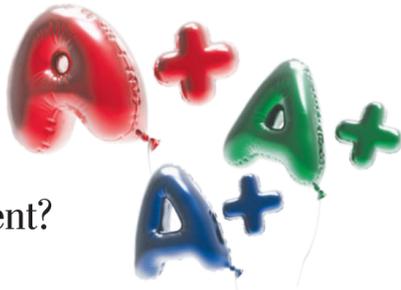


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## Clinton authored sensitive emails

Analysis shows 104 from her server were later deemed classified

BY ROSALIND S. HELDERMAN AND TOM HAMBURGER

Hillary Clinton wrote 104 emails that she sent using her private server while secretary of state that the government has since said contain classified information, according to a new Washington Post analysis of Clinton's publicly released correspondence.

The finding is the first accounting of the Democratic presidential front-runner's personal role in placing information now considered sensitive into insecure email during her State Department tenure. Clinton's authorship of dozens of emails now considered classified could complicate her efforts to argue that she never put government secrets at risk.

In roughly three-quarters of those cases, officials have determined that material Clinton herself wrote in the body of email messages is classified. Clinton sometimes initiated the conversations but more often replied to aides or other officials with brief reactions to ongoing discussions.

The analysis also showed that the practice of using non-secure email systems to send sensitive information was widespread at the department and elsewhere in government.

Clinton's publicly released correspondence **CLASSIFIED** CONTINUED ON A7

**Who wrote classified emails?** Many came from a small group. **A7**

## Stranded in Greece, migrants face stages of grief

BY ANTHONY FAIOLA

**DIAVATA MIGRANT CAMP, GREECE** — As Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras puts it, Greece is now "a warehouse of souls."

In the freshly shoveled earth, lines of white tents stand in rows, the bunks inside filling up as fast as the army can build them. This camp in the north — one of more than a dozen being rapidly deployed to house a logjam of stranded migrants — is only days old. But flies already buzz around trash heaps. Food lines — for sandwiches on moldy bread — stretch around corners. Breezes bring stench of sweat and sewage. Babies cry, their mothers soothing them in Farsi, Dari and Arabic.

"Sir, please, can you help me?" a soft-spoken 29-year-old named Mohammad Yousof asks a foreign journalist in excellent English, his voice breaking. An Afghan economics professor, he is running, he says, from the Taliban. "I should not be in this camp. I don't belong here. I was important. A VIP. I need help. Please. Can you please ask someone to let me cross?"

**MIGRANTS** CONTINUED ON A16

Almost every council member in Crystal City, Tex., faces federal charges over bribery allegations



## CORRUPTION ENGULFS SMALL TOWN IN TEXAS



PHOTOS BY ILANA PANICH-LINSMAN FOR THE WASHINGTON POST; TOP-LEFT PHOTO BY KIN MAN HUI/SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS VIA ASSOCIATED PRESS

BY MATT ZAPOTOSKY

**CRYSTAL CITY, TEX.** — Packs of dogs roam the streets in this small town about 120 miles outside of San Antonio, and dozens of vacant homes and businesses have their windows barred or boarded. The city council, which is supposed to run the government, has only one member not facing federal criminal charges, and the city manager, also charged, has been suspended. In recent weeks, the water from some residents' faucets gushed

**TOP LEFT: Ricardo Lopez, the former mayor of Crystal City, Tex., is taken away from city hall by police after allegedly disrupting a council meeting. TOP RIGHT: A piece of police tape is strewn near city hall. ABOVE: Bartender Robert Fiscal plays pool inside Big Rey's Lounge.**

out black.

"It's, like, this poor town," said Tomasa Salas, 55, as she waited in front of city hall to pick up plastic jugs of water. "There is good here, too. You just got to dig really deep to find it."

The confluence of poverty and suspected political corruption have made Crystal City a national emblem of a small town gone bad, a place where nepotism festered for so long that the FBI had to bring in nearly 100 agents to clean it up.

**TEXAS** CONTINUED ON A18

## Cruz receives boost in Kansas

TEX. SENATOR USED POPULIST PITCH

Democrat Sanders tries to whittle Clinton's lead

BY JOSE A. DELREAL

**NEW ORLEANS** — Sen. Ted Cruz's bid to become the chief alternative to Republican presidential front-runner Donald Trump gained steam Saturday, as he secured a commanding victory in the Kansas caucuses and appeared poised to claim a first-place finish in Maine.

As party leaders have wrung their hands over the prospect of Trump winning the Republican nomination, Cruz and Sen. Marco Rubio (Fla.) have each sought to paint themselves as the only candidate who can take him down. They have accused Trump of feigning conservative values and fooling voters with promises he cannot keep.

"The scream you hear, the howl that comes from Washington D.C., is utter terror at what we the people are doing together," Cruz, the senator from Texas, said in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, speaking shortly after his projected victory was announced.

Trump's detractors hope that a series of disappointing losses Saturday for Trump could signal a break in the populist momentum that has swept him to the top of the polls. Republican leaders fear that his bombastic personality and controversial rhetoric on Mexican immigrants and Muslim **CAMPAIGN** CONTINUED ON A9

## Voters GOP left behind stoked rise of Trump

BY DAN BALZ

At the core of Donald Trump's political success this year are the grievances of a sizable and now vocal block of disaffected voters, many of them white and working-class, and a Republican Party that has sought and benefited from their support while giving them almost nothing tangible in return.

The New York businessman's position as the front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination has plunged the party into a contentious debate and raised some of the most troubling questions about its future since the Watergate scandal in 1974 or Barry Goldwater's landslide defeat a decade earlier.

Campaigning on Friday, Sen. Marco Rubio (Fla.), who is seeking to deny Trump the nomination, put the threat in apocalyptic terms. If Trump becomes the nominee, he said, "He will split the Republican Party, and it will be the end of the modern conservative movement."

Trump and "Trumpism" represent an amalgam of long-festering economic, cultural and racial dis **GOP** CONTINUED ON A6

## When the innocent are treated like criminals

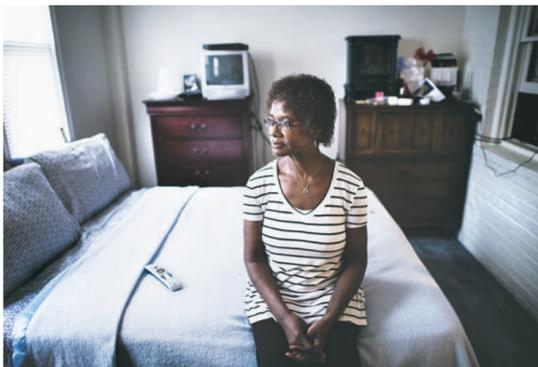
Pursuing drugs and guns on scant evidence, D.C. police sometimes raid wrong homes — terrifying residents

BY JOHN SULLIVAN, DEREK HAWKINS AND PIETRO LOMBARDI

Sallie Taylor was sitting in her apartment in Northeast Washington one evening in January 2015 watching "Bible Talk" when her clock fell off the wall and broke. She turned and looked up. Nine D.C. police officers smashed through her door, pointed a shotgun at her face and ordered her to the floor.

"They came in like Rambo," said Taylor, a soft-spoken 63-year-old grandmother who was dressed in a white nightgown and said she has never had even a speeding ticket.

The heavily armed squad thought they were searching the



JABIN BOTSFORD/THE WASHINGTON POST

**In January 2015, D.C. police burst into Sallie Taylor's apartment in Northeast Washington to look for drugs. They left empty-handed.**

residence of a woman arrested two miles away the previous night for carrying a half-ounce vial of PCP.

Taylor, who did not know the woman, was terrified. Trembling, she told police that the woman did not live there. Officers spent 30 minutes searching the house anyway, going through her boxes and her underwear drawer. They found no drugs and left without making an arrest.

The search warrant executed at Taylor's apartment cited no evidence of criminal activity there. Instead, in an affidavit to a judge, police argued that they should be able to search for drugs there based on their "training and experience" investigating the drug **SEARCH** CONTINUED ON A10

APARTMENTS.....INSERT  
ARTS.....E1  
BUSINESS.....G1

CLASSIFIEDS.....D14  
COMICS.....INSERT  
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LOTTERIES.....C2  
OUTLOOK.....B1  
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PHOTOS BY JAHU CHIKWENDU/THE WASHINGTON POST

People move among apartments south of East Capitol Street, just east of the Anacostia River on Ridge Road in Southeast. Police argue that they should be able to search for drugs based on their “training and experience” investigating the drug trade. But officers acting on wrong or outdated address information have subjected several people to frightening confrontations.

## Most of the time, D.C. police find few drugs — or nothing

### SEARCH FROM A1

trade. They relied on an address they found in a court-records system for the woman arrested with PCP.

A Washington Post review of 2,000 warrants served by D.C. police between January 2013 and January 2015 found that 284 — about 14 percent — shared the characteristics of the one executed at Taylor’s apartment. In every case, after arresting someone on the street for possession of drugs or a weapon, police invoked their training and experience to justify a search of a residence without observing criminal activity there. The language of the warrants gave officers broad leeway to search for drugs and guns in areas saturated by them and to seize phones, computers and personal records.

In about 60 percent of the 284 cases, police executing the warrants found illegal items, ranging from drug paraphernalia to guns, The Post found. The amounts of drugs recovered were usually small, ranging from residue to marijuana cigarettes to rocks of cocaine. About 40 percent of the time — in 115 cases — police left empty-handed.

In a dozen instances, The Post found, officers acted on incorrect or outdated address information, subjecting such people as Taylor to the fright of their lives.

Almost all of the 284 raids occurred in black communities. In 276 warrants in which The Post could determine a suspect’s race, three originated with arrests of white suspects. The remaining 99 percent involved black suspects. In the District, 94 percent of people arrested in 2013 for gun or drug charges were black, according to FBI crime data.

The 284 warrants reviewed by The Post differ from the usual pattern of police warrants. D.C. police have said at public hearings that the typical raid happens only after undercover officers or confidential informants have purchased drugs or guns from inside a home or police have conducted surveillance there.

The searches are occurring at a time when public attention is highly focused on interactions between police and blacks nationwide, with the rise of the Black Lives Matter movement and concern about the aftereffects of the drug war. In Maryland this month, lawmakers proposed legislation that would require police to reimburse residents for damage to their property when police execute a warrant and find nothing. In Philadelphia, police were criticized in October by the execu-

tive director of the city’s citizen review board for harsh treatment of residents during raids.

The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects citizens from “unreasonable searches,” generally requiring government agents to obtain a warrant from a judge by showing they have probable cause to think that they will find a specific item at a specific location. In recent decades, police have been given wide latitude by the courts to conduct searches aimed at removing drugs and guns from the streets.

Attorney Alec Karakatsanis, of the nonprofit group D.C.-based Equal Justice Under Law, said warrants that rely on training and experience as justification for a search subject the black community to abusive police intrusion based on flimsy investigative work. In the past two years, he has filed seven civil rights lawsuits in federal court challenging D.C. police’s practice of seeking search warrants based solely on an officer’s training and experience.

“They have turned any arrest anywhere in the city into an automatic search of a home, and that simply cannot be,” said Karakatsanis, who spent three years studying the issue, starting when

he worked at the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia. “It would work a fundamental change in the balance of power in our society between government agents and individual rights.”

D.C. police, the U.S. Attorney’s Office and the D.C. Attorney General’s Office defend the use of warrants based on police training and experience.

In a written statement to The Post, D.C. Police Chief Cathy L. Lanier did not distinguish between warrants based primarily on training and experience and those based on more-extensive investigation. She said that all of the warrants the department executed last year were constitutionally sound and that each warrant was reviewed by a police lieutenant as well as prosecutors and ultimately approved by a judge.

“In the vast majority of those warrants, contraband and evidence was recovered in furtherance of criminal prosecutions, and gave MPD [the Metropolitan Police Department] the ability to bring closure to multiple victims of crimes in our city,” she said. “During that same time frame, MPD received very few complaints regarding the execution of those warrants.”

Lanier said residents who are dissatisfied with police should speak with a supervisor at the department or the Office of Police Complaints. “We remain committed to unbiased constitutional policing,” she said.

The U.S. Attorney’s Office said in a written statement that its prosecutors carefully review thousands of warrants each year to determine whether they meet the standards for probable cause.

“Probable cause merely requires that the facts and circumstances available to the officer provide the basis for a reasonable person to conclude that evidence of a crime exists at a location,” the statement said. “Although no system is perfect, the law and the multiple layers of review provide safeguards to minimize the potential for errors.”

Lee F. Satterfield, chief judge of the D.C. Superior Court, declined to comment, citing pending cases.

Karakatsanis studied a year of warrants in which police searched for drugs based on training and experience and found that they recovered drugs one-third of the time. In response to Karakatsanis, then-D.C. Attorney General Irvin B. Nathan argued in 2014, “While Plaintiffs treat this

success rate with contempt, finding drugs in one third of similar police searches is strong evidence of probable cause.”

Nathan also pointed out that the Supreme Court has held that probable cause cannot be reduced to a “precise definition or quantification.”

In January, U.S. District Judge James Boasberg allowed the first of Karakatsanis’s cases to go forward, saying that “a talismanic invocation” of “training and experience” does not automatically satisfy constitutional requirements.

The raids for which police do more investigative work appear to bring better results, The Post found. In February 2015, police searched a house in Southeast and seized an AK-47 assault rifle, two semiautomatic handguns and 100 grams of marijuana. In April 2014, police in Northwest found 25 grams of heroin, 330 grams of marijuana, a revolver and an assortment of ammunition. They also found \$60,000 in cash.

Perhaps the most successful raid among the 284 identified by The Post occurred after police made a traffic stop and found a revolver and four hollow-point

bullets in the glove box. A search of the suspect’s house turned up two shotguns, a semiautomatic handgun and an assortment of ammunition. The suspect received a 10-month suspended sentence for firearm charges and served no time in jail.

Most of the time, police find much less.

Police told a judge that their training and experience investigating drug cases led them to think that they would find evidence of a PCP-trafficking operation when they raided the house of Margaret Brown in April 2014.

Brown’s son had overdosed on PCP at a building across the street from her apartment in Northwest Washington. A vial containing a small amount of the drug, an eighth of an ounce, was found in his clothes. Police arrested him for possession of PCP, a felony, and he was later sentenced to four months in jail.

The evening after his arrest, police in body armor burst through Brown’s front door.

“They slammed me to the ground,” said Brown, 47, who had just returned home from her job in billing at a hospital and has never been convicted of a crime. “They were fully armed — guns pointed in my face like there was a major drug deal going down.”

Brown said she sat handcuffed while police went through her belongings, knocking over furniture and even opening an urn containing her mother’s cremated remains.

The search turned up a partially burnt marijuana cigarette. Brown told police that it belonged to her son, who she said has a marijuana card allowing him to legally possess the drug for medical reasons.

They arrested her for misdemeanor possession, and she spent five hours in jail.

Eight weeks later, prosecutors dropped the charge against her.

### Relying on others’ word

The warrants The Post identified began with arrests made during traffic stops or street encounters where officers observed suspicious behavior. In all of those cases, suspects were caught with illegal guns or amounts of drugs sufficient for charges of possession with intent to distribute — usually an ounce or more of marijuana or several grams of cocaine.

During the arrests, police obtained suspects’ addresses by relying on the person’s word, a driver’s license or databases from law enforcement, schools, utilities or courts. After receiving the approval of the U.S. Attorney’s Of-



D.C. officers return to their car in April 2015 after trying to find the source of a marijuana odor on Clay Terrace in Northeast. Some search warrants have been issued even when no criminal activity at the targeted location has been witnessed.



PHOTOS BY JABIN BOTSFORD/THE WASHINGTON POST

**“They came in like Rambo,” Sallie Taylor, 63, recalls of the night in January 2015 when nine D.C. police officers broke through the door of her Northeast Washington apartment to search for drugs. Taylor found herself facing a shotgun. Police thought they were searching the home of a woman arrested on a drug charge the previous night, but Taylor did not know the woman.**

usually within a day, police then secured warrants by going to a Superior Court judge with a sworn affidavit making their case that they had probable cause to think they would find drugs, guns or other criminal evidence at the residences.

The warrant gives police 10 days to conduct the search and details when and how the raid is to be carried out.

The responsible judge — the duty rotates among Superior Court judges — must decide whether the information would allow a person of “reasonable caution” to conclude that police are more likely than not to find evidence of a crime during the search.

“Police are going to push the limit,” said Eugene O’Donnell, a professor at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City who is also a former NYPD officer and prosecutor and has worked as a police academy instructor. “But police are not civil libertarians, and these types of warrants are counter to what the Fourth Amendment is all about.”

Such warrants, O’Donnell said, can easily be abused. “It’s a mass-produced, search-and-recovery operation. It’s an assembly line. It’s not a progressive policy, and it imperils police and people alike,” he said.

Academic experts said the weight of such warrants falls disproportionately on minority communities. Andrew Crespo, a law professor at Harvard, recently studied D.C. warrants and found them almost exclusively executed in black communities.

One of Karakatsanis’s clients is Shandalyn Harrison.

On April 5, 2013, police pulled her ex-boyfriend over for having an obstructed license plate and found five ounces of marijuana, a misdemeanor. He had two prior misdemeanor convictions for selling marijuana. Police got an address for him in Northwest from his suspended D.C. driver’s license and a utility listing from December 2012, according to the affidavit.

But the house was rented to Harrison, and she said she had previously told police that he had never lived there.

Shortly after 10 p.m. on April 18, as Harrison watched a rerun of “Grey’s Anatomy” with two of her daughters, she glanced up from the television to see a line of 20 police officers assembled on the porch of her house. She opened the door.

“Everyone was running in. No one told me what was going on,” Harrison, 35, later told The Post.

Harrison’s 11-year-old daughter was taking a shower when an officer pushed aside the curtain and pointed a gun at her, according to the mother and daughter. Police also held Harrison’s 21-year-old younger brother, Sterling, at gunpoint, Harrison and Sterling said.

“What they did was not right,” Harrison said. “I work hard to take care of my daughters and to

protect them and raise them right, but they treated us like we committed a crime.”

Harrison said it took the family days to clean up after the raid. At one point, an officer told the children that their father “did not care about them” and said the search was happening only because he was a “bad man,” according to the lawsuit.

In November 2013, the ex-boyfriend pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of possession with intent to distribute marijuana. He was sentenced to serve 20 days in jail and paid a \$50 fine.

In August 2014, Harrison filed a federal lawsuit against D.C. police.

Attorneys for the District say the case should be dismissed because a judge approved the warrant.

#### The wrong address

Patrice Sulton, a lawyer who chairs the legislation committee for the D.C. Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, said that addresses in the D.C. court system can be unreliable. In a report in April, the department’s Police Complaints Board expressed concern “about the lack of verification of address information in warrants executed by MPD officers.”

Failure to properly verify an address led police to the home of Patricia Dandridge on Jan. 27, 2015. She returned from work to find her apartment in Southeast ransacked. The door was beaten in and her bed frame was broken, she said. Clothes and personal papers were strewn across the floor.

“I thought I’d been robbed, but my neighbor told me it was the police,” said Dandridge, 45.

On the kitchen counter, she found a copy of a D.C. police search warrant. Three officers had forced their way in to look for firearms. They left empty-handed.

The warrant was based on a drug complaint at a housing complex in Southeast more than five miles from Dandridge’s apartment, according to the affidavit police used to justify the search.

Police called to the complex had arrested a man, who fled when they arrived. After a brief struggle with the suspect, Christopher Palmer, police found a handgun nearby on the ground.

Officers told a judge that they needed to search Palmer’s apartment for evidence proving that the gun was his. Palmer gave his address as Apartment 102 in a building in Anacostia, according to the police affidavit. Police said they confirmed the address with a probation supervisor, Warren Leggett, who said Community Supervision Officer Melissa Shelton had visited the apartment earlier in the month.

Shelton declined to comment, referring a reporter to the general counsel of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, who said that the agency is prohibited from releasing informa-



**No drugs were found in Taylor’s apartment, but her front door was smashed in during the police raid. A repairman patched the door with a thin piece of plywood and drywall screws, but Taylor wants officials to pay for a proper repair. “I had respect for the police,” she said. “It made me sad.”**

tion to the public about people on probation.

Palmer lived down the hall with his parents in Apartment 103.

Dandridge lives in 102. “103 does not look like 102,” Dandridge said. The apartments are on opposite ends of the building.

After the raid, Dandridge was furious. She said she contacted Sgt. Jaron Hickman, one of the officers who conducted the search. He told her that they had arrested a man they thought was

to execute the search.

The warrant was based on a traffic stop of two suspects: a female driver and her son. The young man was charged with possession of an illegal firearm, according to the warrant, and told police that he lived at the Kentucky Avenue address. Police said his mother verified the address, which was also checked in a pre-trial-services database intended to monitor court appearances.

The young man had been arrested in 2004, when his family

*“It’s obvious they should have checked things out before they did this.”*

Sallie Taylor

her son and received a warrant to search for guns and ammunition, she said.

Dandridge told him that it couldn’t have been her son.

“My son is deceased,” she said. Hickman declined a request for an interview.

Dandridge said that for weeks, she pressed police for compensation for the damage. She said they owed her at least \$1,200.

She submitted a claim to the city’s Office of Risk Management. She said she ultimately received a check for \$260.

D.C. prosecutors indicted Palmer on firearm charges and two counts of assault on a police officer. In December, a jury acquitted him of the firearm charges but found him guilty of the assault charges. He received a 180-day suspended sentence.

#### The price some pay

Among the few who succeeded in getting police to pay for damage done during an errand raid are David Cranor, a satellite engineer, and his attorney wife.

Cranor wrote about the 2009 raid of his home on Kentucky Avenue in Southeast on his blog on the Greater Greater Washington website. He said police spent 45 minutes disassembling steel bars on his back door while trying

But Robinson, 62 at the time, said her grandson, then in his late 20s, had not lived with her since 1987.

When police arrived, Robinson put her 13-year-old shepherd-pit bull mix, Wrinkles, in a bathroom and allowed officers to conduct their search. She said that a police officer opened the bathroom door and shot the dog, and as the animal ran into the living room, several more officers opened fire, hitting the dog 13 times, according to a lawsuit she filed. Blood splattered across her artwork and photographs. Robinson said the officers threw bedsheets and clothing on the floor to soak it up. Robinson said she was forced to wait outside for four hours during the officers’ search.

Police did not find drugs or other contraband. Paperwork documenting the results of the search list only “drug paraphernalia (empty ziploc with residue).”

Last March, a federal judge dismissed Robinson’s lawsuit against police, saying that the officers used reasonable force in killing an aggressive dog.

Robinson has appealed the ruling.

Outdated information also figured in the case of Rameka Waters, 24, who passed drug testing and a background check for her job as a licensed home-health aide. But a close friend has a long history of mostly misdemeanor arrests for drugs, dating back to the 1990s. Several years ago, he used her address in Northeast to receive mail from the courts.

In April 2014, police pulled over a car, in which the friend was a passenger, on a seat-belt violation. Officers said they smelled marijuana and found an ounce of the drug in a plastic bag. The man admitted that he intended to sell the drugs, and he gave his address as Waters’s apartment in Northeast, the warrant states.

After he was arrested, Waters saw police sitting outside her four-unit apartment building, where she lived in a unit on the second floor. She said she told detectives that he had used her address in the past but that he did not live there anymore.

A few days later, as she was leaving to take her daughter to school, she opened the front door to her apartment building and was met by a dozen police officers. Waters said she gave them her key to open her unit.

They found nothing. “They told me I should be more careful about who I let use my address,” she said.

Prosecutors eventually dropped the charges against her friend. A month after the search, police arrested him again on drug charges. They searched a home a block away from Waters’s apartment and found 29 grams of marijuana and five small plastic bags of crack cocaine. He pleaded guilty to two misdemeanor drug charges in that case and received a 60-day suspended sentence and six months of probation.

#### ‘Like they didn’t have’ rules

Sallie Taylor still can’t understand how police got it wrong.

The search of Taylor’s apartment in January 2015 on the second floor of a four-unit building on 36th Street in Northeast began with an arrest two miles away. Tia Jackson, 34, was charged with sexual solicitation. A search of her handbag turned up a half-ounce vial of PCP, according to the affidavit police filed to obtain the warrant.

Before the raid, police said they corroborated an address for Jackson at 36th Street in the pre-trial services database and unspecified “law enforcement databases.” In addition, Robert M. Van Dyke, the lead investigative officer in the case, stated that he had firsthand knowledge of the residence.

“Your affiant has been inside of 181 36th street, NE,” Van Dyke said. “This area is known for prolific narcotics use, trafficking, and is responsible for habitual narcotics complaints from the community.”

Van Dyke did not respond to requests for comment for this article.

The address had once belonged to Jackson’s ex-boyfriend, court records show. In 2013, Jackson was charged with attacking the man there with a knife. He obtained a court order prohibiting her from coming to the residence after the assault. The charge against Jackson was later dismissed.

Jackson ended up pleading guilty to a misdemeanor drug charge in her 2015 arrest.

Taylor had moved into the apartment in April 2014. Her sister remodeled it for Taylor, who was returning from taking care of her grandchildren in Colorado while her son was in the military. The apartment seemed perfect. Her daughter and grandchildren lived in a unit on the first floor.

After the raid, a repairman patched her door with a thin piece of plywood and drywall screws. Taylor and her daughters went to the 6th District police station, filed a complaint and requested that the door be repaired.

“It made me sad. I had respect for the police, but it was like they didn’t have any rules,” she said. “It’s obvious they should have checked things out before they did this.”

When a search based on erroneous information occurs, police rules require the department to provide an explanation and “repair the damage as soon as possible.”

A year later, Sallie Taylor is still waiting to hear from them.

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This article was produced in partnership with the Investigative Reporting Workshop at American University. Students Mariam Baksh, Miranda Strong, Christina Animashaun, Meldon Jones, Katie Le Dain, Ke (Amber) Liu, Samantha Hogan and Kate McCormick contributed to this report.