of Columbia (DC) Council and went into effect on June 30, 2016. In its report on the legislation, the District of Columbia Committee on the Judiciary cited the *Final Report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing*, in noting, "Data collection, supervision, and accountability are also part of a comprehensive systemic approach to keeping everyone safe and protecting the rights of all involved during police encounters."¹² Subtitle G of the NEAR Act added a requirement for the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to collect 14 categories of data for all stops above the level of voluntary field contacts, including:

- 1) The date, location, and time of the stop;
- 2) The approximate duration of the stop;
- 3) The traffic violation or violations alleged to have been committed that led to the stop;
- 4) Whether a search was conducted as a result of the stop;
If a search was conducted:
 - 5) the reason for the search,
 - 6) whether the search was consensual or nonconsensual,
 - 7) whether a person was searched and whether a person's property was searched, and 8) whether any contraband or other property was seized in the course of the search;
- 9) Whether a warning, safety equipment repair order, or citation was issued as a result of a stop and the basis for issuing such warning, order, or citation;
- 10) Whether an arrest was made as a result of either the stop or the search;
- 11) If an arrest was made, the crime charged;
 - 12) The gender of the person stopped;
 - 13) The race or ethnicity of the person stopped; and,
 - 14) The date of birth of the person stopped.³

Between June 2016 and July 2019, multiple community organizations filed Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests for data required by the NEAR Act. Following a 2017 FOIA request, MPD acknowledged that it was working to come into compliance with the NEAR Act, but that it was challenging in the midst of other "mission critical objectives." Similarly, in February and March 2018, the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice defended MPD by noting that coming into compliance with the NEAR Act would require a fundamental change to the MPD computer systems and new police protocols, and that the District had also prioritized

¹ American Civil Liberties Union Foundation – District of Columbia. March 28, 2018. "RE: NEAR Act Stop & Frisk Data Collection." https://www.acludc.org/sites/default/files/field_documents/near_act_demand_letter_2018.pdf

² President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. 2015. *Final Report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing*. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/taskforce/taskforce_finalreport.pdf

³ D.C. Law 21-125. "Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Amendment Act of 2016." 63 DCR 4659. June 30, 2016. <https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/laws/21-125.html>

implementing other provisions of law before the NEAR Act. When a preliminary injunction that would require MPD to come into, or mandate a schedule to progress towards, compliance with the data collection requirements in the NEAR Act, was filed, the District opposed the motion and attributed the delays in compliance to issues associated with modifying the computer systems, protocols, and processes.

In July 2019, MPD overhauled its processes and data collection system to attempt to comply with the NEAR Act, after a lawsuit filed by the ACLU-DC.⁴ On September 9, 2019, MPD released four weeks' worth of data—July 22 through August 18—demonstrating that they were in compliance with the NEAR Act.⁵ In addition to a dataset of the 11,638 stops (including 110 stops by the MPD Harbor Patrol Unit), the department published a summary Stop Data Report.⁶ A similar set of data and another Stop Data Report was publicly released in March 2020, with data from July 22 through December 31.⁷ In the most-recent Stop Data Report, MPD noted that the comprehensive datasets will be updated online semiannually and the department will publish a Stop Data Report annually.⁸ MPD also recognized in both Stop Data Reports, “The demographic information for these stops is consistent with MPD’s other publicly available data on stops and arrests: persons of color are stopped at higher rates.”⁹ The department explains that the data is an important step in understanding stops and that additional data and comprehensive analyses are necessary to determine whether stops are biased.

While the lawsuit was ongoing, on July 22, 2019, the DC Council also enacted and signed Act Number A23-0092, the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019. The Act was transmitted to Congress on July 30, 2019, and became effective as Law L23-0016 on September 11, 2019. The Law included Subtitle I. Section 3081, “Office of Police Complaints Independent Review Amendment Act of 2019,” which amended D.C. Official Code § 5-1104 to require, “The Board or any entity selected by the Board shall cause to be conducted an independent review of the activities of MPD’s Narcotics and Specialized Investigations Division, and any of its subdivisions

⁴ Metropolitan Police Department. February 2020. *Stop Data Report*.

<https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/Stop%20Data%20Report.pdf>

⁵ Metropolitan Police Department. September 9, 2019. *Stop Data Report: July 22-August 18, 2019*.

<https://mpdc.dc.gov/node/1429041>

⁶ Metropolitan Police Department. September 2019. *Stop Data Report*.

https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/MPD%20Stop%20Data%20Report_September%202019_lowres_0.pdf

⁷ Metropolitan Police Department. March 4, 2020. *Stop Data Reports*. <https://mpdc.dc.gov/stopdata>

⁸ Metropolitan Police Department. February 2020. *Stop Data Report*.

<https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/Stop%20Data%20Report.pdf>

⁹ Metropolitan Police Department. September 2019. *Stop Data Report*.

https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/MPD%20Stop%20Data%20Report_September%202019_lowres_0.pdf. Metropolitan Police Department. February 2020. *Stop Data Report*.

<https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/Stop%20Data%20Report.pdf>

("NSID"), from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2019."¹⁰ Funding was provided to the DC Office of Police Complaints (OPC) for the mandated review.

Scope and Goals of this Review

In February 2020, the OPC contracted the National Police Foundation (NPF) to conduct the review of NSID mandated by D.C. Law 23-16.¹¹ Specifically, NPF was contracted to:

- Produce a description of the NSID's operations, management, and command structure.
- Conduct an assessment of stops and searches conducted by NSID officers, including an analysis of the records identified in D.C. Official Code § 5-113.01(a) (4B).
- Conduct an assessment of citizen complaints received by the OPC regarding the alleged conduct of NSID officers.
- Conduct an assessment of the adequacy of discipline imposed by the Metropolitan Police Department on NSID officers as a result of a sustained allegation of misconduct pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5-1112.
- Provide recommendations, informed by best practices for similar entities in other jurisdictions, for improving the NSID's policing strategies, providing effective oversight over NSID officers, and improving community-police relations.
- Provide a written report of its findings regarding the above-referenced requirements by no later than June 1, 2020.

In order to conduct the analyses required by the new law and D.C. Official Code § 5-1104, the NPF Team engaged with MPD—including NSID leadership, research and data analysts, and MPD command staff—in February 2020. There was an initial phone call to discuss the NPF process and the materials and datasets that the NPF Team would need. Following the phone call, an in-person meeting was scheduled to further discuss the datasets and materials. During this meeting on March 2, 2020, MPD research and data analysts and command staff explained that the definition, protocols, and processes related to stops changed multiple times between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2019. This was verified by the fact that MPD General Order OPS-304.10 Field Contacts, Stops, and Protective Pat Downs was updated once in November 2018, and again in July 2019.¹² MPD suggested that the data during each of those time periods—January 1, 2017 through November 8, 2018; November 9, 2018 through July 8, 2019; and, July 9, 2019 through January 31, 2020 (and the current version)—was incomparable with data from the other time periods and that the data from the most-recent time period was the most comprehensive.

¹⁰ District of Columbia. September 11, 2019. "D.C. Law 23-16. Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019." <https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/laws/23-16.html>

¹¹ District of Columbia. September 11, 2019. "D.C. Law 23-16. Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019." <https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/laws/23-16.html>

¹² Metropolitan Police Department. July 9, 2019. General Order 304.10 "Field Contacts, Stops, and Protective Pat Downs." http://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_304_10.pdf

Following this meeting, the NPF Team communicated the challenges expressed by MPD to the OPC Executive Director and advised that reducing the period of review to one beginning of August 2019 would ensure that all the data would be similar. The OPC Executive Director explained the concerns to the DC Council, and in April 2020, D.C. Official Code § 5-1104 was updated to require the review of NSID and its subdivisions from August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020. Based on the revised legislation, the NPF Team revised its statement of work and resubmitted it to the OPC at the end of April.

Limitations of this Review

Following the initial call in February, the NPF Team sent an email to MPD requesting policies and procedures and training curricula and records specific to NSID and the Investigative Services Bureau (ISB). The email also noted that a formal request for datasets and additional information would be submitted after the in-person meeting at the beginning of March. While the MPD General, Special, and Bureau/Division Orders; Circulars; and, Standard Operating Procedures are available on the MPD website, the NPF Team did not receive any of the other requested materials from MPD.

Following the meeting at the beginning of March—and the discussions related to potentially reducing the period of review from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2019—the NPF Team reviewed the MPD resources available online. The NPF Team also identified other large metropolitan law enforcement agencies whose policies are available online and began comparing the policies to identify potential recommendations and opportunities for MPD.

On May 1, 2020, the NPF Team submitted a formal request for data and materials to MPD. The request included the same request for policies and procedures and training curricula and records specific to NSID and the ISB; a dataset for all officers who were in NSID during the review time period that included the information required by NEAR Act; a table of officers who were in NSID during the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 period of review, with their dates of service; the total number of MPD stops during the period of review; a stratified sample of community member complaints and NSID-specific related complaints during the period of review; and, internal investigations case information and discipline imposed for all the cases. The request had a deadline of May 15, for the delivery of all data and materials.

On May 15, MPD contacted the NPF Team indicating they wanted to walk through the list of requested items, ask questions, and discuss the data sharing agreement. After discussing the requested materials, MPD indicated that as soon as they sent the data sharing agreement and it was signed by the NPF, they could begin sending the materials that were collected. After receiving the data sharing agreement later that afternoon, the NPF Team made some edits—including adding additional information to fully ensure that the data requested matched the requirements of the NEAR Act—and returned the data sharing agreement on June 2. Between June 8 and 9, the MPD suggested that the edits to the data sharing agreement significantly expanded the scope of the data requested and would need more time to compile the materials. They also asked for another call to discuss the materials being requested. Based

on the discussion on June 9, the NPF Team asked for MPD to provide all the requested materials by June 19. On June 18, MPD returned a copy of the data sharing agreement for signature. The NPF Team had the data sharing agreement signed and returned it to MPD.

On June 19, the data was provided, in its entirety, by MPD. As a result of the limited timeframe, the NPF Team conducted an initial audit of the recorded MPD data to assess compliance with the NEAR Act and then conducted preliminary assessments of reported stops and reported searches conducted by NSID-assigned personnel, and of complaints submitted by community members involving NSID-assigned personnel. Since the NEAR Act does not incorporate reference to complaints submitted internally, or the processes that generate and investigate them, the NPF Team omitted review and analysis of those processes and datasets. Further, our ability to situate complaints associated with NSID-assigned personnel was hampered by the complaint data provided for all MPD officers. The MPD-wide complaints dataset did not contain officer identifiers consistent with other provided datasets, significantly limiting our ability to analyze these data.

Additionally, the analyses conducted by the NPF Team in this report were limited to reported data provided by MPD and interviews with MPD members that were assigned to NSID during the period of review. This assessment covers a relatively brief snapshot in time. Data limitations prevent using a longer period of time to understand the activity and complaints involving NSID-assigned personnel. Our analysis of NSID-assigned personnel activity is also limited to describing their activity and the outcomes of their activity. Additionally, since this report focuses on August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020, it does not cover the challenges that led to this review nor the positive changes that have been made since.

Likewise, according to MPD General Order (GO) 304.10, field contacts involve, “solely the voluntary cooperativeness of an individual who is free not to respond and to leave, the standard for a field contact does not require probable cause, reasonable suspicion, or any other specific indication of criminal activity.”¹³ Therefore, this review does not include any data regarding field stops that were initiated that by NSID-assigned personnel, but did not rise to the level of a documentable stop.

Additionally, since neither the original nor the current legislation outlining the independent review of NSID defines the term “adequacy” as it is used in “An evaluation of the adequacy of discipline imposed by the Metropolitan Police Department on NSID officers as a result of a sustained allegation of misconduct pursuant to § 5-113.01 (a)(4B),” this review presents complaints and outcomes of the complaint investigation but does not evaluate the adequacy of the outcomes.

A more comprehensive analysis would have included internal and external benchmarks to determine the reasonableness of activity conducted by NSID-assigned personnel. For example,

¹³ Metropolitan Police Department. July 9, 2019. General Order 304.10 “Field Contacts, Stops, and Protective Pat Downs.” http://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_304_10.pdf

the current analysis cannot say if the success rate of searches is reasonable without having an internal or external benchmarks which may include officers assigned to the locations where most NSID activity occurs. Likewise, a more comprehensive analysis would include interviews and focus groups with community members—particularly in the areas where NSID spends the majority of its time and conducts the majority of its activities—regarding their interactions with, and perceptions of, NSID and NSID-assigned personnel. It would also cover a longer period of time to better understand trends and changes over time. Given the short data availability period, the NPF Team cannot specify if the activity associated with NSID-assigned personnel is changing over time.

Finally, it is important to note that the information captured in these structured datasets does not contain qualitative data about the nature of the police-public contacts. These more intangible characteristics of interactions cannot adequately be captured in brief administrative data collections but nevertheless are an important dimension of each encounter.

NSID Operations, Management, and Command Structure

Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) General Order (GO) 307.01 establishes the procedures to be followed by all MPD personnel related to handling drug complaints and investigations. While the Patrol Services Bureau and the rest of MPD are responsible for handling all drug complaints—including calls-for-service and complaints from community members—the Narcotics and Specialized Investigations Division (NSID) is, “responsible for all long-term, complex, and multi-jurisdictional investigations of vice-related complaints (e.g. drugs and prostitution) and conspiracies.” Particularly, the NSID is responsible for all drug-related investigations, including those that: involve street-level drug complaints; occur inside a residence; are multi-jurisdictional; involve businesses selling synthetic drugs; involve drug nuisance properties; or, include either a buy-bust or buy-identify operation or otherwise include a long-term or complex investigation.¹⁴

NSID is located within the Investigative Services Bureau (ISB) of MPD.¹⁵ The overarching mission of NSID is to reduce violent crime in DC through countering the trafficking of humans, firearms, and substances; interdicting illegal firearms; and, identifying and apprehending large-scale sellers of illicit substances.¹⁶

NSID Operations

While NSID is a unique division within the ISB and conducts work every day, it is not staffed like one of the seven districts where work is conducted all day every day. Most of the units within NSID have one shift per day, which are split between multiple teams that respond to scenes as a whole.

Between August 1, 2019 and January 31, 2020, NSID consisted of Field Operations and Support Operations. Within Field Operations were three units: Gun Recovery, Narcotics Enforcement, and Major Case. The Gun Recovery Unit (GRU) focused on interdicting trafficked firearms and recovering weapons from persons who are prohibited from possession, particularly violent offenders. The Narcotics Enforcement Unit (NEU) conducted similar street-driven interdiction, trafficking prevention, and removal efforts on illicit substances by focusing on large-scale sellers and distributors—particularly of natural and synthetic opioids, cocaine, and heroin. The Major Case Unit (MCU) centered on conducting investigative work related to narcotics and had a group of detectives detailed to federal task forces in agencies that conduct firearms or illicit substance efforts in DC—including the Drug Enforcement Administration; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; Department of Homeland Security; and, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

¹⁴ Metropolitan Police Department. June 15, 2015. General Order 307.01 “Handling Drug Complaints and Investigations.” http://go.mpdonline.com/GO/GO_304_10.pdf

¹⁵ Metropolitan Police Department. February 21, 2020. Organizational Chart. https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/MPD%20Org%20Charts_UPDATE_D_02212020.pdf

¹⁶ NPF Team phone interview with NSID Commander. July 2, 2020.

The Support Operations consisted of the Criminal Apprehension Unit (CAU)—which conducted searches for persons with active arrest warrants— and the Human Trafficking, Asset Forfeiture, and Electronic Surveillance Units. The Human Trafficking Unit focused on investigations involving human trafficking. The Asset Forfeiture Unit was responsible for approving the civil forfeiture of property—including conveyances, money, and substances—associated with drug, firearms, and trafficking offenses for MPD as a whole, but particularly supported the NSID Field Operations personnel. The Electronic Surveillance Unit was primarily focused on providing the NSID Field Operations personnel with the technology necessary to conduct investigations in their respective areas, including conducting purchases of illicit substances and firearms.

According to the MPD Uniform, Equipment, and Appearance Standards General Order (GO-PER-110.11), all sworn members, “shall wear the uniform of the day, unless assigned to an element authorized to wear plainclothes or casual clothes.” GO-PER-110.11 mentions that sworn members of specific units within NSID—including the Electronic Surveillance Unit and Gun Recovery Unit—are authorized to wear casual clothes attire. Likewise, the GO mentions that specific units within NSID—including the Major Case Branch, Electronic Surveillance Unit, and Gun Recovery Unit—are authorized to wear raid jackets.¹⁷ However, the GO also cross-references GO-308.13 Casual Clothes Units, which notes that casual clothes achieve the objective, “of having police present in the vicinity of areas where it is anticipated that crimes will occur and where the presence of uniformed police would only delay the commission of such crime our cause it to be committed outside of that immediate area where apprehension of the perpetrators would probably be delayed or impossible,” so most NSID-assigned personnel are authorized to wear casual clothes when they are deployed.¹⁸ This is important because most NSID-assigned personnel conduct investigations into significant narcotics sellers and operations, firearms traffickers, and human trafficking operations, and being in casual clothes allows them access to suspect places and persons.

Despite being authorized to wear casual clothes, GO-PER-110.11 requires, “Members assigned to casual clothes or plainclothes duty, while participating in raids, stakeouts, turn-ups, search warrants, or any other high-risk assignment, shall wear body armor.” The GO continues to require that body armor be worn, “on the outer vest carrier unless approved by the Chief of Police,” meaning that NSID-assigned personnel wear their body armor above their casual clothes. MPD-issued body armor is all black with a Velcro strip with “POLICE” in white letters and a Velcro strip with a name tag to identify them as an MPD member.¹⁹ Likewise, GO-308.13 notes, “Should it become necessary for casual clothes/non-uniform members to overtly exercise their responsibilities as police officers they shall, as soon as practicable, affix the standard recognition devices, the concealable ranger style hat, in situations where they are

¹⁷ Metropolitan Police Department. July 3, 2019. General Order 110.11 “Uniform, Equipment, and Appearance Standards.” https://go.mpdonline.com/GO/GO_110_11.pdf

¹⁸ Metropolitan Police Department. July 23, 1979. General Order 308.13 “Casual Clothes Units.” https://go.mpdonline.com/GO/GO_308_13.pdf

¹⁹ Metropolitan Police Department. July 3, 2019. General Order 110.11 “Uniform, Equipment, and Appearance Standards.” https://go.mpdonline.com/GO/GO_110_11.pdf

required to take law enforcement actions.” Additionally, the GO notes that every member wearing casual clothes must have their identification and badge.²⁰

NSID Command Structure and Management

The command and organizational structure and management of NSID described below is based on the way NSID was organized during the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 period of review.²¹

The ISB was led by an Assistant Chief (Figure 1). Directly underneath the Assistant Chief, was a single Commander, who oversaw both operations sectors. The Field Operations and Support Operations were each supposed to be overseen by a Captain. Underneath the captains, were a group of lieutenants, who oversaw the GRU, NEU, and MCU in Field Operations and the CAU in Support Operations. The next highest rank are sergeants, who were spread across the units, with GRU and NEU being the only two units to have more than one, because they are divided into separate tactical teams. On the frontline, there were officers and detectives who were assigned to the NSID full-time or were detailed from the MPD districts. As a specialized division, sworn NSID personnel have to wait for positions of their rank to be posted internally, submit their application to Human Resources and go through an internal hiring process in order to be accepted into NSID. On certain occasions—most commonly prostitution operations in a specific neighborhood—NSID will detail sworn personnel from a District for a short period of time.²² The sworn NSID personnel were supported by the non-sworn personnel in the Support Branch.

²⁰ Metropolitan Police Department. July 23, 1979. General Order 308.13 “Casual Clothes Units.”

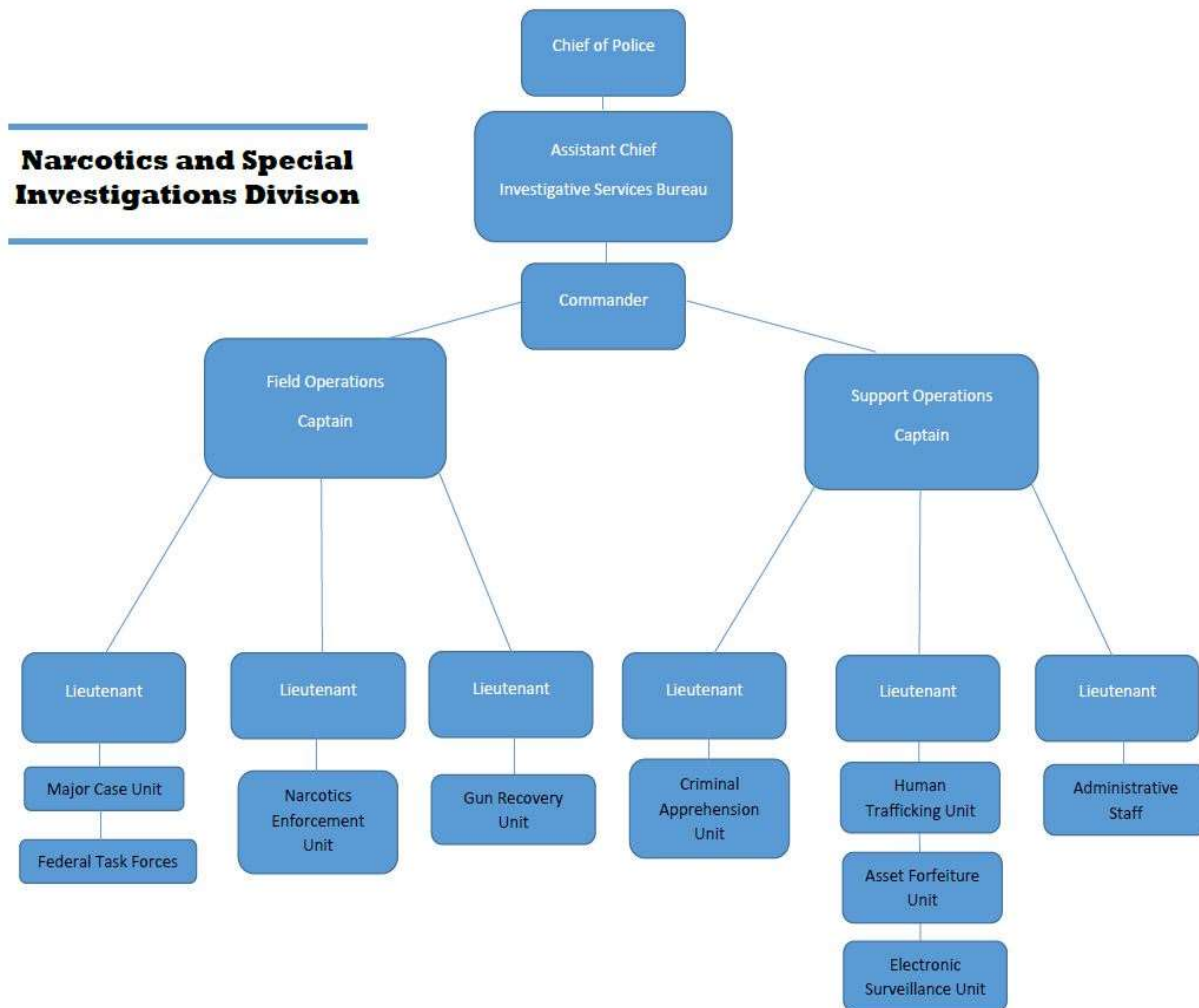
https://go.mpdonline.com/GO/GO_308_13.pdf

²¹ In February 2020, as part of an ongoing effort to better align the structure with the roles and responsibilities, and enhance the effectiveness, of the division. The primary changes include aligning all of the operational units-- Criminal Apprehension, Criminal Interdiction, Narcotics Enforcement, Human Trafficking, and Gun Recovery--under the Field Operations Branch and clearly differentiating between the Major Case Branch and the Federal Task Force Branch. This repositioning provided more oversight of tactical units. For example, there are now two sergeants and a lieutenant on each shift in the Gun Recovery Unit and Narcotics Enforcement Unit, so that there is always one sergeant deployed with the team and one in the MPD Headquarters, along with a lieutenant in the office in case there are any issues that require higher-level authority. The current organizational charts for MPD as a whole, as well as the ISB and the NSID, are available on the MPD website: Metropolitan Police Department. February 21, 2020. Organizational Chart.

https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/MPD%20Org%20Charts_UPDATE_D_02212020.pdf

²² NPF Team phone interview with NSID Commander. July 23, 2020

Figure 1: NSID Organizational Chart²³



The Assistant Chief of ISB was appointed to the position in March 2018, after serving in multiple capacities throughout MPD, including as Assistant Chief of the MPD Professional Development Bureau where he oversaw the Human Resources Management Division and the Disciplinary Review Division. The current NSID Commander also served in multiple capacities within ISB—including as an NSID detective sergeant detailed to a federal task force in the Drug Enforcement Administration and as an acting captain of the Criminal Investigations Division—and in multiple MPD districts. There were only two captains overlapped at any given time.²⁴ Additionally, for the time period, one of the captains was detailed out of NSID, leaving only one captain responsible for both halves of NSID.²⁵ There were a total of seven individuals who served as lieutenants during the time period, however, only four were in their role for the entirety of the data review period. Of the other three, one was only in their role from August 1, 2019 through October 26, 2019; one began October 27, 2019 and served through the end; and, the other

²³ NSID Organization Chart provided electronically by MPD to the NPF Team on June 19, 2020. The chart depicts the organizational structure of NSID during August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020

²⁴ NSID staffing information was provided electronically by MPD to the NPF Team on June 19, 2020

²⁵ NPF Team phone interview with NSID Commander. July 2, 2020

began November 10, 2019 and served through the end. There were a total of 22 sergeants, nine of whom served for the entire time period. There were also three detective sergeants, two of whom were active NSID-assigned personnel for the entire time period and one who was assigned to NSID at the beginning and left December 7, 2019. The senior sergeant was in NSID at the beginning of the period of review, but was removed from NSID on November 23, 2019 and was not replaced by another senior sergeant. There were also 18 NSID-assigned personnel who were detectives or investigators—either Detective Grade I or II, Senior Detective, or Investigators. All 16 detectives were assigned to NSID for the duration of the period of review. There were also two investigators, however neither of them spent the entirety of the timeframe in NSID. On the frontline there were 167 officers, two master patrol officers, and two crime scene search officers who were NSID-assigned personnel during the timeframe of August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020. Of the 167 officers, 53 were not in NSID for the entire duration of the timeframe. Similarly, one of the two master patrol officers only spent two days in NSID. Both crime scene search officers spent the entire timeframe as NSID-assigned personnel. There were also three electronics surveillance technicians who were NSID-assigned personnel for the entire timeframe. There were also seven civilian—an investigative assistant, clerical assistant, police specialist, paralegal specialist, civilian pay technician, secretary, and property evidence control dispatcher—who spent the entire time period in NSID. There were also seven people whose titles were listed as “NA”, but spent at least four months in NSID.²⁶

Characteristics of Personnel Assigned to NSID

Demographic and employment characteristics associated with NSID-assigned personnel were explored (Table 1). Sworn personnel that had been assigned to NSID (regardless of length of assignment) were overwhelmingly male (91%) and Black/African American (53%). This is very similar to the overall racial demographics of MPD. As of January 21, 2020, the racial demographics of sworn MPD members were 51% Black/African American, 35% Caucasian/White, 10% Hispanic, 4% Asian/Pacific Islander, and less-than-one percent Other races.²⁷

²⁶ NSID staffing information was provided electronically by MPD to the NPF Team on June 19, 2020

²⁷ Metropolitan Police Department. February 2020. *Stop Data Report*.

<https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/Stop%20Data%20Report.pdf>

Table 1: Race/Ethnicity by Gender of NSID-Assigned Personnel (N=225)

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Female	Male
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	1	6
Black/African American	121	15	106
Caucasian/White	74	4	70
Hispanic	20	1	19
Other	3	0	3
Total	225	21	204

Note: Counts represent officers that served in NSID at any point during the data review period, regardless of tenure in NSID. Officers assigned to NSID multiple times during the data review period were counted only once.

Tenure of assignment to NSID and rank of NSID-assigned personnel are described in Table 2. About 64% of staff were assigned to NSID throughout the entire data review period. About 15% of personnel (all officers) served in NSID for 30 days or less.

Table 2: Time Assigned to NSID, by Rank (N=225)

Total Days Assigned to NSID	Lieutenant and Above	Detective	Sergeant	Officer	N/A	Total
1-30	0	0	0	33	0	33
31-60	0	0	6	4	0	10
61-90	3	0	0	7	0	10
91-120	2	1	1	3	0	7
121-150	0	1	4	6	0	11
151-180	0	0	0	11	0	11
181 or more	6	16	11	103	7	143
Total	11	18	22	167	7	225

Note: Officers assigned to NSID multiple times during the data review period were counted only once by aggregating their total time of assignment.

Stops and Searches Conducted by NSID-Assigned Personnel

It is important to provide the MPD definitions of field contacts, stops, protective pat downs, searches, and seizures, and to identify the criteria involved in each of these, prior to presenting the data and analysis of these reported events conducted by NSID-assigned personnel. The definitions are included verbatim from MPD General Order (GO) 304.10 Field Contacts, Stops, and Protective Pat Downs, which establishes, “policies and procedures governing field contacts, stops, protective pat downs, and searches that may occur during a stop.” The primary bulleted criteria are also summarized from the current version of GO-304.10. The current version of GO-304.10 was updated in July 2019, replacing the version that had been in effect since November 2018 (Table 3).²⁸

Table 3: MPD Definitions of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Field Contact	<p>“Conduct by a member which places the member in face-to-face communication with an individual under circumstances in which the individual is free not to respond and to leave.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be initiated by at any time by any member, with no evidence of any crime, probable cause, reasonable suspicion, or any other indication of criminal activity. • Based solely on the voluntary cooperation of the individual, who is free to not respond and leave at any time. • Members shall not detain an individual in any manner against their will, nor conduct a protective pat down. • No data is required to be collected by the MPD member.
Stop	<p>“Temporary investigative detention of a person for the purpose of determining whether probable cause exists to make an arrest. A stop is a seizure of an individual person and occurs whenever an officer uses his or her authority to compel a person to halt, remain in a certain place, or to perform an act (such as walking to a nearby location where the member can use a radio or telephone). If a person in under a reasonable impression that he or she is not free to leave the member’s presence, a stop has occurred.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member must have reasonable suspicion that an individual has committed, is committing, or is about to commit any crime in any place in which the member has a legal right to be (i.e. not in a private residence without granted entry). • Member must be prepared to cite the particular factors that supported the reasonable suspicion determination.

²⁸ Metropolitan Police Department. July 9, 2019. General Order 304.10 “Field Contacts, Stops, and Protective Pat Downs.” http://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_304_10.pdf

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be conducted in a reasonable manner in terms of using the least-coercive means necessary to initiate, duration, location, explanation provided, use of force, and behavior. • Refusal of individual to answer questions or provide identification may not be sole reason for arrest.
Protective Pat Down	<p>“Limited protective search for concealed weapons or dangerous instruments. A pat down, also known as a frisk, consists of patting an individual’s outer clothing to determine the presence of weapons and other dangerous objects. Pursuant to <i>Terry v. Ohio</i>, 392 U.S. 1 (1968), members have authority to conduct a limited search of a person for weapons during some stops. Reasonable suspicion for a stop does not automatically provide the basis for a pat down. For such a pat down to be reasonable and constitutional under the Fourth Amendment, the preceding stop of the individual’s person must be lawful and the police must have an objectively reasonable basis to believe that the individual is armed and dangerous.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member must have reasonable suspicion that the individual is carrying a concealed weapon or dangerous instrument and that a pat down is necessary to self-protect or protect others. • Member must be prepared to cite all factors that established the reasonable suspicion determination in the RMS record. • Authority shall not be used to conduct full searches. • Does not include reaching inside the individual’s clothing or pockets unless the member feels something that may reasonably constitute a weapon or dangerous instrument.
Search	<p>“Examination of a person’s body, property or other area which would reasonably be considered private for the purpose of finding evidence of a crime. Under the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, any search of a person or premises (including a vehicle), and any seizure of tangible property, must be reasonable. Generally, members must obtain a search warrant when conducting a search, though exceptions to the search warrant requirement exist.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member must have proper legal justification or valid consent of the individual whose person or property is being searched. • Only post-arrest searches are not subject to NEAR Act documentation requirements, but shall be conducted and documented in accordance with MPD policies and procedures. • Member must be prepared to cite all factors that established the reasonable suspicion determination in the RMS record.
Seizure	<p>“Act of taking possession of a person or property by the legal process.”</p>

It is also important to note, that according to GO-304.10, members, “**may** maintain records of field contacts,” but, “**shall** maintain records of **all** stops,” and, “shall enter all RMS reports prior to the end of their shift” (emphasis original).²⁹

The NPF Team received data from MPD regarding all the reported stops involving NSID-assigned personnel between August 1, 2019 and January 31, 2020. MPD documents all members involved in each reported stop, but differentiates between the primary responder and any assisting responders. In order to narrow the focus to reported stops and reported searches conducted by NSID-assigned personnel during the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 time period, the NPF Team eliminated all of the reported stops in which NSID-assigned personnel were not the assigned primary responding officer. This left a total of 2,871 reported stops involving NSID-assigned personnel during that time period, and a reported total of 3,680 persons who were stopped during those interactions (see Appendix A for a detailed methodology). While it is not the exact same time period, for perspective, MPD as a whole reported 62,842 stops from July 22, 2019 through December 31, 2019.³⁰

Compliance with NEAR Act Data Collection Requirements

The NPF Team first conducted an audit of the NSID-specific reported stop data to assess the Division’s compliance with the data collection requirements of the NEAR Act. It is important to note that certain data identified in the NEAR Act are only required to be collected when they occur, which may not be on every reported stop. For example, if a search was not conducted, the NEAR Act requirements to collect the reason for the search, whether the search was consensual or nonconsensual, whether a person was searched and whether a person’s property was searched, and whether any contraband or other property was seized in the course of the search would not be collected. However, if a consent search of a person was conducted, then the fields for variables indicating the reason for the consent search and the seizure of any objects during the consent search are also required to be completed. It is also important to note that in cases where the data was marked as unknown or missing, it does not automatically indicate that the NSID-assigned personnel did not attempt to collect the information, but that cannot also be ruled out.

The NPF Team audit begins with records of reported stops, including: the date, location, and time of the stop; the approximate duration of the stop; and, the traffic violation or violations alleged to have been committed that led to the stop. Of the 2,871 reported stops involving NSID-assigned personnel there were few cases with missing data. Across all required variables, 64 reported stops were missing at least one required element (2.2%). This suggests that MPD is generally complying with NEAR Act requirements to collect the aforementioned data. Of the 2,871 reported stops, 55 reported stops (1.9%) did not indicate which of the seven districts the

²⁹ Metropolitan Police Department. June 15, 2015. General Order 307.01 “Handling Drug Complaints and Investigations.” http://go.mpdonline.com/GO/GO_304_10.pdf

³⁰ Metropolitan Police Department. February 2020. *Stop Data Report*. <https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/Stop%20Data%20Report.pdf>

reported stop occurred in, while 10 (0.4%) did not include the duration of the reported stop, and six (0.2%) did not include a reason for the reported stop. In addition to the NEAR Act requirements, NSID-assigned personnel regularly collected demographic data about the reported 3,680 persons involved in the 2,871 reported stops during the analysis period. In the dataset, 224 of the reported 3,680 persons (6.1%) had the section on age or date of birth marked as unknown, information on race/ethnicity was marked as unknown in 63 and not collected in three (n=66; 1.8%), and information on gender was not included in 18 reported persons (0.5%).

In terms of data collection surrounding whether a search was conducted, the reason for the search, whether the search was consensual, whether a person and/or a person’s property was searched, and whether any contraband or other property was seized in the course of the search there were three reported cases in which data was missing. Of the people stopped by NSID-assigned personnel during the review period, there were 1,776 reported searches conducted. MPD limits its data collection on the type of reported search to three options: person-search, property-search, or both person- and property-searches (Table 4).

Table 4: Type of Search Frequency (N=1,776)

Race/Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent (%)
Person-Search Only	1,278	72.0
Property-Search Only	77	4.3
Person and Property Search	421	23.7

Of the reported 3,680 persons stopped, 1,699 persons (46.2%), were reported searched or had a protective pat down conducted (Table 5). Of those 1,699 persons who had a reported searched or reported protective pat down conducted, the most common reported search justification was probable cause (n=664; 37.3%), followed by consent (n=430; 25.3%), protective pat down (n=403; 23.7%), and search due to an active warrant (n=237; 13.9%).³¹ It is important to note that DC law does not require MPD members to receive consent prior to conducting a search or protective pat down if they can verbalize suspicious actions or activities that led to the necessity to conduct the pat down or search.

³¹ A person or property can have multiple search reasons associated with the search.

Table 5: Reason for Search

Reason for Search	Frequency	Percent (%)
Search of Person (N=1,699)		
Warrant	237	13.9
Probable Cause	633	37.3
Consent	430	25.3
Protective Pat Down	403	23.7
Missing (No Justification Provided)	3	0.2
Search of Property (n=498)		
Warrant	115	23.1
Probable Cause	175	35.1
Consent	185	37.1
Protective Pat Down	23	4.6
Missing (No Justification Provided)	0	0.0
Note: Totals do not sum to number of cases or 100% because multiple search reasons can be selected.		

There were three different recorded stops (conducted by three different officers) that reported a person-search occurring, but did not list the justification for the search. All three reported searches with no reason recorded were conducted on black males, two of which were juveniles.

There were 609 reported instances in which contraband was seized in the course of a search of a person or their property, or during a protective pat down, and 1,167 reported cases where a search was conducted but no contraband was seized (Table 6). Of those 609 reported instances, the most recovered items reported were narcotics (n=353), firearms (n=215), and other unidentified contraband (n=170). It is important to note, that more than one form of contraband can be seized as the result of a single search.

Table 6: Outcome of Search, by Race

Race	Total Person and/or Property Search Conducted		Contraband Recovered		No Contraband Recovered	
	N	%	N	% ^a	N	% ^a
Asian	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	100.0
Black	1,672	94.1	583	34.9	1,089	65.1
Hispanic	44	2.5	19	43.2	25	56.8
Multiple	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	100.0
Other	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	100.0
Unknown	36	2.0	3	8.3	33	91.7
White	19	1.1	4	21.1	15	78.9
Total	1,776	---	609	---	1,167	---
Note: a. Percentages for contraband recovered and no contraband recovered sum across rows.						

Table 7 reports contraband recovered by race. The most frequent contraband recovered, overall, were associated with narcotics. Firearms were the second most seized item.

Table 7: Type of Contraband Recovered, by Race

Race	Total Seizures		Gun		Narcotics		Other ^a		Drug Paraphernalia	
	N	%	N	% ^b	N	% ^b	N	% ^b	N	% ^b
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Black	583	95.7	210	36.0	343	58.8	162	27.8	42	7.2
Hispanic	19	3.1	3	15.8	7	36.8	10	52.6	0	0.0
Multiple	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	3	0.5	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0
White	4	0.7	0	0.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
Total	609	---	215	---	353	---	174	---	42	---

Note:
^a Includes other weapons, vehicles, and stolen property.
^b Percentages of contraband type recovered sum across rows. Row totals do not sum to the number of cases or 100% because multiple types of contraband can be seized.

For reported stops that ended in an arrest, there was general compliance with the need to collect data required by the NEAR Act, including: the crime charged, the gender of the person arrested, the race or ethnicity of the person arrested, and the age of the person arrested. There were 2,035 reported stops (70.9%) where arrests occurred and a total of 2,180 persons arrested by NSID-assigned personnel during the review period. Of the persons arrested, 457 (21.0%) did not have their ethnicity included, 37 (1.7%) did not have their race included, and one (0.1%) did not have their gender included. There were seven persons (0.3%) who did not have their age included and an additional eight where the age values were out of plausible range (i.e., year of birth was either 1900 or 2019).

Use of force incidents—including the total number of use of force incidents and the type of force used, the total number of officers involved in each use of force incident, and the total number of persons involved in each use of force incident—were also audited, despite not being data required by the NEAR Act.

During the time period from August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020, there were 51 NSID-assigned personnel that reported using force against a total of 59 community members. There were two reported use of force events (2.0%) where the type of force used was not included. There were four use of force events (8.0%) in which the race/ethnicity of the NSID-assigned personnel was not included, and three events (5.0%) where the age of the person against whom force was used was not included.

The NPF Team audit of data from August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 demonstrated that NSID-assigned personnel are generally in compliance with NEAR Act data collection

requirements. NSID-assigned personnel are generally collecting the data related to stops, searches (and the subsequent information required if a search was conducted), and arrests (and the subsequent information required if an arrest was made). NSID-assigned personnel are also collecting use of force data required by other MPD policies and procedures and DC legislation.

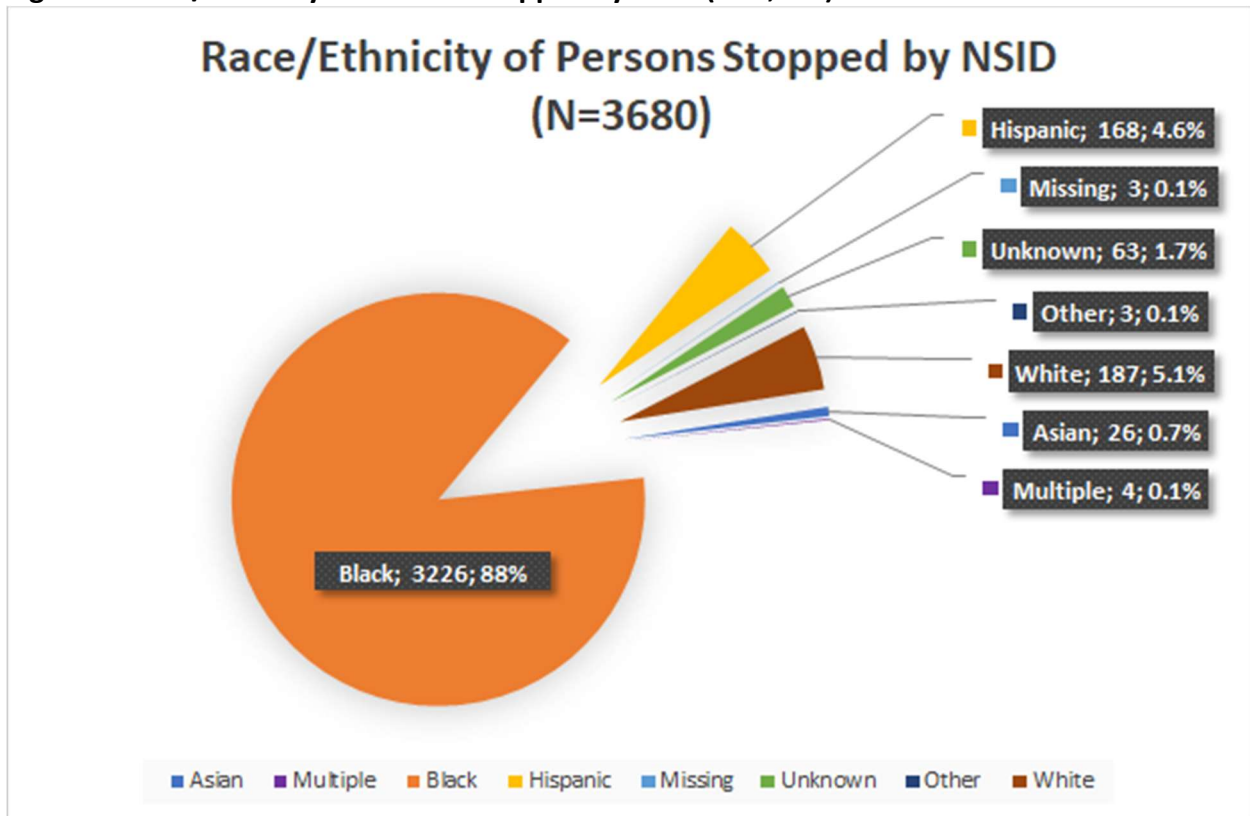
Stops Data

In addition to conducting an audit of the NSID-specific reported stop data to assess compliance with the NEAR Act, the NPF Team evaluated the reported stops, arrests, and reported use of force data collected related to those stops. The NPF Team focused particularly on the race/ethnicity, gender, and age of the 3,680 persons stopped, as well as the MPD district in which the stop occurred.³²

Figure 2 identifies the frequency of the races/ethnicities of the 3,680 persons reported stopped by NSID-assigned personnel during the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 time period. The overwhelming majority of the persons reported stopped (n=3,226; 87.7%) were Black. White (n=187; 5.1 %) was the next most-common race/ethnicity, followed by Hispanic (n=168; 4.6%). There were 63 reported persons (1.7%) in which the race/ethnicity was unknown. Asian (n=26; 0.7%), multiple races/ethnicities (n=4; 0.1%), and other (n=3; 0.1%) were the next most-common races/ethnicities. Only three reported persons (0.1%) did not have a race/ethnicity included.

³² The 3,680 persons stopped represent every person present during a unique stop. It is possible for the same person to be stopped on two separate occasions, so the data may reflect duplicate counts of subject information. It was not possible to identify the number of unique individuals stopped because subjects were not assigned a unique identifier, such as a subject id, in the Stop Dataset.

Figure 2: Race/Ethnicity of Persons Stopped by NSID (N=3,680)

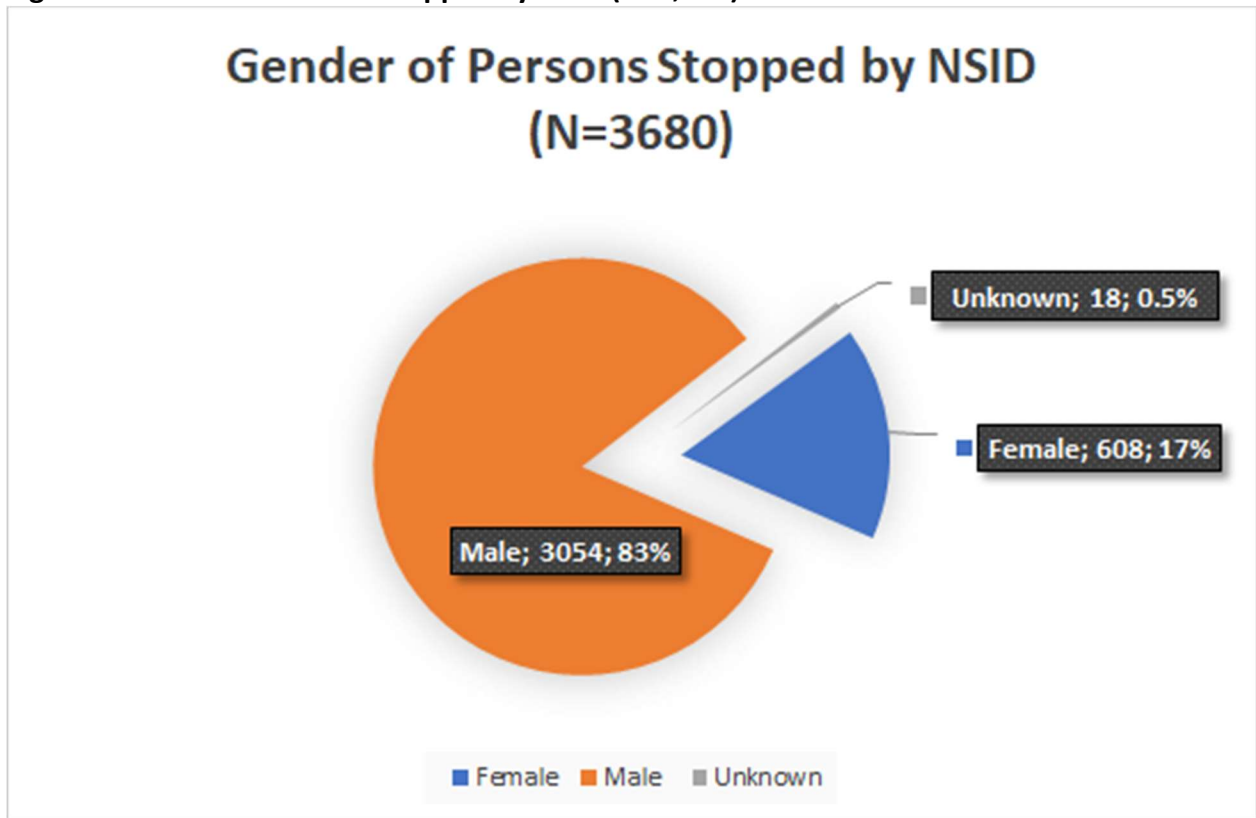


Note: These counts represent every person present during a unique stop. The same person can be stopped on two separate occasions, so these frequencies may reflect duplicate counts of subject information. It was not possible to identify the number of unique individuals stopped because subjects were not assigned a unique identifier in the Stop Dataset.

*May not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 3 describes the gender of the reported 3,680 persons stopped by NSID from August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020. The overwhelming majority of the reported persons stopped (n=3,054; 83.0%) were male, while 608 persons (16.5%) were female. There were 18 reported persons (0.5%) whose gender was marked as unknown.

Figure 3: Gender of Persons Stopped by NSID (N=3,680)

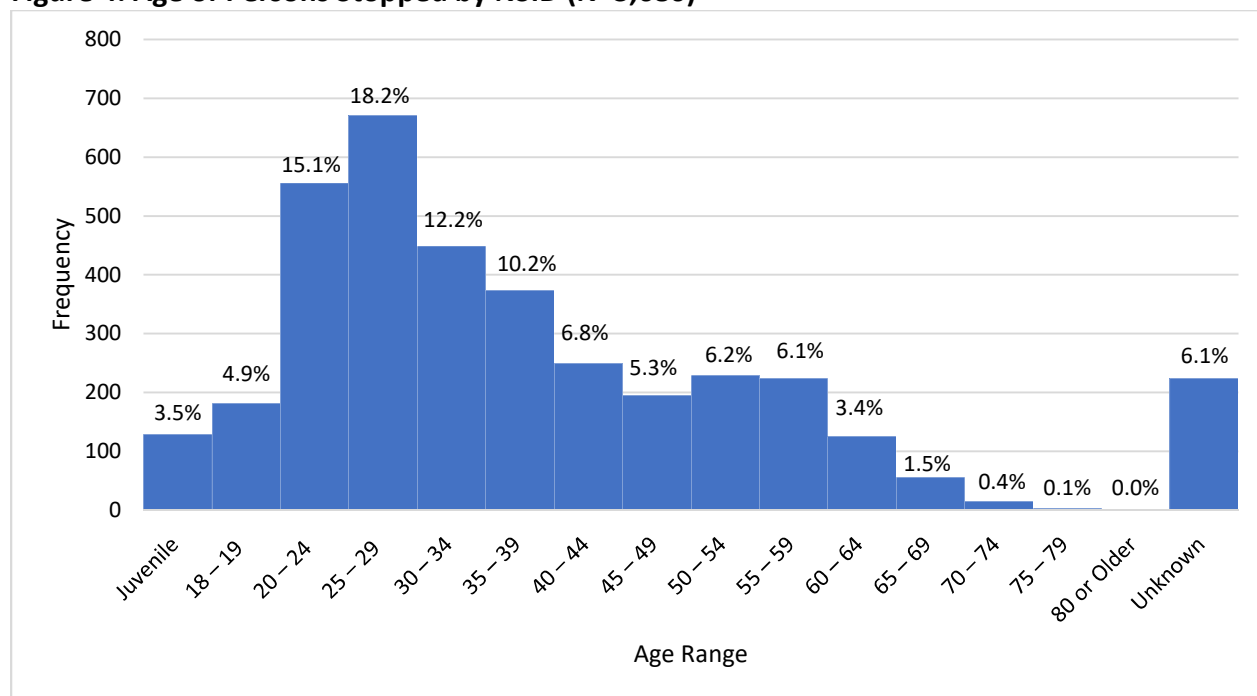


Note: Counts represent every person present during a unique stop. The same person can be stopped on two separate occasions. Therefore, frequencies may reflect duplicate counts of subject information. It was not possible to identify the number of unique individuals stopped because subjects were not assigned a unique identifier in the Stop Dataset.

Figure 4 identifies the age distribution of the reported 3,680 persons stopped by NSID during the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 time period. The overwhelming majority of persons reported stopped were young adults, which is consistent with most general crime and stop data, however NSID-assigned personnel reportedly stopped persons from juveniles to one person who was 89 years old. Other than juveniles, persons who were either 18 or 19-years-old at the time of their stop, and persons who were 80 or older, Figure 4 is separated into the same age distributions—five years—as the U.S. Census Bureau 2019 Detailed Tables by Age and Sex.³³

³³ United States Census Bureau. April 29, 2020. "Age and Sex Composition in the United States: 2019." <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2019/demo/age-and-sex/2019-age-sex-composition.html>

Figure 4: Age of Persons Stopped by NSID (N=3,680)



Note: These counts represent every person present during a unique stop. The same person can be stopped on two separate occasions, so these frequencies may reflect duplicate counts of subject information. It was not possible to identify the number of unique individuals stopped because subjects were not assigned a unique identifier in the Stop Dataset.

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, there were a total of 2,871 reported unique stops conducted by NSID-assigned personnel between August 1, 2019 and January 31, 2020.³⁴ Table 8 identifies the frequency with which NSID-assigned personnel conducted reported stops in each of the seven MPD districts. It is important to note that the primary units within NSID—Narcotics Enforcement Unit, Gun Recovery Unit, and Human Trafficking Unit—are divided into multiple groups that work as a team and are deployed based on violent crime statistics and emerging violent trends, as opposed to being equally deployed across the districts.³⁵ Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that the reported stop numbers and percentages are not equal across districts. That said, the largest number of reported stops (n=882; 30.7%) occurred in the Sixth District. The Third District (n=520 stops; 18.1%) was the next most common district for NSID to conduct reported stops during the time period. The Fifth District (n=506; 17.6%) and Seventh District (n=492; 17.2%) were very close to one another.

Disaggregating by the number of people stopped, instead of the number of stops, produced similar results. There was some variation in race of person stopped between districts. The percent of people stopped that were reported Black ranged from 70% (Third District) to 97% (Seventh District).

³⁴ The 2,871 unique stops resulted from filtering the Stops Dataset by the stop_id variable. See Appendix A for more detail.

³⁵ NPF Team phone interview with NSID Commander. July 2, 2020.

Table 8 MPD District of Persons Stopped by NSID (N=3,680)

MPD District	District by Stop ^a		District by Person ^b		Black		White		Hispanic		All Other	
	N	Percent (%) ^c	N	Percent (%) ^c	N	Percent (%) ^{c, d}	N	Percent (%) ^{c, d}	N	Percent (%) ^{c, d}	N	Percent (%) ^{c, d}
D1	202	7.0	260	7.1	194	74.6	45	17.3	4	1.5	17	6.5
D2	52	1.8	66	1.8	48	72.7	12	18.2	4	6.1	2	3.0
D3	520	18.1	582	15.8	405	69.6	91	15.6	61	10.5	25	4.3
D4	162	5.6	214	5.8	162	75.7	7	3.3	41	19.2	4	1.9
D5	506	17.6	662	18.0	601	90.8	18	2.7	25	3.8	18	2.7
D6	882	30.7	1098	29.8	1050	95.6	6	0.5	23	2.1	19	1.7
D7	492	17.2	742	20.2	716	96.5	7	0.9	9	1.2	10	1.3
Null (not included)	55	1.9	56	1.5	50	89.3	1	1.8	1	1.8	4	7.1

Note: District by stop reports the number of stops that occurred in each district. Stops may involve more than one person. District by person counts the number of people involved in each stop, by district. Stop dataset does not contain a unique person-level identifier. Therefore, if the same person is stopped on multiple occasions they will be counted multiple times.

^a Out of all unique stops (N=2,871)

^b Out of all people stopped in unique stops (N=3,680)

^c May not sum to 100% due to rounding

^d Percentages sum across rows

Arrest Data

The NPF Team evaluated arrest data (n=2,180) associated with 3,680 persons recorded stopped by NSID-assigned personnel from August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020.³⁶ As mentioned in the NEAR Act Requirements Audit subsection, NSID-assigned personnel were generally complying and collecting the required arrest data, including whether an arrest was made as a result of either the stop or the search; the crime charged; and, the gender, race or ethnicity, and, date of birth of the person stopped. Rather than focusing on the natures of the potential charges associated with the arrests, the NPF Team focused on the race/ethnicity, gender, and age of the persons arrested by NSID-assigned personnel during the time period. Of the 3,680 persons reported stopped, there were 2,035 reported stops that resulted in 2,180 persons being arrested.³⁷

Table 9 reports the number of unique arrest events per person made by NSID-assigned personnel. For example, a count of two indicates that the same person was arrested twice by NSID-assigned personnel during the data review period. Relatively few (less than 5%) people were arrested multiple times by NSID-assigned personnel during the data review period.

Table 9: Arrest Count by Unique Persons (N=2,180)

Number of Unique Arrest Events	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	2081	95.5
2	89	4.1
3	6	0.3
4	1	>0.1
5	0	0.0
6	0	0.0
7	0	0.0
8	2	0.1
9	0	0.0
10	0	0.0
11 or more	1	>0.1
Note: Count of unique arrest events for each uniquely identified person (e.g., a person with two arrests was arrested twice during different incidents, identified by IS_Number).		

Table 9 describes the number of arrest charges filed against individuals during the data review period. A single arrest can contain multiple charges. In Table 10, charge count is collapsed across different arrest events. For example, a person with a charge count of two may have one

³⁶ The 2,180 records represent the 2,180 unique individuals who were arrested as determined by the defendant_id. See Appendix A for more detail.

³⁷ The 2,035 stops were identified by filtering by the stop_id recorded in the Arrest Dataset. See Appendix A for more detail.

arrest with two charges or two arrests with one charge each. Most people arrested by NSID-assigned personnel were arrested on a single charge.

Table 10: Charge Count by Unique Person (N=2,180)

Number of Unique Charges	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	1270	58.3
2	390	17.9
3	108	5.0
4	183	8.4
5	40	1.8
6	76	3.5
7	11	0.5
8	24	1.1
9	12	0.6
10	22	1.0
11 or more	44	2.0

Note: A single arrest event may involve multiple charges. Table reports the distribution of the number of charges filed against people arrested by NSID-assigned personnel. Number of charges were aggregated across arrest incidents (e.g., a person with two charges may have had two arrests with one charge each or one arrest with two charges).

Table 11 identifies the frequency of the reported races of the 2,180 persons arrested by NSID-assigned personnel. It is important to note that the options available for recording race and ethnicity of arrestees is different than the options available to record these characteristics in the stop data. The overwhelming majority of the persons arrested (n=1,984; 91.0%) were Black. White (n=136; 6.2 percent) was the next most-common race, followed by Asian (n=13; 0.6%). Six persons (0.3%) were identified as multiple races, two persons (0.1%) who were identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, and two persons (0.1%) who were identified as Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. There were also 37 persons (1.7%) who were arrested whose reported race was unknown.

Table 11: Race of Persons Arrested by NSID (N=2,180)

Race	Frequency	Percent (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0.1
Asian	13	0.6
Black	1984	91.0
Multiple	6	0.3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2	0.1
Unknown	37	1.7
White	136	6.2

Note: These counts reflect the race of each unique person arrested by NSID.

Similar to the race options of the persons arrested, the ethnicities of the persons arrested by NSID-assigned personnel during the time period were limited to Hispanic, Non-Hispanic, and unknown. As Table 12 shows, the overwhelming majority of the 2,180 persons arrested were recorded as Non-Hispanic (n=1,608; 73.8%), while there were 115 persons arrested (5.3%) were Hispanic. There were 457 persons (21.0%) who were arrested whose ethnicity was unknown.

Table 12: Ethnicity of Persons Arrested by NSID (N=2,180)

Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent (%)*
Hispanic	115	5.3
Non-Hispanic	1608	73.8
Unknown	457	21.0
Note: These counts reflect the ethnicity of each unique person arrested by NSID.		
* May not sum to 100% due to rounding.		

Table 13 identifies the frequency of the reported genders of the 2,180 persons arrested by NSID-assigned personnel during the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 time period. The overwhelming majority of the persons arrested (n=1,861; 85.4%) were male, while 318 persons (14.6%) were female. There was one person (0.1%) whose gender was marked as unknown.

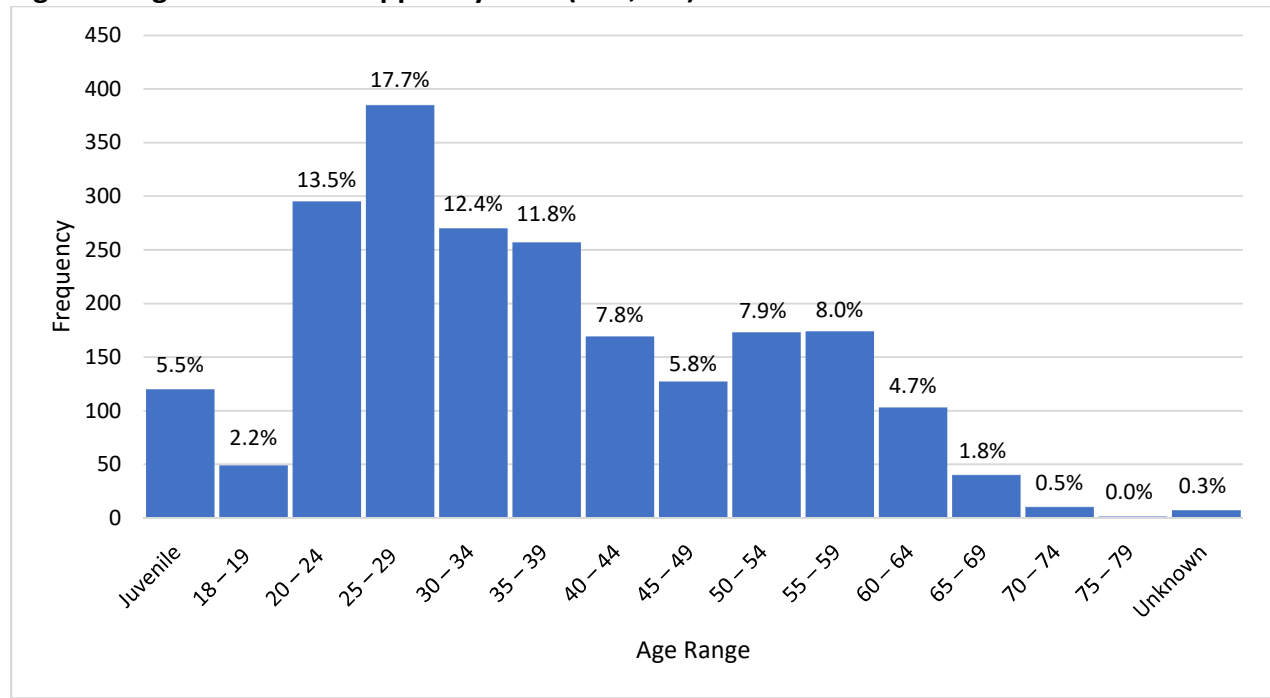
Table 13: Gender of Persons Arrested by NSID (N=2,180)

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)*
Female	318	14.6
Male	1861	85.4
Unknown	1	0.1
Note: These counts reflect the gender of each unique person arrested by NSID.		
* May not sum to 100% due to rounding.		

Figure 5 identifies the frequency of the reported age ranges of the 2,180 persons stopped by NSID-assigned personnel during the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 time period. The overwhelming majority of persons arrested were young adults, which is consistent with most general crime and stop data. Figure 5 is separated into the same age distributions—five years—as the U.S. Census Bureau 2019 Detailed Tables by Age and Sex.³⁸

³⁸ United States Census Bureau. April 29, 2020. "Age and Sex Composition in the United States: 2019." <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2019/demo/age-and-sex/2019-age-sex-composition.html>

Figure 5: Age of Persons Stopped by NSID (N=2,180)



Note: These counts reflect the age of each unique person arrested by NSID.

Table 14 identifies the frequency with which NSID-assigned personnel conducted reported stops that resulted in at least one arrest (reported by MPD district). It is important to note that the primary units within NSID—Narcotics Enforcement Unit, Gun Recovery Unit, and Human Trafficking Unit—are divided into groups that are deployed based on violent crime statistics and emerging violent trends; these groups are not equally deployed across all districts.³⁹ It is reasonable to expect that the stops, and the resulting arrests will not equal across districts.

That said, the largest number of stops that resulted in at least one arrest (n=632; 31.1%) occurred in the Sixth District. The Fifth District (n=371; 18.2%) and Seventh District (n=359; 17.6%) were very close to one another as the next most common districts for NSID to conduct reported stops resulting in arrests during the time period.

³⁹ NPF Team phone interview with NSID Commander. July 2, 2020

Table 14: Stops by NSID-assigned Personnel Resulting in Arrests, by District (N=2,035)

MPD District	Frequency	Percent (%)
D1	262	12.9
D2	37	1.8
D3	195	9.6
D4	157	7.7
D5	371	18.2
D6	632	31.1
D7	359	17.6
Null (not included)	22	1.1

Note: These frequencies are based on unique stops that resulted in at least one arrest. This was done to ensure that information pertaining to a stop was counted only once.

Use of Force Data

The NPF Team evaluated the use of force associated with the reported 3,680 persons stopped and 2,871 reported unique stops conducted by NSID-assigned personnel from August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020. As described in the NEAR Act Requirements Audit subsection, the NEAR Act does not require MPD members to collect use of force data, however, there are other MPD policies and procedures and DC legislation that requires the collection of this information.

For this review, the analysis focused on the race/ethnicity, gender, and age of the persons upon whom force was used, as well as the MPD districts where these incidents occurred. Of the 3,680 persons reported stopped and the reported 2,871 unique stops, there were 52 unique incidents of force reported against a total of 59 community members.⁴⁰

All 59 persons (100%) against whom force was reported used were Black/African American. Similar to the race options of the persons arrested, the ethnicities of the persons against whom force was reported used by NSID-assigned personnel during the time period were limited to Hispanic, Non-Hispanic, and unknown. Of the people that had force used against them, 50 (84.7%) were identified as Non-Hispanic, while the other nine (15.3%) had their ethnicity recorded as unknown.

Table 15 identifies the gender of the 59 persons against whom force was reported used by NSID-assigned personnel during the review period. The overwhelming majority of the persons against whom force was reported used (n=56; 94.9%) were male, while three persons (5.1%) were female.

⁴⁰ The 52 unique incidents were identified using a filter applied to is_number and the 59 unique persons were identified using a filter applied to subject_id. See Appendix A for more detail.

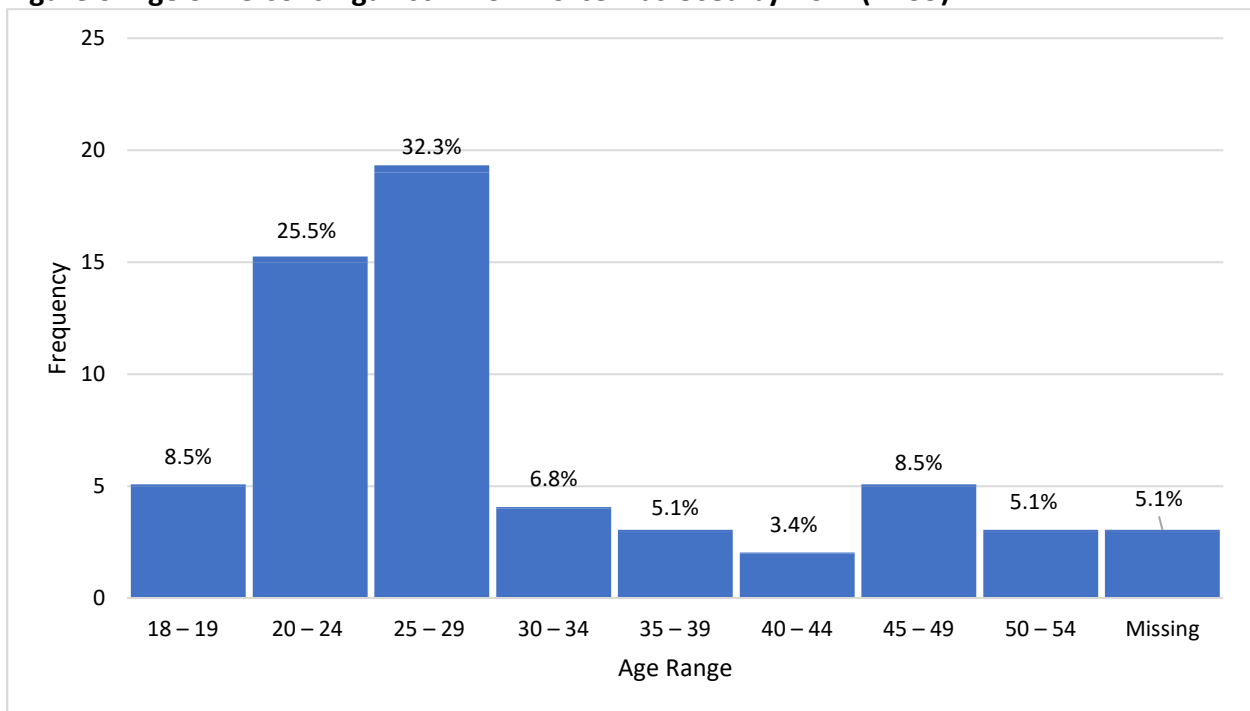
Table 15: Gender of Persons Against Whom Force was Used by NSID (N=59)

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)
Female	3	5.1
Male	56	94.9

Note: These counts represent the gender of each unique person against whom force was used by NSID.

Figure 6 identifies the frequency of the age ranges of the 59 persons against whom force was reported used by NSID-assigned personnel during the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 time period. NSID-assigned personnel did not record the use force against any juveniles. In addition to persons ages 18 and 19-years-old, Figure 6 is separated into the same age distributions as frequently presented by the U.S. Census Bureau.⁴¹

Figure 6: Age of Persons Against Whom Force was Used by NSID (N=59)



**Note: These counts represent the age of each unique person against whom force was used by NSID.
*May not sum to 100% due to rounding. Values marked Null were labeled missing.**

Table 16 identifies the frequency with which NSID-assigned personnel reported use of force against unique persons, in each of the seven MPD districts. Force was used against the most people in the Sixth District (n=20; 33.9%) followed by the Seventh District (n=13; 22.0%) and the Fifth District (n=9; 15.3%).

⁴¹ United States Census Bureau. April 29, 2020. "Age and Sex Composition in the United States: 2019." <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2019/demo/age-and-sex/2019-age-sex-composition.html>

Table 16: MPD District of Persons Against Whom Force was Used by NSID (N=59)

MPD District	Frequency	Percent (%)
D1	5	8.5
D2	2	3.4
D3	5	8.5
D4	3	5.1
D5	9	15.3
D6	20	33.9
D7	13	22.0
MD*	2	3.4

Note: These counts represent the district location of each unique person against whom force was used by NSID-assigned personnel.

*** Two individuals against whom force was used were labeled as 'MD,' indicating that the use of force occurred in Maryland.**

Community Member Complaints Regarding Alleged Conduct of NSID-Assigned Personnel

Community members may file a complaint directly with the OPC in person at OPC's office; via a local office phone number or toll-free hotline; by emailing, faxing, or mailing the complaint form and attachments; or, by completing the online complaint process. OPC investigates allegations of harassment; use of unnecessary or excessive force; use of language or conduct that is insulting, demeaning, or humiliating; discriminatory treatment; retaliation for filing a complaint with OPC; and, failure to wear or display required identification or identify oneself by name and badge number when requested to do so.⁴²

Community members may also file a complaint against any MPD member directly at an MPD district station. MPD General Order (GO) 120.25, "Processing Complaints Against Metropolitan Police Department Members," summarizes that the policy of the department, "is to accept all complaints from persons, to include anonymous complaints, regardless of the manner in which the complaint is made (e.g., orally or in writing), to ensure that every complaint is investigated in an effective, efficient, and impartial manner, and to ensure that there is no automatic preference given to a member's statement over an individual's statement, or an individual's statement over a member's statement."⁴³ The GO also requires MPD to notify the DC Office of Police Complaints (OPC) of all complaints received. After receiving a complaint submitted by a community member to MPD, OPC determines whether the complaint will be dismissed; referred for mediation, conciliation, rapid resolution, or policy training; referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office for potential criminal conduct; investigated by OPC; or, referred to MPD to conduct the investigation.

The GO also spells out the internal investigative process for incidents in which OPC determines MPD should conduct the investigation. The steps include a member of MPD contacting the complainant to initiate the investigation, identifying themselves as the official who will be investigating the complaint, providing the complainant with their name and telephone number, and obtaining any additional information that will assist with the investigation within three business days of receiving an investigation. The MPD investigator is also responsible for: providing periodic reports regarding the status of the investigation to the complainant; conducting the investigation in accordance with all applicable MPD directives, DC laws, and the collective bargaining agreement between MPD and the Fraternal Order of Police—the last of which cannot be superseded by any agreements between MPD and OPC; interviewing the complainant, all witnesses, and any involved members; and, making a determination based upon a preponderance of the evidence. IAD investigators can make one of the following determinations—Sustained, Insufficient Fact, Exonerated, or Unfounded. Upon making a

⁴² District of Columbia Office of Police Complaints. "File a Police Complaint."

<https://policecomplaints.dc.gov/service/file-a-complaint>

⁴³ Metropolitan Police Department. October 27, 2017. General Order 120.25 "Processing Complaints Against Metropolitan Police Department Members." https://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_120_25.pdf

determination, the IAD investigator must prepare a letter for the division or district commander—in this case the NSID Commander—briefly describing the complaint, the outcome, and whether discipline has been recommended.⁴⁴ In addition to these internal findings, OPC investigations can result in allegation(s) being exonerated, unfounded, insufficient facts to determine allegation(s), or sustained and sent to the Chief of Police for discipline.⁴⁵

To evaluate community member complaints regarding the conduct of NSID-assigned personnel, the NPF Team assessed complaint data submitted between August 1, 2019 and January 31, 2020. In total, 13 community members filed complaints that involved 30 NSID-assigned personnel and included 50 allegations of misconduct. Given the limited data availability period, it is difficult to make broad statements about the nature of complaints filed against NSID-assigned personnel overall.

Beginning with the community members who submitted a complaint, Table 17 identifies the race of the community members who submitted a complaint. Of the 13 community members who submitted a complaint, 10 persons (76.9%) were Black/African-American, two persons (15.4%) classified as “NA”, and one person (7.7%) was unknown.

Table 17: Race of Community Members who Submitted a Complaint Against NSID (N=13)

Race	Frequency	Percent (%)
Black/African-American	10	76.9
Not Applicable	2	15.4
Unknown	1	7.7

Table 18 identifies the frequency of the genders of the 13 persons who submitted complaints against NSID-assigned personnel during the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 time period. The majority of the persons who submitted complaints (seven persons or approximately 53.9 percent) were male, while five persons (approximately 38.5 percent) were female. There was one person (approximately 7.7 percent) whose gender was marked as unknown.

Table 18: Gender of Persons who Submitted a Complaint Against NSID (N=13)

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)
Female	5	38.5
Male	7	53.9
Unknown	1	7.7

The mean age of the persons who submitted a complaint was 36 (median=29).

⁴⁴ Metropolitan Police Department. October 27, 2017. General Order 120.25 “Processing Complaints Against Metropolitan Police Department Members.” https://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_120_25.pdf

⁴⁵ District of Columbia Office of Police Complaints. “Complaint Process.” <https://policecomplaints.dc.gov/page/complaint-process-opc>

Table 19 identifies the frequency with which the complaints occurred in each of the seven MPD districts. It is important to note that the primary units within NSID—Narcotics Enforcement Unit, Gun Recovery Unit, and Human Trafficking Unit—are deployed based on violent crime statistics and emerging violent trends, as opposed to being equally deployed across the districts.⁴⁶ Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that the complaint statistics and percentages are not equal across districts. That said, the largest number of complaints (n=4; 30.7%) arose from the Sixth District. The Seventh District was accountable for the second-most complaints (n=3; 23.1%). The First, Fourth, and Fifth Districts were each accountable for two complaints (15.4%). The Second and Third Districts had no complaints regarding NSID-assigned personnel during the data review period.

Table 19: MPD District of Complaints Against NSID (N=13)

MPD District	Frequency	Percent (%)
D1	2	15.4
D2	0	0.0
D3	0	0.0
D4	2	15.4
D5	2	15.4
D6	4	30.7
D7	3	23.1

The 13 community member complaints included a total of 50 allegations. It is important to note that the paper complaint form provides almost a full page—and allows for additional pages to be attached—for the complainant to describe the incident. Likewise, the online complaint form includes a textbox for the complainant to describe the incident with as much detail as possible, and four places to include documents, pictures, or videos supporting the description of the complaint. Neither of the forms ask the complainant to identify the pre-defined allegations being made. Once the complaint is received by, or forwarded to OPC, it is reviewed and assigned one or more allegations. These allegations help with tracking and identifying trends, but do not accompany the complaint form or get attached to the complaint.

Table 20 identifies the most common allegations associated with complaints. Harassment (n=21; 42.0%) was by far the most common allegation. Unnecessary force (n=9; 18.0%) was the next most common allegation, followed by demeaning language (n=8; 16.0%). Hand controls (n=5; 10.0%) were the next most common allegation. Conduct, pointing a firearm, and tactics were mentioned in two allegations each (4.0%).

⁴⁶ NPF Team phone interview with NSID Commander. July 2, 2020

Table 20: Allegation Types Against NSID (N=50)

Allegation	Frequency	Percent (%)
Hand Controls	5	10.0
OPC – Harassment	21	42.0
OPC – Conduct	2	4.0
OPC – Demeaning Language	8	16.0
OPC – Failure to Provide ID	1	2.0
OPC – Unnecessary Force	9	18.0
Pointing Firearm – RIF	2	4.0
Tactical Takedown	2	4.0

Table 21 identifies the ranks of the 30 NSID-assigned personnel against whom complaints were submitted. The overwhelming majority (n=28; 93.3%) were officers; only two sergeants (6.7%) received complaints during the analysis window.

Table 21: Ranks of NSID-assigned Personnel in Complaints (N=30)

Rank	Frequency	Percent (%)
Officer	28	93.3
Sergeant	2	6.7

Table 22 describes the races of the 30 NSID-assigned personnel that received a complaint during the analysis period. White/Caucasian NSID-assigned personnel (n=13; 43.3%) were the most common race identified in complaints. This was followed by Black/African American NSID-assigned personnel (n=12; 40%). Asian/Pacific Islander (n=4; 13.3%) and Hispanic (n=1; 3.3%) were the other races of NSID-assigned personnel identified in complaints.

Table 22: Race of NSID-assigned Personnel that Received at Least One in Complaint (N=30)

Race	Frequency	Percent (%)*
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	13.3
Black/African American	12	40.0
Hispanic	1	3.3
White/Caucasian	13	43.3

* May not sum to 100% due to rounding.

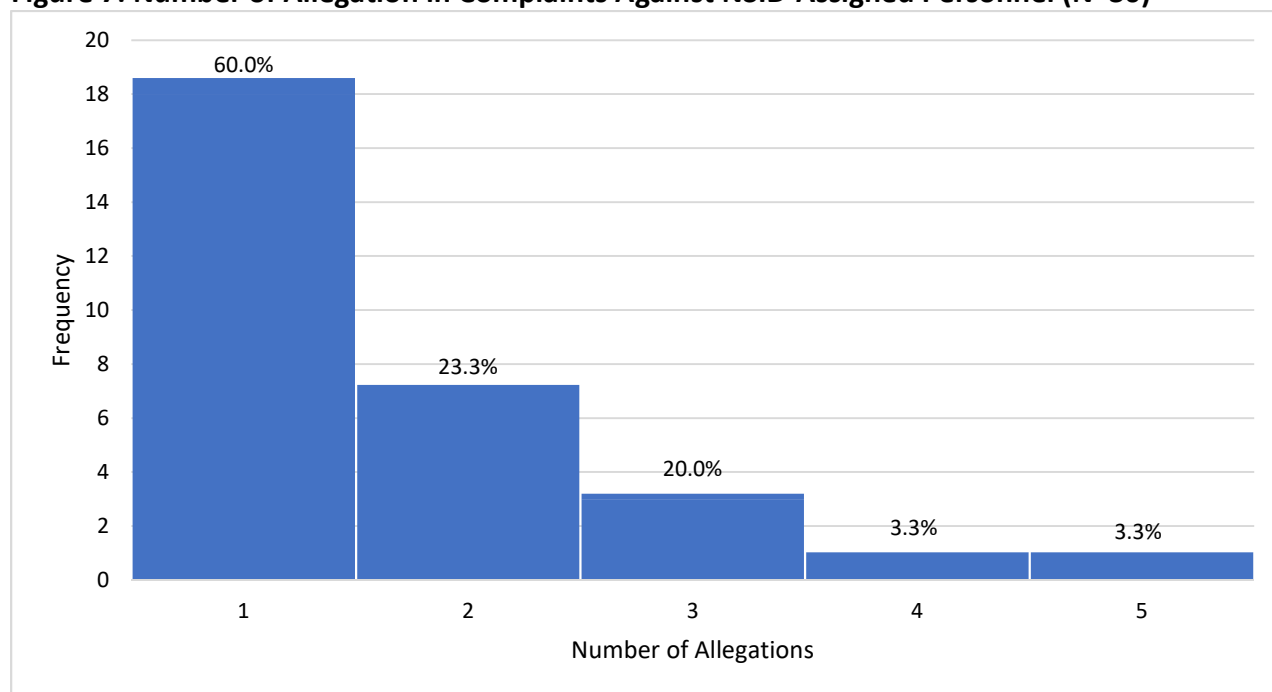
Table 23 identifies the genders of the 30 NSID-assigned personnel against whom complaints were submitted. The overwhelming majority (n=27; 90%) were male and the other three members who had complaints submitted against them by community members (10.0%) were female.

Table 23: Genders of NSID-assigned Personnel in Complaints (N=30)

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)
Female	3	10.0
Male	27	90.0

Figure 7 identifies the number of allegations each of the NSID-assigned personnel against whom a complaint was submitted. It is important to note that allegations have not been investigated yet, and that the number of allegations in a particular complaint is not necessarily indicative of—or correlated to—a higher likelihood of an allegation being sustained. As demonstrated below, the majority of NSID-assigned personnel (n=18; 60%) who had a complaint submitted against them with one allegation. Seven members (23.3%) had a complaint submitted against them with two allegations, and three members (10.0%) had a complaint submitted against them with three allegations. One NSID-assigned person (3.3%) had a complaint submitted against them with four allegations, and one (3.3%) had a complaint submitted against them with five allegations. No complaint submitted against an NSID-assigned personnel during the data review period had more than five allegations.

Figure 7: Number of Allegation in Complaints Against NSID-Assigned Personnel (N=30)



* May not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 24 identifies the number of complaints against the 30 NSID-assigned personnel who had complaints submitted against them were involved in. It is important to note that one complaint could have had multiple officers involved. It is also important to note, that a complaint involving multiple NSID-assigned personnel is not an all-or-nothing incident. During the course of the investigation, individual members can be removed from the complaint, exonerated, or there can be insufficient information to find against them. That said, the overwhelming majority of NSID-assigned personnel (n=26; 86.7% m) were involved in one complaint, and four NSID-assigned personnel (13.3%) were involved in two complaints. No NSID-assigned personnel was involved in three or more complaints during the review period.

Table 24: Number of Complaints Against NSID-Assigned Personnel (N=30)

Number of Complaints	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	26	86.7
2	4	13.3

In terms of age, the average age of the NSID-assigned personnel against whom community members submitted a complaint was 37.3 years old.

Discipline Imposed by MPD on NSID-Assigned Personnel

It is important to note that a community member complaint against any MPD member must be submitted to the DC Office of Police Complaints (OPC) within 90 days of the date of the incident.⁴⁷ Therefore, the investigative and appeals processes for sworn MPD members—especially for cases that are not immediately dismissed or found to be within Department policy—can take a number of months to resolve. Therefore, the data reviewed by the NPF Team regarding discipline imposed by MPD on NSID-assigned personnel for the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 time period is potentially skewed because it does not account for discipline that may yet to be imposed.

MPD General Order (GO) 120.25 Processing Citizen Complaints, details that, “MPD shall not impose discipline on a sworn member with respect to any allegation of misconduct contained in a complaint: 1. When, in an OPC merits determination by a complaint examiner, it is concluded that no allegation of misconduct in the complaint is sustained on the basis of an evidentiary hearing; or 2. A final OPC review panel reversed in its entirety a merits determination that sustained one or more allegations of the complaint.”⁴⁸ The GO also outlines the OPC mediation process, which allows for MPD members and complainants to come together and attempt to reach an understanding or agreement about a particular event. In some cases, mediation may result in no discipline being recommended or imposed. Despite the investigative processes involving the relevant MPD member and OPC, the GO also notes, “final disciplinary action can only be authorized by the Chief of Police,” and must be imposed in accordance with all applicable MPD directives, DC laws, and the collective bargaining agreement between MPD and the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP)—the last of which cannot be superseded by any agreements between MPD and OPC.⁴⁹

MPD Internal Affairs Division (IAD) investigators can make one of the following determinations—Sustained, Insufficient Fact, Exonerated, or Unfounded. Upon making a determination, the IAD investigator must prepare a letter for the division or district commander—in this case the NSID Commander—briefly describing the complaint, the outcome, and whether discipline has been recommended.⁵⁰ In addition to these internal findings, OPC investigations can result in allegation(s) being exonerated, unfounded, insufficient facts to determine allegation(s), or sustained and sent to the Chief of Police for discipline.⁵¹

⁴⁷ District of Columbia Office of Police Complaints. “File a Police Complaint.” <https://policecomplaints.dc.gov/service/file-a-complaint>

⁴⁸ Metropolitan Police Department. October 27, 2017. General Order 120.25 “Processing Complaints Against Metropolitan Police Department Members.” https://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_120_25.pdf

⁴⁹ Metropolitan Police Department. October 27, 2017. General Order 120.25 “Processing Complaints Against Metropolitan Police Department Members.” https://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_120_25.pdf

⁵⁰ Metropolitan Police Department. October 27, 2017. General Order 120.25 “Processing Complaints Against Metropolitan Police Department Members.” https://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_120_25.pdf

⁵¹ District of Columbia Office of Police Complaints. “Complaint Process.” <https://policecomplaints.dc.gov/page/complaint-process-opc>

As mentioned in the previous section, there were 13 community member complaints regarding alleged conduct of NSID-assigned personnel, involving a total of 30 NSID-assigned personnel, and a total of 50 allegations. Table 25 identifies the disciplinary decisions associated with the 50 allegations. It is important to note that each allegation is investigated and disciplinary decisions can be applied to a single allegation, even if others in the same complaint are dismissed. No discipline was taken in 26 of the allegations (52.0%) and no action was taken in six allegations (12.0%). There were also 18 allegations (36.0%) which were identified as Not Applicable, discipline had not yet been determined, likely because the case was still ongoing.

Table 25: Discipline Imposed Against NSID-Assigned Personnel, by Allegation (N=50)

Discipline	Frequency	Percent (%)
No Action Taken	6	12.0
No Discipline	26	52.0
Not Applicable	18	36.0
Note: Of the 18 cases marked as “Not Applicable”, 15 were still open and three were closed with dispositions of “Justified – Within Department Policy”.		

Table 26 identifies the status of the cases associated with the 13 complaints and 50 allegations. It is important to note that each allegation is investigated individually; a disposition can be applied to a single allegation, even if other allegations in the same complaint are given different dispositions. Of the 50 allegations, the case was closed in 35 allegations (70.0%) and remained open as of in 15 allegations (30.0%).⁵²

Table 26: Status of Complaints and Allegations Against NSID-Assigned Personnel

Complaint Status	Frequency	Percent (%)	Time to Disposition
Closed	Complaints: N=10 Allegations: N=35	Complaints: 77.0 Allegations 70.0	Complaints – 64.8 Days Allegations – 87.0 Days
Open	Complaints: N=3 Allegations N=15	Complaints: 23.0 Allegations 30.0	N/A

It is important to note that with a dataset of this size, it is difficult to extrapolate any large-scale conclusions about the adequacy of discipline imposed by MPD on NSID-assigned personnel. Additionally, given that the decision to impose discipline involves potential mediation, an investigation, recommendation that discipline be imposed, a decision by the Chief of Police, and any potential appeals of the Chief’s decision—through the FOP or litigation—the timeline between the incident and the final decision can be a matter of months.

⁵² As of June 19, 2020, when the data was provided by MPD to the National Police Foundation.

Recommendations

The following NPF Team recommendations have been made primarily based on the preliminary assessment of data received from MPD related to reported stops, arrests, uses of force, and community member complaints between August 1, 2019 and January 31, 2020, and limited interviews with NSID-assigned personnel. It is important to note that many of the recommendations—particularly those that apply to written directives, data collection methods and requirements, transparency and accountability, and complaint processes—are also applicable to MPD as a whole.

Recommendation 1: NSID and MPD leadership should continue to identify opportunities to ensure that there is proper oversight—both internal and external—for the tactics and overall role of NSID and NSID-assigned personnel. Community support and satisfaction is an increasingly important metric in law enforcement, and it is important for NSID and MPD leadership to ensure that community satisfaction surveys and other opportunities to collect anonymous community feedback regarding NSID—as well as other specialized units and divisions—are prioritized. Some of the recent roles and responsibilities of NSID have undoubtedly impacted community satisfaction and support for NSID, and MPD as a whole, and it is important to ensure that there is supervision and processes to make timely changes when needed.

Recommendation 1.1: NSID supervisors should regularly review and audit stops, arrest, and use of force forms completed by members to proactively identify trends in the data, proactively assess strategies and tactics and make necessary changes, and ensure continued compliance with the NEAR Act, DC Court orders, and DC legislation.

Recommendation 1.2: NSID and MPD leadership should work internally—and with the community—to develop benchmarks to better understand how the roles, responsibilities, tactics, and outcomes of NSID compare to other divisions and units within MPD. While it is understandable that the roles and responsibilities of NSID are different from those of the Patrol Services Bureau and the involvement of District personnel—particularly in regards to narcotics, firearms, and human trafficking investigations and arrests—it is important to have benchmarks that are agreed upon by the department and the community, and to have those benchmarks serve as a measure of accountability.

Recommendation 1.3: In order to better leverage the capabilities and capacities of Office of Research and Analytical Services (ORAS) staff and assist in ensuring compliance with Department and legislative General and Special Orders and Standard Operating Procedures, MPD should consider moving the ORAS from the Homeland Security Bureau to either the Executive Office of the Chief of Police or the Professional Development Bureau. ORAS, which is currently in the Homeland Security Bureau, “provides research and analytical services to support innovative policing operations and public safety practices” by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence—

including reports utilizing crime and arrest data, survey results, and other data—throughout the department.⁵³ The Boston Police Department has an Auditing and Review Unit which, “performs periodic audits of specific functions within Units and Districts to assess their level of performance and their compliance with Department policies and Rules and Procedures.” The Unit reports directly to the Chief of the Bureau of Professional Standards, who reports directly to the Police Commissioner. The BPD also has an Office of Research and Development, which, in part “conducts Department wide performance measurement and benchmarking,” and reports directly to the Police Commissioner.⁵⁴

Recommendation 2: NSID leadership, and MPD leadership, should identify opportunities to build partnerships with other DC government agencies—including the DC Department of Behavioral Health—and community organizations to attempt to divert non-violent persons from criminal justice involvement to addressing their needs. One of the most complicated challenges related to persons with substance use disorders (SUDs) and persons generally involved in crimes are likely to be affected by inequalities in levels of education, employment, socioeconomics, and involvement in the criminal justice system. NSID should partner with DC government agencies, including the DC Department of Behavioral Health, and community organizations that work to cooperatively address these challenges and divert non-violent persons from involvement in the criminal justice system. The Department of Behavioral Health has a network of certified community-based providers that address substance use disorders through detoxification, residential and outpatient services, and other treatment and recovery services.⁵⁵ NSID and MPD leadership should share general information about areas where substance use is higher with agencies and organizations that can provide services and treatment.

Recommendation 3: NSID, and MPD as a whole, should update General Order (GO) 304.10 “Operation and Management of Criminal Investigations” to clearly describe how its new definition of a “stop” aligns with the NEAR Act and its requirements. It is important for MPD to update internal policies to align with all relevant laws. Having policies that clearly and explicitly align with—and include references and links to—relevant laws can help provide opportunities for education and engagement with the community. While many large municipal law enforcement agencies do not include the level of definitions that MPD has in GO-OPS-

⁵³ Metropolitan Police Department. “Office of Research and Analytical Services.” <https://mpdc.dc.gov/page/office-research-and-analytical-services>

⁵⁴ Boston Police Department. November 23, 2019. “Rule 101 Organizational Structure.” https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5086f19ce4b0ad16ff15598d/t/5f367c4f19e86e13a399fdec/159740628732/9/ACFrOgCORFKy8ueH3pS-USAz3qUYwcOpvkctKFwiEFLJMjOQUSUR1eHLUFJFtLGbYZcPeQmksmb_JLecyuhQnr_r0s-d7A2TvVnO_eLvNwM4RFZ6P-q_BKgAuSyG3aF-NXEedqH55HXMosMG5DJ.pdf

⁵⁵ District of Columbia Department of Behavioral Health. “Substance Use Disorder Services.” <https://dbh.dc.gov/page/apra>

304.10, MPD should ensure the definitions are clearly aligned with all legislation and legal requirements. This can also serve as the basis for community education and engagement.⁵⁶

Recommendation 3.1: NSID, and MPD as a whole, should consider updating GO 304.10 or implementing a new policy, requiring Field Contact information to be documented and forwarded to a central entity. Currently, GO-OPS-304.10 states, “Member **may** maintain records of field contacts, consistent with the rules set forth in Attachment A (Documenting Field Contacts). Documenting contacts is optional unless required by an official.”⁵⁷ Additionally, Notice of Infraction (NOI) and Notice of Violation (NOV) stops require different documentation than all other stops and definitions are not included in the policy. This should be changed to ensure that all stops are being documented equally, so that analyses can be conducted on all types of stops. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Policy 5/206.23 “Field Interviews,” requires all officers to enter Field Interview information into the agency’s records management system within 24 hours of the card being completed. Other large metropolitan jurisdictions have similar forms and requirements.⁵⁸ A form or brief questionnaire with approximate age range, race, ethnicity, and MPD district should be developed by NSID, and MPD as a whole. Collecting this information will assist in developing a more comprehensive understanding of the community members with whom NSID-assigned personnel are most-frequently engaging.

Recommendation 4: NSID, and MPD as a whole, should update GO-PER-110.11 "Uniform, Equipment, and Appearance Standards" and GO-308.13 "Casual Clothes Units" to require each casual clothes unit to be easily identifiable as MPD officers when conducting jump outs or tactical missions that are likely to result in conducting arrests. NSID-assigned personnel are afforded the ability to wear casual clothes so that they can make observations during investigations without being easily detected by potential suspects or associates of potential suspects. However, for both officer and community safety, it is integral that at least some NSID-assigned personnel on each shift be easily identifiable during planned jump outs or tactical missions that are likely to result in NSID-assigned personnel conducting arrests.⁵⁹ This can be done by either requiring branded duty vests or raid jacket and the standard navy blue baseball style cap that is part of the Class B uniform or requiring some personnel on each shift to wear the uniform of the day.

⁵⁶ The NPF Team reviewed similar policies from the Austin, Boston, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, New York City, San Francisco, and Tampa police departments.

⁵⁷ Metropolitan Police Department. July 9, 2019. General Order 304.10 “Field Contacts, Stops, and Protective Pat Downs.” http://go.mpdconline.com/GO/GO_304_10.pdf

⁵⁸ Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. 5/206 “Field Interviews.” <http://www.lvpmsa.org/Forms/Dept.%20Man%207-14-07.pdf>

⁵⁹ Fenton, J. (2020, September 18). Baltimore police plainclothes units now in uniform, marked cars. *Baltimore Sun*. <https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/crime/bs-md-ci-cr-police-plainclothes-ordered-into-uniform-20200918-7wj5nyxqefcv3ccciompirenee-story.html>

Recommendation 5: NSID, and MPD as a whole, should simplify integration of required forms with MPD records management systems, so that collected data can be easily consolidated and exported and provided to the DC Office of Police Complaints (OPC) and third party contractors hired by the OPC to conduct sanctioned audits and assessments, and persons and groups who complete Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. This will ensure that NSID, and MPD as a whole, have easier access to statistics and information necessary to more accurately deploy personnel and resources and implement data-driven approaches to crime reduction. Houston Police Department (HPD) GO-600-42 Racial Profiling Prohibited aligns very closely with the data required to be collected in the NEAR Act. The HPD GO also requires, “Officers shall enter the above data collected into one of the department’s data collection systems by the end of each shift to ‘document’ each concerned individual.” The two data collection systems are the Records Management System Demographic Tracking Module and the handheld ticket writers. The data collected from stops by HPD officers is “compiled, analyzed, and placed in a report format by the department’s Office of Planning.”⁶⁰ Likewise, the Tampa Police Department has a fully-integrated computer system that was designed to have all components work together and support one another. The computer aided dispatch (CAD), mobile data terminals (MDTs), and mobile report entries (MREs) all feed into the Records Management System (RMS). The RMS houses and shares all relevant information across the systems.⁶¹

Recommendation 6: NSID, and MPD as a whole, should collect required and other important data—particularly demographics of community members stopped, ticketed, searched or patted down, and arrested; the reason(s) for each of those; and, specific type(s) of narcotics and firearms seized—electronically. To the extent possible, required fields should be made dropdowns or checkboxes and mandatory to complete in order to submit the form. Included in the dropdowns or checkboxes should be opportunities to distinguish between instances where community members refuse to answer from instances where the MPD member does not ask. There may be legitimate reasons for missing demographic information, but it is currently difficult to identify the differences between missing information and refusals. This will ensure continued compliance with the NEAR Act, DC Court orders, and DC legislation data required to conduct audits and evaluations. Likewise collecting specific data on the types of narcotics and firearms seized in individual cases, analyzing the data and integrating it into practices and deployment, and releasing regular updates about the data can provide additional transparency and accountability.

Recommendation 6.1: NSID, and MPD as a whole, should standardize the manner in which demographic information is collected, preferably by disaggregating race and ethnicity into two separate variables. In the stops dataset, race and ethnicity are recorded together in a single variable, whereas they are recorded in separate variables

⁶⁰ Houston Police Department. April 24, 2018. General Order 600-42 “Racial Profiling Prohibited.”

https://www.houstontx.gov/police/general_orders/600/600-42%20Racial%20Profiling%20Prohibited.pdf

⁶¹ Tampa Police Department. Standard Operating Procedure 400.2 “Introduction to Records and Report Systems.”

<https://www.powerdms.com/public/TAMPA/tree/documents/424971>

in the arrests dataset. In order to accurately compare the same data across different functions—field interviews, stops, arrests, searches, etc.—it is important that data be collected the same.

Recommendation 6.2: When there are multiple reasons for a stop, NSID and MPD as a whole, should record those reasons in unique variables. These stop reason variables should be prioritized. Currently, multiple reasons for a non-ticketed stop are recorded in a single column. This makes it difficult to identify the unique reasons for why a stop was initiated and which reasons are most frequently being used as justification for stops.

Recommendation 6.3: NSID, and MPD as a whole, should consider requiring stops and arrest reports to include the initial code(s) as well. MPD GO-SPT-401.01 states, “Complaints in which multiple offenses have occurred shall be classified to reflect the most serious offense, as determined by the penalty in the D.C. Code or U.S. Code.”⁶² Collecting the initial code(s), as well as the most serious offense, will allow for analyses to be conducted on potential discrepancies in initial categories that then escalate to more serious offenses.

Recommendation 7: NSID, and MPD as a whole, should prioritize planned research about potential bias in stops and the complex relationship between stops, arrests, use of force, demographics, and socioeconomic factors. The *MPD February 2020 Stop Data Report* acknowledges, “The demographic information for these stops is consistent with MPD’s other publicly available data on stops and arrests: persons of color are stopped at higher rates.” The report continues by noting, “MPD has partnered with The Lab @ DC to develop a research plan and identify independent researchers, including those at Georgetown University Law Center, to [conduct a comprehensive analysis to determine whether stops are biased]. The report also notes other work that MPD seeks to do in understanding community values around policing and stops and propriety and procedural justice in stops.”⁶³ NSID, and MPD as a whole, should ensure the research partner is provided access to all data needed to conduct these in-depth analyses in order to align with the stated intention of being, “a leader in research and practice on this matter.”

Recommendation 7.1: NSID, and MPD as a whole, should develop a dashboard or other virtual tool that provides a breakdown of decision points in conducting stops, issuing tickets, and making arrests. The Independent Monitoring Team in Chicago encouraged the Chicago Police Department to “examine data on stops, uses of force, and other police decisions on a district-by-district level, given the uneven distribution of

⁶² Metropolitan Police Department. July 19, 2012. General Order 401.01 “Field Reporting System.” https://go.mpdonline.com/GO/GO_401_01.pdf

⁶³ Metropolitan Police Department. February 2020. *Stop Data Report*. <https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/Stop%20Data%20Report.pdf>

race and ethnicity.” They suggested, “CPD develop a dashboard that provides a breakdown of key police decisions by demographic characteristics of the community member.”⁶⁴

Recommendation 7.2: MPD should continue to publicly release deidentified stop data and should consider breaking out the stops data by bureaus, to allow for further accountability and transparency.

Recommendation 8: NSID, and MPD as a whole, should simplify the processes associated with submitting, documentation and data collection, and reporting internal and community member complaints. Houston Police Department GO-300-12 requires all Issue Record Forms (IRFs) to be completed by the Internal Affairs Division/Central Intake Office (IAD/CIO) to standardize the initial intake of issues, complaints, and grievances from officers and community members.⁶⁵ Likewise, Boston Police Department Rule 109 highlights, “The Bureau of Professional Standards and Development shall maintain a log of all Complaint Control forms issued to all districts and units. The log shall record the date each form was issued and the district or unit to which the form was issued. The log shall also record the date the form was used and the name and rank of the officer who completed the form.”⁶⁶ MPD should develop a similar log that includes the date a complaint was filed, the name and rank of the officer, and what Unit/Division/District they were in at the time of the complaint. This will also assist in ensuring compliance with Department and legislative General and Special Orders and Standard Operating Procedures.

Recommendation 8.1: NSID, and MPD as a whole, should create a system that provides each community member that submits a complaint with a unique code and a website where the community member can enter that code to see the status of their complaint and ask any questions. The consent decree involving the Chicago Police Department requires the assigning of each complaint filed by a community member a unique tracking number that is linked with all phases of the investigation, arbitration, Police Board proceedings, and appeals. The CPD is also required to allow members of the public to track the status of a unique tracking number online.⁶⁷

⁶⁴ Chicago Police Department Consent Decree Independent Monitoring Team. June 18, 2020. *Independent Monitoring Report 2: Reporting Period September 1, 2019, through February 29, 2020.*

http://chicagopoliceconsentdecree.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020_06_18-Independent-Monitoring-Report-2-filed.pdf

⁶⁵ Houston Police Department. June 19, 2018. General Order 300-12 “Grievance Procedure.”

https://www.houstontx.gov/police/general_orders/300/300-12%20Grievance%20Procedure.pdf

⁶⁶ Boston Police Department. April 12, 1983. “Rule 109 – Discipline Procedure, Amended.”

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5086f19ce4b0ad16ff15598d/t/52af5e69e4b0dbce9d22a6f9/1387224681015/Rule+109.pdf>

⁶⁷ United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois Eastern Division. January 31, 2019. “Consent Decree.”

<http://chicagopoliceconsentdecree.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/FINAL-CONSENT-DECREE-SIGNED-BY-JUDGE-DOW.pdf>

Recommendation 9: MPD should create a page on its website to release data related to sustained complaints and discipline imposed and should consider breaking out the data by bureaus and divisions, to allow for further accountability and transparency. The ultimate goal should be for the information released to be at the individual level, but at least bureau and division data should be released. Another option to increase transparency in the discipline process is to create a Disciplinary System Penalty Guidelines report and matrix—similar to the one developed and released by the New York City Police Department (NYPD)—which, “gives an overview of the goals of internal discipline, defines the presumptive penalties for specific acts of substantiated misconduct by officers and outline potential aggravating and mitigating factors that may be considered.” The report and matrix was developed with community input and posted on the NYPD website to allow for additional community feedback prior to finalization.⁶⁸

Recommendation 9.1: NSID supervisors should regularly review community member complaints submitted to identify potential early warning and training opportunities. Harassment, unnecessary force, and demeaning language were the most common allegations submitted by community members from August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020. Even in instances where the allegation was dismissed or found to be within department policy, it is important for NSID supervisors to understand what the community believes and identify classes and tactics—for example, de-escalation and fair and impartial policing—to address the concerns.

Recommendation 10: NSID leadership should consider having a more-permanent set of personnel and reducing the number of members it details from other MPD roles and responsibilities. The turnover at almost every level of NSID-assigned personnel during the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 time period impacts the ability for command staff and leadership to implement change and develop members with the special skills needed to balance the mission and objectives of NSID with public perceptions of NSID and MPD as a whole.

Recommendation 10.1: NSID leadership should identify opportunities to enhance internal representativeness amongst its sworn personnel. While racial representation across NSID-assigned personnel during the August 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020 time period was more aligned with the overall MPD demographics, as identified earlier in this report, 204 of 225 total were male.

Recommendation 10.2: NSID leadership should have more direct authority to make staffing and personnel decisions. To effectively and efficiently implement culture change and evidence-based promising practices, the leadership of NSID needs to have more direct and immediate decision-making ability, including being able to decide when personnel should be removed from NSID. Currently, NSID leadership can only request

⁶⁸ New York City Police Department. August 31, 2020. *Disciplinary System Penalty Guidelines: DRAFT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT*. https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/nypd/downloads/pdf/public_information/nypd-discipline-matrix-draft-for-public-comment-2020-08-31-w-message.pdf

that personnel be removed after certain misconduct allegations or after the entire internal affairs and appeals process results in a sustained finding of misconduct. This lengthy process impedes the ability of NSID leadership to maintain a high standard of division personnel. Specific trainings emphasizing community policing while undercover, de-escalation, responding to persons with substance use disorders and potential victims of human trafficking, and other special skills. Other large municipal police departments allow individual unit/division leaders to identify and request certain trainings beyond mandatory in-service requirements, based on need. For example, Houston Police Department GO-300-06 Training – Classified, identifies, “Division commanders are responsible for identifying assignments under their command that require special skills. Required training for these skills must begin as soon as possible and must be pre-approved by the Training Division captain,” and, “Any division intending to conduct an internal training class is required to submit the lesson plan in writing for approval to the Training Division’s captain at least 30 *calendar* days prior to the class being held. Also, any instructor or lesson plan must be approved and on file with the Training Division prior to the class being held.”⁶⁹

Recommendation 10.3: NSID should consider having at least one Crime Research Analyst, Crime Intelligence Analyst, or Crime Data Analyst to assist with providing real-time data analysis to identify emerging trends that can inform deployment of personnel and resources. While NSID currently uses a CompStat model to deploy personnel and resources, NSID does not have a dedicated position with the availability necessary to integrate violent and general crime, complaint, socioeconomic, and other emerging data with their internal data and experience to truly implement evidence-based practices. This position could also work with NSID leadership to publish general maps, charts, and data on the MPD website to demonstrate to the community that there is an evidence-base behind NSID deployment.

⁶⁹ Houston Police Department. March 28, 2016. General Order 300-06 “Training – Classified.” https://www.houstontx.gov/police/general_orders/300/300-06%20Training-Classified.pdf

Appendix A: Detailed Methodology and Data Charts

The NPF was asked to conduct an audit verifying that the MPD was recording information about pedestrian and traffic stops, use of force, and arrests conducted by NSID officers. The MPD provided information in three datasets:

- Stops (including pedestrian and traffic)
- Arrests
- Use of force

An enumeration of data fields found in each file can be found in Appendix A for stops, Appendix B for arrests, and Appendix C for use of force. What follows is a summary of main findings.

Stops Dataset

MPD provided the Stops dataset in a .csv file format. The Stops dataset was provided in a long file format where each row represented a stop by an officer (or officers) by the person (or people) stopped. For example (Table A-1), if three officers were involved in a stop of two people, the data from that stop would result in six rows of data. Each stop had one officer designated as the primary responding officers.

Table A-1. Example of Data Structure

Record Identifier	Stop Identifier	Primary	Officer	Person Stopped
10001	A90001	Responding	A	1
10002	A90001	Assisting	B	1
10003	A90001	Assisting	C	1
10004	A90001	Responding	A	2
10005	A90001	Assisting	B	2
10006	A90001	Assisting	C	2

Because of the file structure, filtering was needed to describe unique stops and unique people involved in those stops. The dataset was filtered to remove (1) stops conducted by non-NSID officers and (2) records associated with assisting officers. Applying these two filters reduced the dataset from 15,558 records to 3,680 records. Post-filtering, the dataset contained one record for each person involved in a stop. An example of the impact of this filtering process can be found in Table A-2.

Table A-2. Example of Data Structure, Post-Filtering

Record Identifier	Stop Identifier	Primary	Officer	Person Stopped
10001	A90001	Responding	A	1
10004	A90001	Responding	A	2

In presenting variable-level frequencies, we distinguish between stop-related characteristics and subject-related characteristics. Since the dataset includes rows for each subject present during a stop, certain variables (e.g., stop_id, stop_time, etc.) are repeated when there were multiple subjects involved in a stop. The results presented below were conducted separately on stop-related characteristics and subject-level characteristics. No additional filtering was needed to report on subject-related characteristics. All 3,680 records were included which represent the 3,680 people involved in stops by NSID officers.

Stop-related characteristics required an additional filtering step. These characteristics were produced by filtering the dataset by the stop identifier (stop_id) variable. This filtering resulted in 2,871 records representing the 2,871 unique stops conducted by NSID officers.

Some variables within the dataset were conditionally populated; they would only be completed if certain other criteria were met. For example, the reason for a search or seizures from a search will only be populated if a search occurred. The conditional rules applied to identify if these variables were appropriately populated are described in Table A-3.

Table A-3. Conditionally Populated Variables

If Variable is True	The Following Variable(s) Should be Populated
stop_type = Ticket Only or Ticket and Non-ticket Stop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ stop_reason_ticket ☐ tickets_issued ☐ warnings_issued ☐ voided_tickets ☐ ticket_count ☐ warning_count ☐ void_count
stop_type = Non-ticket Stop or Ticket and Non-ticket Stop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ stop_reason_nonticket
person_search_or_protective_pat_down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ person_search_warrant ☐ person_search_consent ☐ person_search_probable_cause ☐ person_protective_pat_down
property_search_or_protective_pat_down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ property_search_consent ☐ property_search_probable_cause ☐ property_protective_pat_down

	☒ property_search_warrant
person_search_consent	☒ person_search_reason_consent ☒ person_search_object_seized_consent
person_search_probable_cause	☒ person_search_reason_probable_cause ☒ person_search_object_seized_probable_cause
person_protective_pat_down	☒ person_protective_pat_down_reason ☒ person_protective_pat_down_object_seized
person_search_warrant	☒ person_search_reason_warrant ☒ person_search_object_seized_warrant
property_search_consent	☒ property_search_reason_consent ☒ property_search_object_consent ☒ property_search_object_seized_consent
property_search_probable_cause	☒ property_search_reason_probable_cause ☒ property_search_object_probable_cause ☒ property_search_object_seized_probable_cause
property_protective_pat_down	☒ property_protective_pat_down_reason ☒ property_protective_pat_down_object ☒ property_protective_pat_down_object_seized
property_search_warrant	☒ property_search_reason_warrant ☒ property_search_object_warrant ☒ property_search_object_seized_warrant
any_search_or_ppd	☒ either person_search_or_protective_pat_down OR property_search_or_protective_pat_down should be true
any_seizure	☒ At least one of the following should be completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - person_search_object_seized_consent - person_search_object_seized_probable_cause - person_protective_pat_down_object_seized - person_search_object_seized_warrant - property_search_object_seized_consent - property_search_object_seized_probable_cause - property_protective_pat_down_object_seized - property_search_object_seized_warrant

Both stop-level and person-level variables contained relatively little missing data. At the stop-level⁷⁰, missing data was found for stop district (1.9%; n=55), duration of stop (0.3%; n=10), and reason for stop (0.2%; n=6).

For the data on the 3,680 individuals stopped by NSID officers, 6.1% (n=224) were missing information on age, 1.8% (n=66) were missing information on the combined race/ethnicity field⁷¹, and 0.5% (n=18) were missing information on gender.

⁷⁰ The percentages for these variables were calculated out of the 2,871 unique stops.

⁷¹ In the Stops dataset, the race and ethnicity characteristics are stored in a single variable.

Arrest Dataset

The structure of the Arrest dataset was similar to that of the Stops dataset. Each record in the Arrest dataset represents an officer by person by arrest charge. The arrest dataset was filtered to remove (1) stops conducted by non-NSID officers and (2) records associated with assisting officers. This process reduced the dataset from 12,497 records to 5,271 records. These 5,271 records represented the unique number of arrest charges made by officers assigned to NSID.

In order to examine the number of unique arrests that occurred, the dataset was filtered by a unique identifier (unique_stop_person) created by concatenating the stop identifier (stop_id) and the defendant identifier (defendant_id). This filtering resulted in 2,370 records representing the number of arrests made by officers assigned to NSID. The data were also filtered by the defendant identifier (defendant_id) to produce a dataset of unique individuals arrested by officers assigned to NISD (n=2,180). Finally, the dataset was filtered by the stop identifier (stop_id). This resulted in 2,035 records representing the number of unique stops that resulted in at least one arrests. Frequencies were performed on (1) arrest-related, (2) charge-related, (3) defendant-related, and (4) stop-related variables.

We sought to evaluate the relationship between arrests recorded in the Stops dataset with arrests recorded in the Arrests dataset. After de-duplicating the Stops dataset (described in the previous section), 1,902 unique arrests (based on the variable arrest_id) were identified.⁷² We attempted to join these 1,902 unique arrests records from the Stops dataset with the 2,430 unique arrests from the Arrests dataset.⁷³ The join allowed for the identification of arrests in the Stops dataset not present in the Arrests dataset.

Among the 2,035 stops where arrests occurred and the 2,180 persons arrested by officers assigned to NSID, we noted a number of cases in which geographic fields were completed as “NA” (not available). These included city of the stop (location_city; .4%; n=8), district where the stop occurred (location_district; 1.1%; n=22), address of the stop (location_block_address; >.1%; n=1)⁷⁴, defendant’s home city (defendant_home_city; 1.4%; n=30), and defendant’s home state (defendant_home_state; .4%; n=9)⁷⁵.

Among the 2,180 persons arrested, demographic information was recorded as “Unknown” in a number of cases. This included the defendant’s race (defendant_race; 1.7%; n=37), ethnicity (defendant_ethnicity; 21%; n=457), gender (defendant_gender; >.1%; n=1), and age

⁷² This is the number of unique arrest events made by officers assigned to NSID. A person arrested multiple times will be represented multiple times in this dataset.

⁷³ There were cases where multiple arrest_id were associated with the same stop_id and defendant_id.

⁷⁴ The percentages for these variables were calculated out of the 2,035 stops where arrests occurred.

⁷⁵ The percentages for these variables were calculated out of the 2,180 unique persons arrested. Defendants with malformed home block values (e.g., comprised of only numeric characters) were not counted toward the number of records marked ‘NA’ for the defendant's home city or state.

(defendant_age; .3%; n=7). In addition, eight entries in the defendant_dob field had values that were clearly incorrect (e.g., year of birth was 1900 or 2019).

Of the 5,271 charges in the arrests, in 98 the disposition field was coded as “NA”.

In comparing the arrests detailed in the Stops dataset with the arrests contained in the Arrest dataset, we identified 54 stops that indicated an arrest (among the 1,902 stops where an arrest occurred in the Stops dataset) that did not correspond to a record in the Arrest dataset.

Reverting to the unfiltered dataset resolved all but one of these match failures. This indicates that in some stops where a non-NSID-assigned officer was the primary, the arrest was made by an NSID-assigned officer.

Use of Force Dataset

Non-NSID officers were first removed from the dataset. This reduced the number of records from 108 records to 101. In order to examine the number of unique uses of force events by an officer in a given incident,⁷⁶ the data were filtered by a unique identifier (unique_officer_id_and_is_number) created by concatenating the officer identifier (officer_id) and incident summary number (is_number). This resulted in 99 records. The dataset was also filtered by subject identifier (subject_id) and then officer identifier (officer_id) representing the number of unique subjects (n=59) and officer (n=51) involved in use of force incidents. Finally, the data were filtered by incident identifier (is_number) resulting in 52 records representing unique use of force incidents. Frequencies were performed on (1) force-related, (2) subject-related, (3) officer-related, and (4) incident-related variables.

⁷⁶ This count represents the unique number of use of force events. Each use of force events may have multiple types of force used (e.g., strikes and tactical takedown).

Table A-3. Variables for All Unique Stops (n=2,871)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
officer_id	Anonymized identifier for each Officer included in the data. An officer_id will appear multiple times if an officer was involved with stopping multiple individuals.	None		
stop_id	Anonymized Criminal Complaint Number (or Ticket Number for Ticket Stops). A stop_id will appear multiple times if multiple people were stopped in the course of an incident or if multiple officers responded.	None		
stop_type	Type of stop	None		
stop_date	Date on which the stop occurred	None		
stop_time	Time at which the stop occurred	None		
stop_district	Police District of the stop location when available. Otherwise it is the assigned district of the officer making the stop	NULL (n=55)		
stop_duration	Duration of the stop in minutes	Blank (n=10)		
stop_location_block	Block-level address of where the stop occurred	None		

Table A-4. Variables for All Unique People Stopped (n=3,680)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
subject_race_ethnicity	Race/ethnicity of the person being stopped	NULL (n=3) Unknown (n=63)		Multiple (n=4)
subject_gender	Gender of the person being stopped	Unknown (n=18)		
subject_age	Calculated age of the person being stopped at the time of the stop or arrest	Unknown (n=224)		Juvenile (n=129)
person_search_or_protective_pat_down	Indicator for whether the person being stopped was searched or patted down	None		
property_search_or_protective_pat_down	Indicator for whether property belonging to the person being stopped was searched or patted down	None		
any_search_or_ppd	Indicator for whether the person being stopped, or their property was searched or patted down	None		
any_seizure	Indicator for whether any contraband was seized from the person stopped	None		
arrest_id	Anonymized arrest number	None		
stop_reason_nonticket OR stop_reason_ticket	Reason(s) stop was initiated for non-ticket stops	NULL values in both fields (n=6)		

	Reason(s) stop was initiated for ticket stops			
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Table A-5. Relevant Variables for Traffic Stops (n=604)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
stop_reason_ticket	Reason(s) stop was initiated for ticket stops	NULL (n=8)		Null values include those where no reason was given for the stop (n=6) and 'Ticket and Nonticket Stops' where a reason was listed in the stop_reason_nonticket, but not the stop_reason_ticket (n=2)
tickets_issued	Citations issued during a ticket stop	None		Cases where no tickets were issued (n=218)
warnings_issued	Warnings issued during a ticket stop	None		Cases where no warnings were issued (n=389)
voided_tickets	Citations that were voided during a ticket stop	None		Cases where no tickets were voided (n=589)
ticket_count	Number of tickets issued during a ticket stop	None		
warning_count	Number of warnings issued during a ticket stop	None		
void_count	Number of tickets voided during a ticket stop	None		

Note: Includes unique records where stop_type = "Ticket Only" or "Ticket and Non-Ticket Stop"

Table A-6. Relevant Variables for Non-Ticket Stops (n=3,114)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
stop_reason_nonticket	Reason(s) stop was initiated for non-ticket stops	None		
Note: Includes unique records where stop_type = "Non-Ticket Stop" or "Ticket and Non-Ticket Stops". All "ticket_" variables are null when stop type is non-ticket stop.				

Table A-8. Relevant Variables if a Person Search or Protective Pat Down was Conducted (n=1,699)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
property_search_consent	Indicator for whether a person's property was searched with the consent of the person being stopped.	None		
property_search_probable_cause	Indicator for whether a person's property was searched due to an officer having probable cause of criminal activity.	None		
property_protective_pat_down	Indicator for whether property belonging to the person being stopped underwent a protective pat down.	None		
property_search_warrant	Indicator for whether a person's property was searched due to a warrant.	None		
<p>Note: Variables would be populated only if person_search_or_protective_pat_down = 1. Unique stops may have both person-search (or protective pat down) as well as property search (or protective pat down).</p>				

Table A-7. Relevant Variables if a Property Search or Protective Pat Down was Conducted (n=498)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
property_search_consent	Indicator for whether a person's property was searched with the consent of the person being stopped.	None		Property searches (n=185)
property_search_probable_cause	Indicator for whether a person's property was searched due to an officer having probable cause of criminal activity.	None		Probable cause searches (n=175)
property_protective_pat_down	Indicator for whether property belonging to the person being stopped underwent a protective pat down.	None		Protective pat downs (n=23)
property_search_warrant	Indicator for whether a person's property was searched due to a warrant.	None		Warrant searches (n=115) Total (n=498 with no overlap)
<p>Note: Variables would be populated only if <code>property_search_or_protective_pat_down = 1</code>. Unique stops may have both person-search (or protective pat down) as well as property search (or protective pat down).</p>				

Table A-8. Relevant Variables if a Consent Search of a Person was Conducted (n=430)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
person_search_reason_consent	Reason(s) for consent searches of the person being stopped	None		
person_search_object_seized_consent	Type of property seized as a result of consent searches of the person being stopped	None		Nothing seized (n=406)
Note: Variables would be populated only if person_search_consent = 1				

Table A-9. Relevant Variables if a Probable Cause Search of a Person was Conducted (n=633)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
person_search_reason_probable_cause	Reason(s) for probable cause searches of the person being stopped	None		
person_search_object_seized_probable_cause	Type of property seized as a result of probable cause searches of the person being stopped	None	Other;None (n=2)	
Note: Variables would be populated if person_search_probable_cause = 1				

Table A-10. Relevant Variables if a Protective Pat Down of a Person was Conducted (n=403)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
person_protective_pat_down_reason	Reason(s) for protective pat downs of the person being stopped	None		
person_protective_pat_down_object_seized	Type of property seized as a result of protective pat	None		Nothing seized (n=342)

	downs of the person being stopped			
Note: Variables would only be populated if person_search_pat_down = 1				

Table A-11. Relevant Variables if there was a Person Searched Pursuant to a Warrant (n=237)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
person_search_reason_warrant	Reason(s) for warrant searches of the person being stopped	None		
person_search_object_seized_warrant	Type of property seized as a result of warrant searches of the person being stopped	None		Nothing seized (n=190)
Note: Variables would only be populated if person_search_warrant = 1				

Table A-12. Relevant Variables if a Consent Search of Property was Conducted (n=185)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
property_search_reason_consent	Reason(s) for consent searches of property belonging to the person being stopped	None		
property_search_object_consent	Type of property searched in consent searches of property belonging to the person being stopped	None		
property_search_object_seized_consent	Type of property seized as a result of consent searches of the person being stopped	None		Nothing seized (n=169)
Note: Variables would only be populated if property_search_consent = 1				

Table A-13. Relevant Variables if a Probable Cause Search of Property was Conducted (n=175)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
property_search_reason_probable_cause	Reason(s) for probable cause searches of property belonging to the person being stopped	None		
property_search_object_probable_cause	Type of property searched in probable cause searches of property belonging to the person being stopped	None		
property_search_object_seized_probable_cause	Type of property seized as a result of probable cause searches of the person being stopped	None		Nothing seized (n=88)
Note: Variables would only be populated if property_search_probable_cause = 1				

Table A-14. Relevant Variables if a Protective Pat Down of Property was Conducted (n=23)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
property_protective_pat_down_reason	Reason(s) for protective pat downs of property belonging to the person being stopped	None		
property_protective_pat_down_object	Type of property patted down in protective pat downs of property belonging to the person being stopped	None		
property_protective_pat_down_object_seized	Type of property seized as a result of protective pat	None		Nothing seized (n=14)

	downs of the person being stopped			
Note: Variables would only be populated if property_protective_pat_down = 1				

Table A-15. Relevant Variables if Property was Searched due to a Warrant (n=115)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
property_search_reason_warrant	Reason(s) for warrant searches of property belonging to the person being stopped	None		
property_search_object_warrant	Type of property searched in warrant searches of property belonging to the person being stopped	None		
property_search_object_seized_warrant	Type of property seized as a result of warrant searches of the person being stopped	None		Nothing seized (n=34)
Note: Variables would only be populated if property_search_warrant = 1				

Table A-16. Relevant Variables if Any Search or Protective Pat Down of Person or Property was Conducted (n=1,776)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
person_search_or_protective_pat_down	Indicator for whether property belonging to the person being stopped was searched or patted down	None		
OR				
property_search_or_protective_pat_down should be true	Indicator for whether property belonging to the person being stopped was searched or patted down			
Note: Variables would only be populated if any_search_or_ppd=1				

Table A-17. Relevant Variables if Any Contraband was Seized (n=609)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
At least one of the following should be completed:				
person_search_object_seized_consent	Type of property seized as a result of consent searches of the person being stopped	None		
person_search_object_seized_probable_cause	Type of property seized as a result of probable cause searches of the person being stopped			
person_protective_pat_down_object_seized	Type of property seized as a result of protective pat downs of the person being stopped			
person_search_object_seized_warrant	Type of property seized as a result of warrant searches of the person being stopped			
property_search_object_seized_consent	Type of property seized as a result of consent searches of property belonging to the person being stopped			
property_search_object_seized_probable_cause	Type of property seized as a result of probable cause searches of property belonging to the person being stopped			
property_protective_pat_down_object_seized	Type of property seized as a result of protective pat downs of property			

	belonging to the person being stopped			
property_search_object_seized_warrant	Type of property seized as a result of warrant searches of property belonging to the person being stopped			
Note: Variables would only be populated if <i>any_seizure=1</i>				

Table A-18. Variables for Unique Individuals Arrested (n=2,180)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
defendant_home_block	Defendant's address at the block level	NA (n=2)	'PO BOX' (n=1) '16513' (n=1) 'FIX ADDRESS' (n=1) 'FIXED' (n=3) 'FIXED ADDRESS' (n=1) 'NO FIXED' (n=6) 'NO FIXED ADDRESS' (n=129) 'NO NO FIXED' (n=1) 'UNKNOWN' (n=2)	
defendant_home_city	City of defendant's home address	NA (n=30)*		
defendant_home_state	State of defendant's home address	NA (n=9)*	D. (n=2)* DI (n=1)* FO (n=1)* SU (n=1)* TA (n=1)*	These values are not valid state codes.
defendant_dob	Defendant's date of birth	None	01/01/1900 (n=1) 01/01/1901 (n=1)	Date of births are considered errors

			01/01/2019 (n=1) 08/06/2019 (n=1) 09/06/2019 (n=1) 09/11/2019 (n=1) 10/07/2019 (n=1) 01/07/2020 (n=1)	
defendant_race	Defendant's race	Unknown (n=37)		Multiple (n=6)
defendant_ethnicity	Defendant's ethnicity	Unknown (n=457)		
defendant_gender	Defendant's gender	Unknown (n=1)		
defendant_age	Calculated age of the person being stopped at the time of the stop or arrest	Unknown (n=7)		Juvenile (n=120)
defendant_id	Anonymized Police Department Identification Number (PDID) for each defendant included in the data. A defendant_id will appear with multiple arrest_ids if the defendant was arrested multiple times.	None		

Note: Variables would only be populated if unique_defendant_id=1, unique_defendant_id was created to identify unique values in the defendant_id field within the Arrest Dataset. The unique_defendant_id field is populated with a '1' for every unique defendant_id and a '0' for every duplicate defendant_id. This was done to ensure that a defendant's demographic information was not counted multiple times.

***Defendants with out of range defendant_home_block values were not included in these counts.**

Table A-19. Variables for all Unique Stops Resulting in Arrest (n=2,035).

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
officer_id	Anonymized identifier for each Officer included in the data. An officer_id will appear with multiple arret_ids if an officer was involved in multiple arrests or if an arrest involves multiple charges	None		
stop_id	Anonymized Criminal Complaint Number. A stop_id will appear multiple times if multiple officers were involved in an arrest and/or if an arrest involves multiple charges	None		
location_city	City in which the arrest took place	NA (n=8)		
location_district	Police District of the stop location when available. Otherwise it is the assigned district of the officer making the stop	NA (n=22)		
location_block_address	Block address of the arrest location (i.e. where the arrest occurred)	NA (n=2)		
officer_type	Whether the Officer was the arresting officer or assisted with the arrest	None		
nsid_officer	An indicator for whether a given officer was assigned to NSID at the time of the arrest	None		
<p>Note: Variables would only be populated if unique_stop_id=1, unique_stop_id was created to identify unique values in the stop_id field within the Arrest Dataset. The unique_stop_id field is populated with a '1' for every unique stop_id and a '0' for every duplicate stop_id. This was done to ensure that information pertaining to a single stop was not counted multiple times.</p>				

Table A-20. Variables for All Arrest Events (n=2370).

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
arrest_date	Date on which the arrest occurred	None	7/25/19 (n=1) 3/10/20 (n=1)	These dates fall outside the range of the audit.
arrest_time	Time at which the arrest occurred	None		
booking_date	Date the arrest was entered into the arrest book	None	7/26/19 (n=1) 3/10/20 (n=1)	These events fall outside the range of the audit.
booking_time	Time at which the arrest was entered into the arrest book	None		
arrest_id	Anonymized arrest number. An arrest number will appear multiple times if multiple officers were involved in an arrest and/or if an arrest involves multiple charges	None		

Note: Variables would only be populated if unique_stop_person=1, unique_stop_person was created by merging the stop_id and defendant_id to identify unique arrest events within the Arrest Dataset. The unique_stop_person field is populated with a '1' for every unique arrest event and a '0' for every duplicate arrest event. This was done to ensure that information pertaining to a single arrest was not counted multiple times.

Table A-21. Relevant Variables for All Arrest Charges (n=5,271)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
charge_description	Charge for which the defendant is arrested. One arrest can have multiple arrest charges	None		
disposition	Outcome of the arrest	NA (n=98)		
Note: Variables would be populated if nsid_officer='TRUE' & officer_type='Arresting'				

Table A-22. Variables for all Unique Officers Involved in Use of Force Incidents (n=51)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
officer_id	Anonymized identifier for each Officer included in the data	None		
officer_rank	Rank of the Officer	None		
officer_race	Race of the Officer	None		
officer_ethnicity	Ethnicity of the Officer	Unknown (n=4)		
officer_gender	Race of the Officer	None		
officer_age	Age of the Officer	None		
nsid_officer	An indicator for whether a given officer was assigned to NSID at the time of the arrest	None		

Note: Variables would only be populated if unique_officer_id=1, unique_officer_id was created to identify unique values in the officer_id field within the Use of Force Dataset. The unique_officer_id field is populated with a '1' for every unique officer_id and a '0' for every duplicate stop_id. This was done to ensure that information pertaining to a single officer was not counted multiple times.

Table A-23. Variables for all Unique Subjects Involved in Use of Force Incidents (n=59)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
subject_race	Race of the individual on whom force was used	None		All entries are "Black/African American"
subject_ethnicity	Ethnicity of the individual on whom force was used	Unknown (n=8)		Aside from "Unknown", all entries recorded as "NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN"
subject_gender	Gender of the individual on whom force was used	None		
subject_age	Calculated age of the individual on whom force was used at the time of the incident	None		Juvenile (n=3)
subject_id	Anonymized identifier for each subject included in the data	None		
<p>Note: Variables would only be populated if unique_subject_id=1, unique_subject_id was created to identify unique values in the subject_id field within the Use of Force Dataset. The unique_subject_id field is populated with a '1' for every unique subject_id and a '0' for every duplicate subject_id. This was done to ensure that information pertaining to a single subject was not counted multiple times.</p>				

Table A-24. Variables for all Unique Use of Force Incidents (n=52)

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
is_number	Anonymized Incident Summary Number for each incident in which force was used	None		
stop_id	Anonymized Criminal Complaint Number. A stop_id will appear multiple times if an incident involved multiple uses of force	NA (n=2)		
incident_address	Street address at which the incident occurred	None		
incident_date	Date on which the incident occurred	None		
incident_time	Time at which the incident occurred	None		
incident_district	Police District in which the incident occurred	None		MD (n=2)
case_status	Status of the internal review on whether the force used was justified	None		
date_closed	Date that internal review was completed	None		

Note: Variables would only be populated if unique_is_number=1, unique_is_number was created to identify unique values in the is_number field within the Use of Force Dataset. The unique_is_number field is populated with a '1' for every unique is_number and a '0' for every duplicate is_number. This was done to ensure that information pertaining to a single incident was not counted multiple times.

Table A-25. Variables for all Unique Use of Force Incidents by Officer (n=99)⁷⁷

Name of Field	Description	Missing values	Out of Range	Comments
category_of_force	Category of force used	NULL (n=2)		
type_of_force_used	Detailed description of force used	None		
other_force_used	Any additional types of force that were employed not covered by the type_of_force_used field			NULL (n=95)
incident_disposition	Disposition of the internal investigation on whether the force deployed in an incident was justified	None		NOT JUSTIFIED (n=1) NO STATUS (n=1) OTHER STATUS (n=6) TRACKING ONLY (n=34)
discipline	Type of discipline imposed (i.e. suspension without pay)	None		Coded as NA for all but the one incident where incident disposition was NOT JUSTIFIED
penalty	Detailed description of disciplinary action and other penalties faced by the officer in the event that the level of force used was deemed unjustified	None		Coded as NA for all but the one incident where incident disposition was NOT JUSTIFIED

⁷⁷ There was one instance where an officer used force against 3 different subjects classified under the same is_number. For these use of force incidents, the incident_disposition, discipline, and penalty for the officer is only counted once.

Note: Variables would only be populated if unique_officer_id_and_is_number=1, unique_officer_id_was created to identify unique incidents by officer within the Use of Force Dataset. The unique_officer_id_and_is_number field is populated with a '1' for every unique incident by officer and a '0' for every duplicate incident by officer. This was done to ensure that information pertaining to a single incident and use of force involving an officer was not counted multiple times.

Table A-28. Allegation-level (N=50) Audit and Frequencies

Audit

Variable	Necessary Information	Missing Information	Response Options	Format	Notes
Incident Type	All provided	None		String	
Allegation	All provided		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand controls - Harassment (OPC) - Conduct (OPC) - Demeaning Language (OPC) - Failure to Provide ID (OPC) - Unnecessary Force (OPC) - Pointing of a Firearm (RIF) - Tactical Takedown (Injury) 	String	
Case Status	All provided	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closed - Open 	String	
Date closed	35 labeled	15 "NA"	Recorded Date	Date	
Disposition	35 labeled	15 "NA"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IS # cancelled - Justified - OPC Dismissed - NA 	String	
Findings Disposition	31 labeled	19 "NA"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OPC Dismissed (various labels) - Tracking only - Justified within Department Policy 	String	
Investigations Discipline	32 labeled	18 "NA"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Action Taken - No Discipline - NA 	String	
Final Discipline	None	All "NA"			
Final Penalty	None	All "NA"			

Frequencies

Variable*	Count (N=50)	Percent (%)
Incident Type		
OPC	41	82
Use of Force	9	18
Allegation		
Hand Controls	5	10
OPC-Harassment	21	42
OPC-Conduct	2	4
OPC-Demeaning Language	8	16
OPC-Failure to Provide ID	1	2
OPC-Unnecessary Force	9	18
Pointing Firearm-RIF	2	4
Tactical Takedown	2	4
Disposition		
IS # Cancelled	4	8
Justified-Within Department Policy	5	10
NA	15	30
OPC Dismissed	26	52
Findings Disposition		
NA	19	38
OPC-Conduct	1	2
OPC-Demeaning Language	3	6
OPC-Failure to Provide ID	1	2
OPC- Harassment	18	36
OPC-Unnecessary Force	3	6
Tracking Purposes	2	4
Use of Force-Hand Patrols	3	6
Investigation Discipline		
NA	18	36
No Action Taken	6	12
No Discipline	26	52
Case Status		
Open	15	30
Closed	35	70
*Final Discipline and Final Penalty were excluded because the all of the information is "NA," or missing.		

Table A-29. Complaint-level (N=13) Audit and Frequencies

Audit

Variable	Necessary Information	Missing Information	Response Options	Format	Notes
Complainant Race	10 labeled	2 "NA" 1 "Unknown"	- Black/ African American - NA - Unknown	String	
Complainant Age	11 labeled	2 "Unknown"	- Recorded age (range: 21-61) - Unknown	Numeric	
Complainant Gender	12 labeled	1 "Unknown"	- Female - Male - Unknown	String	
Date Opened Incident	All provided	None	Recorded date	Date	
District	All provided	None	Districts 1-7	String	District 8 was not included.
Incident Time	All provided	None	Time recorded	Numeric	
Incident Address	All provided	None	Text	String (Free Text)	
Synopsis	All provided	None	Text	String (Free Text)	
Statement of Fact	All provided	None	Text	String (Free Text)	
Public Narrative	44 detailed	6 "NA"	Text	String (Free Text)	
Internal Narrative	44 detailed	6 "NA"	Text	String (Free Text)	

Frequencies

Variables	Count (N=13)	Percent (%)
Complainant Race		
Black/African-American	10	76.9
NA	2	15.4
Unknown	1	7.7
Complainant Gender		
Male	7	38.5
Female	5	53.9

Unknown	1	7.7
Incident District		
D1	2	15.4
D2	0	0
D3	0	0
D4	2	15.4
D5	2	15.4
D6	4	30.7
D7	3	23.1

Variable	Count	Median	Mean	Std. Dev,
Complainant Age	13	29	36	14.2

Table A- 30. Officer-level (N=30) Audit and Frequencies

Audit

Variable	Necessary Information	Missing Information	Response Options Available	Format	Notes
Officer Rank	All provided	None	- Officer - Sergeant	String	
Officer Gender	All provided	None	- Female - Male	String	
Officer Age	All provided	None	Recorded age (range:26-63)	Numeric	
NSID Officer	All provided	None	True	Numeric	The dataset was limited to "TRUE", so they are all NSID.
Officer Injured	None	All "NA"			

Frequencies

Variables	Count (N=30)	Percent (%)
Officer Rank		
Officer	28	93.3
Sergeant	2	6.7
Officer Race		
Black/ African-American	12	40.0

Hispanic	1	3.3
Asian/ Pacific-Islander	4	13.3
White/Caucasian	13	43.3
Officer Gender		
Female	3	10.0
Male	27	90.0
Number of Allegations*		
1	18	60.0
2	7	23.3
3	3	10.0
4	1	3.3
5	1	3.3
Number of Complaints		
1	26	86.7
2	4	13.3
*There were no more than 5 allegations per officer within the dataset.		

Table A- 31. Average Age of Officers with Allegations (N=30)

Variable	Count	Mean	Std. Dev,
Officer Age	30	37.3	7.96

Appendix B: About the National Police Foundation

The National Police Foundation (NPF) is America's oldest non-membership, non-partisan police research organization. In 1970, the Ford Foundation found the NPF to advance policing through innovation and science. We integrate the work of practitioners and social scientists to facilitate effective crime control and the progress of democratic policing strategies. We have a wide breadth of projects throughout the United States and Mexico. Among other efforts, we conduct scientific evaluations of policing strategies, organizational assessments, critical incident reviews, police data projects and issue timely policing publications critical to practitioners and policymakers. We also have a strong interest in officer safety and wellness, preventable error in policing and helping policing enhance community trust and confidence, especially in the area of police use-of-force.



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