

**Statement on behalf of the
American Civil Liberties Union of the District of Columbia
before the
D.C. Council Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety
Performance Oversight Hearing for the
Metropolitan Police Department
By
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Hello Chair Pinto and members of the Committee. My name is Ahoefa Ananouko, and I present the following testimony on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union of the District of Columbia (ACLU-D.C.).

The current occupation of D.C. and overzealous policing we are witnessing from federal law enforcement agencies alongside officers of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD, the Department) are not new for some communities. Black, immigrant, and other marginalized people, who have long been overpoliced and used as scapegoats for policy failures or political fodder, have always been the canaries in the coal mine. And they have also been at the forefront of movements fighting to make this society one that truly protects and keeps all of us safe.

Over the years, ACLU-D.C. has consistently called on District leaders, including this Committee and the Council writ large, to establish enforceable mechanisms for transparency and accountability. Concerns about police abuses of power and issues with transparency and accountability are now being laid bare by the federal occupation of the District. It is critical that the Council and other District leaders meet this moment by taking bold actions to rein in MPD and protect District residents. Otherwise, the harms caused by the current presidential administration and congress will be exacerbated, and may irreparably damage the already flailing level of trust between the police and D.C. communities.

ACLU-D.C. supports the recommendations outlined in the report by the Committee on Public Works, which outlines actions both the Executive and the Council can take to ameliorate the harm currently being experienced. They are as follows:¹

¹ https://brianneknadeau.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/CIRCULATION-DRAFT_PWO-Roundtable-Report-on-Human-Rights-Violations.pdf.

- The Mayor should rescind Mayor's Order 2025-090, the “Safe and Beautiful Emergency Operations Center” order, which authorized indefinite local coordination with federal immigration authorities. The emergency declaration has ended and there is no justification to continue cooperation for immigration enforcement.
- The Interim Chief of Police at MPD should immediately sunset the order on immigration enforcement, which authorizes MPD officers to share information about people not in their custody, such as those they interact with during traffic stops, and to provide transportation for federal immigration officers and people they have detained.
- The Council should reaffirm the Sanctuary Values Act and strengthen its protections by closing any gaps that have expanded the Executive’s power to cooperate with federal immigration enforcement. This includes holding a hearing on B26-0549, the “Safe Community Places and Policing Amendment Act of 2025,” and acting swiftly to move it through the Council.
- The Council should exhaust all means to require that federal law enforcement officers are subject to the same restrictions imposed on MPD officers not to wear masks or face coverings and to provide identification.
- The Office of Human Rights should continue to collect data and work with the Committee to continue oversight on human rights issues.

I. Lack of Transparency and Accountability Exacerbate Impact of Federal Takeover

On December 4, 2025, the Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety held a public hearing on “the status of public safety in D.C.”² During this hearing, witness after witness shared horrifying stories of what they characterized as “kidnappings” of their neighbors. Masked individuals claiming to be federal agents executing immigration orders were stopping people left and right. What was happening, and continues to happen, is racial profiling of anyone agents “*think*” might be undocumented. And they have been acting with an air of impunity and complete disregard for District laws, immigration status, or citizenship.³ Onlookers, some brave enough to exercise their constitutional right to record these activities, saw people being snatched up in front of schools, out of cars while making deliveries, on their way to work or to drop off their kids at school, or simply going on about their day. On multiple occasions neighbors reported seeing MPD officers working alongside federal agents; with video evidence of such collaboration circulating on social media.

² https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=28&clip_id=10077.

³ On December 2, 2025 the U.S. District Court for D.C. ordered a preliminary injunction and class certification in a lawsuit challenging the Department of Homeland Security’s practice of warrantless searches without probable cause. immigrants <https://www.acludc.org/cases/escobar-molina-v-dept-of-homeland-security-challenging-warrantless-immigration-arrests-without-probable-cause-in-d-c/>.

While District leaders have acknowledged that MPD’s cooperation with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and other federal agencies undermines trust in the police,⁴ the response has practically mirrored the response to longstanding concerns about police abuses of power in D.C. Rather than working to rectify the harms of increased police interactions, especially for D.C.’s Black, Latine, and immigrant communities, District leaders appear to have prioritized appeasing the current administration at the expense of District residents. Despite the outrage and fear voiced loudly by D.C. communities, the Mayor issued an order that outlined ongoing cooperation with federal law enforcement agencies beyond the time frame of the so called “emergency.”⁵ And under the guise of reducing gun violence, D.C. residents have essentially been left to fend for themselves against an onslaught of intimidation and police violence.

As many witnesses shared in testimony before the Council and at demonstrations on the streets, this has not led to a safer D.C. District residents are scared to leave their homes and conduct their day-to-day activities. Children are afraid of going to school, which impacts long term development. Workers afraid of commuting out of fear that they may be stopped and detained risk losing their jobs, and by extension, resources that rely on financial stability. Where MPD is concerned, the current environment may be further entrenching longstanding concerns about lack of transparency and accountability within the Department.

On October 17, 2025, a Department of Homeland Security agent shot at an individual, at least three times, during a traffic stop.⁶ Two MPD officers, Jason Sterling and Divonnie Powell, were present when the incident occurred. Powell omitted the incident from the public incident report⁷ of the encounter and Sterling also omitted it from a court affidavit.⁸ Sterling later testified in court that he was instructed by a team leader to exclude details of the shooting. He also failed to mention the incident to the U.S. Attorney’s office, which was also not provided body worn camera footage of the interaction.⁹

During the December hearing, following hours of witness testimony where many shared that MPD was still collaborating with federal agencies on immigration enforcement, Lindsey Appiah, the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice (DMPSJ), and Andre Wright, the Assistant Police Chief who sat in for then-Chief Smith—two key members of the D.C. government tasked with overseeing public safety—pushed back against witness accounts, even though they were corroborated by members of the Council. The DMPSJ also made light of community reports by saying there were only a few incidents. Neither Appiah nor Wright

⁴ Cite: <https://www.nbcwashington.com/news/local/bowser-says-mpds-cooperation-with-immigration-enforcement-has-undermined-public-trust-in-police/3999310/>.

⁵ https://mayor.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mayormb/release_content/attachments/2025-090_Creation_of_the_Safe_and_Beautiful_Emergency_Operations_Center.pdf.

⁶ <https://washingtoncitypaper.com/article/773235/federal-agent-shot-coverup-mpd-police-report/>.

⁷ <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/26198131-public-packet-25158467-offense-incident-fleeing-from-a-law-enforcement-officer-in-a-motor-veh/>.

⁸ <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/26198021-brown-phillip-gerstein/>.

⁹ See note at 4.

gave straight answers as to the nature of collaboration between MPD and federal agencies for immigration enforcement. And the answers they did give were at times contradicting, making matters more unclear. Prior to this hearing the mayor had also made a statement that MPD was not cooperating with ICE.

While the Mayor, DMPSJ, and MPD leadership can argue semantics about what constitutes collaboration, one thing is certain: MPD officers have been seen with federal agents, and federal agents have been seen in MPD vehicles. Whether MPD is going on joint missions with federal agents executing immigration enforcement or simply giving federal agencies information that makes it possible to track, harass, and detain people in the District, they are violating District law and should be held to account.

On December 18, 2025, Councilmember Pinto sent a letter, co-signed by all members, to then-Chief Smith seeking answers and clarity on MPD's engagement with federal law enforcement as it relates to immigration enforcement. The letter also addressed concerns about a Department of Justice and House Oversight Committee report which alleged misclassification of crime data.¹⁰ Chief Smith did not respond to the letter before her departure from the Department.

In a January 10th letter¹¹ responding to the Council's letter, interim Chief of Police Jeffrey Carroll continued with the same tone as the Mayor and his predecessors, giving contradictory information and obfuscating facts. In the letter, Carroll stated that "MPD remains committed to its longstanding policy prohibiting enforcement of civil immigration laws, absent a criminal warrant or criminal judicial order," In the same letter Carroll also stated that pursuant to the Mayor's order,¹² "federal agencies may ride in MPD vehicles and MPD may share information about individuals who are not in MPD custody, such as pursuant to traffic stops." Later in the letter Carroll states:

"MPD is not working with [ICE]." But many of the federal agencies MPD is working with during this period of enhanced federal partnership, and with which MPD has long established relationships, now have authority to conduct civil immigration enforcement. When MPD officers go out with these agencies, our goal is to address crime and community concerns, not to enforce civil immigration."

If MPD recognizes that these federal agencies are present primarily for the purpose of immigration enforcement, why is the Department sharing information with them, allowing them to ride along, and letting them use their facilities? If MPD's goal, as Carroll states in the letter, is to "address crime and community concerns, not to enforce civil immigration," why

¹⁰ <https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/jjn8haa2ofksqig3b50wb/2025.12.18-Letter-to-MPD.pdf?rlkey=jy5yskix4p6br5ro8pdsuv80&e=3&st=ga9jxrhk&dl=0>.

¹¹ <https://www.wusa9.com/article/news/politics/immigration-news/mpd-answers-questions-collaboration-with-ice-pinto-says-response-is-wholly-inadequate/65-b845035f-610b-4459-89e1-57e384e634be>.

¹² See note above.

are community members reporting the exact opposite? MPD's recalcitrant response to the Council's inquiries are emboldened by the Mayor positing that such questioning was "ridiculous."¹³

Given the Executive's laissez-faire attitude towards MPD, it is incumbent on the Council to fulfill its oversight duties. ACLU-D.C. echoes Councilmember Pinto in emphasizing that the Council and the public need answers. We hope the performance oversight hearing will be used to demand answers from MPD leadership, as stated by Councilmember Pinto.¹⁴ MPD must make clear the nature of the Department's cooperation with federal agencies, what types of data are being collected by whom and how they are being shared, what the chain of command is for incidents, for example when MPD officers observe federal agents engaging in misconduct.

If MPD continues obstructing the Council's lawful right to transparency into its practices, the Council must go beyond making more statements, and explore and exhaust all of its options to get those answers and hold the Department accountable, like it does for any other agency.¹⁵ It is past high time that MPD stops getting special treatment when it comes to accountability and transparency.

This current moment has been made possible by a pattern of MPD not being held accountable for its actions, and certain District leaders hindering efforts to rein in the Department. This history has created an environment where federal agents think they have carte blanche authority to run rampant, terrorizing Black and brown neighborhoods, with complete disregard for human dignity and District laws and policies, while MPD officer standby, fully participate, or cover up violations. Because MPD has gotten used to the pattern of disregarding the Council without consequences, the Council and the public now find themselves at a crossroads where enforcing accountability has become even harder.

¹³ <https://51st.news/lawmakers-question-bowser-dc-police-ice-cooperation/>.

¹⁴ <https://www.brookepintodc.com/newsroom/brookes-briefing-honoring-mlk-jr-and-conducting-mpd-oversight>.

¹⁵ An example of this is the response from members of the Council regarding the Department of Public Works' inadequate snow removal and trash pickup in the wake of the recent snow storm. Council members not only shared frustration, they acknowledged the breakdown in services and made clear that DPW's response was unacceptable. Members were persistent in seeking answers and solutions with a sense of urgency, and committed to digging more into the issues during oversight. See CM Allen newsletters to constituents: https://www.charlesallenward6.com/snow_update, <https://www.charlesallenward6.com/newsletter0206>, <https://www.charlesallenward6.com/trash0210>, and <https://www.charlesallenward6.com/newsletter0221>. See CM Pinto newsletters: <https://www.brookepintodc.com/newsroom/brookes-briefing-important-updates-on-dcs-snow-emergency-response> and <https://www.brookepintodc.com/newsroom/brookes-briefing-snow-updates-and-performance-oversight>. See CM Nadeau Newsletters: <https://brianneknadeau.com/snow-update/>, <https://brianneknadeau.com/ward-1-update/>, and <https://brianneknadeau.com/trash-recycling-collection-update-feb-11/>.

How We Got Here

While much can be said about the impact of interference from the current presidential administration and Congress on D.C.'s ability to be nimble under federal attack, the groundwork was laid by previous actions (or inaction in some instances) by District leaders, including the Council. The Council has been impeded in its ability to conduct proper oversight and hold MPD and, by extension, federal agents accountable because there has been a culture of misconduct without consequences. And when the person in the top leadership position of D.C. government flouts court orders, by refusing to turn over documents mandated by law,¹⁶ it signals to leaders of other D.C. government entities that they also do not have to follow the law.

Over the years, ACLU-D.C., along with hundreds, if not thousands, of D.C. residents and advocates, has come before the Council to testify and share stories of deep harm caused by MPD officers that they have witnessed, experienced, or litigated. ACLU-D.C. has consistently called on District leaders to establish significant measures to increase transparency into MPD's practices.¹⁷ We have long called for enforceable mechanisms for accountability, especially when MPD willfully disregards District laws and its own policies.

Black Washingtonians, in particular, who are the primary targets of police and community violence, have not only come to the Council with demands for improving their communities, but have also shared community-centered and -led solutions. At times advocates and community members were met with empathy, and at others they were met with indifference to the suffering of the most vulnerable communities.

The Council has made some efforts towards progress, such as through passage of the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act.¹⁸ But by and large, the Council has lacked a sense of urgency and has been reluctant to take up measures that would improve transparency and accountability. Additionally, time and again, District leaders have done the exact opposite of what communities asked for and created more avenues for police interactions with certain communities. Investments in resources that have been shown to be more effective in making communities safer,¹⁹ have paled in comparison to the consistently increasing police budget. Instead of taking seriously when communities east of the river, a largely Black demographic, said MPD was still using unconstitutional stop and

¹⁶ <https://51st.news/dc-council-mayor-bowser-budget-document-dispute/>.

¹⁷ See <https://www.acludc.org/legislation/aclu-dc-testifies-dc-council-committee-comprehensive-police-and-justice-reform-amendment/>, <https://www.acludc.org/legislation/aclu-dc-testimony-performance-oversight-hearing-metropolitan-police-department/>, and <https://www.acludc.org/legislation/aclu-dc-testifies-performance-oversight-hearing-metropolitan-police-department/>,

¹⁸ <https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/laws/24-345>.

¹⁹ <https://www.acludc.org/publications/building-safety-through-resources/>.

frisk practices (including jumpouts), the Council relied on and defaulted to MPD leadership's words.²⁰

District leaders have not only fallen short of keeping D.C.'s most vulnerable communities safe, they have failed to protect them against abuses of police power by actively taking measures that sought to further criminalize young Black people,²¹ placing further constraints on those awaiting trial,²² and communities already struggling economically and with violence (from both their communities and police).²³ District leaders failed to protect residents when the Council passed the "SECURE D.C."²⁴ and "PEACE D.C."²⁵ omnibus bills, while ignoring and failing to implement a large portion of the recommendations from the Police Reform Commission.²⁶ District leaders failed to keep D.C.'s Black and brown communities safe when they did nothing as federal agents were sent to patrol those communities,²⁷ days prior to the official takeover of MPD and deployment of the National Guard. What these actions communicate to marginalized District residents is that the underlying challenges they face do not matter. That despite being sworn to fight for them, their elected officials will only do so when it is politically convenient.

These patterns made possible the current environment in which MPD officers feel invincible and Department leadership feels comfortable obfuscating the truth about their collaboration with federal agencies in immigration enforcement. This is due to the long history of there being no consequences when MPD failed to implement recommendations

²⁰ For example, previous MPD chiefs claimed that MPD did not use jumpouts, a more aggressive type of stop and frisk (see https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/public-safety/guns-washington-police-seizure/2021/03/11/53ad2312-8192-11eb-ac37-4383f7709abe_story.html). A veteran command-level MPD officer reported that MPD's Gun Recovery Unit did indeed deploy the tactic, particularly on young Black men, (see <https://theappeal.org/dc-gru/0>). A National Police Foundation report also found that not only did MPD use jumpouts, it planned them (see <https://policecomplaints.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/office%20of%20police%20complaints/publication/attachments/National%20Police%20Foundation%20MPD%20NSID%20Report%20September%202020%20Final.pdf>). Another report found that MPD leadership did not conduct any investigations to into unconstitutional stop practices (see <https://www.wusa9.com/article/features/originals/dc-police-jump-outs-tyre-nichols-dc-police-unconsitutional-stop/65-a170a6af-613f-4adf-97ef-7c3b7972c40f>).

²¹ For example, passing youth curfew measures, which increases the likelihood of police interactions with young Black people.

²² Expanding pretrial detention despite evidence showing that it causes more harm long term and that most people who are released pretrial are not rearrested for a violent crime.

²³ Long before the current federal administration and takeover, D.C. government was violently clearing encampments that unhoused people called home, leaving many with no recourse. <https://www.acludc.org/press-releases/aclu-statement-mayor-bowers-encampment-evictions-affecting-unhoused-people-district/>.

²⁴ Secure DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2024, <https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/laws/25-175>.

²⁵ Peace DC Omnibus Emergency Amendment Act of 2025, <https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/acts/26-109>.

²⁶ DC Police Reform Commission report, <https://dccouncil.gov/police-reform-commission-full-report/>.

²⁷ <https://rollingout.com/2025/08/08/trump-federal-agents-dc/>.

by entities tasked with its oversight, such as the Office of Police Complaints (OPC).²⁸ This is because on multiple occasions the Council did not take action to reprimand MPD leadership for not publishing reports they were mandated to do by law, ignored requests for information by Council members, and if they did respond it was wholly inadequate or further obscured the facts. It was made possible by the Council not pushing back when MPD leadership decided to reinstate Terrance Sutton and Andrew Zabavsky, who had been found guilty and convicted of murdering Karon Hylton-Brown and conspiring to cover it up.²⁹ And it was solidified when MPD willingly assisted the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE), which had illegally entered the premises of the Institute of Peace, by escorting its staff away from the building.³⁰ All of these instances were missed opportunities for the Council to exercise its authority and take action to rein in MPD. The appointment of the next police chief presents yet another opportunity for the Council to ameliorate the harms caused by previous actions. The confirmation of a new police chief is a crucial decision that will have major impacts on the direction of MPD and public safety in D.C.

II. Search and Confirmation of New Police Chief

The next police chief of MPD must not only be willing to change course and move away from the obstructive tactics the Department has been operating under; they must also take bold steps to actualize those changes, even when they are unpopular. MPD's next chief must address the Department's long history of failure to hold officers accountable when they violate District law and Department policies. Such failures of accountability weaken an already deteriorating public trust in officers and the Department as a whole, making it more difficult to address community needs and public safety concerns. It also undermines the Council's authority and oversight powers.

The next police chief must create an environment in which *all* people across the District actually feel safe and protected. This requires the recognition that police are not the end all be all, and that true public safety necessitates investment in a range of District agencies and community organizations. Because, as has been shown by decades of research and observation, the safest communities are those that are well-resourced, not the most policed.³¹ Even when it seems the easiest route, District leaders, including the police chief,

²⁸ According to an OPC update report on the status of the Police Complaints Board's FY23 recommendations, of the 26 recommendations, only two had been fully implemented, ten had been partially implemented, and fourteen had not been implemented at all. See <https://policecomplaints.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/office%20of%20police%20complaints/publication/attachments/FY%202023%20Policy%20Rec%20Implementation%20Update%20-%20FINAL.pdf>.

²⁹ https://www.huffpost.com/entry/dc-police-rehire-officers-in-karon-hylton-brown-death_n_67c7145ee4b02e07ca702f0d.

³⁰ <https://www.npr.org/2025/03/20/nx-s1-5332193/why-d-c-police-sided-with-doge-institute-of-peace-standoff>.

³¹ See note at 19.

must think beyond “crime and punishment,” and not default to outdated punitive measures that only continue cycles of trauma and violence.

A robust system of public safety cannot center policing, and it cannot be successful without mechanisms to hold police accountable when they abuse their powers. To ensure Department leadership is actively taking the necessary steps to improve internal procedures, accountability, and transparency, it is incumbent on the Council to truly exercise its oversight duties—even if it puts members at odds with the mayor and MPD. The Council should not just take MPD’s word for it when the Department says it is or is not doing something, and look more deeply at the data and stories shared from community members. The Council must set MPD’s actions within a context that takes into account the history of the Department disregarding requests and mandates. And as was previously said with regards to the Council’s response to MPD’s lack of clear answers regarding immigration enforcement, the Council must go beyond making statements.

The search for the next police chief must be, first and foremost, transparent. The Mayor must create an open and inclusive process that goes beyond the Department. The search must be broad, including a nationwide search for candidates. Most importantly, the process should prioritize communities most harmed by intracommunity violence, over-policing, and police misconduct. This means that there should be opportunities for D.C. residents of all eight wards to weigh in on candidates well before a confirmation hearing. In previous years the confirmation hearing has been the only opportunity for public comment. This is inadequate because by the time the hearing comes around it is too late for public concerns to have actual impact on the decision.

During the search process and hearing, ACLU-D.C. hopes that Council members will not only ask hard questions, but press for actual answers from the nominee. This would make it clear from the outset that the Council will not tolerate any obstinacy from the police chief or their designees.

While ACLU-D.C. does not endorse or oppose any particular candidate or nominee, it would be remiss to not share concerns about individuals being considered for one of the most critical positions in D.C. government. As such, it is important to share serious concerns that should be considered, should Interim Chief Jeffery Carroll become the nominee for the permanent position.

Carroll has been a defendant in ACLU-D.C lawsuits related to violations of First Amendment rights. In one case,³² filed on behalf of journalists, legal observers, and demonstrators, then-chief Newsham and over two dozen MPD officers engaged in or supervised constitutional violations during a protest against the 2017 inauguration of Donald Trump. The violations included kettling and mass arrests of demonstrators without probable cause, unlawful conditions of confinement for detainees (including no access to food, water, or restrooms

³² See *Horse v. District of Columbia*. <https://clearinghouse.net/case/15930/>.

for up to 16 hours), and/or use of excessive force without warning (including the deployment of explosive devices such as concussion grenades, rubber pellets, and chemical irritants). The case was settled in 2021, with the District paying \$1.6 million to two demonstrators.³³

In another ongoing case,³⁴ a coalition of civil rights organizations sued Trump and high-level officials for tear-gassing demonstrators protesting against police brutality after the murders of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor, and in recognition of D.C. residents who had also been killed by police officers. On June 1, 2020, Trump and then Attorney-General William Barr, in a stunningly crass show of force, ordered the use of violence against the peaceful demonstrators who had gathered at Lafayette Square, unprovoked. Officers from MPD (apparently including Carroll), the Secret Service, U.S. Park Police, D.C. National Guard, and Federal Bureau of Prisons fired tear gas, pepper spray capsules, rubber bullets, and flash bombs into the crowd.

Carroll was also named in a 2021 class action lawsuit that alleged harassment and unfair treatment of female officers within MPD.³⁵

The above cases raise great concern about Carroll's approach to policing and the type of culture he would create at MPD. Should he be nominated for confirmation, the Council must inquire what, if anything, Carroll has learned from those incidents, and what steps he has taken and continues to take to not repeat those mistakes. While history makes it difficult for all D.C. residents to trust the police, all those who call D.C. home, or work in and visit the District, must have assurances that they will be equally protected under the law. A person who cannot guarantee that under their watch, cannot commit to repairing harm when it is done, or to holding officers accountable, should not be in a position to wield power, especially when that power can include the taking of life.

III. Conclusion

D.C.'s Black, Latine, and immigrant communities, as well as other marginalized groups, have long felt neglected by District leaders. They have also come before the Council on countless occasions to share their stories and provided solutions that work best for their communities. This tragic moment provides a critical opportunity for District leaders to rise to the occasion and take bold steps towards working together with these communities. Each and every decision the Council makes in response to actions by the federal government and its proxies communicates something to District residents. It communicates whose safety counts, the lives that matter, and which voices are being heard.

³³ <https://www.acludc.org/press-releases/dc-pay-16-million-settle-claims-2017-inauguration-day-demonstrations/>.

³⁴ See *Black Lives Matter D.C. v. Trump*. <https://clearinghouse.net/case/17593/>.

³⁵ See *Brinkley et al. v District of Columbia*. <https://wjla.com/resources/pdf/f967defc-7c5b-41e1-81d4-afc37cdfb9e8-brinkleyetalvdistrictofcolumbiaetal.pdf#toolbar=0&navpanes=0&scrollbar=0>.

Similarly, the selection of the next permanent police chief will indicate the type of policing apparatus District leaders want to endorse, and by extension, their vision of public safety.

We share a common goal of living in communities that are safe for and provide opportunities for all. We will continue to work with the Council to achieve these goals.