

Chapter 11 Public Safety

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Homeland Security and Emergency Management

The Homeland Security, Risk Reduction, and Preparedness Amendment Act of 2006 directed that all the District's homeland security and emergency management functions be consolidated into a single agency: the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA). The mission of HSEMA is to support and coordinate homeland security and emergency management efforts, ensuring that the District of Columbia's all-hazards emergency operations are prepared to protect against, plan for, respond to, and recover from natural and man-made hazards.

Summary of Services

HSEMA coordinates all planning and preparedness efforts, training and exercises, homeland security grants, and facilitates a common operating picture during events, to facilitate good decision-making and response. This common operating picture will achieve situational awareness and, where possible, eliminate or minimize conflicting information received from numerous sources. HSEMA is responsible for the following services:

- Ensuring that all relevant individuals, agencies and responders are able to operate in their respective roles through effective training courses, hazard and capabilities-based exercises and plan validations.
- Conducting outreach to the public to ensure that District citizens, businesses and communities are prepared to deal with the potential hazards they face.
- Providing situational awareness, logistical and resource support and field command operation to coordinated incident response, mitigation, and recovery, and to support District and Federal agencies during special events.
- Providing and maintaining the District's communications capabilities in an emergency.
- Managing the process of approving special events for the District.
- Facilitating the comprehensive planning that promotes resiliency in government agencies, our communities and critical infrastructure.
- Serving as the State Administrative Agent (SAA) for the federal homeland security grant programs that are awarded to the District of Columbia and to the jurisdictions of the National Capital Region (NCR), which encompasses neighboring counties in Maryland and Virginia, and provides programmatic oversight to grant-funded homeland security projects to ensure milestones are met and are in compliance with the applicable grant guidance.

Training and Exercises

Training and exercises are essential components of the District of Columbia's comprehensive approach to preparedness for homeland security and emergency management. Training activities bolster the homeland security capabilities of the District of Columbia government as well as partners in the NCR, the private sector, and the community. Exercises provide opportunities for applied training as well as practical evaluation of the capabilities of the District of Columbia government and its partners. When integrated effectively into a comprehensive cycle of preparedness efforts, training and exercises provide the essential reinforcement and feedback for the District of Columbia's efforts to build effective homeland security capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to and/or recover from all hazards.

HSEMA is responsible for assisting in the preparation of the District's emergency responders to meet their responsibilities in a crisis. This includes training agency Emergency Liaison Officers, who have work assignments in the HSEMA Emergency Operations Center on their job duties and the provisions of the District's emergency response plans, as well as training in the WebEOC program used to communicate with emergency responders in the field and in the region. HSEMA also has the responsibility for training District disaster workers in the National Incident Management System, to include Incident Command System training at the intermediate (ICS-300) and advanced (ICS-400) levels.

Table 11.1. HSEMA Training (Number of Students)					
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011*
Emergency Liaison Officer Training	212	144	186	212	48
WebEOC Training	120	128	176	75	79
ICS 300	179	231	87	586	39
ICS 400	30	204	77	89	23
*Up to June 2011					

In order to ensure the efficacy of its planning and training efforts, HSEMA has conducted a number of exercises and after-action conferences that resulted in After Action Reports (AARs) that pointed out areas for improvement. HSEMA led or participated in all of these exercises, some of which were hosted by other District of Columbia agencies and local or federal partners. Some of the AARs were done as a result of actual incidents, such as the Winter 2010 snow storms.

Table 11.2. HSEMA Exercises				
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Exercises Conducted	10	10	4	3
After Action Reports Done	3	9	4	2

Community Preparedness

HSEMA maintains a strong outreach program designed to educate and equip community residents to deal with hazards and the potential for disasters. HSEMA is currently conducting a Citizen Preparedness and Public Outreach program that includes emergency preparedness seminars in each of the District's eight wards, seminars for residents with Limited or No Proficiency in English, seminars for the disabled and other special needs populations, and Emergency Preparedness Diversity Fairs to provide preparedness information for residents, business owners and special needs populations throughout the District.

The HSEMA community preparedness effort has:

- Revised and published a series of Community Emergency Management Plans, one for each ward, creating an awareness for District residents of resources available to help them deal with a crisis in their neighborhoods.
- Sponsored workshops for the business community and other private sector representatives on how to prepare for potential emergencies.
- Conducted a seminar for members of the faith-based community to outline their role in emergency preparedness and disaster response.

Operations

The Operations division provides situational awareness, logistical and resource support, and a field command operation to coordinate incident response, mitigation, and recovery to emergencies, severe weather conditions, disasters and other major events impacting quality of life. It also provides a command and control element that supports District and Federal agencies during special events such as the State of the Union Address, Caribbean Festival, Independence Day on the National Mall, Capital Pride and the Presidential Inauguration. This includes a 24/7 Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that works closely with Emergency Support Function lead agencies in preparation for and during EOC activations. On a day-to-day basis, the Joint All Hazards Operation Center serves as the central hub of communications, processing information from a myriad of sources, analyzing and disseminating it to District, regional, Federal partners, businesses, and the public to create a common operating picture, and to providing relevant and useful information for preparedness and mitigation planning, and taking protective actions.

Table 11.3. HSEMA Operations			
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011*
Number of EOC Activations	3	4	7
Number of Special Events Supported	20	17	26
Number of Alert DC Messages Disseminated	4,356	4,405	3,329
*As of August 2011			

Emergency Communications

HSEMA is responsible for maintaining the District's emergency communications capabilities in all situations. Manages and administers specialized applications for emergency communications, other emergency management support and office automation. Technologies include computer systems, radio and telecommunications tools, closed circuit television, audio/visual systems and mobile command vehicles. Among the significant emergency communications systems managed are:

- **WebEOC.** A web-based application used for the transfer and dissemination of information and creates a common operating picture. The application is used by HSEMA for both managing emergency activations as well as daily operations.
- **WAWAS.** The NAWAS is a 24-hour continuous private line telephone system used to convey warnings to Federal, State and local government EOCs as well as the military. Capable of reaching 128 agencies in seconds. HSEMA is the Network Control for all users on the Washington segment of the system (WAWAS) and coordinates all requests for the addition of warning points being added to the system.
- **RSAN/Alert DC/RICCS Text Alerts.** The DC Alert (public) and RSAN (internal) systems are used to provide immediate text notification and update information during a major crisis or emergency. The systems deliver important emergency alerts, notifications, and updates on a range of devices including: e-mail account (work, home, other); cell phone, pager, Blackberry, PDA
- **800MHz Radios.** This system supports all Fire, EMS and MPD DC government agencies and is used for the coordination, transfer and dissemination of information within and between agencies for day-to-day operations. The system is also used for coordination, emergency response and recovery communications with the HSEMA forward Command Post, HSEMA EOC Emergency Liaison, HSEMA EOC Consequence Management Team, DHS/FEMA Andrews Air Force Base and other units in the metro area.

Special Events

HSEMA also has responsibility for managing special events in the District though the Mayor's Special Events Task Group (MSETG). The MSETG is responsible for providing comprehensive interagency reviews and assessments of the public safety, operational and logistical components of proposals for special events occurring on areas of public space under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. The MSETG provides an interagency forum for public safety, regulatory, and enforcement officials to ensure that the production and proposals of events are not in violation of the District and Federal agencies' codes, regulations, and public safety standards.

HSEMA is responsible for the management of the MSETG and providing expertise to event organizers in coordinating the flow of information, planning, and logistical requirements for successful planning and coordination of special events within the District of Columbia. HSEMA facilitates bi-monthly meetings of the MSETG, where event proposals and requests for assistance are assessed to ensure the safe and successful production of the events. An average of 100 special events is processed annually through the MSETG.

HSEMA is also responsible for processing applications for Neighborhood Block Parties. HSEMA conducts coordination with each of the authorizing agencies (DDOT, MPD, FEMS and WMATA) required to grant approval of the applications for the street closures required to accommodate Neighborhood Block Parties. HSEMA processes an average of 450 Neighborhood Block Parties annually.

Table 11.4. HSEMA Special Event Permitting			
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011*
Special Events Processed	104	103	121
Neighborhood Block Parties Permits	430	450	375
*As of August 201			

Planning

HSEMA facilitates the comprehensive planning that promotes resiliency in government agencies, our communities and critical infrastructure. This includes developing and revising comprehensive plans to address an array of emergency management and domestic homeland security contingencies that promote effective mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. This includes plans to address all-hazards preparedness, critical infrastructure protection, hazard mitigation, environmental management, long-term recovery, continuity and catastrophic disaster contingencies. HSEMA is also responsible for the administration of post-disaster long-term recovery and mitigation programs which ensure District residents and businesses have sufficient support and resources to recover, rebuild and sustain critical operations in the aftermath of a disaster.

The major initiatives of the planning program include:

- Maintaining HSEMA’s Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) program to ensure that District agencies can sustain essential functions during and after emergencies.
- Sustaining a critical infrastructure protection program by providing technical assistance to District government and private sector partners to identify critical assets.
- Writing Concept of Operations Plans (CONOPS) for special events conducted in the District and other contingencies.
- Review and update plans in accordance with the nationally-recognized Emergency Management and Accreditation Program (EMAP).
- Revise the District Response Plan to address current hazards and challenges facing the District of Columbia.

Table 11.5. HSEMA Planning Metrics			
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Number of agency COOP plans developed	6	12	6
Number of critical infrastructure plans developed	1	1	1
Special Event CONOPS written	4	4	5
HSEMA plans reviewed and updated	10	12	6

Grants Management

HSEMA serves as the State Administrative Agent (SAA) for the federal homeland security grant programs that are awarded to the District of Columbia, and also for those grant programs awarded to the NCR, which encompasses neighboring counties in Maryland and Virginia. HSEMA provides programmatic oversight to the numerous individual grant-funded homeland security projects in the District of Columbia and the NCR to ensure that the projects are making progress, meeting milestones, and are in compliance with the applicable grant guidance. HSEMA tracks the financial status of sub-grants and authorizes reimbursement payments for the allowable expenses that these projects incur. HSEMA provides programmatic and financial status updates for these grant programs to local and regional governance bodies. Finally, HSEMA is responsible for writing and submitting to the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency the annual grant applications for all local and regional federal grant programs.

HSEMA is responsible for several local grant programs awarded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) including the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Citizen Corps Program (CCP), Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP), Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG), Emergency Operations Center Grant (EOC), Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant (PSIC) and Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP).

Table 11.6. Homeland Security Grants to the District of Columbia						
	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
SHSP	\$4,270,000	\$5,960,000	\$11,320,000	\$10,410,000	\$10,073,987	\$5,285,216
PSIC	---	\$11,857,972	---	---	---	---
EMPG	\$1,536,949	\$1,678,349	\$2,521,745	\$2,647,977	\$2,853,025	\$2,853,298
BZPP	\$567,00	\$1,500,000	\$1,172,000	\$600,000	\$1,600,000	---
IECGP	---	---	\$629,619	\$583,306	\$595,000	---
EOCG	---	---	\$1,000,000	---	---	---
CCP	\$165,142	\$125,107	\$126,244	\$126,103	\$107,969	\$86,522

A regional policy advisory group made up of representatives from the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, plan and coordinate the regional grant programs administered by HSEMA as the SAA, including the NCR Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP), Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP), and Regional Catastrophic Planning Grant Program (RCPGP) grant programs.

Table 11.7. Homeland Security Grants to the National Capital Region						
	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
UASI	\$46,470,000	\$61,650,000	\$59,800,500	\$58,006,500	\$59,392,477	\$59,392,477
TSGP	\$14,300,000	\$18,255,505	\$38,371,355	---	---	---
RCPGP	---	---	\$11,578,250	\$3,617,000	\$3,570,000	\$1,281,976
NPSGP	---	\$1,782,965	\$733,363	\$572,409	\$892,708	TBD

Metropolitan Police Department

Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

Public safety affects the lives of District residents on several levels. First, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has made considerable gains in reducing crime, but violence continues to be a major concern. In 2010, the District of Columbia recorded 131 homicides, a 50% reduction since 2002 while continuing to have one of the highest homicide case closure rates in the nation.

Second, fire and emergency medical services are essential to protect life and property, to respond to fires, and to assist residents requiring paramedic help or ambulance transportation. It is crucial that DC FEMS operate at the highest level of efficiency. The city's ability to respond quickly may be compromised as streets become more congested. Competing demands for water and deteriorating infrastructure may also affect firefighting capacity.

Third, public safety personnel keep the city functioning during major public events, ranging from inaugurations to demonstrations to street fairs. The operations of District and Capitol Police, transit police, and others are essential to maintaining law and order.

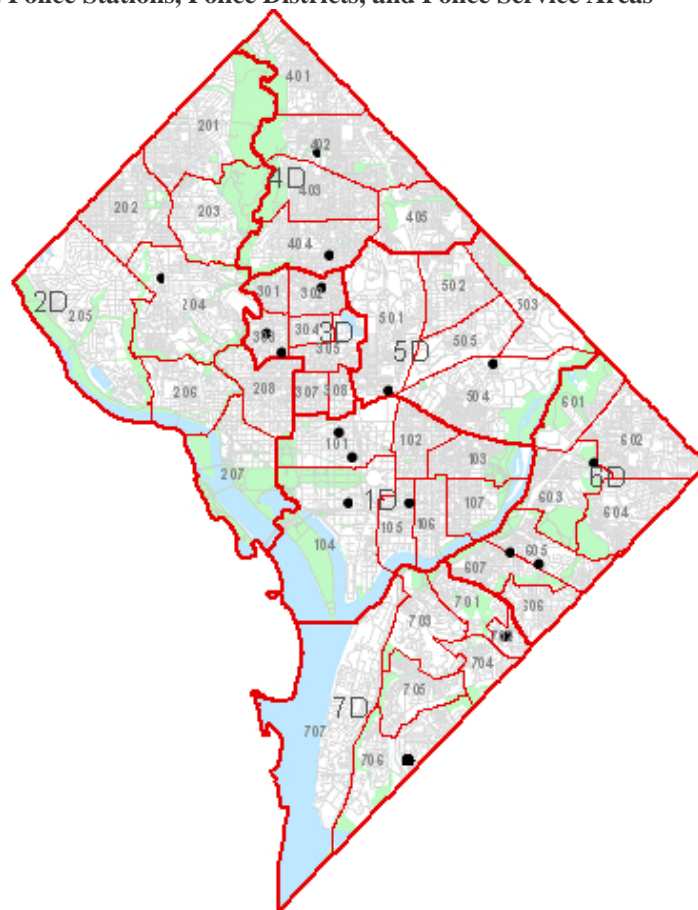
Finally, and perhaps most significantly, public safety has taken on new dimensions with the elevated threat of terrorism. The District's government institutions, defense interests, and iconic monuments stand out as some of the nation's most visible symbols. This unique status makes it imperative that the District's emergency preparedness efforts be better coordinated to anticipate and respond to national security concerns. The District also must be prepared to respond to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, floods, and other extreme weather events, and to hazardous material spills and other accidents.

Police Facilities and Services

The MPD is the primary law enforcement agency for the District. To support customized community policing in the MPD, the District of Columbia is divided into seven police districts. Each district is further divided into 5-8 Police Service Areas (PSAs), for a total of 46 PSAs citywide. The PSA is the basic building block of customized community policing in DC. More than two-thirds of all sworn members at the rank of officer are assigned to patrols.

Correctional facilities are also an essential part of law enforcement activities. The District of Columbia Jail, which is the District's primary facility for misdemeanor and pretrial detainees, is located at Reservation 13 East of Capitol Hill. The jail opened in 1976 and is a maximum security facility for males and females. It is managed and operated by the DC Department of Corrections.

Map 11.1. Police Stations, Police Districts, and Police Service Areas



Police Protection

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) protects the lives and property of 601,723 District residents (2010 U.S. Census estimate), 600,000 plus commuters who work in the District of Columbia, and more than 15 million visitors who come to the nation's capital each year. MPD also provides escort services for the president of the United States and visiting foreign dignitaries, and provides police support at the numerous demonstrations conducted by those who come to petition the federal government. The MPD is organized into seven police districts.

In addition to the Metropolitan Police Department, 24 other public law enforcement authorities operate in the District including the U.S. Secret Service, with responsibility for guarding the White House and the president and the U.S. Capitol Police, with responsibility for protecting the Capitol building and grounds and members of Congress. There are more than 7,000 public law enforcement officers in Washington, DC

Table 11.8. Public Police Agencies Operating in the District of Columbia

Metropolitan Police Department	DC Government Protective Services Agency	U.S. Postal Inspection Service	U.S. Customs Service	Railroad Police
U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division	National Zoological Park Police	U.S. Treasury Department Police	Supreme Court Police	Metro Transit Police
U.S. Secret Service	Immigration and Naturalization Service	U.S. Park Police	Federal Reserve Security	Government Printing Office Police
Library of Congress Police	Smithsonian Institution Police	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Protective Service	Drug Enforcement Administration
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	Internal Revenue Service Security	U.S. Capitol Police	U.S. Marshals	Reservoir Police
Source: Metropolitan Police Department				

In addition to the public law enforcement authorities operating in the District, there are other special police officers, private detective agencies, and security guards registered with the Metropolitan Police Department. *Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1988*, issued by the mayor, granted the MPD responsibility for administering applications and investigating, certifying and licensing of security officers and private detectives.

Unlike commissioned police officers of public law enforcement agencies, private detectives and security guards do not have the power of arrest, except as provided to a private citizen by the DC Code. Security guards of private agencies are not authorized to carry firearms in the District. Commissioned special police officers have arrest authority only on the premises to which they are assigned. Furthermore, commissioned special police officers may carry firearms only while at their duty stations.

Criminal Offenses

The FBI's national Uniform Crime Reporting System keeps records of the official crime statistics of the District. The categories of crime listed in the table below shows that in 2010, there were 50 percent fewer homicides than there were in 2002. Decreases in rapes (-35 percent), assaults (-27 percent), burglary (-18 percent), larceny/theft (-13 percent), auto theft (-46 percent) account for the overall 21 percent decline in crime between 2002 and 2010. Robbery, with a 5

percent increase, is the only major crime category that was higher in 2010 than 2002.

Table 11.9. Crime Index Offenses, Part I Crimes Reported

Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Homicide*	262	248	198	196	169	181	186	144	131
Forcible Rape	262	273	218	165	182	192	186	150	170
Robbery	3,731	3,836	3,057	3,502	3,604	3,985	4,154	3,998	3,936
Aggravated Assault	4,854	4,482	3,863	3,854	4,453	3,566	3,609	3,295	3,538
Violent Crimes	9,109	8,839	7,336	7,716	8,408	7,924	8,135	7,587	7,775
Burglary	5,167	4,670	3,943	3,571	3,826	3,920	3,781	3,696	4,219
Larceny/Theft	20,903	17,362	13,756	14,162	15,132	16,476	18,787	18,012	18,088
Motor Vehicle theft	9,168	9,549	8,136	7,467	7,057	7,323	6,191	5,299	4,939
Arson	109	126	81	61	34	63	51	55	49
Property Crimes	35,347	31,707	25,916	25,261	26,049	27,782	28,810	27,062	27,295
Total	44,456	40,546	33,252	32,977	34,457	35,706	36,945	34,649	35,070

* As defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System, this count does not include deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicide. The FBI system records assaults leading to murder as aggravated assaults on the date they occur; if death occurs later, the crime is counted as a homicide as of the date of the death. A homicide may be determined "justifiable" when a police officer in the line of duty or a civilian being threatened acts in self-defense.

Table 11.10. Crime Index Offenses, UCR Part II Crime Trends

Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Non-Index Assaults	7,459	7,858	7,572	8,686	9,343	9,422	7,777	10,350	10,814
Vandalism	5,687	5,500	5,102	5,435	5,673	6,735	6,220	6,845	7,501
Weapons Violation	544	552	512	509	645	648	684	708	523
Prostitution	878	474	371	190	1,003	1,385	1,196	1,437	1,307
Drugs	2,709	3,173	3,546	2,983	4,761	5,246	6,602	7,317	7,509
Disorderly Conduct	80	65	78	62	131	104	105	109	1
Other	5,747	5,901	5,448	6,165	9,629	6,365	2,422	7,505	5,136
Total	23,104	23,523	22,629	24,030	31,185	29,905	25,006	34,271	32,791

Other Part II offenses include gambling, fraud, receipt of stolen property, etc.

Table 11.11. - Hate Crimes

Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Race	2	10	13	8	13	5	5	2	14
Religion	0	2	0	6	4	4	0	0	4
Sexual Orientation	9	17	22	30	40	37	30	30	35
Ethnicity	3	2	3	4	4	5	2	3	4
Disability	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	14	31	38	48	62	51	37	35	57

**Includes only those Hate/Bias-Related Crimes/Incidents that were confirmed as such.*

Arrests

In 2010, 4,181 adults and 754 juveniles were arrested in the District of Columbia for offenses listed under Part I of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System. Juvenile arrests for robberies accounted for almost 30% of all arrests in the District for robbery/carjacking during 2010.

Table 11.12. Adult Arrest Data, Part I Arrest Data*

Index Crimes (Part I)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Homicide/Manslaughter	106	111	97	88	97	118	115	111	119
Rape/Sexual Abuse	25	13	18	12	13	12	9	71	20
Robbery/Carjacking	479	458	426	442	409	432	430	860	895
Aggravated Assault	1,858	1,844	1,560	1,402	1,479	1,369	1,334	1,425	1,425
Burglary	374	402	329	283	336	298	285	296	300
Larceny/Theft	963	954	968	948	1,053	1,056	1,245	1,453	1,303
Theft/Auto	134	78	95	77	70	69	87	90	68
Arson	8	15	16	14	12	8	16	25	51
Total Index Arrests	3,947	3,875	3,509	3,266	3,469	3,362	3,521	4,331	4,181

Table 11.13. Juvenile Arrest Data, Part I Arrest Data***

Index Crimes (Part I)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Homicide/Manslaughter	10	5	8	2	6	6	16	11	13
Rape/Sexual Abuse	2	3	1	0	1	2	2	27	3
Robbery/Carjacking	117	134	182	226	279	257	255	353	381
Aggravated Assault	151	199	243	200	210	218	182	176	158
Burglary	39	39	41	41	51	49	51	61	73
Larceny/Theft	55	54	120	93	102	115	109	167	107
Theft/Auto	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	14	12
Arson	2	2	7	5	4	2	7	6	7
Total Index Arrests	376	436	602	567	653	658	628	815	754

*Source for non-homicide data: Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) data as of 01/06/2011. Totals are based solely on the top arrest charge. One person may be booked on more than one arrest charge.

**The term "juvenile" used above is defined as individuals under the age of 18. These "juvenile" totals may include Title 16 cases where juveniles were tried as adults.

Crime Continues to Decline

In 2010, the District of Columbia saw a seven percent decline in overall crime citywide compared to the previous year. For the year 2010, the District finished the year with 131 homicides, a nine percent decrease from last year and the lowest number of homicides since 1963. The Metropolitan Police Department works diligently to close each and every homicide case, and our homicide closure rate reflects this effort. In 2010, the MPD finished the year with a homicide closure rate of 79 percent, which is about 20 percent higher than the average of comparably-sized cities. The department's commitment to closing homicide cases extends to older homicides as well. Dedicating resources to resolving older homicides helps heal the wounds of the families and communities, and ensures that no one gets away with murder in the District. In 2010, the MPD closed 32 cold cases, up from 29 in 2009, 18 in 2008, and 12 in 2007.

Community Outreach

The Department has worked to build stronger relationships with community members, enhancing both its physical and virtual presence. Residents are encouraged to help fight crime by providing tips on cases and illegal guns. Members of the volunteer MPD Police Reserve Corps contributed thousands of hours to help patrol DC's neighborhoods and MPD Police Cadets helped the department craft a message targeted toward youth. All these actions make one thing clear – that the Department and community are working harder than ever to make the District of Columbia a safer place.

Increased Police Presence in Neighborhoods – The Department has adopted an aggressive deployment of officers on footbeats, bicycles, and Segways. In four years, MPD has gone from having just a handful of officers assigned to regular foot patrol, to more than 300 deployed on foot patrol on all three shifts in neighborhoods across the city. Forty Segways are assigned to the police districts, and an additional 20 Segways are used to patrol around schools. In addition, almost 100 officers patrol on mountain bikes every day.

Connecting with the Community Electronically – MPD has reinvigorated community email groups to enhance communication with city residents, and to provide a 24-hour virtual police presence. Police districts post crime stats and prevention tips daily. Community members communicate with police leaders in the districts and each other about important information to keep their neighborhoods safe. Questions or concerns posted to these are usually answered immediately, often by top command members. The police email group community has grown by 38 percent over the past two years.

Sharing Information with the Police – Although it is difficult to quantify stronger relations, there is strong evidence to show that community members are not only communicating with the police—they are sharing vital information to solve crimes and make our neighborhoods safer. The MPD's phone tip line and anonymous text message system have seen significant growth in usage. In three years, the number of tips received has tripled. Tips which lead to an arrest and indictment often involve a monetary reward. Tips of this type have more than doubled in the past 3 years.

MPD Police Reserve Corps – The Metropolitan Police Reserve Corps is a volunteer program providing qualified civic-minded individuals the opportunity to assist the MPD in carrying out its policing responsibilities. In 2010, the Reserve Corps implemented the Reserve Corps Focused Initiatives (RCFI) to support MPD's Patrol Services. RCFIs are conducted twice a month on a scheduled Friday or Saturday, between 7 pm and 4 am. Between the RCFIs and other assignments—including traffic enforcement, crime patrols, and crowd control—Reserve Corps members contributed over 17,500 hours of service to the Department. In addition to the RCFI details mentioned above, during the past twelve months the Reserve Corps has been very active in supporting numerous details and special events throughout the District of Columbia (i.e., Fourth of July, BBQ Battle, etc.). To highlight work, the Reserve Corps has been responsible for the production of a new newsletter, "The Reserve Lookout", which showcases the efforts of the MPD's Reserve Corps on a routine basis. Additionally MPD

has initiated an extensive recruitment campaign drawing in over 400 reserve applicants with the plan to hold an annual Level II (unarmed) and Level I (armed) academy beginning in October of 2011.

Reaching out to the Younger Generation – In an effort to raise awareness about the District of Columbia’s curfew law and to remind young people that the police will pick them up if they’re out past curfew, the MPD’s Police Cadets (young people between the ages of 18 and 21) created a curfew awareness video with a message geared toward youth. The “*Are U in?*” theme of the video was incorporated into a series of posters that send a simple and straightforward message to youth: if you’re under 17 years of age, you should be home after curfew hours.

MPD Expands Special Liaison Branch – The Department’s Special Liaison Units—the Asian Liaison Unit, Deaf and Hard of Hearing Unit, Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit, and the Latino Liaison Unit—work closely with historically underserved communities, serving as a model for community policing. In November 2009, MPD launched an expansion of the liaison units to include trained “affiliate officers” working on patrol in each district. For example, affiliate members of GLLU received a week of training and now participate in month long rotations working with the GLLU officers to further enhance their knowledge of related issues. In 2010, the Special Liaison Units, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Police Academy and other organizations provided 40 hours of advanced training that gave MPD officers, detectives and officials insight on best practices when responding to scenes involving members of the diverse ethnic, cultural, religious and limited/non-English proficient communities that exist in Washington. The MPD now has 120 affiliate officers. The work of the Special Liaison Unit has resulted in a nomination for the Anti-Defamation League’s Blue Shield Award.

Police Initiatives

Many police initiatives have contributed to the reduction in homicides and other crimes. Special initiatives, like Operation Sixth Sense and All Hands On Deck, have been effective in helping the MPD fight crime. Other long-term programs, like the ones maintained by the Traffic Safety and Specialized Enforcement Branch, continue to contribute to the ongoing decline in traffic fatalities. The MPD was recognized by NHTSA for efforts in keeping the District’s traffic fatalities at record lows over the past three years with innovative and aggressive approaches to traffic safety.

Gun Enforcement – MPD continues to reduce violent gun crime by focusing on violent offenders, taking illegal guns off the street, and launching innovative programs such as the Gun Offender Registry and the Firearm Tip Reward Program. In 2010, robberies committed with guns decreased 20 percent and assaults committed with guns were down 10 percent. Since 2007, the Department has taken 10,000 illegal guns off the streets.

Operation Sixth Sense – Operation Sixth Sense (OSS) was a 2010 summer crime prevention initiative that identified six target areas plagued with the violence associated with the illegal trade of crack cocaine and PCP. From May 1 to August 1, 2010, the MPD reorganized the efforts of its Patrol, Narcotics, Vice staff, and outside agency partners to end this entrenched violence and deliver the communities back into the hands of its law abiding citizens. The mix of different strategies and the reallocation of resources to support the intelligence-led goal of stopping violence among these offenders and ending the violence associated with open-air drug markets were extremely successful. The OSS strategy of stopping violence through intelligence and targeted enforcement proved effective. MPD and its partners were able to reduce firearm-related homicide by 36 percent and non-fatal shootings by 44 percent, when compared to the same time period in 2009. The suppression of open-air drug markets is further evidenced by the fact that while police-initiated calls for-service labeled as “unauthorized use of a controlled substance” rose 44 percent in the target areas, citizen-initiated drug complaint calls dropped 21 percent across the areas. Thus, these markets were suppressed before the violence could return.

Focused Arrests Up, Crime Down During All Hands on Deck

All Hands on Deck (AHOD) began in 2007 as part of Chief Lanier’s Summer Crime initiative. Because crime is often higher in the summertime, AHOD is a proactive measure aimed at capping traditional summer crime trends by putting more officers on patrol and engaging them in one on-one interactions with residents. During AHOD, all available police officers and recruits with the Metropolitan Police Department are called to duty and assigned to patrol the city’s streets for 48 hours. In 2010, the MPD conducted four AHODS, which resulted in over 1,700 arrests, the recovery of 27 firearms, and the seizure of over half a million dollars in drugs. Compared to 2009, focused arrests during the four 2010 AHODS increased by 26 percent, while reported crimes decreased 10 percent. No overtime was used to fund All Hands on Deck. The MPD conducted four AHOD initiatives in 2010 with the following results:

470 Arrests 9 Firearms Recovered More than \$38,000 in drugs recovered	420 arrests 7 firearms recovered Over \$6,000 in drugs and suspected proceeds seized	462 arrests 5 firearms recovered Almost \$500,000 worth of drugs recovered	413 arrests 6 firearms recovered \$26,750 worth of drugs recovered
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Other Successes

Traffic Safety

Raising driver safety awareness is a priority for the Traffic Safety and Specialized Enforcement Branch. The MPD continues to participate in a number of regional initiatives, such as Smooth Operator, Checkpoint Strikeforce and Click It or Ticket. The District of Columbia experienced a decline in traffic fatalities for the second year in a row. In 2009, the number of traffic fatalities was 33– the lowest in 25 years. In 2010, there were 25 traffic-related deaths, which is the lowest number on record.

Improved Information Sharing and Police Reporting

The Metropolitan Police Department began the preparatory work for the new Records Management System in 2010. The first phase – set to be used by the first set of members during summer 2011 – will replace four of MPD’s primary systems: field contact, field reporting, arrest and booking, and case management. The MPD also spent much of 2010 building a replacement for one of the Department’s last mainframes – the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). This replacement system will replicate all the functionality of the older system while providing a more efficient workflow process.

Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department

Services

The District of Columbia Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department is an all-hazards emergency response agency operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Department is responsible for fire suppression, pre-hospital medical care and transport, hazardous materials response, and technical rescue. The department operates 34 fire stations 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to serve a daytime population of 1.3 million and a resident population of 601, 723. Apparatus in service every day during FY 2011 includes 33 Engine Companies and 21 Paramedic Engine Companies out of the 33 Engine Companies, 16 Truck Companies, 3 Heavy Rescue Squads, 1 Hazardous Materials Unit, 14 Advance Life Support (ALS) transport units, 29 Basic Life Support (BLS) transport units and Fireboat Company.

The FY 2011 budget for the DC Fire & EMS Department was \$195 million supporting 2,207 authorized positions, approximately 1,939 of which are operational employees who provide 911-response services in the field. The remaining positions are in Agency Management, the Fire Prevention Division, the Training Academy, Fleet & Facilities Management, and other support functions. More than 90 percent of the workforce is fully trained and certified to perform in an all-hazards environment with at least emergency medical, firefighting, and basic special operations responsibilities and certifications. The DC Fire & EMS Department also works with local and federal partners to provide emergency medical, hazardous materials and fire coverage for large and small special events in the nation's capital. This includes annual State of the Union addresses, gatherings on the National Mall, protests, neighborhood celebrations, sporting events, and District government functions.

Like most major urban jurisdictions, the DC Fire & EMS Department utilizes a fire-based EMS system for delivery of pre-hospital care. In fire-based EMS, fire apparatus carrying emergency medical certified personnel and equipment is routinely dispatched along with transport units on 911-calls for medical assistance. This is to help ensure that pre-hospital care can be delivered to people who need it as fast as possible. The majority of pre-hospital care is provided by firefighter/EMTs and firefighter/paramedics who respond to 911-calls for medical service on engine companies, paramedic engine companies, and transport units. All fire apparatus carry at least two certified firefighter/EMTs, medical equipment and supplies at all times. Paramedic Engine Companies (PECs) have at least one National Registry certified firefighter/paramedic on board at all times for immediate response to critical medical calls. In FY 2004 the PEC program was reinstated by converting six engine companies to PECs. In October of 2005 two more were converted, and in 2007 the Department increased to 20 PECs system-wide. The Department also employs single-role paramedics and single-role EMTs who respond to calls for medical service on transport units. BLS transport units are staffed with two EMTs. ALS transport units are staffed either by two paramedics or one EMT and one paramedic.

In addition to 911-responses, the DC Fire & EMS Department is responsible for fire code inspections and enforcement; conducting investigations into the source and cause of fires; completing investigations of suspected arson fires; and providing fire and life safety education and information services to the public. The Fire Investigations Unit has arrest powers in arson cases and when fire code violations at any property meet the criteria for an arrest-able offense. The Fire Prevention Division also includes a Juvenile Fire Setters Intervention Program intended to reduce the number of juvenile fire related fatalities, injuries and property damage within the community.

Incidents and Responses

Table 11.14. Fire/EMS Department Incidents And Responses

	FY 2001**	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Total Incidents*	145,121	138,277	142,154	140,585	145,812	149,395	153,744	163,240	165,725	162,440
Fire/Rescue	41,243	30,672	30,559	30,029	30,989	32,015	30,403	30,038	30,728	31,562
Medical	103,878	107,605	111,595	110,556	114,823	117,380	123,341	132,902	134,997	130,878
Total Responses*	289,024	311,339	298,099	314,404	319,102	381,955	386,785	410,054	414,554	371,072
Fire Units	144,895	158,339	156,019	165,266	154,169	177,272	155,911	118,992	229,734	206,969
EMS Units	144,129	153,000	142,080	149,138	164,933	180,157	181,699	192,090	184,820	164,103

*An incident is one event. A response is one unit responding to an event. Most incidents require more than one unit to respond.

** During 2001, the agency upgraded to a new Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. This resulted in some change in data definitions and therefore some variation in summary statistics between 2001 to 2002.

Table 11.15. Medical Transports

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Total Transports	71,267	75,785	79,245	77,289	73,314	75,186	76,841	81,981	86,674	94,039
Critical ALS	23,755	25,887	33,533	39,207	35,575	33,188	33,099	33,656		
Non-Critical BLS	47,512	49,898	45,712	38,082	37,739	41,998	43,742	48,325		

Fire Prevention, Fatalities and Losses

Table 11.16. Fire Prevention Division Activities

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	**FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Total Inspections	23923	20,303	*13,055	26,703	29,072	28,633	17,111	13,175	24,862	15,193
Fire Scene Investigations	856	981	964	868	734	700	837	718	735	702
Structure Fires	626	696	742	717	615	576	594	557	479	433
Auto Fires	230	285	222	151	119	97	197	191	205	222
Arson Cases Closed with an Arrest	180	44	55	35	52	34	23	22	30	37
Junior Fire Setter Intervention	62	40	32	33	38	34	43	32	95	60
Smoke Alarms Given Away	331	995	947	1513	981	1158	1401	3275	1624	1250

*Budget cuts required reassigning Fire Inspectors to firefighting duties.

** Prior to FY 07 International Fire Code 2003 was counted by number of Inspectors performing the inspection.

Table 11.17. Fire Fatalities By Ward											
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Total
WARD 1	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	8
WARD 2	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	9
WARD 3	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
WARD 4	6	2	0	2	1	5	3	5	2	1	27
WARD 5	0	4	4	0	1	2	1	2	9	0	23
WARD 6	4	2	1	3	5	2	1	1	0	0	19
WARD 7	2	1	2	5	4	1	2	1	4	4	26
WARD 8	2	1	1	3	1	3	0	0	2	0	13
Total	15	12	11	16	17	15	8	10	18	7	129

Table 11.18. Fire Losses										
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Civilian Injuries	81	45	49	43	81	X	34	41	47	50
Civilian Fatalities	15	12	11	16	17	15	8	10	18	7
Firefighter Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fire Loss in Millions Of Dollars	25.2	11.9	12.1	9.1	17.1	12.3	52.8	51.9	37.4	14.9

X= No Data Available

The DC Department of Corrections

About the DC Department of Corrections

The DC Department of Corrections is an integral part of the Public Safety and Justice system in Washington DC. The Agency exists to provide a safe and secure environment to house detainees with legal matters pending and individuals serving sentences for misdemeanors placed in its custody by the Courts as a result of due process. A small number of felons with sentences of 18 months or less are also housed, as well as parole violators awaiting hearing, inmates awaiting release to other jurisdictions (holds), and inmates incarcerated elsewhere whose presence is required to resolve legal matters under consideration in the District (writs).

The capacity funded at the 6 facilities that comprise the Department of Corrections exists to serve the detention requirements of the residents of the District of Columbia in support of Public Safety and Justice. The Central Detention Facility, an ACA accredited adult detention center is operated by the Department of Corrections. Contractually funded housing is provided at The Correctional Treatment Facility, also an ACA accredited adult detention center, operated by the Corrections Corporation of America, and 4 halfway houses: Efforts for Ex-Convicts, Hope Village, Fairview House for Women, and Extended House, each of which house individuals in a community setting. A small number of juveniles charged as adults are housed at the CTF, as are all female inmates, and some adult male inmates with low or medium security classifications.

The DC Department of Corrections (DOC) has recently operated in the range of 90% capacity, the average operating capacity of the Nation's 50 largest jails. Approximately 60% of DOC inmates are District residents, 20% are from out of state, and 5% declare themselves homeless. The remaining inmates offer incomplete or incorrect address information. Of District residents in custody, 44% hail from south of the Anacostia, and another 25% from the 5th police district. The 1st, 3rd and 4th police districts each account for approximately 10% of the remaining District residents in custody, with the 2nd police district accounting for the final 1%.

Capacity utilization is a function of detention requirements determined not only by the volume and rate of U.S. Attorney's Office originated litigation; but also by average case processing time (which affects length of stay or the length of time for which existing bed space is occupied); enforcement policy of agencies such as the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC); staffing levels at the Public Defender's Service, U.S. Attorney's Office, and Courts; sentencing policy at the Courts, as well as bed space availability at other jurisdictions such as Drug Treatment Programs, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP). Bed space at the DOC exists to serve the public safety and justice needs of District residents. Roughly half of all intakes remain in custody 30 days or less; of those who remain in custody 30 days or more the average length of stay is roughly 225 days. Roughly 40% of all individuals who pass through DOC return directly to the community each year; another 40% are released to external jurisdictions, and the remaining 20% are sent to federal facilities. The 12 month reincarceration rate is approximately 17% and the 36 month reincarceration rate is approximately 46%.

Ninety percent of individuals in custody are male, ten percent are female; ninety two percent are black, 5% Hispanic, 2% white and 1% are Asian or other race. Over 50% of all individuals in custody have less than 12 years of formal schooling. Most are functionally illiterate. Inmates range in age from 18 – 80; the average inmate is 36 years old. One in three requires some form of mental health services, and about 23% have been diagnosed with substance abuse disorders or dependence.

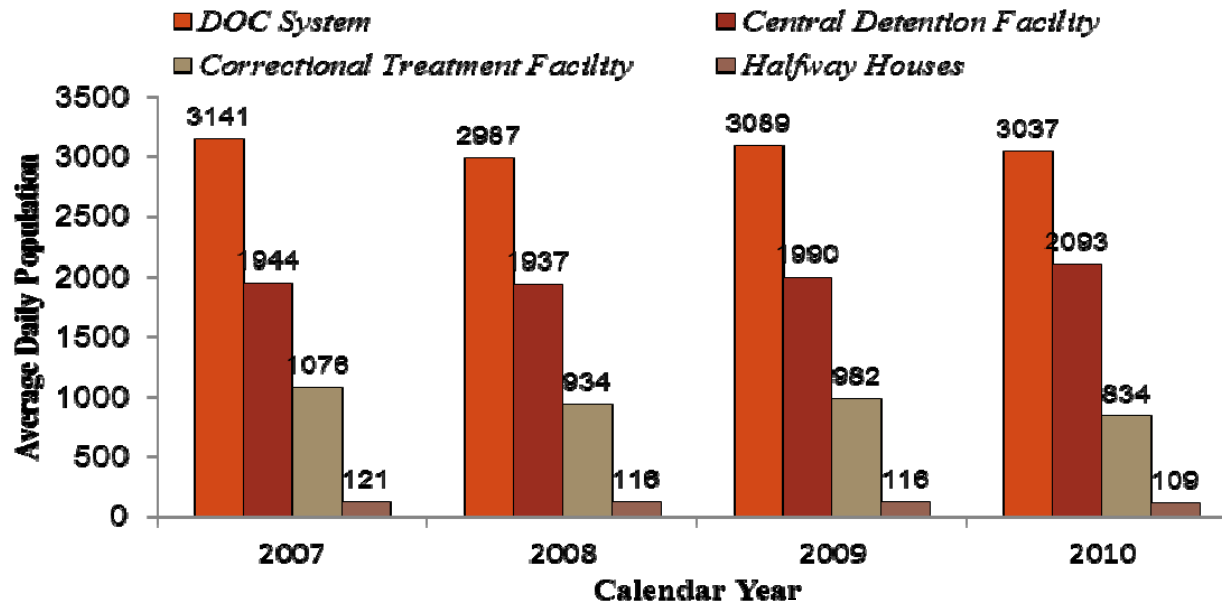
One of the key strategies to reducing the community's detention capacity requirements is to act early to identify individuals with special needs and learning challenges to provide them with family based, faith based and community based means to living a productive, dignified, and community integrated life based on their skills and talents. By working together it is possible to expect 100% of young people to have the opportunity to live a happy, productive, dignified and community integrated life as full contributing members of a vibrant and peaceful society.

Information helpful to understanding the Department of Corrections' mission, service based budget allocation, and characteristics of the inmate population is presented in the following pages.

Detention

During calendar year 2010 approximately 3050 individuals were detained in the 6 facilities in the District on an average daily basis. Nearly 2100 individuals were held on an average daily basis at the CDF and over 830 at the CTF, the remaining were held in halfway houses. Inmate populations at the CDF and CTF have decreased slightly over time, while the halfway house population remained steady between 2007 and 2010.

Figure 11.1. Average Daily Inmate Population for the DOC System



Inmate Legal Status and Charges

Like most other large urban jails in the USA approximately 75% of all inmates on any given day have one or more legal matter pending. Inmates are most frequently incarcerated on drug related offenses and parole or supervised release violation. Violent and dangerous offenses are the most serious charge for approximately 25% of the inmate population. The charge distribution does not vary by population segment and is fairly constant across cohort groups.

Figure 11.2.
Legal Status of Inmates in Custody

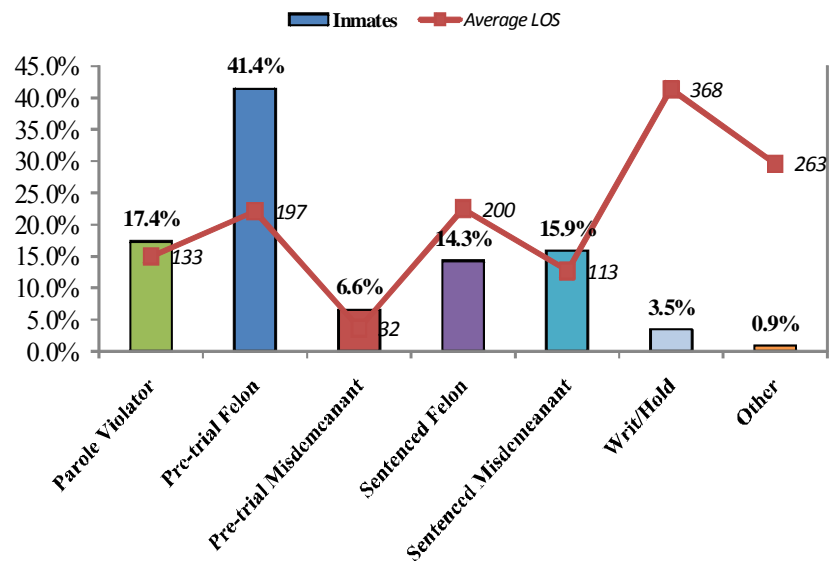
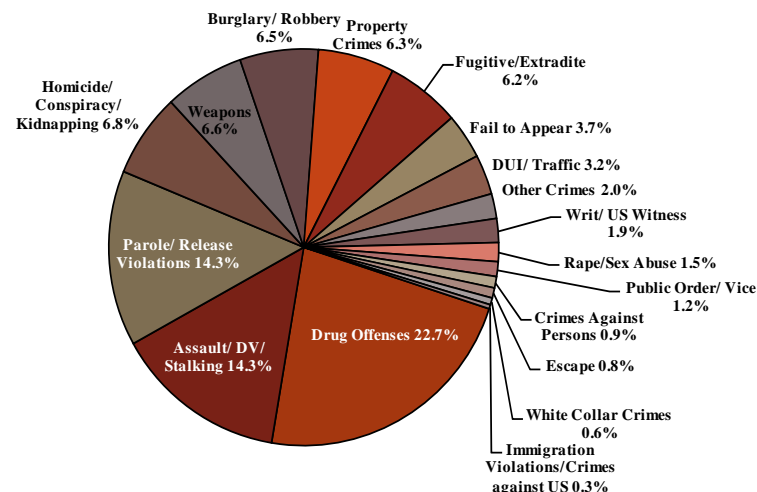


Figure 11.3.
Charges by Most Serious Offense for Inmates in Custody



Intakes, Releases and Lengths of Stay

The resources required to operate a system of detention facilities depend not only on the number of individuals who must be cared for on a daily basis but also the number of intakes and releases to the system. Almost 18,000 individuals pass through DOC's doors in the course of a year, some of them several times, requiring over 76,000 inmate movements to and from the DOC, and the processing of over 72,000 legal documents.

Figure 11.4. Intakes

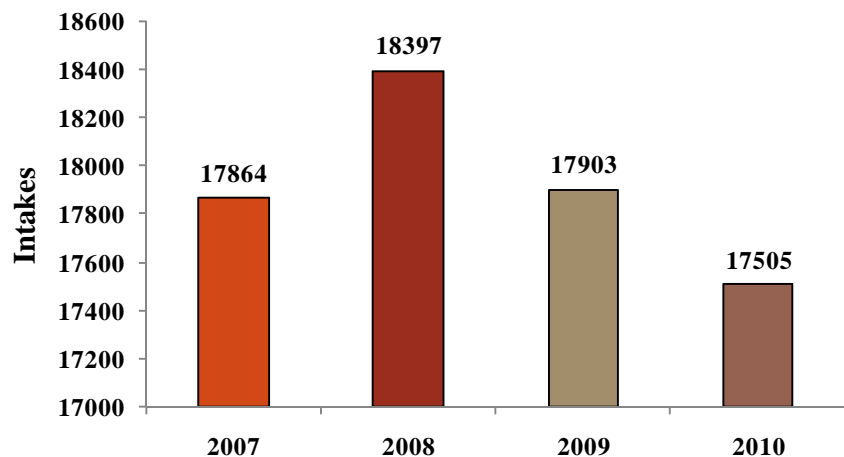


Figure 11.5. Releases

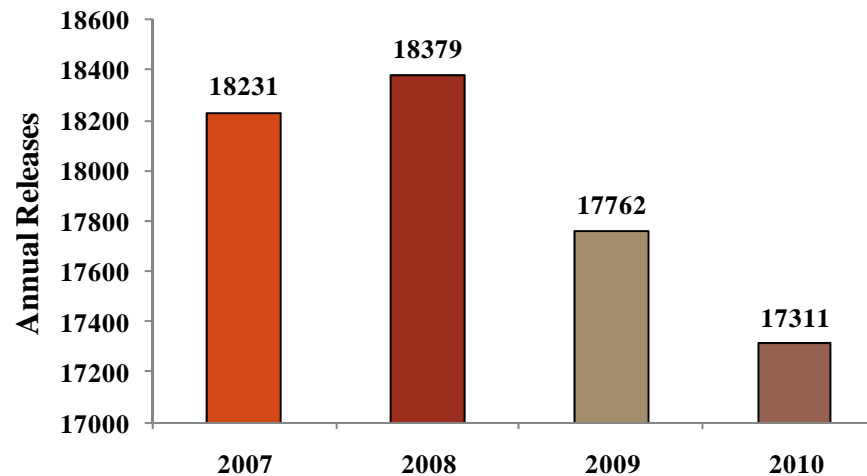
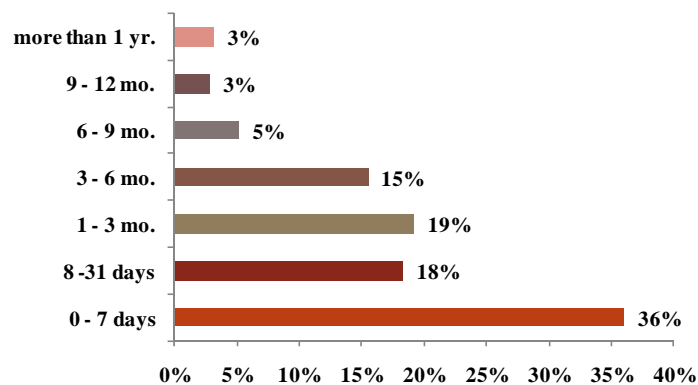


Figure 11.6. 2010 Releases by Length of Stay



The DC Department of Corrections, like the nation's other large jails serves at least two distinct inmate populations. Approximately 54% of releases stay 1 month or less, another 35% stay between 3 and 6 months. Approximately 3 in every 100 releases stayed continuously in custody more than 1 year in 2010. Of inmates in custody on any given day the average inmate has been in custody for approximately 5 months. Lengths of stay generally increase with number and severity of charges.

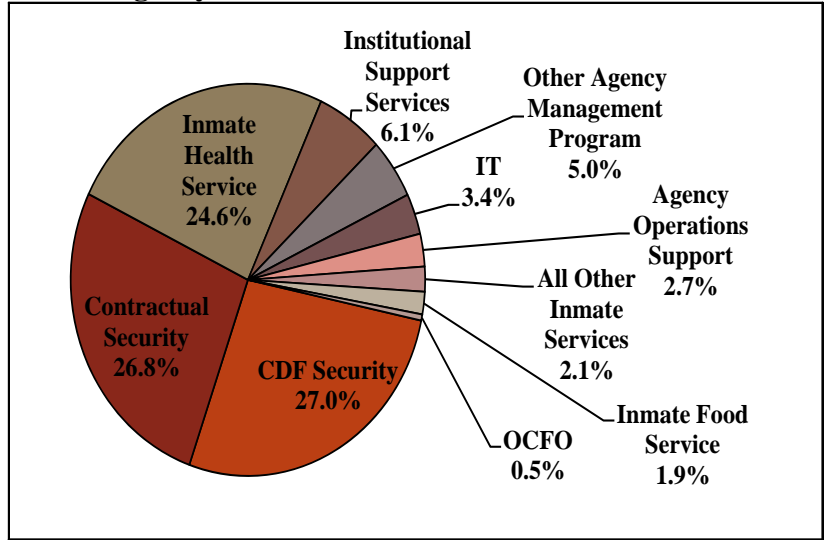
Table 11. 19. Operating Costs per Average Daily Population (ADP) and Intake and Expenditure by Service

Operating costs can be considered in 2 ways: per intake, or per inmate per day (annual cost per ADP). Below are FY 2010 data.

	Annual Cost per ADP	Average Daily Cost per ADP
DOC System	DOC System ADP	
	3037	
DOC Housing	\$33,788.61	\$92.57
DOC Health Care	\$11,279.88	\$30.90
DOC Food	\$ 852.16	\$ 2.33
CDF	CDF ADP	
	2093	
CDF Housing	\$27,058.16	\$74.13
CDF Health Care	\$11,279.88	\$30.90
CDF Food	\$ 852.16	\$ 2.33
CTF	CTF ADP	
	834	
CTF Housing	\$27,061.10	\$74.14
CTF Health Care	\$11,279.88	\$30.90
CTF Food	\$ 852.16	\$ 2.33
Halfway Houses	Halfway Houses ADP	
	122	
Halfway House Housing Costs	\$23,619.03	\$64.70

	Annual Cost per Intake	Average Daily Cost per Intake
DOC System	DOC System Intakes	
	19082	
DOC Housing	\$5,862.10	\$16.10
DOC Health Care	\$1,956.98	\$ 5.36
DOC Food	\$ 147.84	\$ 0.41

Figure 11.7. Percent of budget dollar required to provide various agency services



DOC System Health Care Costs include the cost of pharmaceuticals, hospital and specialty clinic care, health system administration, 911 and Ambulance transport, and other ancillary costs, where as the facility costs include only the cost of in-facility health care. The DOC system Food costs include the cost of maintenance and food services operations while the facility costs include only the cost of meals. AMP = Agency Management Program OCFO = Office of the Chief Financial Officer USMS= US Marshall's Inmate Court Transport security

Operating Expenditure and Costs

Providing the infrastructure, facilities, and services required to commit and release 17,500 individuals a year, transport them to and from court, and ensure health care, food, clothing, and a variety of services are provided to nearly 3050 inmates each day, and operate on a 24x7x365 basis is challenging and not inexpensive. The DOC operating budget was \$143 million in FY 2010, of this roughly 43% was associated with personal services expenditures. On a national basis 70-80% of the costs associated with corrections agencies are personal services related according to the National Institute of Corrections.

Figure 11.8. Agency Budget and Expenditure by Fiscal Year

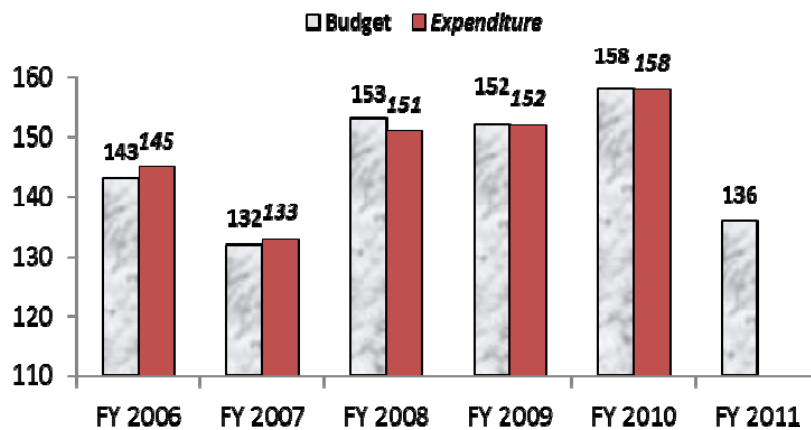
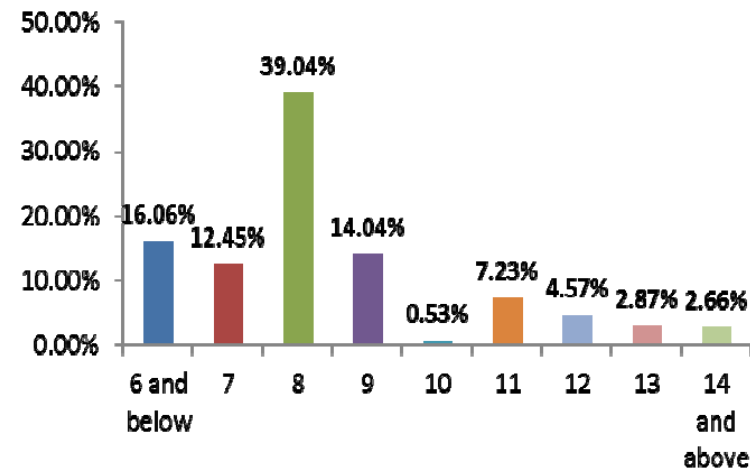


Figure 11.9. Full Time Employees Grade Distribution



There were 921 Full Time Employees (FTE) employed at the Department of Corrections. Over 70% of all FTE and 65% of all PS budget supports 671 frontline correctional officers who conduct the day to day operations at the CDF.

Youth and Rehabilitation Services

DYRS Mission

The mission of the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) is to improve public safety and give court-involved youth the opportunity to become more productive citizens by building on the strengths of youth and their families in the least restrictive, most homelike environment consistent with public safety.

The juvenile justice system is comprised of two populations: detained youth, which are youth who have been arrested and are awaiting disposition of their case, and committed youth, which are youth who have gone to trial and been found “involved” in an offense and are placed under the supervision of DYRS. Descriptive statistical information is provided for each population separately.

Detained Youth

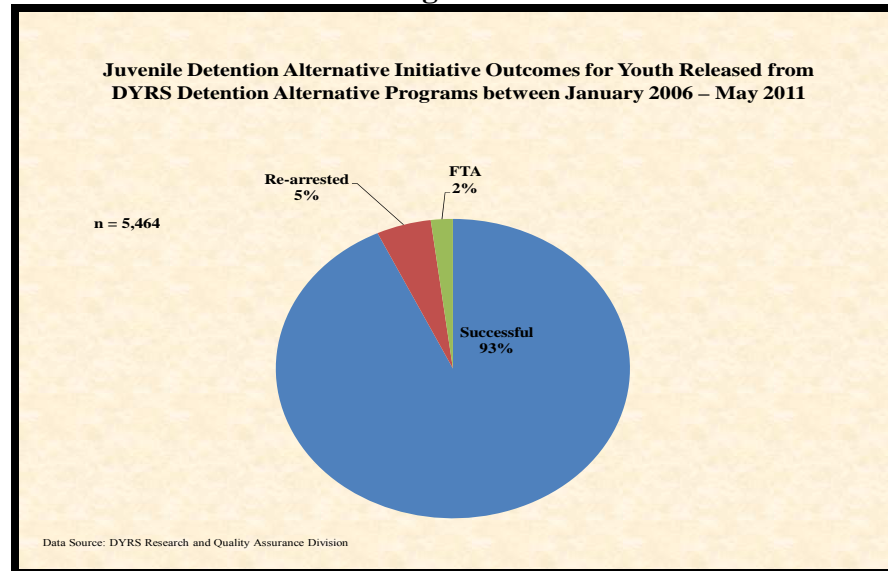
Table 11.20. Secure Detention Admits to YSC, Average Daily Population and Average Length of Stay by Year, Gender and Race										
Demographics	2009 Admits		2010 Admits		2009 Average Daily Population		2010 Average Daily Population		2009 Average Length of Stay	2010 Average Length of Stay
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#
Female	222	14%	173	14%	12	12%	10	13%	19 days	15 days
Male	1,311	86%	1,074	86%	87	88%	68	87%	24 days	23 days
African-American	1,470	96%	1,198	96%	95	96%	74	95%	24 days	23 days
Latino	57	4%	43	3%	4	4%	4	5%	24 days	27 days
White	6	<1%	4	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1 day	2 days
Asian	0	0%	2	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	-----	4 days

Data Source: DYRS Research and Quality Assurance Division

- Youth in the District of Columbia are legally detained by Superior Court judges who have sole authority in deciding where youth should be placed while awaiting trial and disposition. In some cases the youth is sent home with his or her parents or to a non-secure detention alternative. But there are other cases where the Court believes that sending the youth home is not likely to insure subsequent appearance in court, or the youth poses a threat to public safety. In these cases the youth will be securely detained at the Youth Services Center (YSC) operated by DYRS.
- Table 11.20 displays demographic information on all youth securely detained and admitted to YSC in 2009 and 2010. Between 2009 and 2010 secure confinement of detained youth decreased in the District. An overwhelming percent of detained youth in secure confinement (96%) are African-American males with African American females being the second largest cohort securely detained. The total number of youth admitted to secure detention decreased 19% (from 1,533 to 1,247). The average daily population at YSC was 99 in 2009 and 78 in 2010. The average length of stay in secure detention was 19 days in 2010 compared to 22 days in 2009.

- Over the past three years DYRS has expanded its continuum of care for pre-disposition youth in order to provide alternatives to secure confinement and out-of-home placements for non-violent offenders. Since 2006, DYRS has worked with representatives of the Family Division of DC Superior Court, the Council’s Judiciary Committee, Court Social Services, the Office of Attorney General, the Public Defender Service, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Department of Mental Health, Child and Family Services Agency, and members of the community in the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). As Figure 11.10 shows, program outcomes for DYRS detention alternatives have been highly successful.

Figure 11.10.



- The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) programs created by DYRS have shown great success in reducing re-arrest and ensuring youth appear for their court appearances. As Figure 11.10 shows, since their launch in 2006, 93% of all youth participating in Evening Reporting Centers, Intensive Third Party Monitoring and Shelter Homes completed their detention alternative successfully. Only 5% of youth were re-arrested and 2% failed to appear (FTA) for their court hearing.
- When broken out individually, the DYRS detention alternative programs had the following results between January 2006 and May 2010:
 - o Evening Reporting Center (ERC) = 96% Successful
 - o Shelter Homes = 93% Successful
 - o DYRS Intensive Third Party Monitoring (ITPM) = 89% Successful

Committed Youth

- As seen in Figure 11.11, the number of new commitments received by DYRS increased 148% between FY 2003 and FY 2010. There were 332 new commitments received in FY 2010, a 7% decrease from FY 2009 when 358 new commitments were received from the Court. The average number of youth committed to DYRS' caseload on any given day has also risen over the past few years. In 2005, there were a total of 423 youth committed to DYRS care versus 2011 when 1,035 youth (a 145% increase) were committed to the DYRS caseload.
- DYRS has no control over the number of new commitments it receives from the Court and the driving force behind this rise in new commitments remains unclear. Although FY 2010 saw a slight decrease in new commitments, it is unclear whether this trend will continue or rise again in future years. Net-widening can occur with the expansion of new programs. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, DYRS expanded its continuum of services and created secure programming that is small, homelike, and rehabilitative in order to provide community-based, family-focused interventions. The increase in utilization of these programs and services can be clearly seen in Figure 11.12.
- Part of DYRS' mission is to give court-involved youth the opportunity to become more productive citizens by building on the strengths of youth and their families in the least restrictive, most homelike environment consistent with public safety. Figure 11.12 shows a one-day snapshot for each year and captures the changing distribution of placements along the continuum for committed youth.
- The percent of youth placed in their homes declined 33% between 2008 and 2009 and then rose about 9% in 2010 which may have been due to the availability of new community supervision services, namely electronic monitoring.
- In 2009, Oak Hill Youth Center (OHYC) was closed and the DC Model Unit Program was moved to the new facility at New Beginnings. The population at New Beginnings was reduced by about 54% which allowed staff to provide better long-term treatment services to youth. During this transition, the use of Residential Treatment Centers (RTC) that provide specialized treatment increased by 136% between 2008 and 2009 then declined 23% in 2010.
- There was virtually no change in the use of traditional group homes and therapeutic group homes over the last three years.
- The percent of youth placed in jail/detention rose slightly 18%, while the percent in independent living did not change dramatically.
- The percent of youth in abscondence remained the same at 8% for the last two years.

Figure 11.11

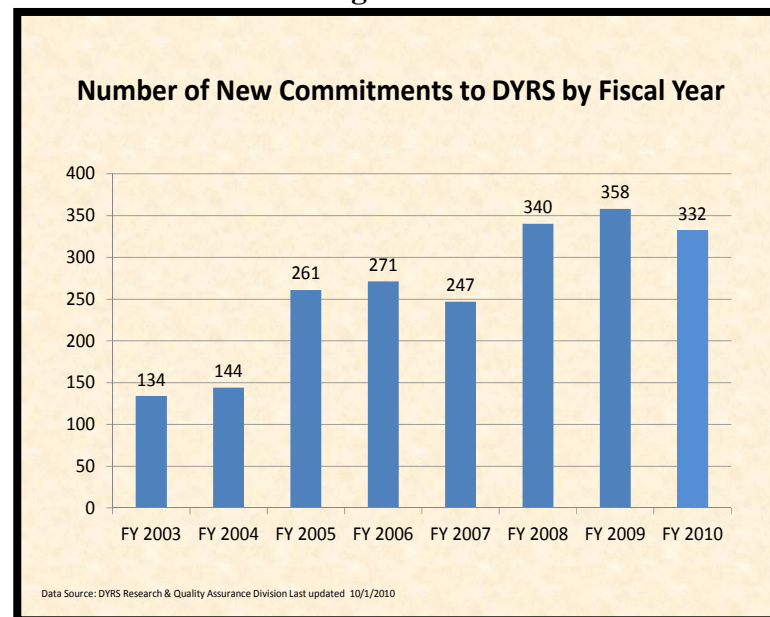


Figure 11.12.

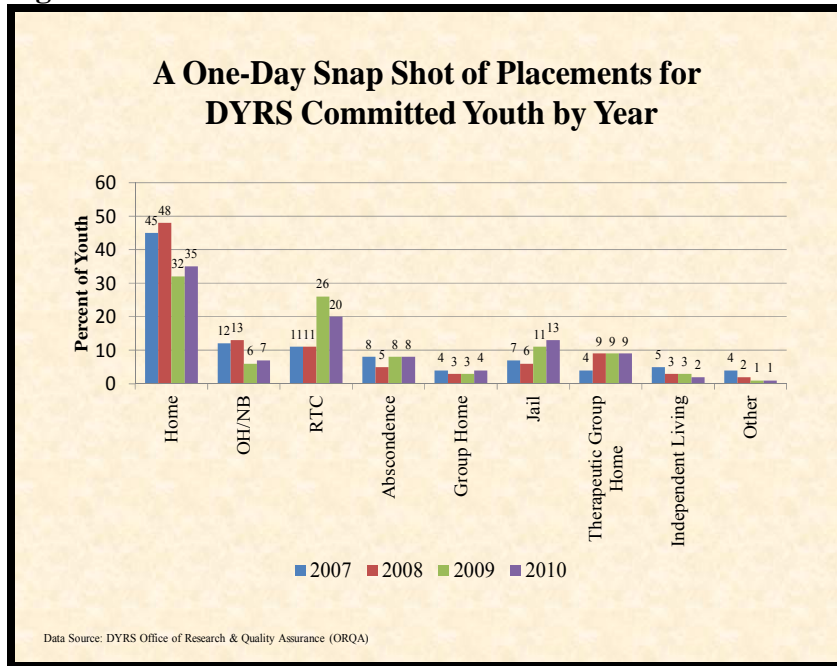


Table 11.21. DYRS Committed Population Demographics by Year

		FY 2009		FY 2010	
Demographics		#	%	#	%
	Male	320	90%	301	91%
	Female	35	10%	31	9%
Race/ Ethnicity	African-American	342	96%	319	96%
	Latino	12	3%	9	3%
	White	1	<1%	1	<1%
	Asian	0	0%	1	<1%
	Other	0	0%	2	<1%
Age	13 or younger	14	4%	9	3%
	14	37	10%	37	11%
	15	73	21%	65	20%
	16	90	25%	105	32%
	17	88	25%	78	23%
	18+	53	15%	38	11%
	Average Age	16 years	--	16 years	-
	Total	355	100%	332	100%

Data Source: DYRS Research and Quality Assurance Division

- Table 11.21 displays demographic information on all youth newly committed to DYRS in FY 2009 and FY 2010. The committed population almost mirrors the detained population along racial and gender lines. There was virtually no change in the percentage of youth newly committed according to race or gender between FY 2009 and FY 2010. The average age of newly committed youth was 16 for both years. There was a drop in the percent of youth who were newly committed aged 18+ and an increase in the percent of youth aged 16 years of age.

- Youth are committed on offenses ranging from Possession of Drug Paraphernalia and Disorderly Conduct to Murder I and First Degree Sexual Abuse, although most youth fall somewhere between the two extremes. Table 11.22 displays the most serious offense types youth were newly committed for to DYRS. The percent of youth committed for violent felonies dropped 17% between FY 2009 and FY 2010 while the percent of youth committed for violent misdemeanors remained about the same.
- Youth are committed to DYRS by the judges in Superior Court and can be committed for one of two reasons. A youth may be found “involved” on a new charge and the judge decides the particular charge warrants commitment to DYRS rather than a less serious disposition such as probation. Another common way youth are committed is after their probation has been revoked for non-compliance. DYRS does not provide probation services.
- Table 11.23 shows the initial committing offense types by reason for commitment each year. There was a slight increase in the percent of youth newly committed to DYRS on new charges between FY 2009 and FY 2010 (from 61% to 66%), while the percent of youth committed for probation revocations dropped 13%.

Table 11.22. Committing Offense Types for Youth Newly Committed to DYRS by Year

Initial Committing Offense	FY 2009		FY 2010	
	#	%	#	%
Violent Felony	103	29%	81	24%
Violent Misdemeanor	61	17%	51	15%
Weapons Offense	23	6%	32	10%
Sex Offense	3	<1%	4	1%
Stolen Automobile	59	17%	55	17%
Property Offense	45	13%	46	14%
Drug Offense	41	12%	39	12%
PINS	5	1%	9	3%
Other Offense	15	4%	15	5%
Total	355	100%	332	100%

Data Source: DYRS Research and Quality Assurance Division

Table 11.23. Committing Offense Types for Youth Newly Committed to DYRS by Reason for Commitment and Year

Initial Committing Offense	FY 2009 New Charge		FY 2010 New Charge		FY 2009 Probation Revoked		FY 2010 Probation Revoked	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violent Felony	71	33%	62	28%	32	23%	19	17%
Violent Misdemeanor	32	15%	29	13%	29	21%	22	19%
Weapons Offense	11	5%	23	11%	12	9%	9	8%
Sex Offense	3	1%	3	1%	0	0%	1	<1%
Stolen Automobile	37	17%	39	18%	22	16%	16	14%
Property Offense	26	12%	27	12%	19	14%	19	17%
Drug Offense	26	12%	21	10%	15	11%	18	16%
PINS	3	1%	6	3%	2	2%	3	3%
Other Offense	9	4%	9	4%	6	4%	6	5%
Total	218	100%	219	100%	137	100%	113	100%

Data Source: DYRS Research and Quality Assurance Division