

*Celebrating 50 Years of Service*



# PRINCE WILLIAM

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## Police Department

### MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Prince William County Police Department is to enhance the quality of life by providing police services through shared responsibility with the public.

### VALUES STATEMENT

The Prince William County Police Department is responsible for protecting constitutional guarantees and impartially enforcing the law.

We believe that integrity is the basis of public trust and that honesty and equality in the delivery of police services is essential.

We commit ourselves to uphold these values and to foster cooperation and respect within our community.



# CONTENTS |



COUNTY AT-A-GLANCE	4
MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE	6
NEW CHIEF ANNOUNCEMENT	7
POLICE DEPARTMENT QUICK FACTS	8
PERFORMANCE SNAPSHOT	9
PROGRESS REPORT: ANIMAL SHELTER	10
PATROL SERVICE DISTRICTS	11
POLICE LEADERSHIP IN 2020	12
DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE	13
POLICE DEPARTMENT DIVISIONS	14
COVID-19 PANDEMIC	18
CO-RESPONDER UNIT	20
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION SURVEY	22
AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS	24
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & OUTREACH	26
MEMBER HIGHLIGHTS	30
SOCIAL MEDIA CORNER	32
IN MEMORIAM	34
50 <sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY   A LOOK BACK	36
CRIME REPORT	52
PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS REPORT	70
OATH OF HONOR	94

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## AT-A-GLANCE

COUNTY EXECUTIVE	Christopher Martino
COUNTY BUDGET	2.421 Billion*
COUNTY EMPLOYEES (FTE)	4,953.60*
SIZE OF COUNTY	348 Square Miles
POPULATION ESTIMATE	467,935 (2020, Q2)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$107,132
MEDIAN HOME VALUE	\$382,400

*\*FY2020 adopted budget*

## 2020 BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS

CHAIR-AT-LARGE	Ann Wheeler
BRENTSVILLE DISTRICT	Jeanine Lawson
COLES DISTRICT	Yesli Vega
GAINESVILLE DISTRICT	Pete Candland
NEABSCO DISTRICT	Victor Angry
OCCOQUAN DISTRICT	Kenny Boddye
POTOMAC DISTRICT	Andrea Bailey
WOODBIDGE DISTRICT	Margaret Angela Franklin

### POPULATION



50% M/50% F

### MEDIAN AGE



35.2

### AVG. FAMILY SIZE



3.66

### TOTAL HOUSING UNITS



158,015

### MED. TRAVEL TIME



40 mins.





# PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY Government Center





## Dear Prince William County Family,

On February 1st of this year, I was given the honor and privilege of leading the Prince William County Police Department. A department that already had a strong reputation when I arrived. My goal in taking this position was to ensure that the agency continues to provide the highest level of police service to the Prince William County Community we serve, and to assist the men and women of this tremendous agency through the challenging times that police are facing today.

This report encapsulates some of the incredibly heroic work that was accomplished in 2020 by the Prince William County Police Department and emphasizes our agencies commitment to transparency. It also

serves as a tool we will use to continually evaluate and evolve our approach to public safety. Please know that this agency will always strive to identify and develop best practices to provide our residents and visitors with the very best, unbiased, constitutional, and community-based police service.

I look forward to our continued shared approach to public safety, and an even better year in 2021.

Sincerely,

**PETER NEWSHAM**

**Chief of Police**



# NEW CHIEF ANNOUNCED |

**PRINCE  
WILLIAM**  
Police



On November 24, 2020, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors announced the hiring of Peter Newsham as the new Police Chief for Prince William County. The announcement came following a nationwide search with a public survey and competitive hiring process.

Chief Newsham previously served as the Chief of Police of the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C. where he held that position since 2017. Washington, D.C., is a community of over 705,000 residents within 68 square miles and a Police Department of 4,500 total employees.

**We are happy to welcome Chief Newsham to Prince William County and the level of expertise he brings to the position.**

**CHRIS MARTINO | COUNTY EXECUTIVE**

Regional Operations Command North, Assistant Chief of Police Office of Professional Responsibility and District Commander.

Chief Newsham earned a bachelor's degree in political science from the College of Holy Cross, and a Juris Doctorate from the University of Maryland School of Law. He is a member of the Maryland Bar. He has attended numerous police executive trainings and seminars and was actively involved in the Major Cities Chiefs Association and the Police Executive Research Forum. Additionally, he has attended the Anti-Defamation League's (ADL) training on Law and Society, and the ADL's National Counter-Terrorism Seminar in Israel.

Chief Newsham joined the Metropolitan Police Department in 1989 and progressed steadily through the ranks to his present rank of Chief of Police. Prior to his current appointment, Chief Newsham served in various capacities within the department – Assistant Chief of Police Investigative Services Bureau, Assistant Chief of Police Internal Affairs Bureau, Assistant Chief of Police

**Chief Newsham brings a wealth of experience and leadership to this position.**

**ANN WHEELER | BOCS CHAIR-AT-LARGE**

**I am excited to join the team and look forward to making a difference in the community.**

**PETER NEWSHAM | CHIEF OF POLICE**

Chief Newsham was selected as the top-ranked candidate after a national recruitment process. The County received 50 applications from 16 states and Washington, D.C. The candidates went through an extensive vetting process as part of a contract with a recruiter, GovHR USA. Chief Newsham distinguished himself throughout the intensive recruitment process.

Chief Newsham was sworn in as Chief of Police for Prince William County on February 1, 2021.

*Prince William County News article, November 25, 2020*



## POLICE BUDGET

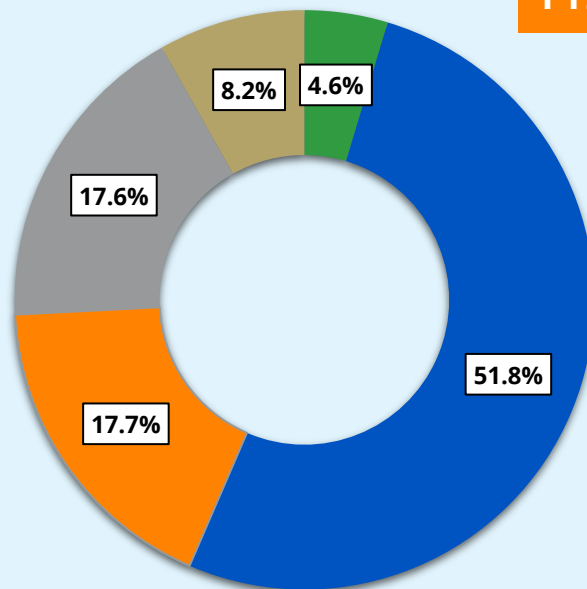
*FY2020 adopted budget*

DEPARTMENT BUDGET	\$114,171,668
SWORN POLICE OFFICERS	699
PROFESSIONAL STAFF	202 (FTE)
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS	118 (FTE)

**29.8%**  
**PUBLIC SAFETY**  
**BUDGET**

## BUDGET BREAKDOWN

### FY2020 ADOPTED BUDGET |

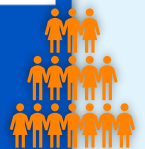


- OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
- OPERATIONS
- CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
- SUPPORT SERVICES
- FINANCIAL & TECH. SERVICES

### STAFFING PLAN

**13 OFFICERS**

**2 CIVILIANS**



A sustained and predictable funding plan for public safety has proven to be an effective strategy. It has provided a high degree of public trust and confidence, high customer satisfaction levels, highly qualified and trained police officers, safe schools and business environment, and a low crime rate. Continued funding of the department's staffing plan will sustain the above-mentioned outcomes as well as maintain organizational capacity to deal with emerging crime trends, address public safety facility needs, address increased complexity of policing issues, and neighborhood crime hot spots, as well as effectively manage community risk, citizen and officer safety, and major special events. The police staffing plan supports the strategic outcomes contained in the Safe and Secure Community strategic goal.

*FY2020 Adopted Budget Data*

# PERFORMANCE |



## FY2020 PERFORMANCE MEASURES



### PERSONNEL BUREAU |

- APPLICATIONS RECEIVED:  
783



### TRAINING TOTALS |

- IN-SERVICE:  
32,913 hours
- BASIC TRAINING:  
45,313 hours



### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT |

- COMMUNITY WATCH GROUPS:  
588
- CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS:  
180
- SAFETY PROGRAMS:  
259



### CALLS FOR SERVICE |

- TOTAL:  
163,356
- AVG. RESPONSE TIME:  
5.2 minutes



### POLICE FLEET |

- MILES DRIVEN:  
6.994 million miles
- POLICE VEHICLES:  
602







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In 2020, the construction of the new **Prince William County Animal Shelter** continued to progress. In January, the project faced delays in the design phase which pushed back the start and completion dates by approximately six months. The goal remained the same which construction centering on the Association of Shelter Veterinarians Guidelines for Standards and Care in Animal Shelters.

In February, the Board of County Supervisors continued forward with plans under “Option C”, rejecting a proposal to acquire an existing veterinary facility in Manassas Park. The decision was made during a special meeting called to look into the project.

In March, direction was given to county staff to issue a contract for work to begin on the new shelter. The Board of County Supervisors further directed staff to work on increasing square footage of the building in order to accommodate future growth needs.

In May, site work began which including land clearing, outbuilding demolition, and erosion and sediment control installation. A new water main and temporary access road were identified as tasks to be completed soon thereafter.

In June, the Board of County Supervisors voted to approve an additional \$1.6 million for construction of the building. With the additional funding, the shelter added approximately 2,300 square feet for potential uses which include office space, flex space, playrooms, storage, and/or future growth areas. The funding will also be used towards demolition of the existing, aging facility, additional furniture, furnishings and equipment, a new barn for larger animals, and site paving.

In November, the shelter began taking shape and was approximately 35 percent complete. The building’s exterior and interior masonry walls were put up and a concrete slab placement was close to completion with structural steel installation and roofing expected in the coming months.

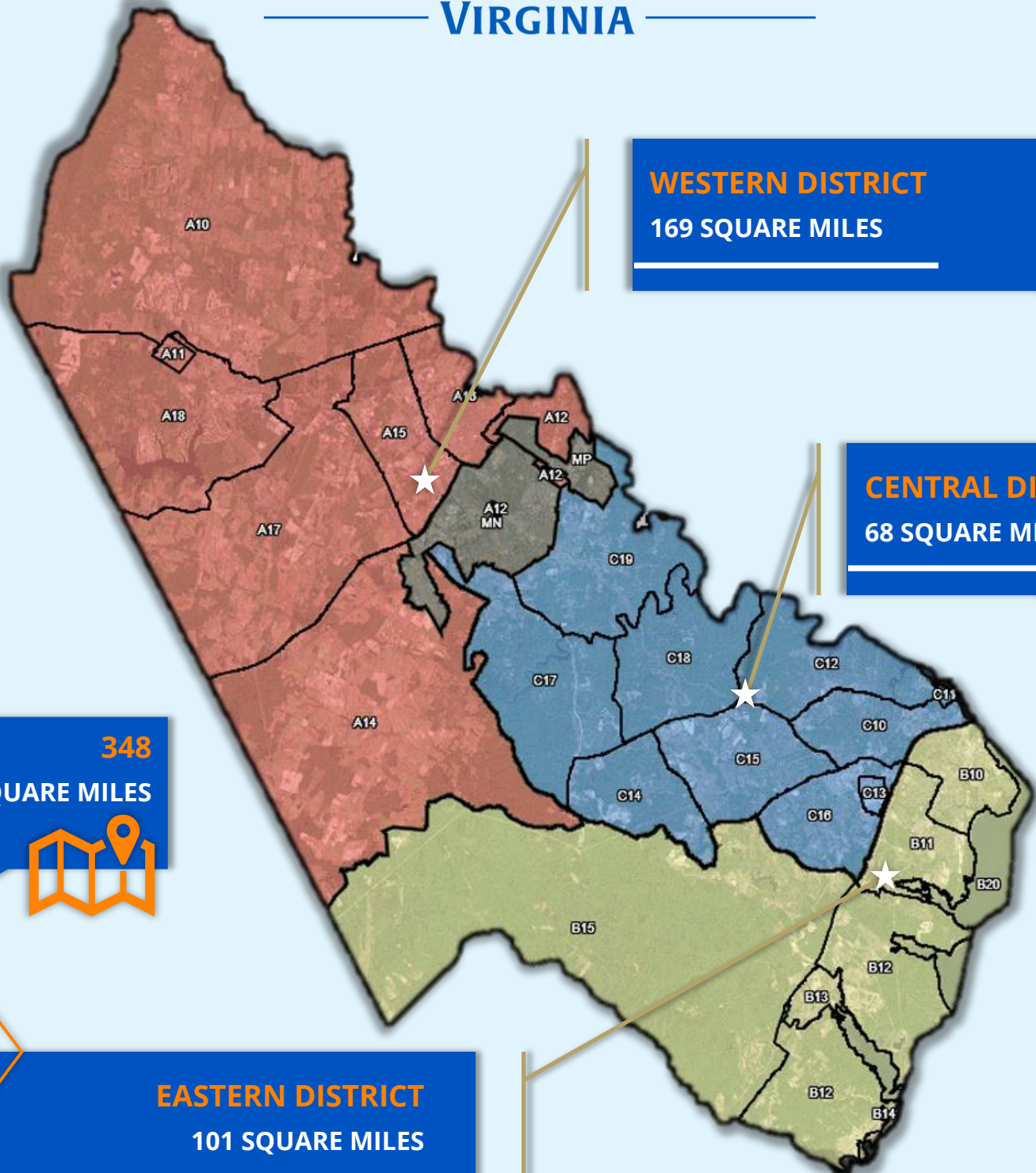


The project is expected to be completed in 2022.

*Project updates and photo courtesy of PWC, Department of Public Works*



## PRINCE WILLIAM VIRGINIA



**WESTERN DISTRICT**  
169 SQUARE MILES

**CENTRAL DISTRICT**  
68 SQUARE MILES

**348**  
SQUARE MILES



**EASTERN DISTRICT**  
101 SQUARE MILES



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## AGENCY HEADS

**CHIEF OF POLICE** ..... **Barry Barnard**  
*Retired July 2020*

**DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE** ..... **Jarad Phelps**  
*Served as Acting Chief from July 2020-January 2021*

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

**PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS** ..... **Camille Van Antwerp**

## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

**ASSISTANT CHIEF** ..... **Kevin Hughart**

**DEPUTY DIVISION COMMANDER** ..... **Bryan Simms**

**DEPUTY DIVISION COMMANDER** ..... **Philip Cecere, Jr.**

## FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

**ADMINISTRATIVE CHIEF** ..... **Thomas Pulaski**

## OPERATIONS DIVISION

**ASSISTANT CHIEF** ..... **Shana Hrubes**

**PATROL CENTRAL DISTRICT** ..... **James Carr**

**PATROL EASTERN DISTRICT** ..... **Christopher Feather**  
*Retired November 2020*

**PATROL WESTERN DISTRICT** ..... **Thomas Garrity**

**SPECIAL OPERATIONS** ..... **Scott Vago**  
*Retired December 2020*

## SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

**ASSISTANT CHIEF** ..... **Dawn Harman**

**ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES** ..... **Jacques Poirier**

**ANIMAL CONTROL** ..... **Anthony Cleveland**

**PERSONNEL** ..... **Eileen Welsh**

**PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING ACADEMY** ..... **Erik Barnhart**



# DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE |

## DEPUTY CHIEF JARAD PHELPS

The **Deputy Chief of Police** is the second highest commanding officer of the Department and assists the Chief of Police in providing efficient and effective police services to the residents and visitors of Prince William County. The Deputy Chief aides in the planning and direction of Department activities and, as designated by the Chief of Police, has the final authority in all matters of policy, operations, and discipline. The Deputy Chief also oversees all bureaus under the Department's four divisions.

Following the retirement of Police Chief Barry Barnard in July 2020, Deputy Chief Phelps served as the acting Chief of the Police Department until Chief Newsham appointment in February 2021. As acting Chief, Phelps led the Department through the height of the unprecedented COVID-19 global pandemic and through periods of civil unrest following the murder of George Floyd in Minnesota at the hands of law enforcement.

Phelps was instrumental in ensuring the safety and well-being of Department members during a public health emergency, while also fostering open communication and strengthening ties within our community during a difficult and emotional time.





## ASSISTANT CHIEF SHANA HRUBES

The **Operations Division** is responsible for maintaining police officers in constant operational readiness for immediate response to any call for service requiring police presence. Nearly two-thirds of the Department's personnel are assigned to the Operations Division, which includes the Patrol Services Bureau and the Special Operations Bureau.

- The **Patrol Services Bureau** provides 24-hour patrol officer coverage throughout the County and parking enforcement needs at the district level. Patrol officers are generally the first response to any type of police call for service and are prepared to respond to any emergency. The Bureau is divided into three patrol districts, the Central District, the Eastern District, and the Western District. Each district is comprised of six patrol squads covering three different shifts on opposite days, day shift, evening shift, and midnight shift.
- The **Special Operations Bureau** manages the activities of the Department's specialized operational units which include the Bike Team, Crash Investigation Unit, Crossing Guard Unit, K-9 Unit, SWAT Team, Traffic Enforcement Unit (Motors), and the Emergency Management Coordinator. The Division also manages part-time teams and units including: the Civil Disturbance Team, Crisis Negotiation Team, Command One Team, Honor Guard Team, Horse Mounted Patrol Team, Incident Management Team, Marine Unit, Search and Rescue Team, Small Unmanned Aircraft System Team, part-time SWAT Team, and Underwater Search and Recovery Team.



7,965 hours

HIGH-RISK  
INTERSECTIONS

10,661 hours  
SPEED CONTROL

19,214  
PARKING CITATIONS



# CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS |

## ASSISTANT CHIEF KEVIN HUGHART

The **Criminal Investigations Division** investigates major criminal offenses and manages the Department's juvenile education programs. Falling within the Criminal Investigations Division is the Property Crimes Bureau, Special Investigations Bureau, Special Victims Bureau, Violent Crimes Bureau, and the Youth Services Bureau.

- The **Property Crimes Bureau** investigates major offenses against property such as burglaries, larcenies, vehicle theft, and identity-fraud crimes. The Digital Forensics Unit and telephone and online reporting services also falls under this bureau.
- The **Special Investigations Bureau** investigates drugs, gambling, prostitution, street-level crimes, and gang-related crimes. The bureau is also a member of a regional narcotics task force working on major drug conspiracy cases that affect Prince William County and surrounding areas.
- The **Special Victims Bureau** investigates major offenses against persons such as rapes, sexual assaults, and domestic violence complaints. The bureau also works with the Internet Crimes Against Children task force to investigate crimes involving children, including child pornography.
- The **Violent Crimes Bureau** investigates major offenses against persons such as robbery, homicide, aggravated assaults, missing persons, and the Department's intelligence gathering efforts. The Crime Analysis Unit also falls under this bureau.
- The **Youth Services Bureau** oversees the School Resource Officer (SRO) Program for the department. This bureau is one of the largest in CID, assigning sworn resource officers to all County middle and high schools.





## ASSISTANT CHIEF DAWN HARMAN

The **Support Services Division** provides support services to the Office of the Chief and other divisions. Falling within the Support Services Division are the Administrative Services Bureau, Animal Control Bureau, Criminal Justice Academy, and the Personnel Bureau.

- The **Administrative Services Bureau** handles all evidence and property coming into the possession of the Department, Criminal Records, Licensing Services, Forensic Services, Logistics, and Fleet Management, among other areas.
- The **Animal Control Bureau** oversees the enforcement animal welfare laws, conducts animal education seminars, houses stray and unwanted animals in a clean and safe environment, and coordinates the adoption of housed animals.
- The **Criminal Justice Academy** conducts all basic, in-service, and leadership training for police officer candidates and certified police officers, including firearms and emergency vehicle operations. The academy also coordinates citizen training such as the Citizen Police Academy.
- The **Personnel Bureau** is responsible for the recruiting, processing, and selection of applicants to the Department, physical examinations, and supervision of the polygraph function. The bureau also oversees the Department's Crisis Intervention services including the Co-Responder Unit and the Wellness & Resiliency needs, which includes the Chaplain Program and the Peer Fitness Team.

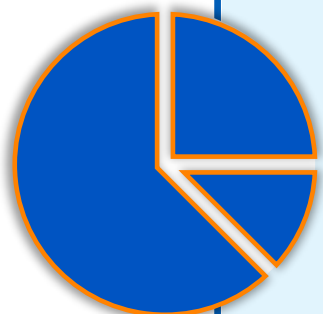
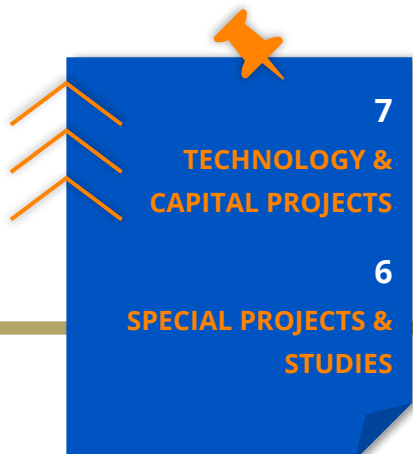


# FINANCIAL & TECH. SERVICES |

## ADMINISTRATIVE CHIEF THOMAS PULASKI

The **Financial and Technical Services Division** provides additional internal services to the Police Department including financial and technical support. The Division is also responsible for planning, research, and facility services. Within this Division are two distinct bureaus: Fiscal and Policy Management Bureau and the Information Technology Management Bureau.

- The **Fiscal and Policy Management Bureau** is responsible for fiscal services, budget development, compensation, benefits, police purchasing, and accounts payable.
- The **Information Technology Management Bureau** is responsible for mobile data computer application and software support services, computer aided dispatch and records management systems application support services, mobile data wireless application and desk side support, and GIS applications services.





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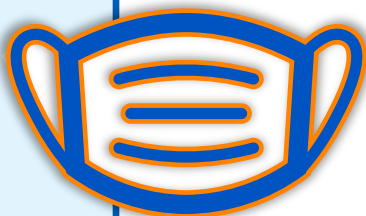
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In 2020, the world faced an unprecedented pandemic with **COVID-19** which forced many entities, businesses, and families to reevaluate how to live their lives and safely conduct operations. The Police Department was no different in this regard as many practices were assessed. This new challenge was unlike any faced in the history of the agency, ironically in a year the Department was celebrating a historic milestone of 50 years of service.

The Department's highest priority was to ensure the agency could continue offering police services, while at the same time, consider the health and safety of officers, support personnel, and the community. Since officers were still needed to respond to emergencies and be available for typical calls for service, PPE gear was supplied to sworn personnel which included masks and hand sanitizer. In addition to protective equipment, pre-screening was conducted at the Public Safety Communications Center on anyone requested police or other emergency services.

This change in societal norms impacted the Police Department greatly, halting community engagement events, in-person meetings, and ultimately discouraging face-to-face interactions that is critical for building community-police relationships. Many Department efforts in community engagement and recruitment were forced to transition to a virtual environment in order to sustain a critical connection to our public. In addition, the Police Department reassessed reporting needs for the community to ensure residents could still report crime and feel safe. Online and telephone reporting was expanded to limit potential exposure to the virus.

As the community dealt with the pandemic, it became apparent that frontline medical workers were becoming overwhelmed in their dedication and commitment to helping residents. In the summer of 2020, public safety officials from various regional law enforcement and fire departments joined forces to show our appreciation. Through a coordinated effort, "appreciation parades" were held at Novant Health UVA Prince William Medical Center, Sentara Northern Virginia Medical Center, and Novant Health UVA Haymarket Medical Center to show these workers were stood with them on a united front to combat COVID-19.











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Over the years, law enforcement has seen an increase in our community regarding persons in crisis. The delicate balance between safety and providing individuals who are experiencing a crisis with the essential services at the time they are critically needed. Mental health calls and other incidents involving crisis situations continues to be a priority of the Police Department and a high-profile topic in the community.

The Board of County Supervisors authorized funding for the development of a **Co-Responder Unit pilot program**. An initial effort was conducted from August 2019 through February 2020. This was a smaller scale effort compared to the pilot program with hopes of even further expansion to accommodate growing needs. This new unit remains a joint collaborative effort between the Police Department and Community Services. Members of the unit include pairing a mental health clinician with a certified Crisis Intervention Trained (CIT) police officer together in co-responder teams. While on duty, the clinician and police officer respond together as a co-responder team to calls involving crisis situations, with the goals of de-escalation, providing immediate clinical assessment, and connecting individuals with appropriate services within the community.

Additional responsibilities of the Co-Responder Unit include conducting follow-up and home visits involving consumers in various forms or crisis in an attempt to reduce the frequency of recidivism. This collaboration has been shown in research throughout the county to decrease the likelihood of use of force and harm to residents, reduces the need for officers to take individuals into custody, and frees up patrol officers to handle other calls for service.

Current staffing of the Co-Responder Unit consists of one sworn lieutenant, one clinical supervisor, three sworn CIT-certified officers, and three clinicians. Services are not 24/7 at this time; however, the unit varies their shifts in an effort to have the greatest impact. When the Co-Responder Unit is unavailable, the Department has several CIT-certified officers who are trained to assist with individuals in crisis. As

more training becomes available, officers will continue to receive the certification.

Additional expansion of the unit is expected.







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In December 2020, the Police Department conducted a **Community Satisfaction Survey** to gauge residents' perceptions and feelings about police services in Prince William County. To remain a nationally accredited law enforcement agency through CALEA, the Police Department is required to conduct such a survey every two years. For consistency with past surveys in assessing trends and identifying areas to strengthen, the same format, wording, and order of the questions were maintained, as well as the 10-point measurement scale used since 2014.

The survey was conducted by Issues + Answers, a privately owned, full-service market research and consulting firm headquartered in Virginia. The firm is a leading supplier of survey research services to government entities across the country and has conducted more than 20,000 studies with key staff having more than 20 years of research experience. Although County funded, the survey is conducted independently and exclusively by the firm with no involvement or influence from the Police Department.

A total of nine measures were surveyed, including seven on the perceptions of police services and two on feelings of safety in the community. The survey represented the demographic make-up of the County with quotas in place to address all geographical areas of the County, including all major demographic groups.

In total, 826 interviews were completed using landlines and cell phones with the average length of the interview lasting approximately 11 minutes. The surveys were conducted in both English and Spanish. Data in the final report reflected 2018 estimates based on ethnicity, gender, age, and ensuring no groups were over-weighted.

In the overall findings, the research firm noted that perceptions of County residents towards Police Department services and feelings of safety were positive and increased across all nine measures in comparison to the survey conducted in 2018, with most responses indicating "very satisfied" or "satisfied" in the 90th percentile in all areas.

Historically, conducting community surveys have been used to gauge individual views and experiences. The results provide another opportunity for our agency to receive feedback on the delivery of police services and how we are doing. Surveys are another tool to help guide decision making on where we need to focus our resources to improve police services.





The following were the measures assessed during the survey.

**How satisfied are you that...**

1. ... **the County Police Department's overall performance meets community needs?**  
**Findings: 96% of residents were satisfied**, up from 92% in 2018
2. ... **police officers are courteous and helpful to all community members?**  
**Findings: 95% of residents were satisfied**, up from 92% in 2018
3. ... **requests for police assistance receives a prompt response?**  
**Findings: 97% of residents were satisfied**, up from 94% in 2018
4. ... **the Police Department treats everyone fairly regardless of race, gender, ethnic or national origin?**  
**Findings: 92% of residents were satisfied**, up from 88% in 2018
5. ... **the Police Department provides adequate information and crime prevention programs?**  
**Findings: 96% of residents were satisfied**, up from 92% in 2018
6. ... **the police display positive attitudes and behaviors towards residents?**  
**Findings: 96% of residents were satisfied**, up from 92% in 2018
7. ... **Animal Control effectively protects residents and animals?**  
**Findings: 95% of residents were satisfied**, up from 92% in 2018
8. ... **you feel safe in your neighborhood?**  
**Findings: 98% of residents were satisfied**, up from 96% in 2018
9. ... **you feel safe when visiting commercial areas in the County?**  
**Findings: 98% of residents were satisfied**, up from 96% in 2018

For more information on the Community Satisfaction Survey, please visit our website at [pwcva.gov/police](http://pwcva.gov/police).





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### **WRAP DUI ENFORCEMENT AWARD |**

Officer C. Mason received this award from the Washington Regional Alcohol Program (WRAP) for his dedication to DUI and DUID enforcement.

### **NATIONAL LAW & ORDER OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE AWARD |**

Officers A. Edwards and M. Ragan were honored by the Military Order of the World Wars at a presentation on Dec. 4, 2020. They were recognized for their courageous work on a domestic incident in August 2019. Master Police Officer J. Allen was honored at a presentation on Dec. 9, 2020. He was recognized for heroic life-saving efforts while on vacation in Florida in Oct. 8, 2019.

### **VASAP/MADD DUI ENFORCEMENT AWARD |**

Sergeant J. Schenck and Officers S. Kuhn, C. Mason, and M. Sciabica were honored by the Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program (VASAP) and the Northern Virginia chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) at a virtual presentation on Oct. 19, 2020. They were recognized for their outstanding DUI enforcement efforts in the County in the previous year.

### **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AWARDS |**

Seventeen members were honored with awards by a local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR). They are: Detective N. Anglin, Detective J. Booth, Detective S. Chu, Detective S. Cieslinski, Detective D. DeShazo, Sergeant D. Edelen, Officer A. Edwards, Crime Scene Specialist A. Feldman, Sergeant B. Hunt, Detective J. Lane, Detective W. O'Neal, Detective G. Pinedo, Officer M. Ragan, Detective D. Sekely, Detective W. Smith, Detective N. Waymire, and Detective R. White.

### **POLICE OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARD, DALE CITY CIVIC ASSOC. |**

Officer T. Reza was honored on Jan. 25, 2020, for his work in 2019 in the Dale City community. Officer Reza investigated two specific incidents where his prompt response and dedication resulted in arrests of individuals plaguing the community. His police work keeps the Dale City community safer.





## **KATHY T. PRESCOTT AWARD FOR GIS QUALITY, INNOVATION & BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY GOVERNMENT |**

Mr. K. Thomas, a public safety technical program analyst with the Police Department, as well as the Department's Information Technology Management Bureau, received this award for showing initiative and resourcefulness in developing tools for use that advance GIS services within the agency.

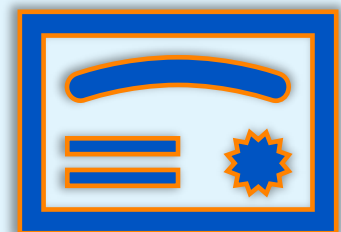
## **NATIONAL LAW & ORDER COMMENDATION, THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS |**

Major D. Harman, Assistant Chief of the Support Services Division, received recognition for her exceptional leadership and management in the public safety field.

## **VALOR AWARDS, PRINCE WILLIAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE |**

More than 50 Department employees earned Valor Awards during the 34th annual **Prince William Chamber of Commerce Valor Awards** for acts of bravery and valor in the conduct of their duties.

- Master Police Officer J. Allen received the **Silver Medal for Valor**.
- Officers Z. Smith, A. Edwards, M. Ragan, and C. Matthews received the **Bronze Medal for Valor** (Officer Ragan received two awards for two separate incidents).
- Sergeant D. Hadro and Officers K. Brown, M. Ernst, K. Hannemann, S. Kolkmeyer, R. Linkous, K. MacFarlane, C. Matthews, C. Nelsen, C. Paradis, C. Seise, A. Singh, A. Smyth, and T. Wheeler received the **Valorous Unit Award**.
- Sergeant D. Jensen and Officers C. Hume, J. Seals, L. Spina, B. Mundon, and W. Ward received the **Merit Award for Valor**.
- The Criminal Investigations Division and the Forensic Services Section received the **Hillary Robinette Award for Investigative Excellence**.
- First Sergeants K. Hulsey, M. Sullivan, Sergeants D. Edelen, and C. Smith, Detectives N. Anglin J. Booth, S. Chu, S. Cieslinski, C. Crouch, E. Davis, D. DeShazo, K. Hook, B. Hunt, J. Kennedy, J. Lane, W. O'Neal, N. Qura, T. Rodriguez, D. Sekely, W. Smith, N. Waymire, and R. White, and Officers T. Clark, M. Furr, and F. Villalobos Reyes received the **Merit Award for Investigative Excellence**.





**Community Engagement** is essential in any law enforcement organization. Through direct engagement between police staff and our residents and business owners, we are able to build lasting relationships amongst our community, while at the same time, enhancing the public trust with police. Listed are a few opportunities where our residents can engage with their Police Department.

### **CADET PROGRAM |**

This program was established for the purpose of providing training and experience in the field of law enforcement to young adults, 18 to 21 years of age, who have an interest in pursuing a law enforcement career with the Police Department.

### **CITIZEN ADVISORY BOARD (CAB) |**

The CAB offers a chance for our community to have direct input and contact with Police Department leadership to help maintain an open dialogue with our stakeholders and improve the relationship between the Department and our community.

### **COMMUNITY POLICE ACADEMY (CPA) |**

The CPA gives residents an overview of the Police Department. Attendees gain a better understanding of the operation of the Department, and a greater awareness and appreciation of the challenges and decisions faced by police officers each day.

### **CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL |**

The council is a non-profit, non-partisan 501c(3) organization of citizen volunteers. It was established in 1982 to strengthen the community by addressing issues of crime and public safety that affect the community's quality of life.

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS EXPLORER PROGRAM |**

This program provides youth with the knowledge of the law enforcement function in their community and gives participants an idea of day-to-day police operations. Involvement in the program establishes an awareness of the complexities of police service.



## RIDE-ALONG PROGRAM |

This program allows for residents over the age of 18 to ride along with an on-duty police officer during the course of their patrol shift. The Ride-Along program fosters a better understanding of the challenges, hazards, and rewards of a police officer's role in the community.

## STUDENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM |

This program assists undergraduates in meeting their college academic requirements while enhancing classroom learning through real work experiences in their chosen field by helping to gain insight into whether or not law enforcement is the right career choice.

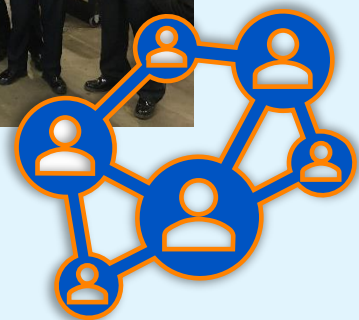
## VOLUNTEERS IN POLICE SERVICE (VIPS) |

VIPS help to increase police responsiveness, service delivery, information input, and they provide new program opportunities. In addition, volunteers can bring new skills and expertise to the job and prompt new enthusiasm.

In November 2020, Department members partnered with ACTS Prince William in preparing Thanksgiving food boxes for Prince William County families through the Community Feeding Task Force initiative.

The Police Department's Team, dubbed "Blue to the Rescue" consisted of 10 members who were challenged with other teams in preparing the most boxes during a set 3-hour time slot.

Team *Blue to the Rescue* filled and prepped a total of 576 boxes in the designated three hours for needy families, and assembled an additional 445 boxes for the next team.







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Just as important as community engagement, is our **Community Outreach** efforts. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic temporarily halted these events or transitioned them to a virtual setting in 2020. The Department hopes to resume these community outreach events in-person as we recover. Here are some of those events our community can expect in the future.

### **A CONVERSATION WITH THE CHIEF |**

These community forums allow the Chief to speak directly to the community. Residents can address issues and concerns with Chief Barnard and other police staff.

### **COFFEE/CONE WITH A COP |**

These events invite community members to have coffee or ice cream at different locations in the County to discuss community safety and neighborhood concerns.

### **NATIONAL NIGHT OUT |**

This yearly event is a chance for community members and business owners to promote partnerships and neighborhood camaraderie to build safer communities with police.

### **NEIGHBORHOOD/WORSHIP WATCH |**

Whether it is your neighborhood or place of Worship, the Department offers opportunities, training, and guidance to make communities safer.

### **SANTA COPS |**

This program, with the FOP – Battlefield Lodge, pairs a child in need with an officer for a day of shopping around the holidays. This is a great opportunity to show a positive side of police.

### **SANTA RIDE |**

Members of the Motor Unit, and Santa, visit several elementary schools in the County to visit children during the holidays encouraging positive interactions with our community's youth.

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## SOCIAL MEDIA |

The Department uses many platforms to engage with our community. Through the use of social media, the Department shares news, events, and other information directly with residents.

## SPECIAL OLYMPICS OF VIRGINIA |

The Department partners with the Special Olympics for the Torch Run, Plane Pull, and Polar Plunge. These events help to raise funds and awareness for an important cause.

## TRUNK OR TREAT |

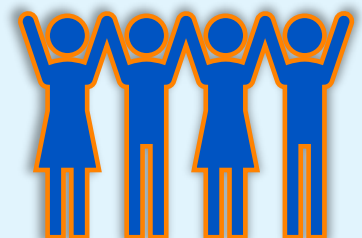
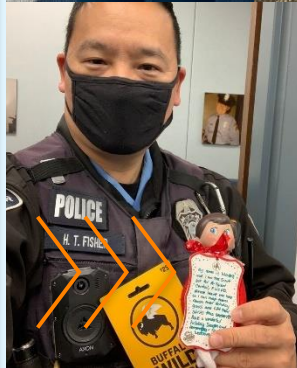
The Department held its 2nd “Trunk or Treat” in October at Manassas Mall. This event included law enforcement agencies in the area to hand out candy to children in a safe environment.

In light of many of our outreach efforts being put on hold in 2020, the Department sought new ways to give back to our community.

For the holidays, the Department participated in a gift-card challenge across the various units, sections, bureaus, and offices to support foster children, adults, and youth in Prince William County.

In total, Department members raised \$15,685 with the following internal groups raising the most in gift-card amounts;

- The Co-Responder Unit, \$3,985
- Patrol Central District A-Squad, \$3,485
- Intel/Missing Persons Unit, \$3,210





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Each year, the Police Department recognizes the actions of our officers that go above and beyond the call of duty. A committee of peers in each of the three patrol districts are then tasked with selecting the officer(s) to receive recognition as the **“Officer(s) of the Month”**.

Here are just a few examples of situations our officers faced in 2020. Their actions and quick thinking undoubtedly saved lives and are worthy of recognition.

These officers represent the 52 total members who were named as “Officer(s) of the Month” for their respective district for 2020.

### **CENTRAL DISTRICT: OFFICERS FOURNIER AND HATTA, AND SERGEANT SEIFF RECOGNIZED |**

On October 28, 2020, Officers Fournier and Hatta, along with Sergeant Seiff, responded to a residence in the Woodbridge area of Prince William County regarding a missing adult who was considered endangered.

Once on scene, the officers learned that the individual who was reportedly missing was also experiencing a crisis before leaving their home. While at the home, officers were able to make phone contact with the individual which further confirmed she was in a crisis and needed to be located quickly.

In coordinating their efforts, the officers checked an area near the Occoquan reservoir, ultimately locating the victim unconscious inside a vehicle. The officers immediately tended to the victim and requested rescue personnel who transported her to an area hospital for further treatment.







## EASTERN DISTRICT: OFFICERS HELFERS AND RICHARDSON, AND MASTER POLICE OFFICER LECLAIR RECOGNIZED |

On October 25, 2020, Master Police Officer LeClair, along with Officers Helfers and Richardson, responded to the Woodbridge area of Prince William County to investigate a shooting-in-progress.

When the officers arrived, the scene was very chaotic. The officers located the victim on the front yard suffering from a gunshot wound. All three officers worked quickly to assess the victim and provide immediate first aid using their Department-issued trauma kits. Rescue personnel arrived and transported the victim to an area hospital.

In addition to providing aid, the officers were able to obtain critical information that helped assist in the apprehension of the suspects involved.



## WESTERN DISTRICT: OFFICERS GARRISON III, MARCANTEL, AND MEDINA RECOGNIZED |

On July 16, 2020, Officers Garrison III, Marcantel, and Medina responded to a residence in the Manassas area of Prince William County to assist someone experiencing a crisis. The victim was located unresponsive with severe lacerations.

The officers used their Department-issues trauma kits to help the victim who regained consciousness. The officers kept the victim calm until rescue personnel arrived.

Officers further coordinated with Community Services to ensure the victim was provided with resources.





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pwcpolice



pwcpolice We'd like to give a shout out to Simon and his aunt for sending these fun pics to us. LT Peak enjoy chatting with them and answering Simon's questions about "police work". Safety to you both! #Community #BestPartOfTheJob #PWCPD #instagram



Prince William County Police Department

SPRIT WEEK! Our Traffic Unit officers were invited to visit Seton School yesterday to help celebrate their #SpiritWeek. The Juniors, Class of 2022, selected their 'spirit theme' as #BackTheBlue and asked us to come by so they could show their support for Law Enforcement. Our Motors said they had a great time visiting and LOVE the class banner. Thank you students and staff! #Community #BestPartOfTheJob



Prince William County Police  
@PWCPolice

National Night Out has been a part of the #PWCPD culture for many years. We always look forward to this event each year to engage in our neighbors. We are very appreciative of our supportive community over the last 50 years as we strengthen our ties in the future! #FiftyFriday







Prince William County Police Department

GIRL SCOUT Troops 90002 and 90062 just stopped by C-West roll call. As a thank you to #PWCPD for our service, they used some of their money raised to provide officers with lots of delicious #GirlScout Cookies, amazing #BackTheBlue cookies, and two heartfelt posters. What a great way to start evening shift! Thank you Troops for your kindness and service to your #community. #ActsOfKindness #BestPartOfTheJob



Prince William County Police  
@PWCPolice

Phenomenal acts of kindness from Grace Life Community Church members. They attended Days, Evenings & Midnight shift roll calls yesterday to present over EIGHT HUNDRED #MealsForHeroes gift cards to our Police Dept. & Sheriff's Office. Even our K9s received a little love. #PWCPD



Prince William County Police  
@PWCPolice

While on patrol, Officer Montgomery spotted this awesome Veggie and Fruit stand. Not sure which category the chocolate chip cookies, snickerdoodles and brownies fit into, but these young entrepreneurs know how to make the sale! #LamaFish #Cwest #Community #PWCPD



FOLLOW US



@PWCpolice

107.4K

FACEBOOK



67.4K

TWITTER



9K

INSTAGRAM







### **OFFICER ASHLEY M. GUINDON |**

*End of Watch: February 27, 2016*

**Officer Guindon** and two additional officers responded to a home on Lashmere Court in Woodbridge for a reported domestic altercation.

Unbeknownst to the officers, the suspect had already killed his wife inside the residence. Upon making contact with the suspect at the front door, he suddenly and without warning, pulled out a firearm and opened fire, striking all three officers. Additional responding officers took the suspect into custody without further incident and immediately rendered aid to the wounded officers. All three officers were taken to an area hospital where

Officer Guindon died as a result of her injuries. The two other officers were critically wounded.

Officer Guindon was sworn-in the day prior to this incident on February 26, 2016. This incident was the first call Officer Guindon responded to that evening.

### **OFFICER CHRIS YUNG |**

*End of Watch: December 31, 2012*

**Officer Yung** was killed at the intersection of Nokesville Road and Piper Lane in Bristow while responding to a separate traffic crash in Nokesville. Another vehicle made a left hand turn from northbound Nokesville Road into a shopping center, crossing in front of the officer's motorcycle, causing a collision. Officer Yung was transported to a local hospital where he died from his injuries.

Officer Yung was a U.S. Marine Corps veteran and had served in Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom. He had served with the Prince William County Police Department for seven years and was assigned to the Traffic Unit.

Officer Yung was a member of Law Enforcement United and served as a motor escort officer during the annual ride. He was survived by his wife and three children.





## OFFICER PHILIP "MIKE" PENNINGTON |

*End of Watch: November 22, 1990*

**Officer Pennington** and other members of the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team were attempting to serve a search warrant related to the shooting of a law-enforcement officer. As the SWAT team surrounded the home, Officer Pennington and other officers knocked on the door and identified themselves.

Upon entering the home, the suspect was seen inside armed with a handgun. Officer Pennington, the assistant team leader, attempted to negotiate with the suspect to get him to surrender his weapon. Without

warning, the suspect revealed a high-powered assault rifle and fatally shot Officer Pennington. The assailant was killed moments later by another SWAT team member.

Officer Pennington was a member of the Department for 11 years and was part of the SWAT Team.

## OFFICER PAUL "PETE" T. WHITE, JR. |

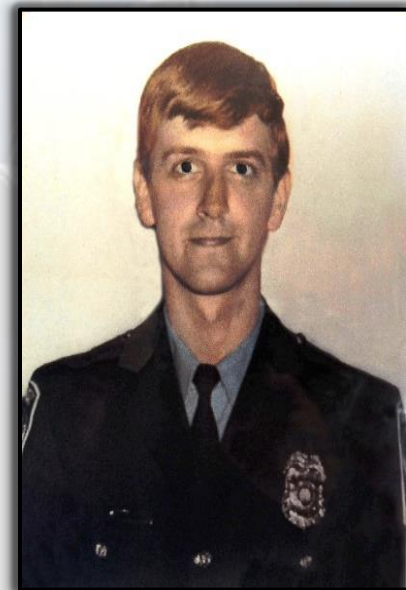
*End of Watch: October 27, 1973*

**Officer White** succumbed to injuries received six days earlier when he was involved in an automobile accident at the intersection of Route 234 and Route 15, in the Haymarket area.

He was responding to the scene of another accident when his vehicle struck a ditch, overturned, and caught fire.

Officer White had served with the Prince William County Police Department for two years and had previously served with the Metropolitan Police Department, in Washington, DC, for one year.

He was survived by his wife, parents, and two brothers.







# PRINCE WILLIAM

Police Department

2020



Photo of the Original Members of the Prince William County Police Department, 1970.





## *Celebrating 50 Years, A Look Back...*

Prior to 1970, law enforcement duties and responsibilities in Prince William County fell to the Sheriff's Office. In 1968, the Board of County Supervisors issued Resolution Number 18, which called on the Fairfax County Police Department to study the law enforcement needs in Prince William County and propose recommendations on how to address those needs. At the conclusion of the study, assessors concluded that an organized police department was needed with a staff of approximately 130 sworn officers and 22 civilian support personnel. In the summer of 1969, the Board of County Supervisors approved the plan to establish a Police Department and the search for a Police Chief began.

In late 1969, several candidates for Police Chief were considered after a written and oral examination. Ultimately, the Board of County Supervisors unanimously selected George T. Owens to lead the agency on February 11, 1970. In the early days of the Police Department, Chief Owens only sought to hire experienced officers so staff could begin working immediately. At the time, the County's population was estimated at just over 100,000 residents.

As the Police Department began to take shape, approximately 150 applicants sought for a position with the new agency, which offered a competitive salary for the region. Chief Owens operated the agency with a budget of \$750,000. To outfit each officer for duty cost \$530 per officer and included five sets of uniforms, a revolver, handcuffs, nightstick, and other related gear. The Police Department also acquired 28 cruisers from the Sheriff's Office which were repainted "blue fire" and "spinnaker white" before hitting the street.

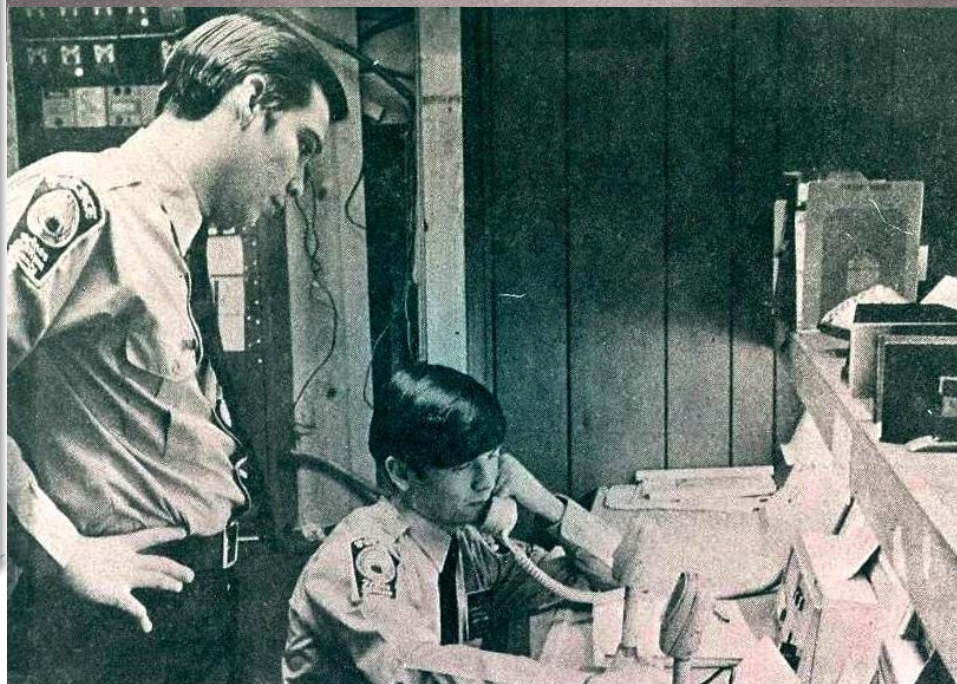
On July 1, 1970, the Police Department officially began service. In total, the agency employed 42 sworn officers, six dispatchers, and one secretary. As operations commenced at 12:01 a.m. that morning, the first call was received at 1:30 a.m. for a reported attempted commercial burglary at a Manassas area service station while the first arrest was reported at 2:45 a.m. for a drunk in public in the Triangle area of the County.

Most police functions operated out of the Gar-Field government building in Woodbridge, while the Chief's office and administration worked out of the old Bennett School in Manassas. In the early days, the average number of officers patrolling the entire County totaled three or four depending on staffing.



## *Decade Highlights*

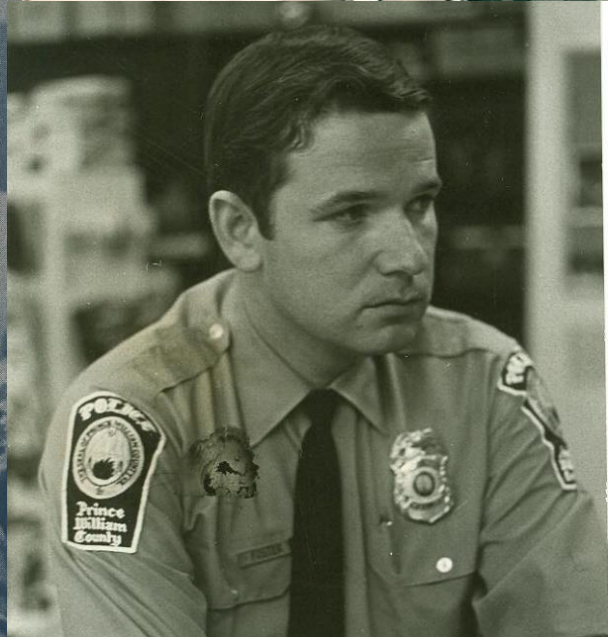
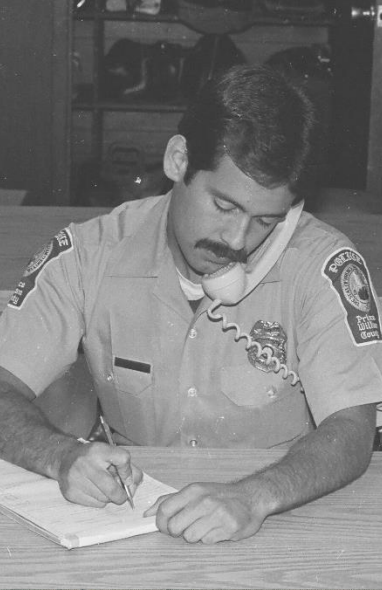
- **July 1, 1970**, Police operations begin.
- **1971**, polygraph machine and photo lab introduced.
- **1972**, Calvin Johnson hired as first African American officer.
- **1972**, Patrol districts split, creating two service areas.
- **1973**, Officer Pete White was killed in the line of duty following a vehicle crash.
- **1973**, Animal Control merged with Police Department.
- **1974**, hand-held radar used.
- **1974**, Carolyn Johnson hired as first female officer.
- **1975**, Crossing Guards merge with Police Department.





1970's

PRINCE  
WILLIAM  
Police



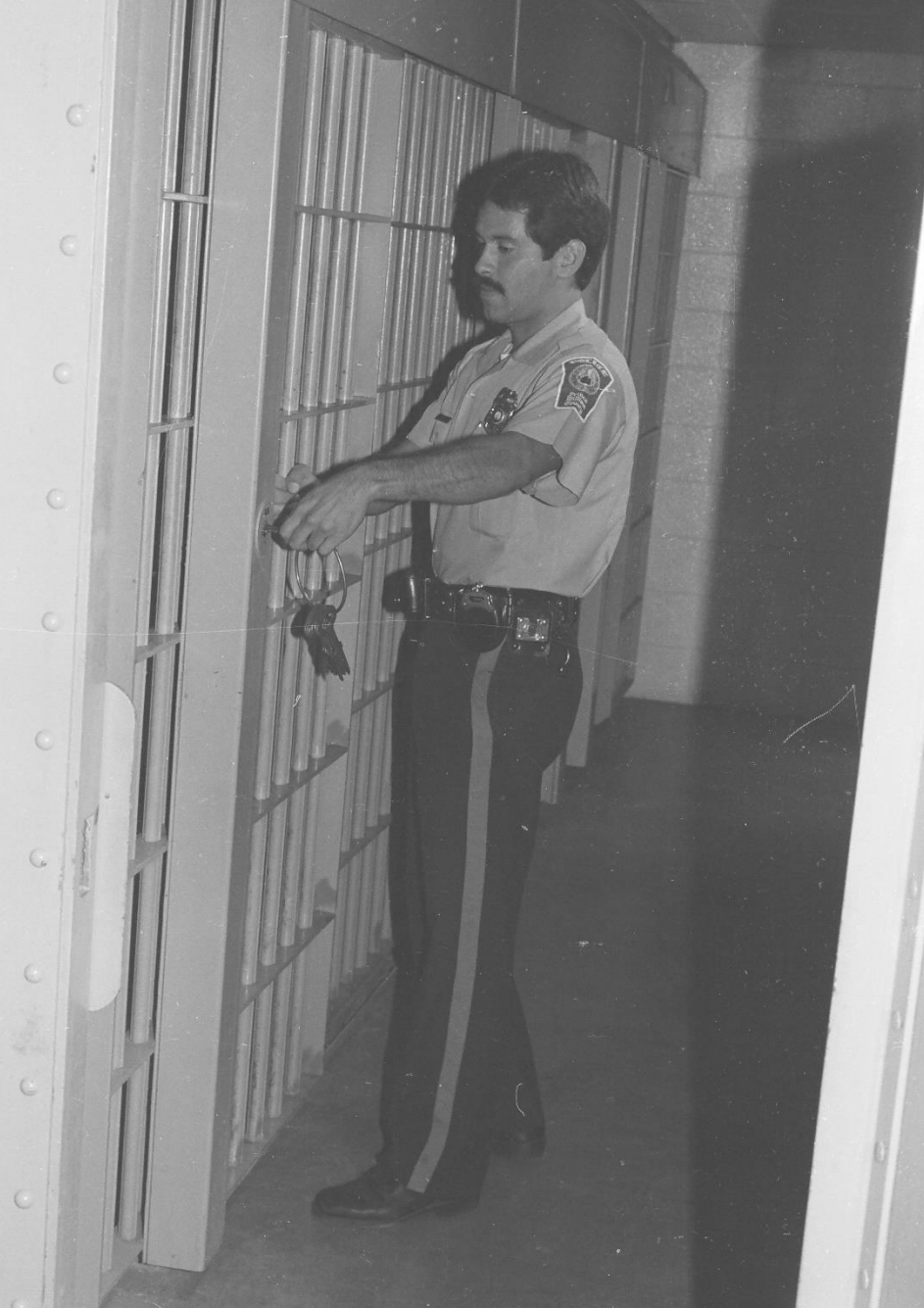






## *Decade Highlights*

- **1982**, Evergreen police satellite station opens.
- **1984**, Department participates in first "National Night Out".
- **1986**, J.J. Smith becomes first woman promoted to supervisory position.
- **1986**, Police Headquarters moves to Mosby Street location.
- **1987**, D.A.R.E. program begins.
- **1987**, Department earns national accreditation.
- **1988**, Chief Owens retires, Deane named new Chief.
- **1988**, Public Safety Communications Center named in honor of Chief Owens.





## *Decade Highlights*

- 1990, SWAT Officer Mike Pennington was shot and killed.
- 1992, personal computers issued throughout the Department.
- 1993, first Citizen's Police Academy graduates.
- 1995, Prince William County Criminal Justice Academy opens.
- 1995, Department turns 25.
- 1997, Department debuts first police web page.
- 1997, Gar-field Police Station opens.
- 1998, LIDAR speed device used.
- 1999, Auxiliary police program established.
- 1999, K-9 Memorial dedicated.





1990's |

PRINCE  
WILLIAM  
Police







PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY POLICE

CRIME SCENE UNIT







## *Decade Highlights*

- **2000**, "Y2K" celebrated with little issues.
- **2001**, Anthrax attacks plague nation.
- **2001**, Panasonic Mobile Dispatch Computers deployed.
- **September 11, 2001**, officers mobilized to assist during the terrorist attack at the Pentagon.
- **2002**, DC/Beltway sniper causes panic to the area, including an incident in Manassas.
- **2005**, officers deployed to Louisiana and Mississippi in the wake of Hurricane Katrina.
- **2005**, K-9 Gunner tragically dies during friendly-fire incident.
- **2006**, Paul T. White Police Station opens.
- **2008**, officers sent to Louisiana in the aftermath of Hurricane Gustav.
- **2009**, "East Coast Rapist" strikes in Dale City Halloween night.
- **2009**, shooter opens fire inside classroom at the NVCC-Woodbridge campus.





## *Decade Highlights*

- **2010**, Department turns 40.
- **2010**, suspect targets military locations in region, including the National Museum of the Marine Corps in Triangle.
- **2010**, Don Reid, beloved Supply Section Manager, dies while delivering supplies to officers in the field.
- **2011**, officers participate in the First Battle of Manassas Sesquicentennial celebration.
- **2012**, Motor Officer Chris Yung was struck and killed responding to the scene of a crash.
- **2012**, Chief Deane retires.
- **2013**, Steve Hudson named new Chief.
- **2016**, Officer Ashley Guindon was shot and killed after responding to a domestic incident.
- **2016**, Chief Hudson retires, Barnard named new Chief.
- **2017**, officers deployed to Puerto Rico to aid in recovery efforts from Hurricane Maria.
- **2018**, Charlie T. Deane Police Station opens.





2010's

PRINCE  
WILLIAM  
Police















## GEORGE T. OWENS |

*Police Chief, 1970-1988 (Passed March 2016)*

**Chief Owens** was named the founding police Chief at the Department's inception in July 1970. Chief Owens served three years in the United States Army, from 1950 to 1953. He joined the Virginia State Police in June 1953, reaching the ranks of trooper, investigator, and sergeant before leaving to become the County's Police Chief in July 1970. At that time, the Department was composed of 40 officers, two commanders, eight dispatchers, and two secretaries; and had a budget of \$750,000. When Chief Owens retired, the Department grew substantially to 268 officers, 74 civilian staff members, 95 part-time crossing guards, and 22 animal control employees with an annual budget in excess of \$16,000,000.

Chief Owens was a graduate of the FBI National Academy and received Prince William County's first "Manager of the Year" award in 1987. He was also a charter member of the Northern Virginia Crime Clinic and served as a Deacon at the Dale City Baptist Church.

Chief Owens retired from the Police Department in July 1988. He passed away in March 2016 at age 85.

## CHARLIE T. DEANE |

*Police Chief, 1988-2012*

**Chief Deane** was one of the longest standing police chiefs in the country, serving as the Chief for the Prince William County Police Department for over 24 years. During that time, Deane oversaw numerous investigations, such as the D.C. Sniper Case, the East Coast Rapist Case, and the County's handling of the Illegal Immigration Enforcement Issue that has become a hallmark of good policing. Deane was one of the original officers of the Police Department when he transferred from the Virginia State Police to the newly formed Police Department as a detective in 1970.

Under Deane's leadership, the Police Department grew to more than 580 sworn and 300 civilians and gained a sterling reputation under his guidance, whose own reputation has grown to a national level.

Chief Deane retired from the Police Department in September 2012.







## STEVE M. HUDSON |

*Police Chief, 2013-2016*

**Chief Hudson** became a Prince William County resident in the 1970s and served on the Police Department for 34 years. In that time, he held many positions within the Department and was in a command-level role since 2000. Chief Hudson served as a patrol officer and detective before rising through the ranks, first becoming a sergeant then first sergeant supervising units in the Juvenile Bureau, the Criminal Justice Academy and the Patrol Bureau. He also served in line functions as a SWAT team leader and an Academy instructor.

Chief Hudson was promoted to lieutenant and then to captain, tasked with overseeing command in the Special Operations, Internal Affairs, and Vice Narcotics Bureaus. In 2008, he was promoted to a senior executive level of the Department

as Assistant Chief in charge of the Operations Division, and then the Criminal Investigations Division, before becoming Chief in 2013.

Chief Hudson retired from the Police Department in March 2016.

## BARRY M. BARNARD |

*Police Chief, 2016-2020*

**Chief Barnard** was named Police Chief on June 28, 2016. Barnard was a member of the Police Department since 1976, and had more than 40 years of law enforcement experience. He served in many leadership roles including Deputy Chief of Police and as an Assistant Chief of Police.

Barnard graduated from George Mason University with a master's degree in Public Administration. In addition, he received a bachelor's degree in Criminology from Florida State University. He graduated from the FBI National Academy; the University of Virginia Senior Executive Institute; the University of Richmond Professional Executive Leadership School and the Police Executive Research Forum Senior Management Institute.

Barnard was a member of the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy Alumni and the Police Executive Research Forum.

Chief Barnard retired from the Police Department in June 2020.





## CRIME REPORT

<b>CRIME REPORT: AT -A-GLANCE</b>	53
<b>CRIME RATE: OVERVIEW</b>	54
<b>CRIME RATE: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE</b>	55
<b>NATIONAL INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM</b>	56
<b>OFFENSES: GROUP "A"</b>	57
<b>MURDERS: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE</b>	58
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</b>	59
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	60
<b>CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>	62
<b>ARRESTS: ALL OFFENSES</b>	63
<b>ARRESTS: OTHER GROUP "A" OFFENSES</b>	64
<b>ARRESTS: GROUP "B" OFFENSES</b>	65
<b>TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT</b>	66
<b>CRIME REPORT ENDNOTES</b>	68

**DISCLAIMER:** Crime stats and figures can possibly change depending on the outcome of investigations. The data detailed in this report represent a point in time and were gathered in compliance with UCR definitions and guidelines. As such, the number and categorization of offenses may differ when comparing the data as time passes. Crime data is collected by the Virginia State Police on a continual basis and updated accordingly. This data is made publicly available through the last published year on **Virginia State Police website**.



# CRIME REPORT |

PRINCE  
WILLIAM  
Police



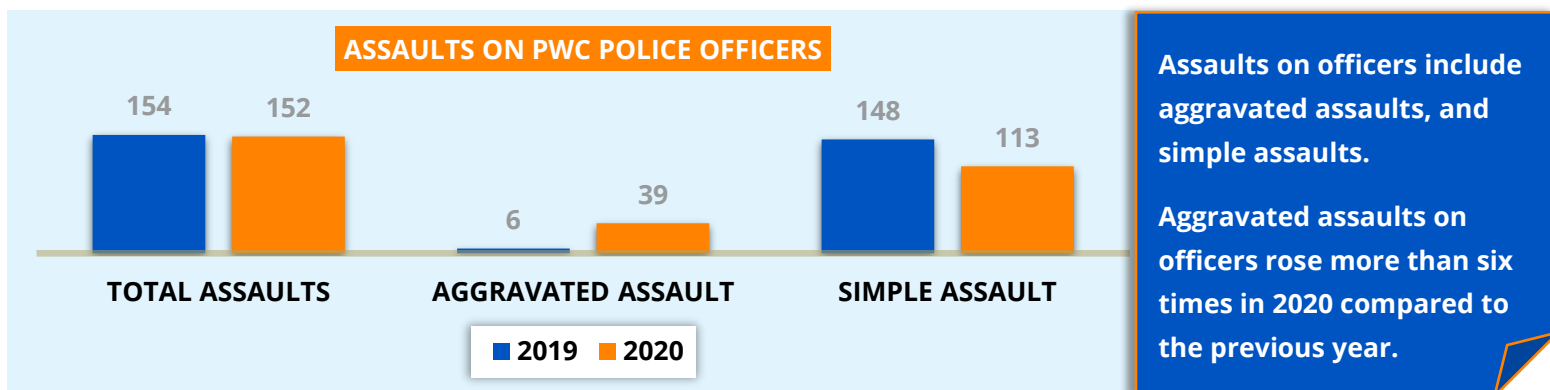
## AT-A-GLANCE

	2019	2020
COUNTY POPULATION	463,867	467,935
TOTAL GROUP "A" OFFENSES	16,714	14,382
CRIME RATE*	11.9	12.0
CRIMINAL ARRESTS, TOTAL	12,582	8,291
ADULT ARRESTS	10,759	7,442
JUVENILE ARRESTS	1,823	849
TOTAL TRAFFIC CITATIONS <sup>7</sup>	41,467	23,494
TOTAL CRASH INVESTIGATIONS <sup>^</sup>	4,577	3,426
TOTAL CRASH FATALITIES	13	17
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	200,039	163,356

\*Based on select Group "A" Offenses as noted on [page 54](#).

<sup>^</sup>Includes non-reportable crashes and reportable crashes under the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles reporting guidelines.

Total calls for service, traffic citations and arrests declined in 2020, in part, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Virginia was under a declared State of Emergency for a portion of the year, and Executive Orders limited normal activity. Although a reduction occurred in these areas, other activity remained steady or significantly increased. For example, aggravated assaults significantly increased. Although no definitive cause can be identified for the overall increase, the use of firearms, dangerous weapons, and vehicles to assault intensified in 2020. Other increases were due to changes in the State reporting guidelines, such as those for crimes against property.

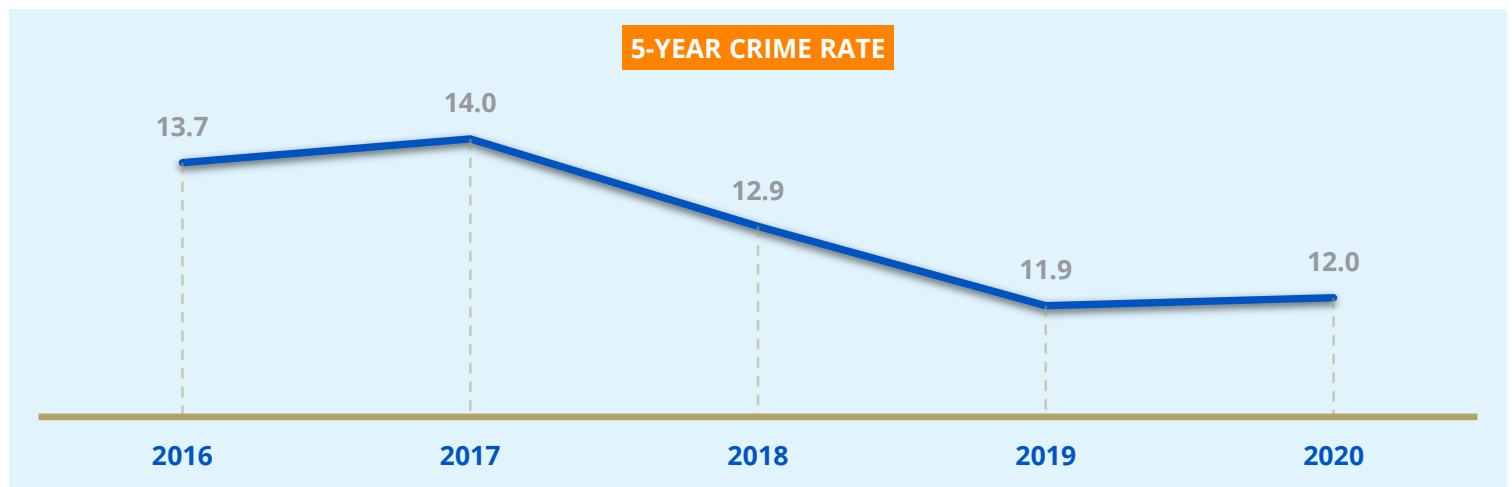




## OVERVIEW

The overall **Crime Rate** measured at 12.0 crimes per 1,000 residents for 2020, which is a slight increase from 2019. The total number of reported select Group “A” Offenses rose by 1.7%. For more detail, see below.

The offenses of murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft have historically been used to study the general level of crime. These seven offenses are used to calculate the Crime Rate in Prince William County each year based on population.



### SELECT GROUP “A” OFFENSES |

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER</b>	22	4	9	14	8
<b>FORCIBLE RAPE<sup>6</sup></b>	70	92	58	66	56
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT<sup>3</sup></b>	545	564	497	476	716
<b>ROBBERY</b>	244	244	184	154	145
<b>BURGLARY/BREAKING &amp; ENTERING</b>	580	512	470	431	397
<b>ALL LARCENIES</b>	4,497	4,585	4,286	4,038	3,897
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT</b>	343	411	458	350	426
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,301	6,412	5,962	5,529	5,645

The above offenses are used to calculate the crime rate based on population.



# CRIME RATE |

## HISTORICAL

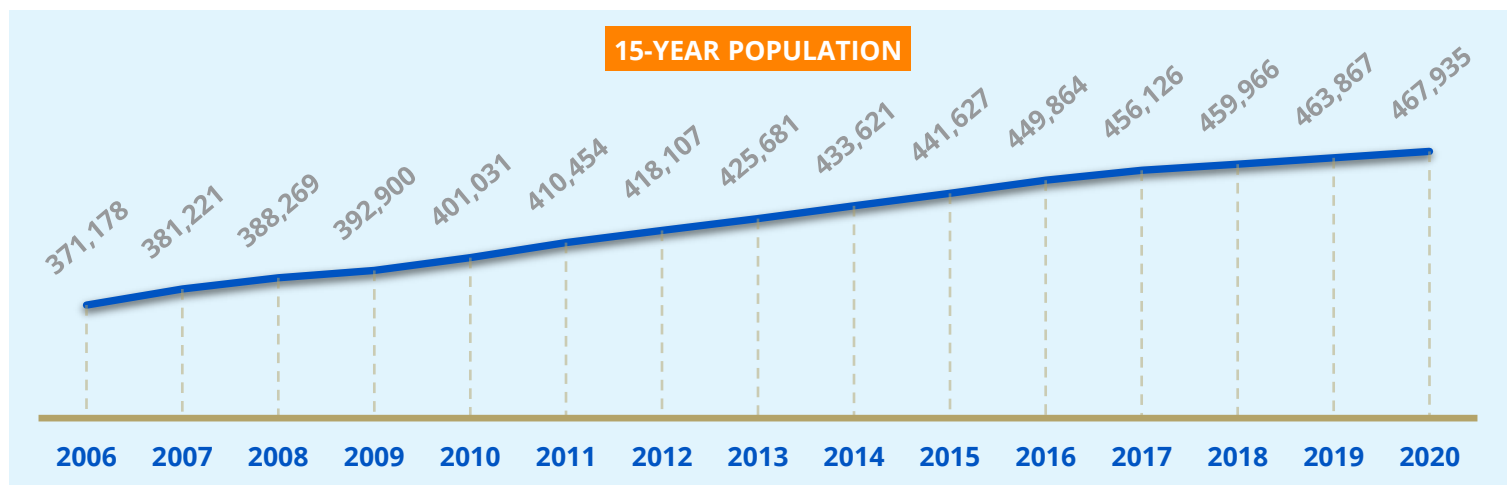


The crime rate in Prince William County rose slightly in 2020, measuring 12.0 crimes per 1,000 residents. The crime rate is intended to serve as a basic indicator of overall crimes trends and is a commonly accepted community measure.

The crime rate is based on reported select Group "A" Offenses only and is not a comprehensive tracking of all offenses. For a broader perspective, a comprehensive breakdown on arrest data is presented in this report beginning on [page 63](#).



The crime rate shown prior to 2013 is based on UCR data. The crime rate 2013 to present is based on IBR data.



Population is based on Prince William County yearly second quarter demographics estimates.



## **NATIONAL INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS) |**

Implemented to improve the overall quality of crime data collected by law enforcement, the **National Incident-Based Reporting System** captures details on each single crime incident<sup>1</sup>—as well as on separate offenses within the same incident—including information on victims, known offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, arrestees, and property involved in crimes.

Unlike data reported through the UCR Program's traditional Summary Reporting System (SRS)—an aggregate monthly tally of crimes—NIBRS goes much deeper because of its ability to provide circumstances and context for crimes like location, time of day, and whether the incident was cleared.

As recommended by professional law enforcement organizations, the FBI has made nationwide implementation of NIBRS a top priority because NIBRS can provide more useful statistics to promote constructive discussion, measured planning, and informed policing. To increase participation, the UCR Program is partnering with the Bureau of Justice Statistics on the National Crime Statistics Exchange, working with advocacy groups to emphasize the importance of NIBRS data, and transitioned the UCR Program to a NIBRS-only data collection, as of Jan. 1, 2021. In addition, the UCR Program has made resources available to help agencies address the cost of transitioning, as well as the potential perception that an agency has higher crime levels when NIBRS actually establishes a new baseline that more precisely captures reported crime in a community.

Provides greater  
specificity in  
reporting offenses



Collects more  
detailed information



Helps give context  
to specific crime  
problems



Provides greater  
analytic flexibility



Learn more about NIBRS by visiting the **FBI website**.



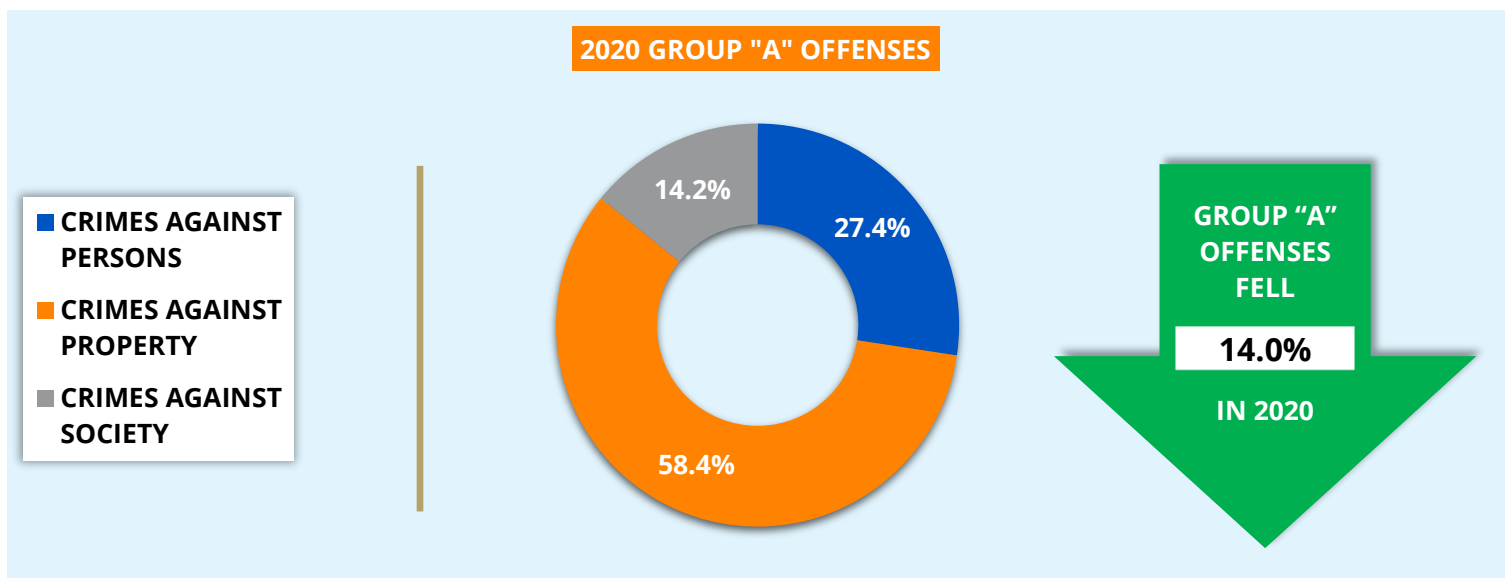


## GROUP "A"

As defined by the FBI<sup>2</sup>, **Group "A" Offenses** include: animal cruelty, arson, assaults, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting, destruction of property, drug offenses, embezzlement, extortion, fraud, gambling, homicide, hacking/computer invasion, human trafficking, identity theft, kidnapping and abduction, larceny, motor vehicle theft, pornography, prostitution, robbery, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), stolen property offenses, and weapons law violations.

It should be noted that statistics must be viewed in context with environmental influences. Factors such as changes in reporting rates, demographics, the economy, the law, and changes in police policies and resources can all have an influence on the number of reported offenses. It is also important to consider trends over multiple years.

	2019	2020	(+/-)%
<b>TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</b>	4,400	3,942	-10.4%
<b>TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	7,964	8,403	+5.6%
<b>TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>	4,350	2,037	-53.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	16,714	14,382	



Group "A" Offenses are defined and categorized by the FBI. The difference in reporting treatment recognizes the inherent qualities of offenses which dictate that some appropriate indicators of the dimensions and trends in crime on a national scale.



**Murder** is often considered the highest profile offense committed against a person. Murder is defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner or jury. This classification does not include deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accidents, or justifiable homicides. It also does not include attempted murder or assault to murder, these are categorized as aggravated assaults.



As illustrated in this chart, the number of murders has varied from year to year and has not followed a predictable pattern. The analysis of individual cases also does not reveal any indicators that can be directly correlated to the number of murders or their causes.

In 2020, there were eight victims of murder, resulting from seven incidents. One incident resulted in the death of two men. Based on the investigations, two of the victims were killed in narcotics-related incidents; five victims were involved in altercations with a person known to them; and one victim was killed during an altercation with a person they did not know. In one of these incidents, a juvenile was arrested for the killing of another juvenile.

Firearms were used in the killing of seven victims, and one victim was killed by stabbing. All murders in 2020 were cleared with arrests.

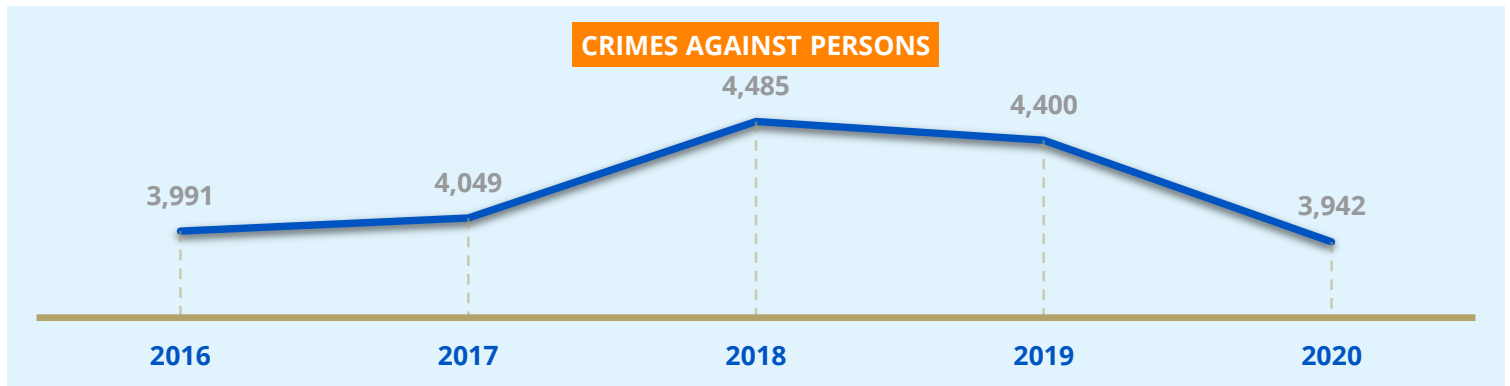
In 2020, Prince William County police investigated an officer-involved shooting that resulted in a death. Based on the investigation and findings by the Commonwealth Attorney, the actions of the officers were deemed justified. Although the act was considered a homicide, this death was not classified as the crime of murder, and therefore not reflected in the above chart.



# CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS



**Crimes Against Persons** under NIBRS consists of homicide, manslaughter, consensual and non-consensual sex offenses, simple and aggravated assaults, kidnapping, and human trafficking. These offenses are counted by number of involved victims.



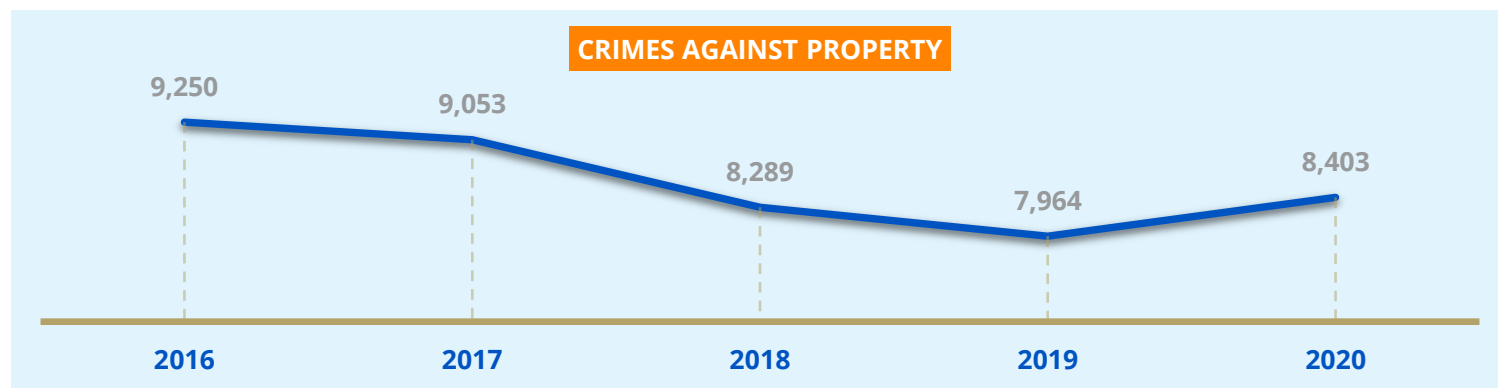
	2019	2020	(+/-)%
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	14	8	-42.9%
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	N/A
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION	96	73	-24.0%
FORCIBLE RAPE <sup>6</sup>	66	56	-15.2%
SEX OFFENSES, OTHER THAN RAPE	238	136	-42.9%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT <sup>3</sup>	476	716	+50.4%
SIMPLE ASSAULT, OTHER THAN AGGRAVATED	3,503	2,953	-15.7%
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	7	1	-85.7%

FORCIBLE RAPE			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		
OFFENDER RELATED TO VICTIM	KNOWN	96.4%	OFFENDER RELATED TO VICTIM	KNOWN	49.4%
	UNKNOWN	3.6%		UNKNOWN	50.6%
OFFENSE RELATED TO OFFENSE	ATTEMPT	8.9%	INJURY RELATED TO VICTIM	INJURY	48.7%
	COMPLETE	91.1%		NO INJURY	51.3%
FORCE RELATED TO VICTIM	WEAPON	1.7%	FORCE RELATED TO VICTIM	WEAPON	57.3%
	OTHER	98.3%		OTHER	42.7%



# CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

**Crimes Against Property** under NIBRS consists of arson, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting, destruction of property, embezzlement, extortion, fraud offenses, identity theft, hacking, robbery, larceny offenses, motor vehicle theft, and stolen property offenses.



	2019	2020	(+/-)%
<b>ARSON<sup>5</sup></b>	17	33	+94.1%
<b>BRIBERY</b>	0	1	N/A
<b>BURGLARY/BREAKING &amp; ENTERING</b>	431	397	-7.9%
<b>COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY</b>	177	178	+0.6%
<b>DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY/VANDALISM</b>	1,395	1,239	-11.2%
<b>EMBEZZLEMENT</b>	96	81	-15.6%
<b>EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL</b>	26	71	***
<b>ALL FRAUDS</b>	1,121	1,579	***
<b>IDENTITY THEFT</b>	95	269	***
<b>HACKING/COMPUTER INVASION</b>	12	55	***
<b>ROBBERY</b>	154	145	-5.8%
<b>ALL LARCENIES</b>	4,038	3,897	-3.5%
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT</b>	350	426	+21.7%
<b>STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES</b>	52	32	-38.5%

**\*CYBERSPACE<sup>4</sup>  
ACCOUNTED FOR  
29.9%  
OF SELECTED  
OFFENSES  
IN 2020**

Percentage differences were not calculated for some offenses above due to reporting guideline changes.





## ANALYSIS

Crimes against property, unlike crimes against persons, are counted by the number of reported offenses, not involved victims. Certain crimes against property, such as robbery, could involve multiple victims or reports of injury by the victims, or varying force used by the offender.

BURGLARY/BREAKING AND ENTERING			ROBBERY		
OFFENSE RELATED TO OFFENSE	ATTEMPT	19.4%	OFFENSE RELATED TO OFFENSE	ATTEMPT	8.3%
	COMPLETE	80.6%		COMPLETE	91.7%
TIME OF DAY RELATED TO OFFENSE	NIGHT	55.2%	TIME OF DAY RELATED TO OFFENSE	NIGHT	64.1%
	DAY	41.1%		DAY	35.2%
	UNKNOWN	3.8%		UNKNOWN	0.7%
ENTRY RELATED TO OFFENSE	FORCE	63.7%	INJURY RELATED TO VICTIM	INJURY	33.2%
	NO FORCE	36.3%		NO INJURY	66.8%
LOCATION RELATED TO OFFENSE	RESIDENCE	57.4%	FORCE RELATED TO VICTIM	WEAPON	62.0%
	NON-RESIDENCE	42.6%		OTHER	38.0%
			VICTIM TYPE RELATED TO VICTIM	INDIVIDUAL	81.1%
				NON-PERSON	18.9%

*Burglary is unlawful entry to any structure with intent to commit a larceny or felony. A structure, according to the FBI, is defined as having four walls, a roof, and a door or any house trailer or other mobile unit permanently fixed.*

ALL LARCENIES			MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT		
<b>OFFENSE</b> RELATED TO OFFENSE	ATTEMPT	7.9%	<b>OFFENSE</b> RELATED TO OFFENSE	ATTEMPT	1.6%
	COMPLETE	92.1%		COMPLETE	98.4%
<b>VICTIM TYPE</b> RELATED TO VICTIM	INDIVIDUAL	71.1%	<b>LOCATION</b> RELATED TO OFFENSE	RESIDENTIAL	33.1%
	BUSINESS	28.2%		PARKING LOT	53.5%
	OTHER	0.8%		OTHER	13.4%
<b>THEFT FROM VEHICLES</b> RELATED TO OFFENSE	FROM VEHICLE	38.4%	<b>TIME OF DAY</b> RELATED TO OFFENSE	NIGHT	67.8%
	OTHER	61.6%		DAY	29.3%
	FIREARMS STOLEN	102		UNKNOWN	2.8%

*All larcenies include any offense of unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property belonging to another person.*

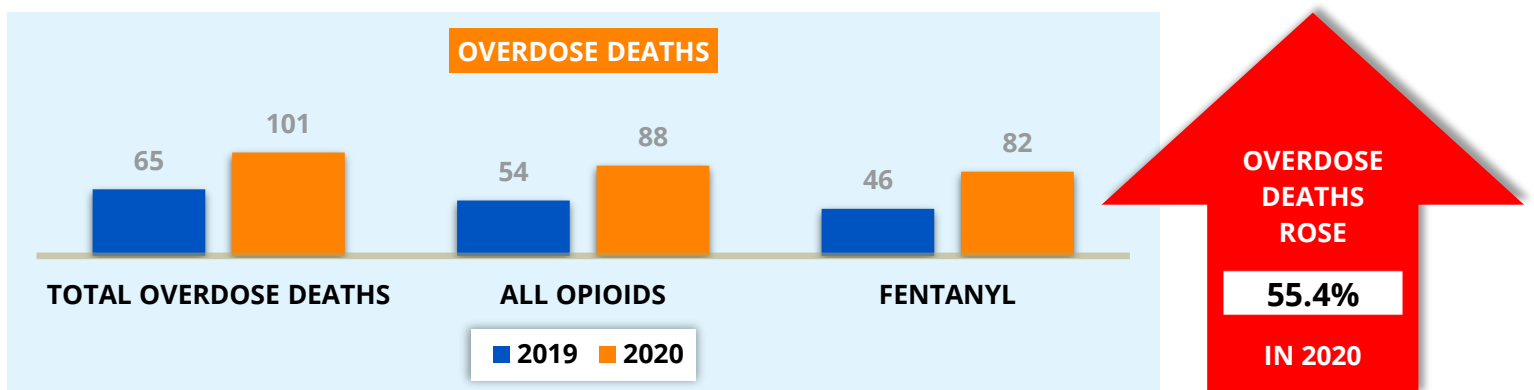


# CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY

**Crimes Against Society** under NIBRS consists of animal cruelty, drug offenses, gambling, pornography, prostitution, and weapons law violations. These offenses represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity in which property is not the object.



	2019	2020	(+/-)%
DRUG/NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS	2,774	1,384	-50.1%
DRUG EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS	1,097	278	-74.7%
ALL GAMBLING VIOLATIONS	2	1	-50.0%
PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MATERIAL	94	58	-38.3%
ALL PROSTITUTION OFFENSES	23	2	-91.3%
WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS	275	247	-10.2%
ANIMAL CRUELTY	85	67	-21.2%







## ALL OFFENSES

Law enforcement agencies report **Arrest Data** for all persons apprehended for the commission of Group "A" or Group "B" Offenses, as defined by NIBRS. The arrest data includes information about the person arrested and the circumstances of the arrest. Furthermore, individual arrest data as recorded by NIBRS may not correlate directly with the clearance of specific offenses.

The table and chart below reflects the number of persons arrested this year compared to the previous year, separated by adults and juveniles.

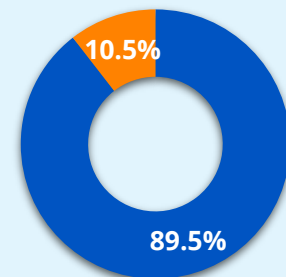
	2019		2020	
ADULT	10,811	85.3%	7,676	89.5%
JUVENILE	1,861	14.7%	896	10.5%
TOTAL	12,672		8,572	

TOTAL  
ARRESTS  
FELL

32.4%

IN 2020

## 2020 ARRESTS



ADULTS  
JUVENILES

## ARRESTS: SELECT GROUP "A" OFFENSES |

**Arrests for Select Group "A" Offenses** are listed in the below table with additional Group "A" arrests on the next page. Arrest data for other offenses designated in Group "B" are found on [page 65](#).

	2019	2020
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	15	17
FORCIBLE RAPE	26	17
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	304	320
ROBBERY	105	89
BURGLARY/BREAKING & ENTERING	71	49
ALL LARCENIES	883	714
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	35	44

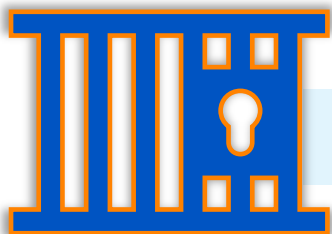
*Arrests for the above offenses are not a factor used to calculate the crime rate.*



**OTHER GROUP "A"**

		2019	2020
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</b>	NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	1	0
	KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION	10	7
	SEX OFFENSES, OTHER THAN RAPE	96	80
	ASSAULT, OTHER THAN AGGRAVATED	2,179	1,735
	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	1	0
	ARSON <sup>5</sup>	8	11
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	BRIBERY	0	1
	COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY	56	43
	DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY/VANDALISM	143	160
	EMBEZZLEMENT	63	50
	EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL	1	3
	ALL FRAUDS	198	146
	IDENTITY THEFT	3	6
	HACKING/COMPUTER INVASION	0	1
	STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES	39	22
	ALL DRUG VIOLATIONS	2,741	1,180
<b>CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>	ALL GAMBLING VIOLATIONS	2	3
	PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MATERIAL	62	32
	ALL PROSTITUTION OFFENSES	23	2
	WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS	189	125
	ANIMAL CRUELTY	12	17

*Arrest data as recorded by NIBRS may not correlate directly with the clearance of specific offenses.*





# ARRESTS |



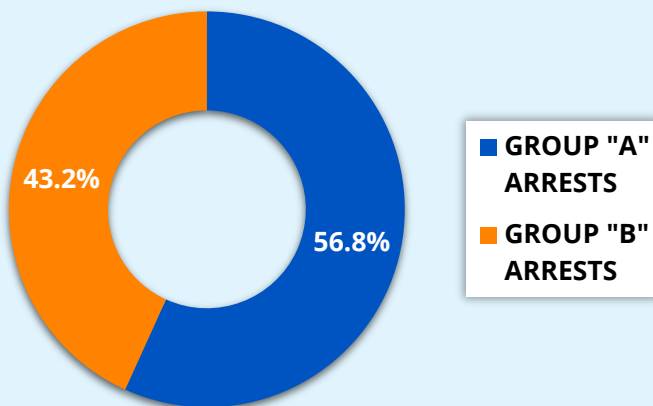
## GROUP "B"

	2019	2020
BAD CHECKS	12	4
CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANCY	109	66
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	263	128
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	1,377	990
DRUNKENNESS	763	595
FAMILY OFFENSES (NON-VIOLENT)	34	22
LIQUOR LAWS	301	93
PEEPING TOM	0	2
TRESPASSING	214	187
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	2,344	1,623

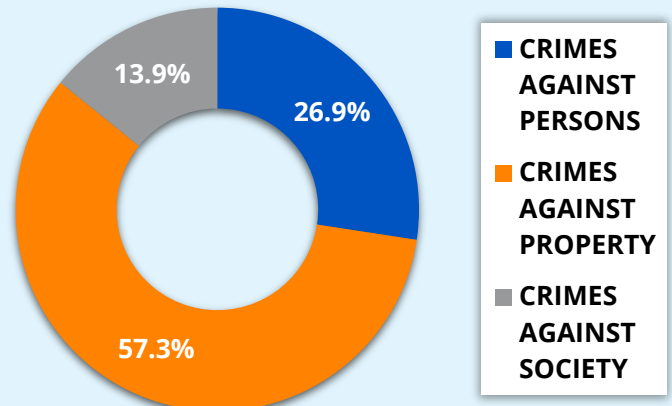
All other offenses are crimes not included in Group "A" offenses or one of the specifically named Group "B" offenses categories previously listed.

## 2020 ARRESTS BREAKDOWN |

ARRESTS: GROUP "A" vs GROUP "B"



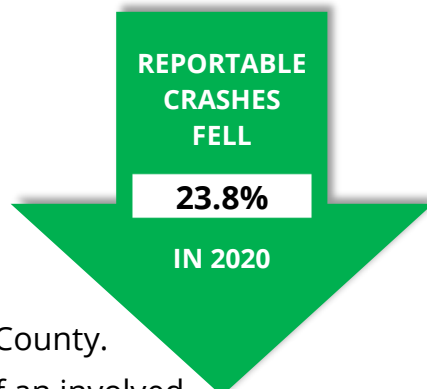
ARRESTS: GROUP "A" OFFENSES





## OVERVIEW

**Reportable crashes** totaled 3,257 in 2020, which is 1,072 less collisions compared to 4,497 reported in the previous year, a decrease of 23.8%. Although overall reportable crashes fell, fatality crashes rose 41.7% from 12 in 2019 to 17 in 2020. Two fatal crashes were non-reportable under reporting guidelines.



In 2020, 17 people were killed in motor vehicle crashes in Prince William County. In three fatal crashes, the primary cause resulted from the impairment of an involved party, while three crashes involved excessive speed. Three of those killed in fatal crashes were not wearing a seatbelt; two were drivers in a vehicle while the third was a passenger. Three of the fatal crashes involved a motorcycle, and of these, two operators were determined to be at fault. One fatal crash involved a tractor-trailer and two crashes the driver is believed to have suffered a medical emergency.

Four pedestrians were killed in 2020, the same number of pedestrians who were killed during the previous year. In all the pedestrian-involved crashes, the pedestrian was determined to have violated a traffic law which was determined to be the primary cause of the collision. In one instance, the pedestrian was struck by two vehicles, both of which fled following the crash. One driver was located and charged while investigators seek to identify the driver of the remaining striking vehicle.

In order to improve roadway safety, the Police Department continues to aggressively enforce violations of traffic law. The Department also strives to educate the public through public service announcements and social media awareness campaigns.

Reportable crash data is collected by the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and is made publicly available on the [DMV website](#).





# TRAFFIC |

## ENFORCEMENT



### 2020 CRASH DATA |

	2019	2020	(+/-)%
TOTAL CRASH INVESTIGATIONS	4,577	3,425	-25.2%
TOTAL REPORTABLE CRASHES*	4,497	3,257	-27.6%
TOTAL FATAL CRASHES	12	17	+41.7%
TOTAL IMPAIRMENT-RELATED FATAL CRASHES	2	3	+50.0%
TOTAL CRASH FATALITIES	13	17	+30.8%

\*As reportable to the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles under state reporting guidelines.

### 2020 TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT DATA |

	2019	2020	(+/-)%
TOTAL CITATIONS	41,467	23,494	-43.3%
DUI ARRESTS	1,592	1,170	-26.5%
NO OPERATOR'S LICENSE	2,222	1,491	-32.9%
SPEEDING	13,336	8,538	-36.0%
SPEEDING IN SCHOOL ZONE	1,420	293	-79.4%
SEATBELT VIOLATIONS	1,220	706	-42.1%
NO CHILD RESTRAINT	325	174	-46.5%
PARKING VIOLATIONS	19,214	10,537	-45.2%
COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTIONS	863 hours	199 hours	-77.0%
DRIVING WHILE TEXTING	95	73	-23.2%
RECKLESS DRIVING	2,824	2,342	-17.1%
REVOKED/SUSPENDED LICENSE	1,288	590	-54.2%

Traffic enforcement data listed above does not include all traffic enforcement efforts by the Police Department. This chart serves as a snapshot of select data of notable violations and statistics for informational purposes.



## **CRIME REPORT**

- 1- Crime in Virginia 2020, The Department of State Police (2020).
- 2- Criteria for distinguishing between Group "A" and "B" Offenses as provided by the FBI, [\*\*National Incident Based Reporting System guide\*\*](#).
- 3- The Department recorded a significant increase in aggravated assaults in 2020 compared to the previous year. The number reflected in the report, like with other offenses, reflects number of victims. In 2020, the number of incidents regarding aggravated assaults was 531, an increase from 404, or 31.4%, in 2019. Most notably, firearm use in these instances increased from 140 in 2019 to 301 in 2020.
- 4- The reference to "Cyberspace" offenses include frauds, extortion/blackmail, identity theft, and hacking/computer invasion. Cyberspace is a distinction noted in this report for certain crimes against property that occurred on the internet. In 2019, Virginia changed reporting guidelines requiring offenses that occurred on the internet be reported with the location of "cyberspace" in the respective jurisdiction the victim resides. Previously, internet crimes were not attributed to a physical location.
- 5- Data pertaining to the offense and arrest for the crime of arson have been removed from this report. These crimes are investigated by the Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue, Fire Marshal's Office. For more information about these crimes, please contact their agency.
- 6- Data pertaining to offenses in the Crime Report were recently changed to reflect the date of the offense as opposed to reported date in past reports. This gives a more accurate depiction of crimes that occurred in the respective year represented. Overall, this impacted numbers minimally with the exception of forceable rape offenses which are historically known to be reported beyond the offense date.
- 7- Several designated speeding offenses were added in 2018 and were inadvertently not included in the total traffic citations listed in the 2019 Annual Report. The traffic citation data for 2019 has been amended to include those offenses in the 2020 Annual Report.







2

0

2

0

<b>COMPLAINT ANALYSIS</b>	71
COMPLAINT DISPOSITIONS	72
<b>DISPOSITIONS BREAKDOWN</b>	73
DISCIPLINE ANALYSIS	74
<b>COMMUNITY CONTACTS</b>	75
USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS	76
<b>DEADLY FORCE INCIDENT</b>	82
OFFENSES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS	83
<b>FORCED ENTRY ANALYSIS</b>	84
USE OF FORCE SUMMARY	85
<b>POTENTIAL INDEPENDENT REVIEW</b>	86
EXCESSIVE FORCE & BIAS ANALYSIS	87
<b>EARLY INTERVENTION SYSTEM ANALYSIS</b>	88
ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS	89
<b>VEHICLE PURSUIT ANALYSIS</b>	90
ACCREDITATION STANDARD	92





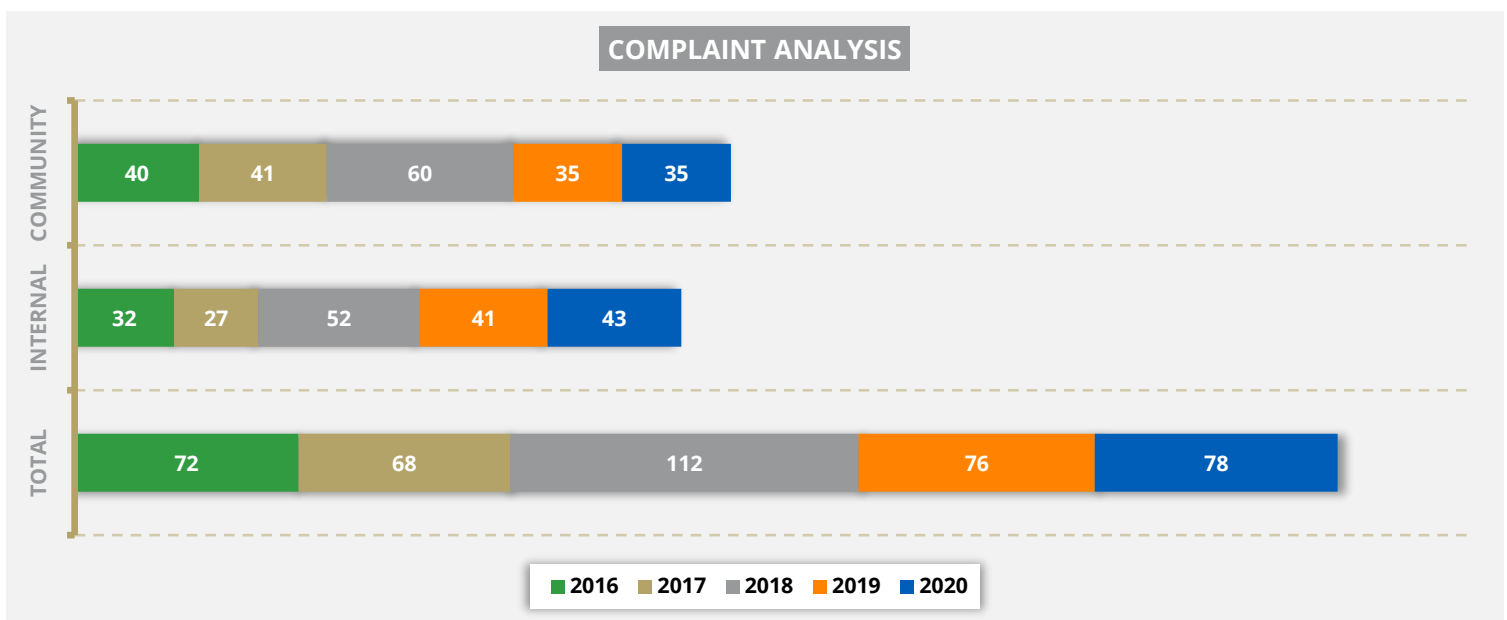


## ANALYSIS

This report contains information based upon Office of Professional Standards records. The Department's General Orders establish procedures outlining the handling of complaints or allegations of misconduct against members and the administration of the Department's disciplinary system. It is the policy of the Department to accept and investigate all complaints and allegations of misconduct, including anonymous complaints, on the part of any member. In doing so, the Department strives to be fair to both the complainants and the members involved. The Department also strives to impose disciplinary actions as deemed necessary in a fair and impartial manner for all stakeholders.

Complaints are categorized as either internal or community. Internal complaints are defined as any complaint on a Department member from another Department member. These investigations include member performance issues, conduct, and policy violations. Community complaints are complaints that are generated from individuals outside of the Department. Individuals interested in submitting a complaint on a member of the Department are encouraged to do so by visiting the [Department's website](#).

There was a total of 78 complaints in 2020, which is a slight increase from 76 in 2019. Internal complaints were up slightly from 41 to 43 and community complaints remained steady at 35.



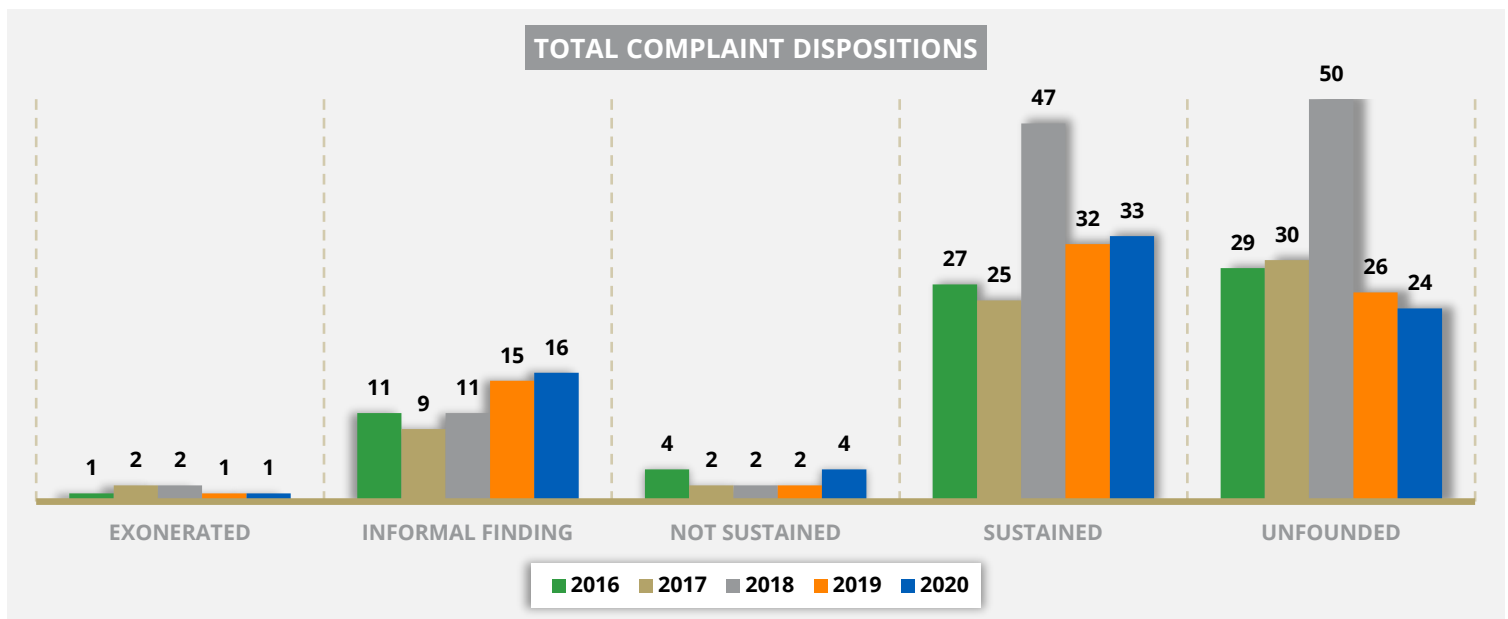


# DISPOSITIONS

In 2020, the Department investigated 78 complaints against members. Community complaints totaled 35 while 43 were initiated internally.

## DEFINITIONS OF FINDINGS |

- **UNFOUNDED:** The allegation is false or otherwise not factually supported; or the complaint did not involve police personnel from this Department.
- **EXONERATED:** The alleged act did occur but was lawful and in accordance with Department policy. Exoneration is a finding that the act was justified and lawful.
- **INFORMAL FINDING:** The alleged act did occur but did not rise to the level of a formal policy violation such that discipline is needed to correct the behavior. Informal findings are usually accompanied by squad level guidance, counseling, or remedial training, and by definition cannot result in formal disciplinary actions.
- **NOT SUSTAINED:** There is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegation.
- **SUSTAINED:** There is sufficient evidence to justify a formal finding of wrongdoing under a General Order, departmental directive, County rule or ordinance, or other law. Formal disciplinary action will accompany complaints with a sustained finding.



*\*Often a complaint will involve several allegations. Each allegation results in a finding and each complaint concludes with an overall disposition. That overall disposition is reflected in the chart above.*

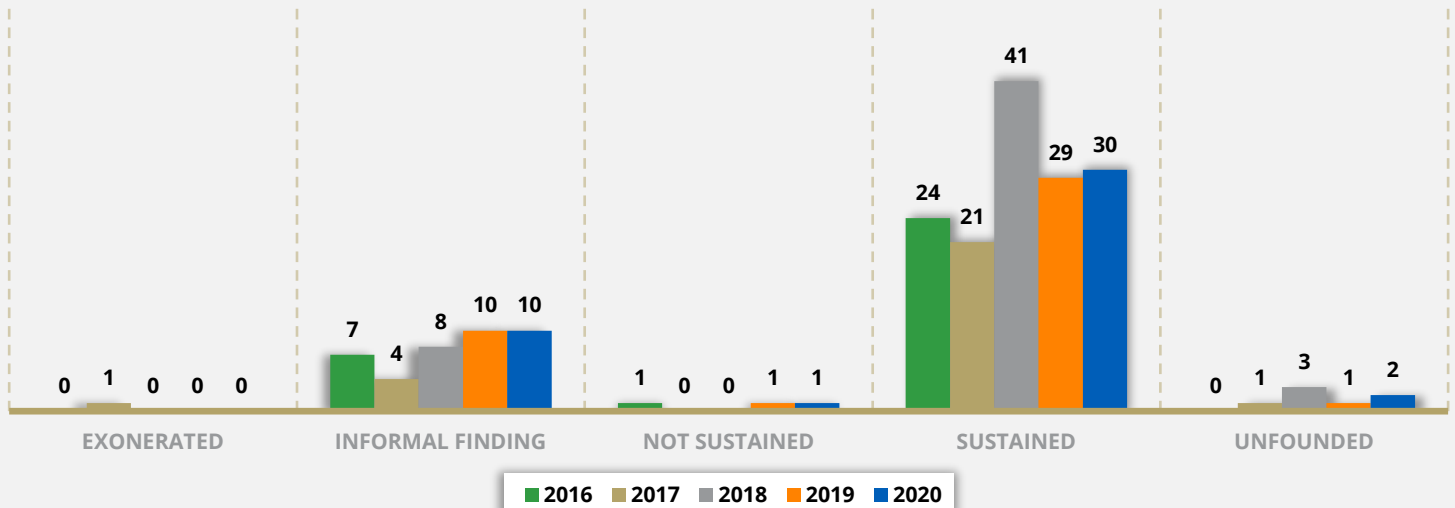


# DISPOSITIONS |

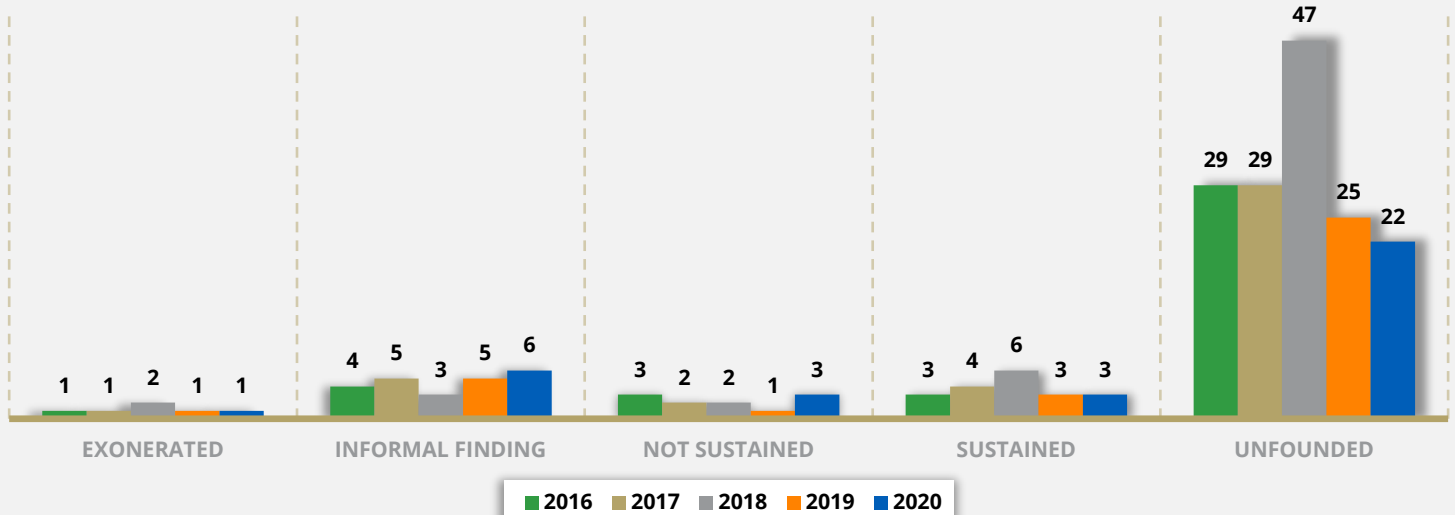


## BREAKDOWN

### INTERNAL COMPLAINT DISPOSITIONS



### COMMUNITY COMPLAINT DISPOSITIONS



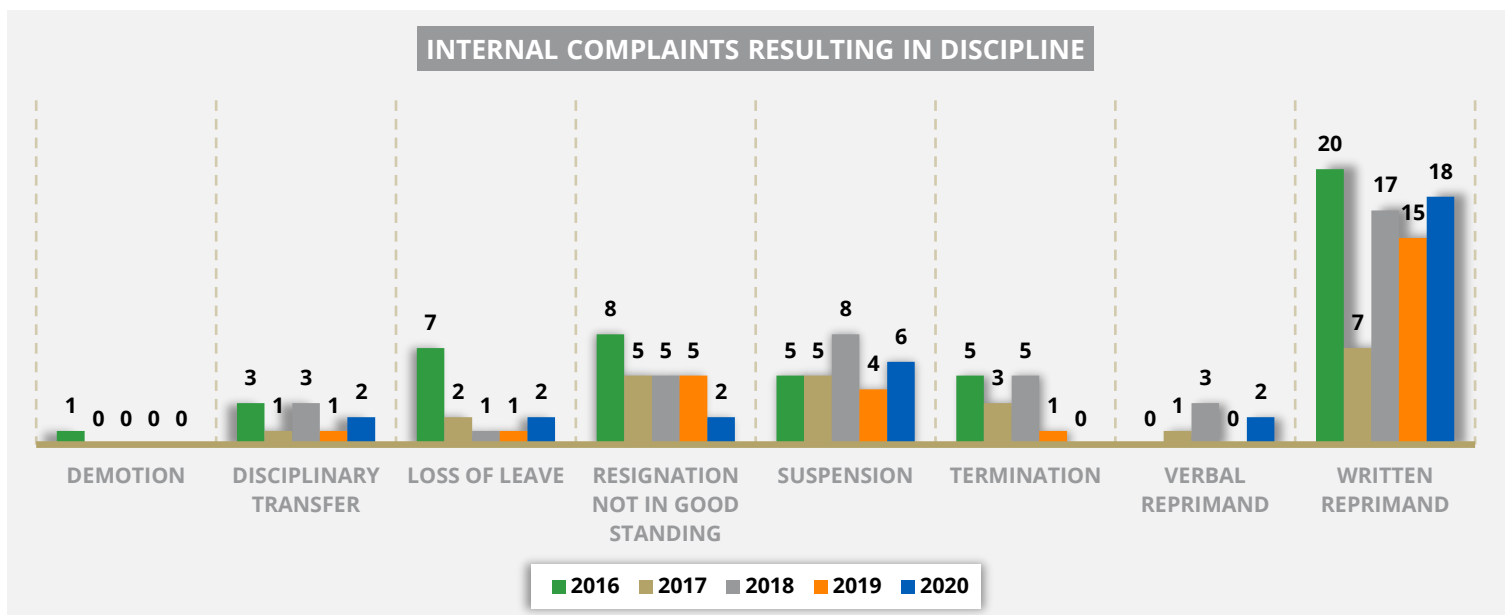
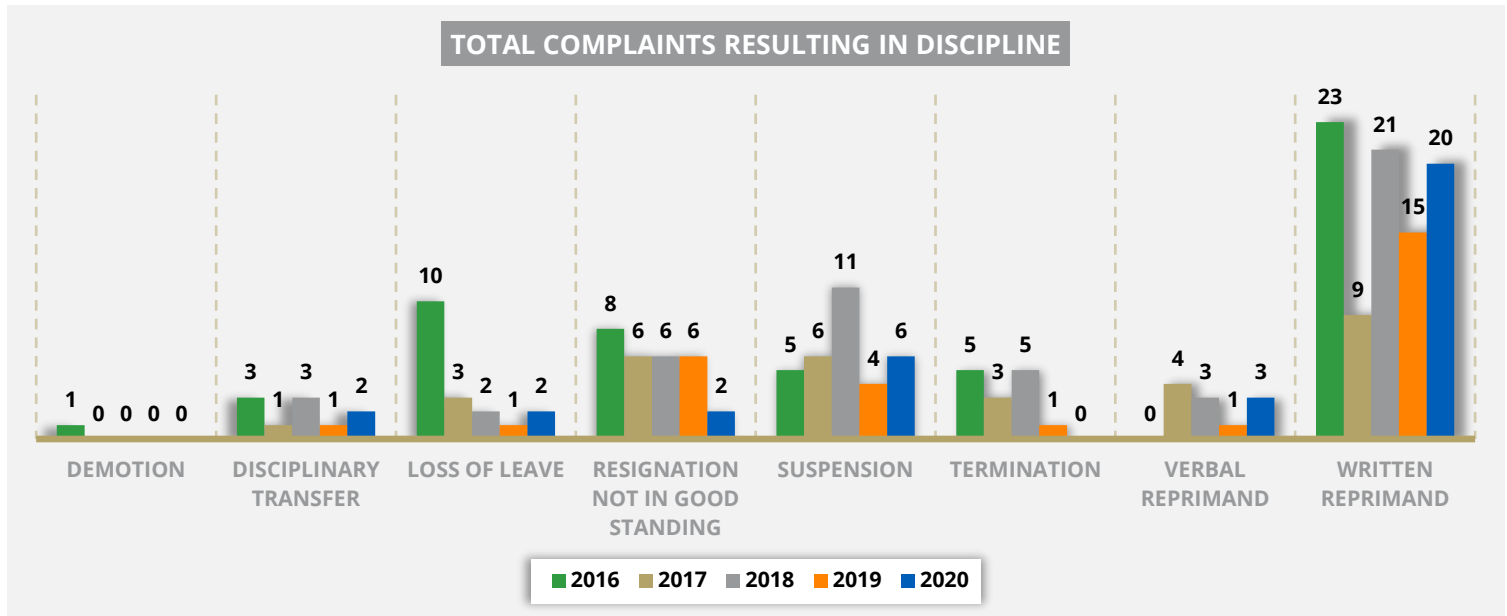
#### COMPLAINTS RESULTING IN FORMAL DISCIPLINE

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
INTERNAL COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS	75.0%	77.7%	78.8%	70.7%	67.4%
COMMUNITY COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS	8.0%	9.75%	10.0%	8.6%	8.6%



# | DISCIPLINE ANALYSIS

The total number of cases involving discipline could be higher than the total sustained findings for each year as some cases result in multiple disciplines.





# DISCIPLINE |

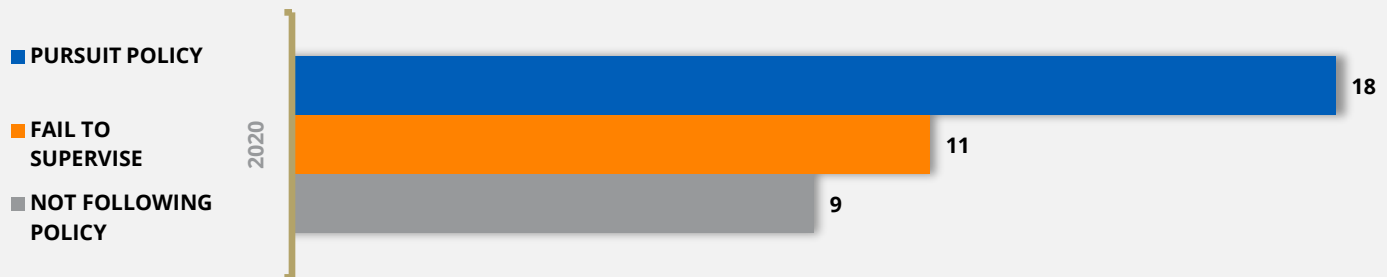


## ANALYSIS, *cont.*

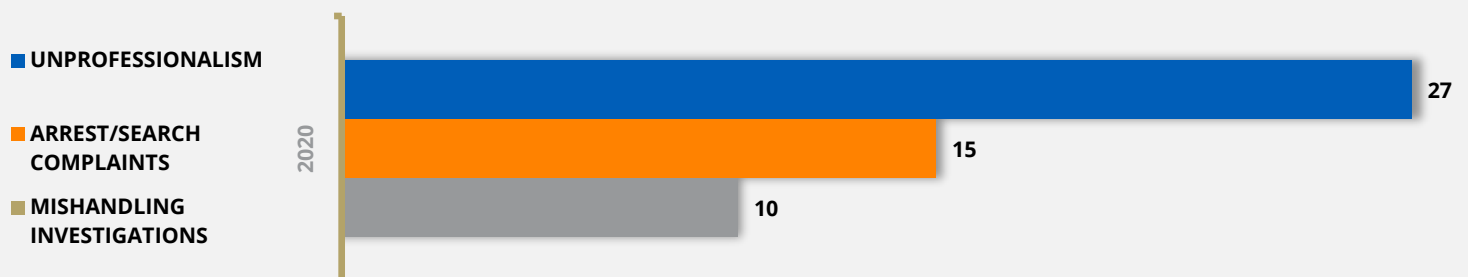
### COMMUNITY COMPLAINTS RESULTING IN DISCIPLINE



### TOP THREE INTERNAL ALLEGATIONS



### TOP THREE COMMUNITY ALLEGATIONS\*



\*One complaint may have numerous allegations and involve more than one officer. Unprofessionalism encompassed specific complaints of discourtesy, rudeness, demeanor, and general conduct. Arrest/Search Complaints encompasses complaints of out of policy arrests and search and seizure incidents.



## CONTACTS

TYPE OF CONTACT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE</b>	217,306	228,639	244,912	239,912	163,356
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS</b>	4,308	4,198	4,425	4,577	3,426
<b>CRIMINAL ARRESTS</b>	8,610	10,940	12,161	12,484	8,355
<b>TRAFFIC CITATIONS</b>	34,175	36,676	37,910	35,283	23,494
<b>PARKING TICKETS</b>	18,714	22,047	20,229	19,214	10,537

COMPLAINTS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>SWORN OFFICER POSITIONS (FISCAL YEAR)</b>	660	660	686	698	701
<b>COMMUNITY COMPLAINTS</b>	40	41	60	35	35
<b>COMPLAINTS PER 1,000 CONTACTS</b>	.18	.18	.24	.15	.21





# USE OF FORCE |



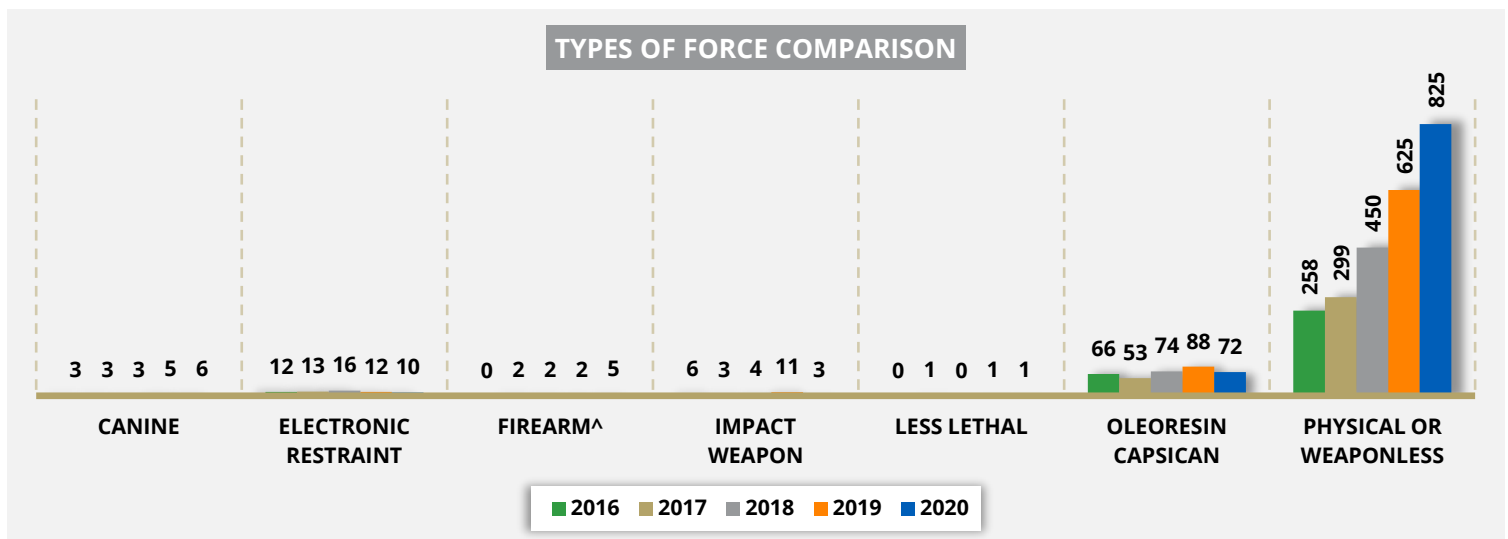
## ANALYSIS

It is Department policy to report and investigate all instances in which members use force to effect or maintain an arrest. Accidental, Self-Inflicted, and Pre-Existing injuries to prisoners are also investigated and documented. The Department's [Use of Force Policy](#) can be accessed online.

### USE OF FORCE OVERVIEW |

The definition of use of force, as applied by this Department, is when an officer uses any physical action up to and including firearms and other weapons to overcome the resistance from an individual who is being lawfully detained or arrested. In addition, any action by the officer that results in an injury or mere complaint of an injury by the arrestee while the officer is in the process of making or assisting with a lawful arrest or detention will be investigated as a use of force.

During the 8,355 criminal arrests in 2020, there were 379 separate encounters in which a force investigation was conducted. Force was determined to have been used to effect an arrest or detention in 369 of those investigations, up from 316 in 2019. In 95.5% of arrests by PWCPD, no force was used to effect the arrest. As in previous years, physical / weaponless tactics were most often used by the arresting officer(s). Most force incidents involve more than one officer.



\*The information in the 2020 Use of Force Incidents and Annual Comparison tables were tracked by the types of force used. For example, if oleoresin capsicum and physical force were both used in a single incident, then the data above will reflect both types of force. The data also reflects multiple officers as many uses of force involve more than one officer. Over the last five years, physical restraint is the leading type of force used with oleoresin capsicum spray being second most common.

<sup>^</sup>The five firearm uses for 2020 were from a single incident where five individual officers utilized their firearm in a use of force.

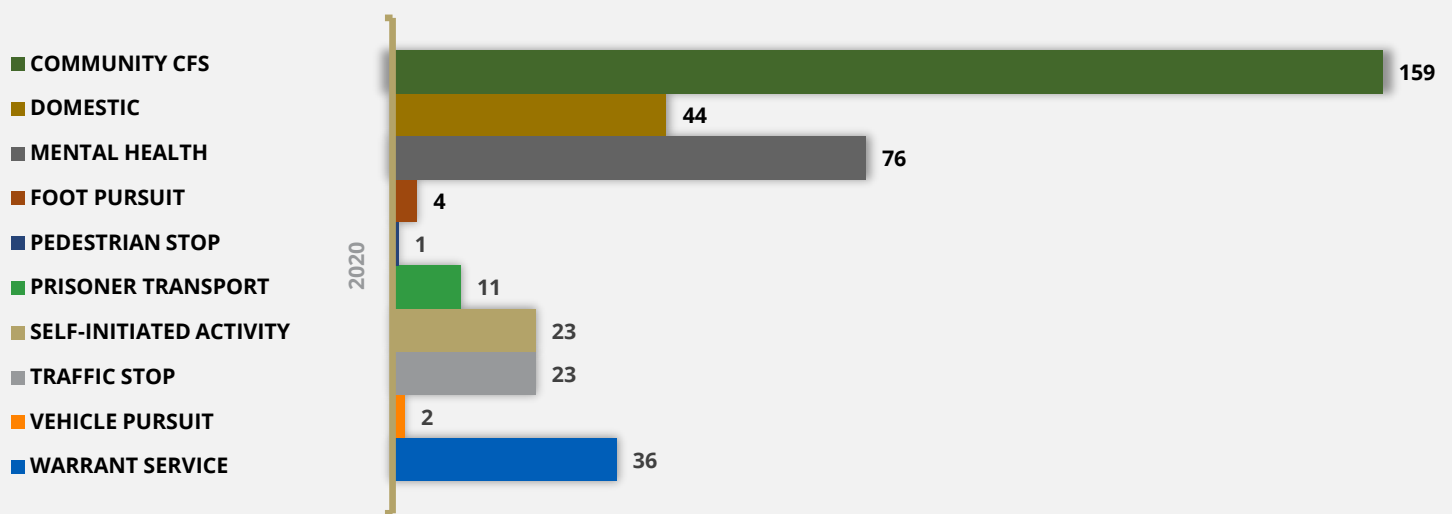


## ANALYSIS, *cont.*

The 379 force investigations are broken down below by call type, day of the week, and time of day.

**'Community Call for Service (CFS)'** includes any incident received from a community member that is not included in one of the other designated call types; examples include shoplifting, trespass, disorderly, etc. **'Self-Initiated Activity'** includes incidents that occur during an officer's proactive duties – during foot patrols, traffic direction, follow-up activities or other instances where an officer witnesses the incident.

USE OF FORCE - BY CALL TYPE



USE OF FORCE - BY DAY OF WEEK

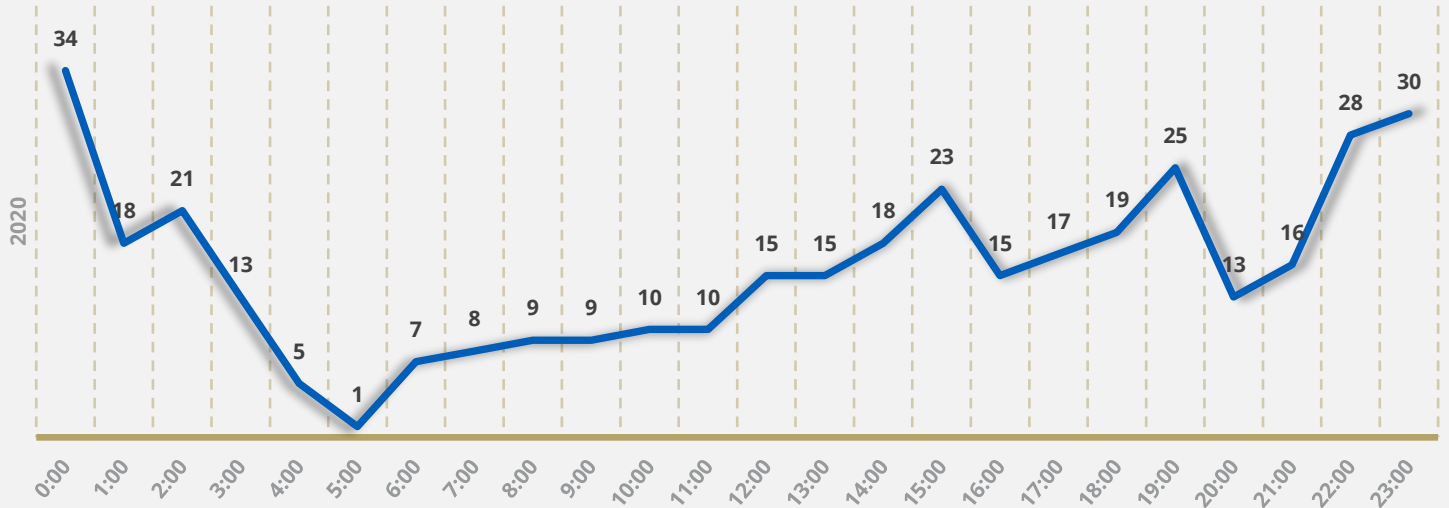


# USE OF FORCE |

## ANALYSIS, *cont.*

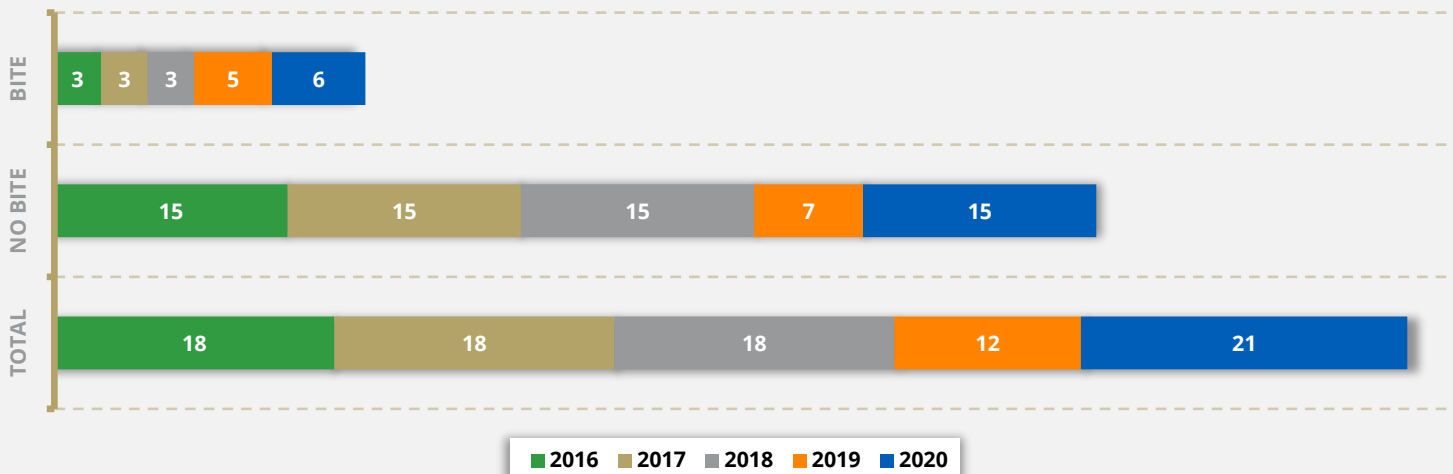


USE OF FORCE - BY TIME



## CANINE APPREHENSIONS |

USE OF FORCE - BY CANINE



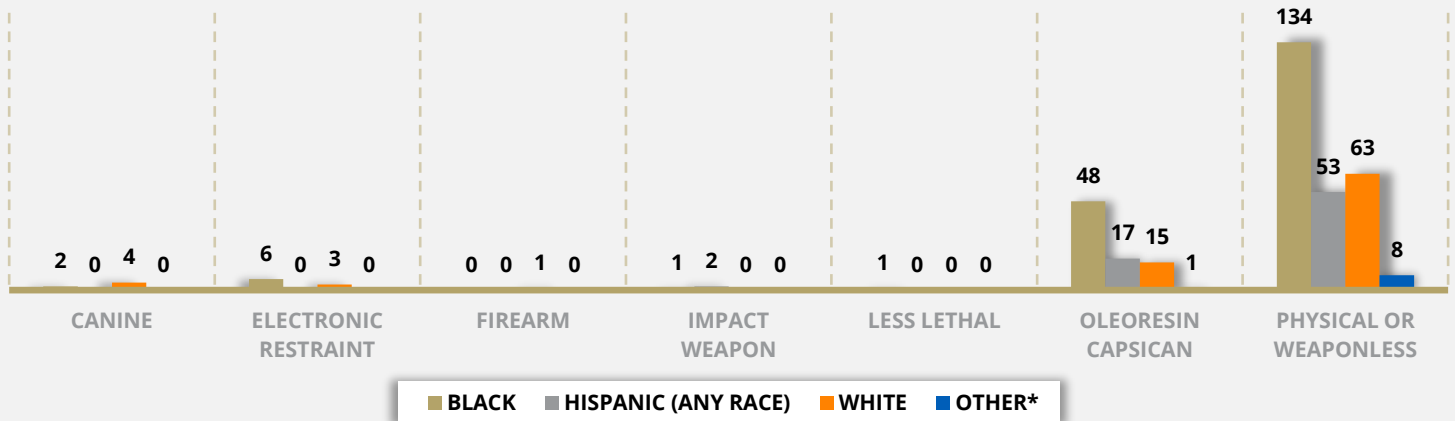
Each canine bite was investigated and determined to be a justified use of force. All six uses of Department canine's which resulted in a bite, were for incidents involving felony warrant service or felony in-progress calls for service. Two incidents were during SWAT operations.



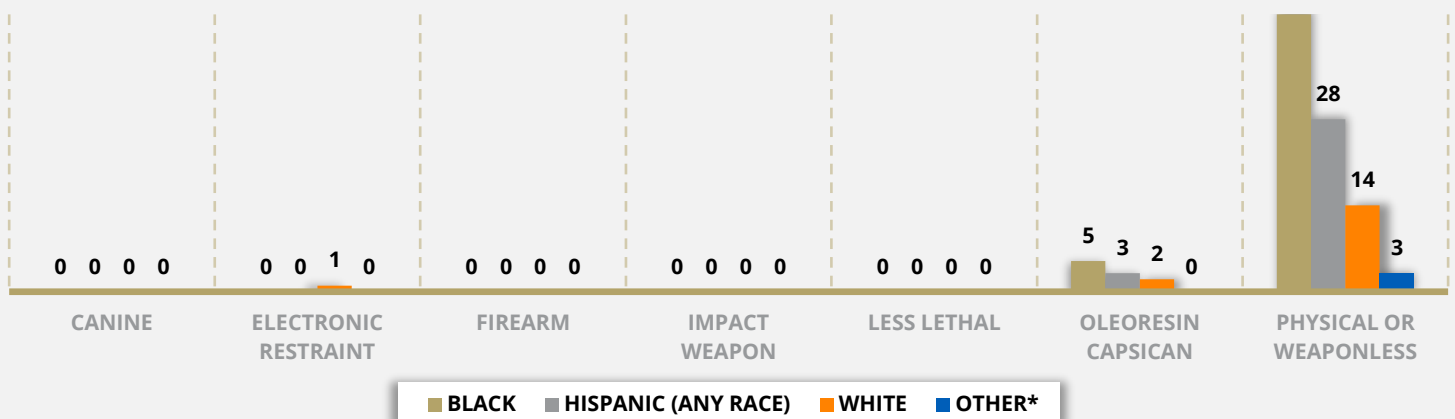


ANALYSIS, *cont.*

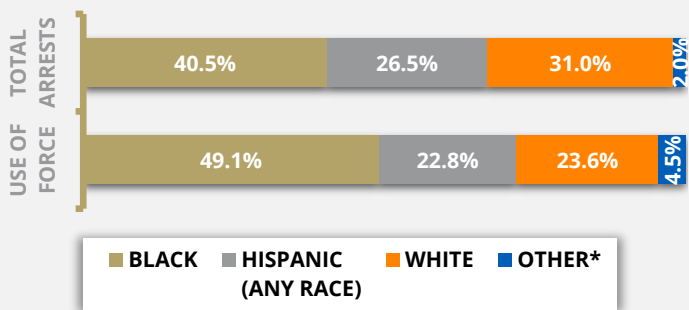
USE OF FORCE - MALE BY RACE/ETHNICITY



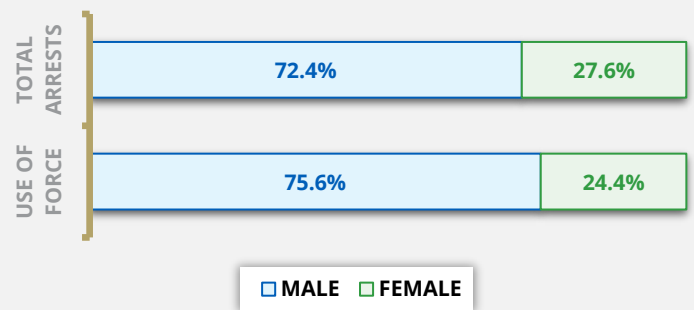
USE OF FORCE - FEMALE BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOTALS BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOTALS BY GENDER

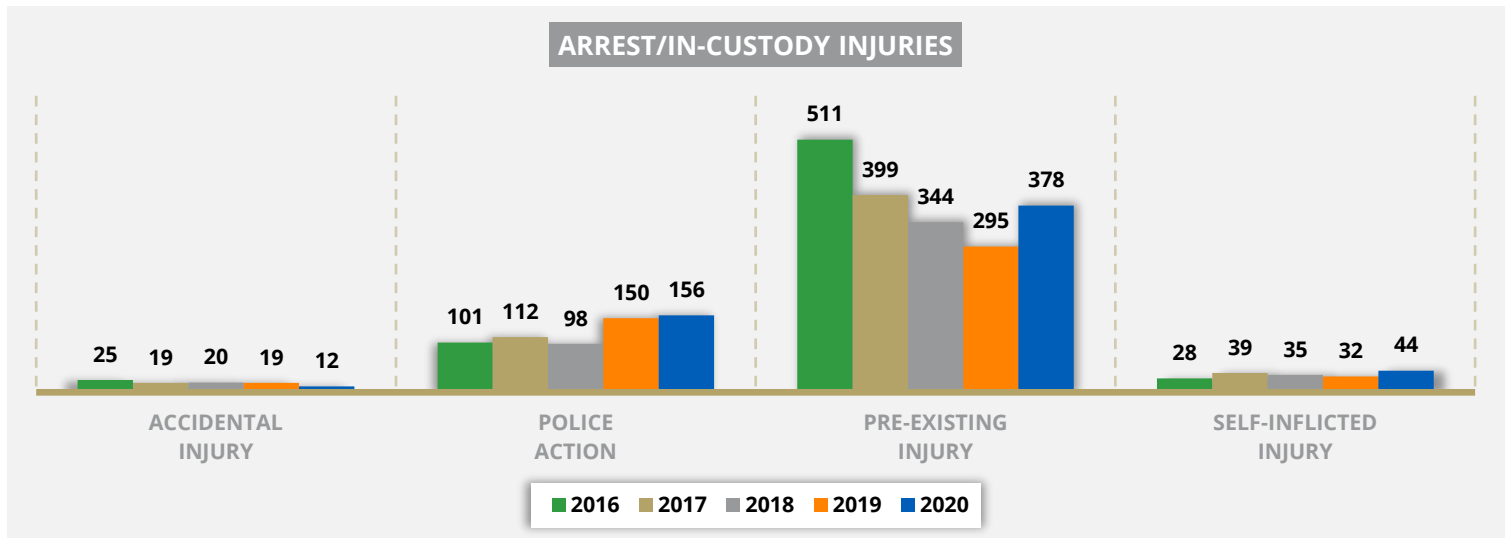


\*The "OTHER" race group includes persons of Asian; American Indian or Alaska Native; and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander decent; and those races noted as unknown/refused.

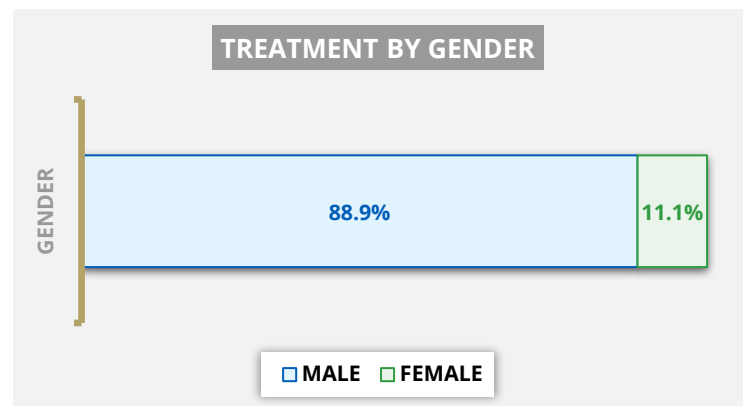
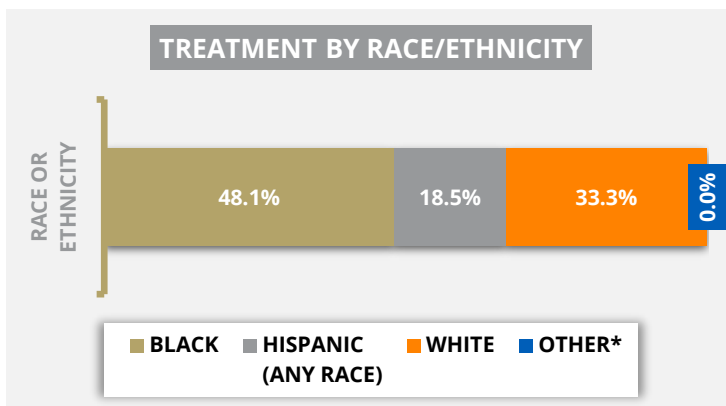
# USE OF FORCE |



## ANALYSIS, *cont.*



In 2020, 156 individuals reported some type of injury as a result of being involved in a use of force incident. Most injuries were abrasions, bruises, or soreness. Of those reporting injuries, 28 were taken to a hospital for treatment. Various demographic breakdowns of those 28 transports to medical facilities are shown below. One death occurred as a result of justified police force in 2020.



TREATMENT BY TYPE OF INJURY	MALE			FEMALE		
	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC
ABRASION/LACERATION	5	5	3	0	1	1
BONE FRACTURE	1	0	0	0	0	0
GUNSHOT WOUND	0	1	0	0	0	0
COMPLAINT OF PAIN/NO VISIBLE INJURY	6	3	1	1	0	0



## INCIDENT

On December 10, 2020, at approximately 7:14 p.m., the Prince William County Public Safety Communications Center received a 9-1-1 call from a woman indicating her husband was armed and threatening suicide. During the call, call-takers could overhear a man indicating he would shoot himself. The call was dispatched to officers at approximately 7:15 p.m., with the first responding officers arriving in the area at approximately 7:23 p.m. Prior to officers arriving at the residence, the man left the home on foot with the weapon and was believed to be in a nearby wooded area where he was reportedly going to commit suicide. The caller was requested to remain inside the home with the doors locked while officers conducted a search of the area. Additional officers from the Co-Responder Unit and Negotiation Team were also on scene to assist as needed.

At approximately 8:24 p.m., while officers were formulating their response, the police helicopter advised officers that the man was walking in the direction of the residence. As officers approached the residence, they immediately encountered the man on the front porch still armed with the weapon. Officers issued verbal commands to the man to drop the weapon and, within seconds, the man pointed the weapon towards officers. At approximately 8:28 p.m., officers reported shots were fired. Officers further requested Fire & Rescue personnel respond to the home while they rendered the scene safe and provided immediate first aid to the man.

In total, five Prince William County police officers fired their Department issued firearms almost simultaneously in response to the threat of the firearm being pointed towards them.

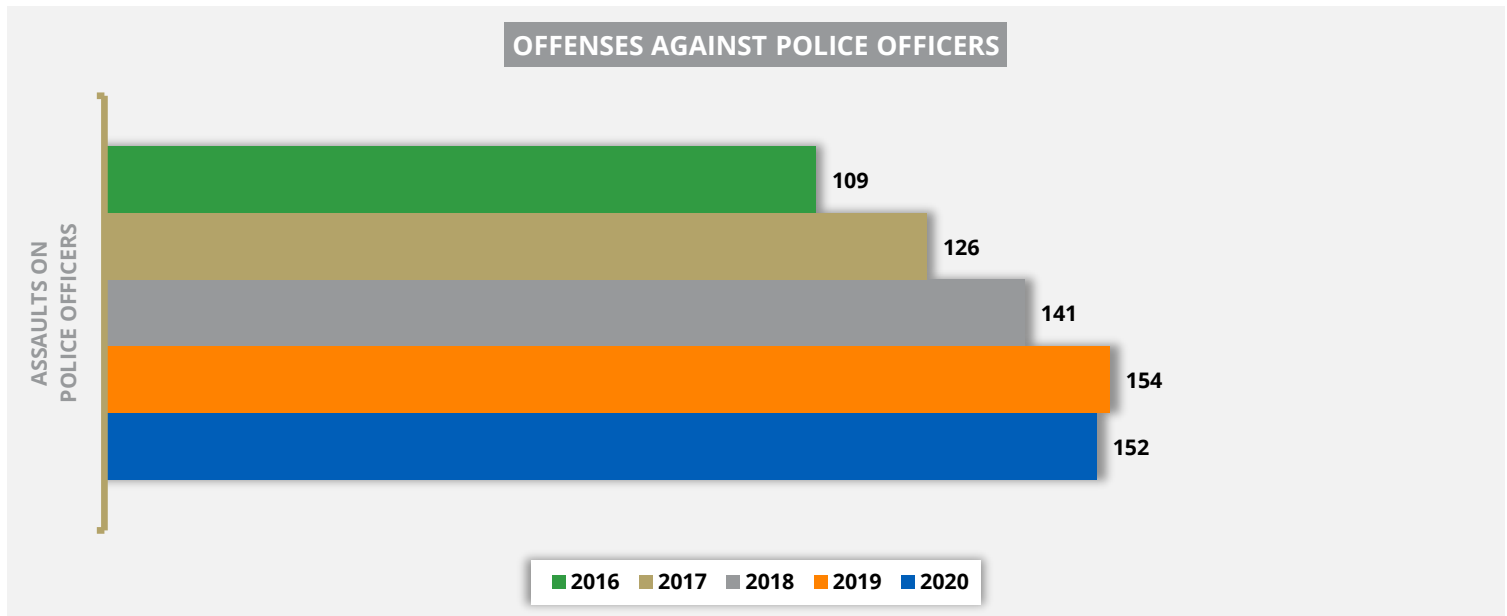
Upon reviewing the facts and details of the investigation, Ms. Amy Ashworth, the Commonwealth Attorney for Prince William County, ruled the actions of the officers involved in the incident were *"...justified and reasonable under the circumstances of this tragic encounter."* Ms. Ashworth stated, *"In this incident, the danger posed by the decedent was real... Each of the officers expressed that they believed either they, individually, were in danger of being killed or that the other officers present were in danger of being shot or killed."*

The Prince William County Police Department's Office of Professional Standards conducted an independent administrative investigation into the shooting. A final review of the incident was conducted by the Police Department's Use of Deadly Force Review Board, which examined all aspects of the incident. The Board determined the shooting was within policy.



# OFFENSES AGAINST |

## POLICE OFFICERS



\*Assault on Officer data relates to total assaults on officers (force and no force encounters).

### OFFICER INJURY & ASSAULT ON OFFICER REVIEW/ANALYSIS |

In 2020, 63 officers reported injuries as a result of being involved in a use of force incident. Of those injuries, three required transport to a medical facility for treatment. This data shows an officer is injured in approximately 17% of force incidents.

Of the 152 Assault on Officer charges, 113 were simple assaults (IBR 13B). The remaining 39 were categorized as aggravated assaults (IBR 13A). There were no serious officer injuries reported this year and all officers were able to return to full unrestricted duty.

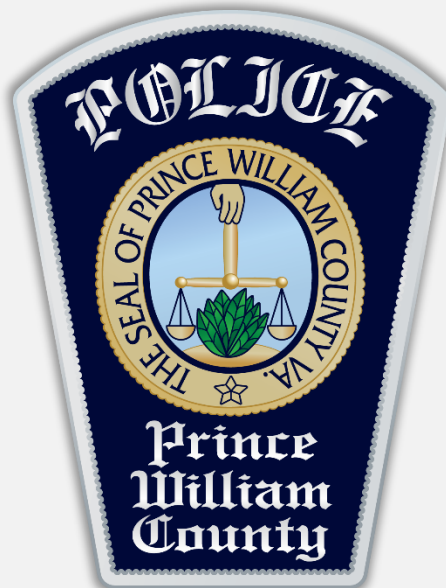
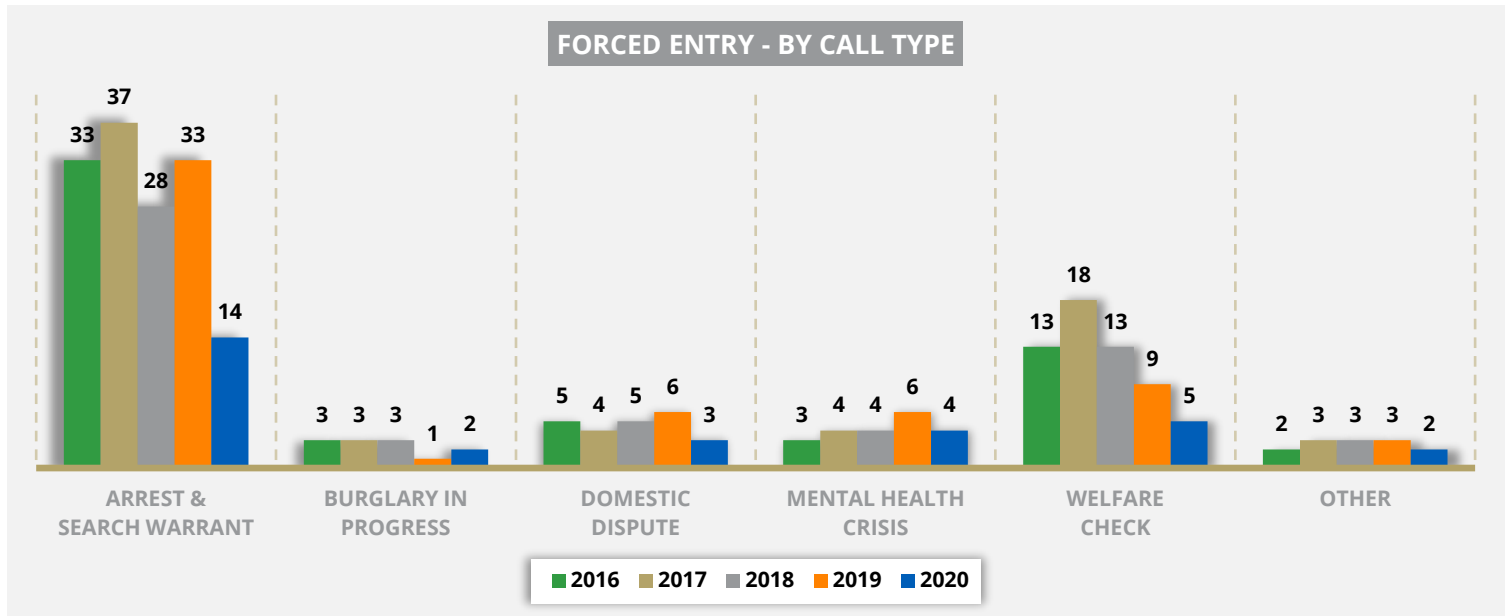
Total assault on officer charges remained steady in 2020. However, aggravated assaults on officers rose sharply from six in 2019 to 39 in 2020.

The Police Department thoroughly reviews incidents where an officer is assaulted, injured, or both, to determine if changes to policy are needed. In reviewing the incidents that occurred in 2020, no trends or patterns were identified or revisions to policy made. The Department is committed to continuously reviewing training practices to enhance officer safety.



# FORCED ENTRY ANALYSIS

In 2020, officers forced entry into a dwelling or interior room of a dwelling a total of 30 times; a decrease from 58 in 2019.





## SUMMARY

The total number encounters where force was used in 2020 was 369 out of 8,355 arrests. This translates to no force being utilized in approximately 95.5% of criminal arrests.

The overall findings in this report demonstrate officers continue to utilize only the minimal levels of force necessary to overcome resistance or assaults, which is consistent with Department training practices. As evidenced in the past several years, physical force remains the overwhelming option utilized by officers during use of force encounters. Most injuries sustained by suspects as a result of police action during arrests in 2020 were abrasions, bruises, or soreness. Of the 8,355 criminal arrests, only one resulted in significant injury or death.

During 2020, in-person Department-wide training was conducted to familiarize all Department members with new legislation and policy regarding duty to Intervene. Although it has always been a part of this Department's culture to intervene when an unsafe, unethical, or illegal situation is underway; it is now specified in policy what intervention action is expected and how reporting should occur. This training has been incorporated into the Basic Training curriculum for all future classes.

Below are some of the key data points for this year's report:

- **TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE:** 163,356
- **TRAFFIC SUMMONSES:** 23,494
- **CRIMINAL ARRESTS:** 8,355
- **USE OF FORCE INVESTIGATIONS:** 379
- **COMPLAINT OF INJURY:** 156
- **TRANSPORTED TO MEDICAL FACILITY:** 27
- **SERIOUS INJURY/DEATH:** 1

Each individual use of force investigation reviews all elements of the incident to ensure the force option used was justified, within policy and delivered at the proper level. Refresher training related to use of force incidents is provided, as necessary. In 2020, no revisions related to the Department's use of force policy or training were suggested related to any use of force investigation.





## PROPOSAL

The Prince William County Police Department has long had the reputation of a progressive agency willing to hold ourselves to the highest of standards and take all available opportunities to improve. Below are two prospects the Department has available to invite an outside agency to review our policies and practices to improve our overall service to the community.

### PROPOSED FEDERAL FUNDING INITIATIVES |

1. The US House of Representatives Community Project Funding Program is designed to deliver targeted federal funding to broadly supported projects in communities across the country which will help improve the lives of constituents and support economic prosperity.

***From Virginia Congresswoman Jennifer Wexton's press release*** – Congresswoman Wexton included Prince William County Police as one of her ten programs submitted for funding to the US House Appropriations Committee. The funding would be used to assess, evaluate, and analyze the Prince William County Police Department's use of force policies, training programs, police culture, supervision, de-escalation strategies and tactics with the assistance of an independent contractor. The independent contractor will also evaluate and assess what environmental factors, or precursors are commonly associated with uses of force using the police department's use of force data. The contractor will recommend what adjustments may be needed in existing use of force policies and training programs. Additionally, the contractor and agency partnership will analyze what use of force data is already being collected, what additional data should be collected and how the existing data should be interpreted and made available to the public.

2. The Department, in collaboration with George Mason University's Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) is seeking funding through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The proposed activities include:

- Accelerating existing training efforts to double the number of officers who are Crisis Intervention Trained (CIT) trained.
- Providing overtime compensation to police officers to attend training on their days off.
- Providing advanced trainings and refresher trainings for those officers already CIT trained.
- Providing contractors to assist in accelerated training instruction and logistical support.
- Providing research-based assessment and evaluation using subject matter experts to help gauge program effectiveness and guide our agency in strategic decision making.

Both these opportunities are exciting chances for the Department to evaluate two very important aspects of our service to the community. We are hopeful both these programs can move forward in the Fall of 2021.

# EXCESSIVE FORCE & BIAS |



## ANALYSIS

EXCESSIVE FORCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EXCESSIVE FORCE COMPLAINTS	7	5	2	2	1
SUSTAINED WITH DISCIPLINE IMPOSED	0	0	1	0	0
UNFOUNDED	7	5	1	2	1

There was only one complaint of excessive force in 2020. Excessive force complaints are thoroughly investigated. The force used was determined to be in connection to a lawful arrest and in compliance with policy. No discipline, training or policy revision was necessary due to this incident.

BIAS/RACIAL PROFILING	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
BIAS/RACIAL PROFILING COMPLAINTS	4	10	10	8	4
SUSTAINED WITH DISCIPLINE IMPOSED	0	1	0	0	0
NO BIAS FOUND	4	9	10	8	4

There were four complaints of bias/racial profiling in 2020. All complaints were investigated and determined to be unfounded. The member's actions in each case were determined to comply with policy. Through a review of all citizen concerns for the year, no trends or patterns were found in agency practices that need to be amended.

The following is a brief summary of each 2020 complaint with demographic.

TYPE OF CALL	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS	RACE/GENDER OF COMPLAINANT
TRAFFIC STOP	1	WHITE MALE
SUSPICIOUS PERSON/VEHICLE INVESTIGATION	1	BLACK MALE
CRASH INVESTIGATION	2	BLACK FEMALE, WHITE HISPANIC MALE



## ANALYSIS

The Office of Professional Standards is responsible for administering the Early Identification System (EIS), a database that flags affected members when specified criteria occur. These policies and use of this system are intended to assist officers and other employees whose performance warrants review. The goal is a reduction of potential negative consequences for the employee, fellow employees, this agency, and the community. EIS is used to identify and assess employee performance and intervene where appropriate.

Beginning late in 2019, the Department began categorizing all uses of force as either Level 1 (physical or chemical force where there was no or minor injury) or Level 2 (force involving Electronic Restraint, Impact Device, canine, or firearms and/or serious injury such as major bleeding, broken bones, or any treatment at a medical facility).

When any member has been the subject of two or more sustained or not sustained complaints or when any sworn member has been involved in three or more Level 2 use of force incidents, five Level 1 use of force incidents, or any combination of five use of force incidents in any three-month period, an EIS investigation will be initiated.

During 2020, there were 11 EIS activations involving eight separate members. Of the total activations, nine were the result of uses of force. The remaining two were due to internal or citizen complaints. In 2019, there were a total of 42 EIS activations involving 34 separate members.

In each EIS Alert involving uses of force in 2020, all underlying use of force incidents were re-examined, and no further action was warranted. No patterns of excessive use of force were found in any of the EIS cases. In those EIS reviews related to complaint alerts, personal and off-duty difficulties were explored. Appropriate actions were taken to assist those members in need. All members who receive an EIS alert investigation are reminded of the Department's Wellness and Resilience services.





## ANALYSIS

### GRIEVANCE ANALYSIS |

As part of this review, a detailed analysis of the grievance process was conducted, and no noticeable trends or deviations were noted. A thorough review of the Department's policies and practices was also conducted, and they were found to be effective and impartial, therefore no changes are recommended.

There were no grievances filed in 2020. This makes the fourth year where no grievances were filed by department members receiving discipline. Historically in the last 20 years, there have been no more than two grievances filed in any single year. We attribute this to quality investigations and consistent discipline leveled to departmental members. There is also a culture within the department of realizing mistakes are made and corrective action is expected when those mistakes are of a serious nature.

All members receiving discipline are provided options on steps to take should they wish to appeal or grieve discipline. Both hard copy pamphlets and online access to information is accessible to all employees.

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### LAWSUITS ANALYSIS |

Eight lawsuits were filed against members of the Department in 2020. Five of those suits are still active.

- Five suits were filed related to vehicle crashes where the officer was at fault. Two of those cases are still **ACTIVE** pending settlement agreements.
- One **ACTIVE** suit is alleging wrongful death related to an Officer-Involved Shooting from 2017.
- One **ACTIVE** suit is alleging violations of Constitutional Rights and Harassment from 2018.
- One **ACTIVE** suit is alleging Excessive Force from 2018.



# | VEHICLE PURSUIT ANALYSIS

The Department engaged in 11 pursuits in 2020, three more than 2019. All pursuits were thoroughly investigated and seven were found to be within the parameters of our current pursuit policy. The total distance covered in the majority of pursuits was less than three miles. Four of the 11 pursuits were found to be out of policy and resulted in administrative charges and discipline being assigned to the involved officers. Four other pursuit investigations resulted in squad level guidance being delivered for reminders of seatbelt usage, obeying basic traffic ordinances and BWC activation.

## STATISTICAL OVERVIEW |

DISTANCE	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
LESS THAN 1 MILE	3	27%
1.0 TO 2.0 MILES	4	36%
2.1 TO 3.0 MILES	1	9%
3.1 TO 4.0 MILES	0	---
4.1 TO 5.0 MILES	0	---
OVER 5 MILES	3	27%

## PURSUIT BREAKDOWN |

- **CRASHES:** Of the 11 pursuits, six resulted in crashes. Stop sticks were used in five pursuits.
- **REASON PURSUIT INITIATED:** Seven pursuits were related to violent felonies, two were initiated for traffic infractions, and two were initiated for reckless driving behavior of an individual suspected of experiencing a mental health crisis.
- **REASON PURSUIT TERMINATED:** The suspect surrendered in one pursuit, Department members terminated four pursuits, and the remaining six ended with the suspect crashing.
- **TIME OF DAY:** Six pursuits occurred between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., while the remaining five occurred between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.
- **SPEED:** Five pursuits involved speeds at or below 65 mph. The remaining six pursuits were in excess of 65 MPH.



## SUMMARY

An extensive review of the Department's pursuit policies and reporting procedures was completed in 2017. As a result of the review, The Department instituted stricter parameters for beginning, continuing, and documenting pursuits by members. There continues to be a vital need for patrol supervisors to remain vigilant in monitoring radio traffic to control all vehicle pursuits at their earliest onset. Due to the high liability and overall risk of these events, moving forward all out of policy pursuits are investigated by the Office of Professional Standards. The Department's [Pursuit Policy](#) can be accessed online.

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Since 1987, the Prince William County Police Department has been nationally accredited by the **Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc.** (CALEA). This independent entity was founded in 1979 through the joint efforts of the **International Associations of Chiefs of Police**, the **National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives**, the **National Sheriff's Association**, and the **Police Executive Research Forum**.

The Commission is charged with administering an accreditation process unique to law enforcement agencies in the United States and several foreign nations. The goal of the process is to increase the professionalism of law enforcement agencies.

The accreditation process benefits both the agency and the community it serves by ensuring that the Department remains committed to providing the highest quality of professional service. It also promotes community cooperation and understanding which are essential to law enforcement in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

At the time of our initial accreditation in 1987, the Prince William County Police Department was the 55th agency nationwide to achieve this status. Since then, the Department has undergone the process of being re-accredited in 1992, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2009, 2012, 2015 and again in 2019.

This involved an exhaustive review by a team of outside assessors to ensure our compliance. The Department is proud to have achieved nationally accredited status. In 2009, the Department became the fifth law enforcement agency in the United States to earn the TRI-ARC Award of Excellence from CALEA. The TRI-ARC Award is bestowed upon agencies that concurrently hold all three CALEA accreditation awards: Law Enforcement Accreditation, Public Safety Communications Accreditation, and Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation. The Office of Public Safety Communications has been accredited since 2003. The Prince William County Criminal Justice Academy earned its first independent accreditation from

Additional information concerning the accreditation process can be obtained from our Accreditation Manager by calling 703-792-5827, sending an **email**, or by contacting CALEA at 800-368-3757.







**ON MY HONOR, I WILL NEVER BETRAY MY INTEGRITY,  
MY CHARACTER, OR THE PUBLIC TRUST.**

**I WILL TREAT ALL INDIVIDUALS WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT  
AND ENSURE THAT MY ACTIONS ARE DEDICATED  
TO ENSURING THE SAFETY OF MY COMMUNITY  
AND THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE.**

**I WILL ALWAYS HAVE THE COURAGE TO HOLD MYSELF  
AND OTHERS ACCOUNTABLE FOR OUR ACTIONS.**

**I WILL ALWAYS MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST ETHICAL STANDARDS  
AND UPHOLD THE VALUES OF MY COMMUNITY,  
AND THE AGENCY I SERVE.**

### **THE OATH OF HONOR |**

A public affirmation of adhering to an Oath of Honor is a powerful vehicle demonstrating ethical standards. Before officers take the **Law Enforcement Oath of Honor**, it is important that they understand what it means. An oath is a solemn pledge individuals make when they sincerely intend to do what is said.







# Join Us



[www.joinpwcpd.org](http://www.joinpwcpd.org)





## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

5036 DAVIS FORD ROAD | WOODBRIDGE | VIRGINIA



A NATIONALLY ACCREDITED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY