

Chapter 10 Public Safety

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Homeland Security

The District has made tremendous progress in improving homeland security and preparing for emergencies since the events of September 11th, 2001 and Hurricane Katrina. These events made evident the need to enhance planning and response capabilities at the local level. The District has acted on those lessons and prioritized the development of core homeland security capabilities necessary to prepare our residents for disasters and mitigate the threat of terrorism.

In 2007, Mayor Fenty directed the consolidation of all of the District's homeland security and emergency management functions into a single agency: the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA). HSEMA was created to identify and mitigate threats, risks and vulnerabilities within the District of Columbia. HSEMA is responsible for coordinating the efforts of all District agencies that have public safety and preparedness roles to ensure residents, visitors, the government and the private sector are sufficiently prepared in the event of an emergency.

HSEMA works with its District, community and regional partners to implement a variety of initiatives to expand the District's homeland security capabilities and mitigate areas of vulnerability. Community preparedness is HSEMA's top homeland security priority. Community outreach and public education continue to play a critical role in HSEMA's efforts to prepare and protect the District. HSEMA has conducted hundreds of outreach and education activities in a variety of settings, including senior citizen facilities; programs for children and youth in schools and recreation centers; community meetings sponsored by civic and faith-based organizations; health fairs; and community festivals.

HSEMA's *Annual Report* fulfills the reporting requirement of the *Homeland Security, Risk Reduction, and Preparedness Amendment Act of 2006*, which requires the Mayor to submit an annual report on the state of homeland security and emergency management in the city to the Council of the District of Columbia. This annual report describes the city's current level of preparedness, homeland security capabilities, priority initiatives, training sessions and exercises as of March 31, 2009. The following is a summary of the major accomplishments since September 2008:

Training

- HSEMA increased the number of people trained in the Incident Command System (ICS) from 808 to over 2,900 (258 percent increase).
- HSEMA mandated comprehensive training for everyone involved in the Presidential Inauguration. In total, HSEMA offered 55 courses designed to prepare District personnel for their role in support of the Inauguration. As a result, 1,723 District employees received Inaugural-specific training.
- To enlist and motivate District employees in its preparedness mission, HSEMA has trained 305 new city employees in FY 2009 in individual and family emergency preparedness as a part of the Department of Human Resources' New Hires Orientation held twice a month.
- Emergency Liaison Officer (ELO) training identifies the roles and responsibilities of the ELO during a public emergency, and discusses emergency support functions (ESF's) and the duties ELOs perform in reference to those functions. Participants learn to operate an 800 megahertz handheld radio, review the processes and procedures of the Emergency Operations Center, and participate in a roundtable discussion on emergency management focusing on how special events and / or disasters affect government operations as a whole.
- The District Employee Security Training Initiative (DESTINY) is an educational and informational online portal designed to assist employees in identifying potential threats, vulnerabilities, consequences and risks. The goal is to educate the more than 10,000 members of the District's workforce through online information and interactive quizzes.

- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training course is designed to introduce public safety officials to a systematic, proactive approach to guiding departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment. HSEMA is responsible for maintaining NIMS compliance for the District of Columbia which equates to formalized training for all first responders.

Public Preparedness

- The Text Alert system has seen an 88 percent increase in users from 37,501 to 70,641.
- The number of Neighborhood Corps Academy graduates increased from 52 to 107 (105 percent increase).
- The number of certified Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers increased by 993 percent from 300 to 3,281 people.
- Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) program sites evaluated have increased from 27 to 42 (55 percent increase).
- In December 2008, the District received the 2008 *FEMA Region III United We Stand Award* for HSEMA's extraordinary efforts during National Preparedness Month (September). HSEMA's efforts registered the largest number of events held within one jurisdiction in Region III (77), even though the District is the smallest geographic jurisdiction in the Region.

Planning

- HSEMA developed six new Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for public safety agencies of the District.
- The District increased its target capabilities by improving against 255 preparedness measures from 72 percent to 82 percent.
- HSEMA revised the District's Homeland Security Strategy to align better with the agency's improved risk analysis, updated District Response Plan and enhanced capabilities. The Strategy includes performance measures that align resource allocation associated with grants, equipment, training and exercises to strategic priorities and capabilities.

In summary, the successful outcomes of numerous National Special Security Events (2008 State of the Union Address, G20 Economic Summit, 56th Presidential Inauguration, and the President's Address to a Joint Session of Congress) that occurred in the District in this past year demonstrate the District's agility and overall preparedness.

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 2008, the District of Columbia recorded less than 200 homicides for the fifth year in a row and the MPD had one of the highest homicide case closure rates seen in Washington in 27 years. A major decrease in response time to calls for service was experienced which denotes that officers are responding more quickly to calls.

Second, fire and emergency medical services (DC FEMS) 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.

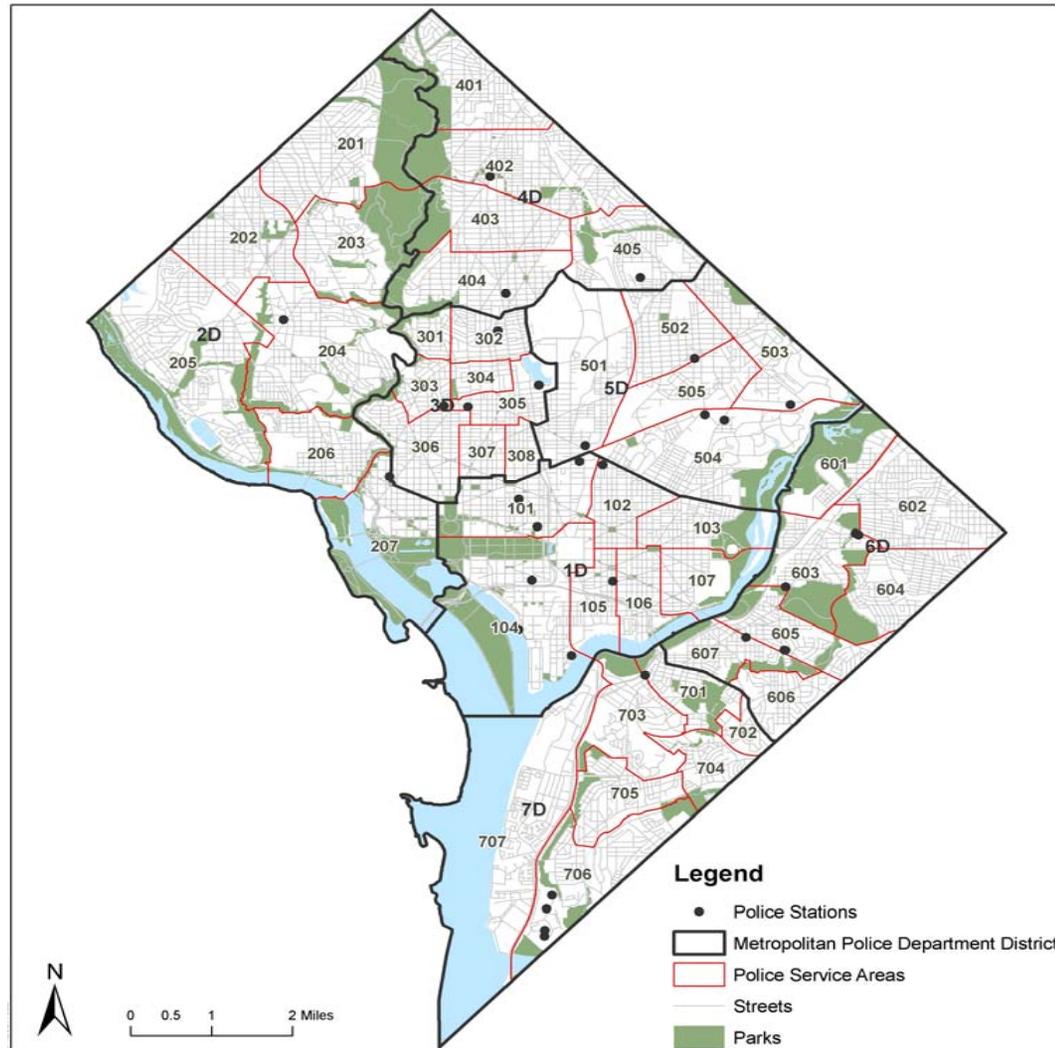
Finally, and perhaps most significantly, public safety has taken on new dimensions with the elevated threat of terrorism. The District's government institutions, defense interests and iconic monuments stand out as some of the nation's most visible symbols. This unique status makes it imperative that 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

MPD is the primary law enforcement agency for the District. To support customized community policing in MPD, the District of Columbia is divided into seven police districts. Each district is further divided into five to eight Police Service Areas (PSAs), for a total of 46 PSAs citywide. The PSA is the basic building block of customized community policing in D.C. 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 10.1. Police Stations, Police Districts, and Police Service Areas



Police Protection

MPD protects the lives and property of 588,292 District residents (2007 US 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. In 1969, MPD was organized into seven police districts.

In addition to MPD, 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, D.C.

Public Police Agencies Operating in the District of Columbia

Metropolitan Police Department	D.C. 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 MPD. *Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1988*, issued by the mayor, granted 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 D.C. 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 show that in 2008, there were 29-percent fewer homicides than in 2002. Decreases in rapes (-29 percent), assaults (-26 percent), burglary (-27 percent), larceny/theft (-ten percent), auto theft (-33 percent) and arsons (-53 percent), account for the overall 17-percent decline in crime between 2002 and 2008. Robbery, with an 11-percent increase, is the only major crime category that was higher in 2008 than 2002.

**Table 10.1. Crime Index Offenses
Part I Crimes Reported**

Calendar Year							
<i>OFFENSE</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>
Homicide*	262	248	198	195	169	181	186
Rape	262	273	218	165	182	192	186
Robbery	3,731	3,836	3,057	3,502	3,604	3,985	4,154
Assault	4,854	4,482	3,863	3,854	4,453	3,566	3,609
Burglary	5,167	4,670	3,943	3,571	3,826	3,920	3,781
Larceny/Theft	20,903	17,362	13,756	14,162	15,132	16,476	18,787
Auto Theft	9,168	9,549	8,136	7,467	7,057	7,323	6,191
Arson	109	126	81	61	34	63	51
Total	44,456	40,546	33,252	32,977	34,457	35,706	36,945
Source: These statistics reflect official UCR Part I crime totals as reported by MPD to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program. Note: Figures reported here may not match exactly what was published in the FBI's <i>Crime in the United States</i> because of modifications — such as late reporting, reclassification of some offenses, and discovery that some offenses were unfounded — made after the FBI's deadline.							

* 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 10.2. Crime Index Offenses Part II Crimes Reported							
Calendar Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Non-Index Assaults	7,459	7,858	7,572	8,686	9,343	9,422	7,777
Vandalism	5,687	5,500	5,102	5,435	5,673	6,735	6,220
Weapons Violation	544	552	512	509	645	648	684
Prostitution	878	474	371	190	1,003	1,385	1,196
Drugs	2,709	3,173	3,546	2,983	4,761	5,246	6,602
Disorderly Conduct	80	65	78	62	131	104	105
Other	5,747	5,901	5,448	6,165	9,629	6,365	2,422
Total	23,104	23,523	22,629	24,030	31,185	29,905	25,006
<i>Other Part II offenses include gambling, fraud, receipt of stolen property, etc.</i>							

*Hate Crimes							
Calendar Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Race	2	10	13	8	13	5	5
Religion	0	2	0	6	4	4	0
Sexual Orientation	9	17	22	30	40	37	30
Ethnicity	3	2	3	4	4	5	2
Disability	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	14	31	38	48	62	51	37
<i>*Includes only those Hate/Bias-Related Crimes/Incidents that were confirmed as such.</i>							

Arrests

In 2008, 3,521 adults were arrested in the District of Columbia for offenses listed under Part I of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System; those arrests ranged from 1,334 for aggravated assaults to 16 for arson. Total Part I adult arrests increased slightly by 159 from the 3,362 recorded in 2007. Aggravated assaults, robbery and carjackings, and larceny accounted for 93 percent of the juvenile Part I arrests in 2007 and 87 percent of the arrests in 2008. The largest number of juvenile arrests (658) for Part I offenses occurred in 2007 and declined to 628 total juvenile arrests in 2008.

Table 10.3. Arrest Data							
Part I Arrest Data							
(calendar year)	ADULTS						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Index Crimes* (Part I)							
Homicide/Manslaughter	106	111	97	88	97	118	115
Rape/Sexual Abuse	25	13	18	12	13	12	9
Robbery/Carjacking	479	458	426	442	409	432	430
Aggravated Assault	1,858	1,844	1,560	1,402	1,479	1,369	1,334
Burglary	374	402	329	283	336	298	285
Larceny/Theft	963	954	968	948	1,053	1,056	1,245
Theft/Auto	134	78	95	77	70	69	87
Arson	8	15	16	14	12	8	16
Total Index Arrests	3,947	3,875	3,509	3,266	3,469	3,362	3,521
*Source: Violent Crimes Branch, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD); non-homicide figures for 2002-2008 are from the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and may include arrests made by agencies other than MPD. All figures represent persons arrested not charges.							

Table 10.4. Arrest Data Part 1 Arrest Data							
(calendar year)	JUVENILES						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Index Crimes* (Part I)							
Homicide/Manslaughter	10	5	8	2	6	6	16
Rape/Sexual Abuse	2	3	1	0	1	2	2
Robbery/Carjacking	117	134	182	226	279	257	255
Aggravated Assault	151	199	243	200	210	218	182
Burglary	39	39	41	41	51	49	51
Larceny/Theft	55	54	120	93	102	115	109
Theft/Auto	0	0	0	0	0	9	6
Arson	2	2	7	5	4	2	7
Total Index Arrests	376	436	602	567	653	658	628
<i>*Source: Violent Crimes Branch, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD); non-homicide figures for 2002-2008 are from the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and may include arrests made by agencies other than MPD. All figures represent persons arrested not charges.</i>							

Homicide Closure Rate One of the Highest in 27 Years

In 2008, the District of Columbia recorded fewer than 200 homicides for the fifth year in a row and MPD had one of the highest homicide case closure rates seen in Washington in 27 years. At 75 percent, the homicide case closure rate is more than 15-percent above the national average for similar sized cities. MPD's 6-percent cold case homicide closure rate also sends a clear message: "DC is no longer a city where one can get away with murder; cold cases will not be forgotten." The members of this Department work tirelessly to close every homicide case possible.

Violent crime as a whole was down five percent in 2008, with a more significant decrease in gun crimes. Innovative MPD programs, including the Summer of Safety, All Hands on Deck, Operation Full Stride, and Neighborhood Safety Zones, made June through August 2008 the safest summer in the past five years. There were fewer violent crimes—and fewer violent gun crimes—in the summer of 2008 than any summer since 2003.

In 2008, there was also a marked decrease in officers' response time to calls for service, which means they are responding more quickly to calls. Throughout all seven police districts, response times for dispatched Priority One calls decreased. This is true even though call volume was up. The average response time for Priority One calls decreased nine percent, while the volume increased by 11 percent.

Engaging With the Community

MPD is dedicated to reconnecting the community and police through numerous initiatives that focus on enhanced police visibility, improved outreach and collaboration, and new crime-solving efforts. Initiatives like Operation FREE and All Hands on Deck got more officers on the street. Other programs which focused on neighborhood safety and improved partnerships fostered even stronger relationships between MPD and community members. Finally, innovative crime-solving initiatives have provided alternatives for people who want to remain anonymous while still helping the police fight crime.

Enhanced Police Visibility. In an effort to increase community-police interaction, crime prevention and visibility in all of the city's neighborhoods, MPD introduced two programs to help reconnect members with the citizens they serve on a daily basis. In August 2007, the Metropolitan Police Academy launched "Operation FREE" (Focused Redeployment Enhancement Effort) to give recruits nearing graduation the opportunity to meet members of the communities they will soon serve, increase visibility in the neighborhoods and provide face-to-face interactions. Following on the success of Operation FREE, in October 2007 the Department reemphasized an age-old tactic: the foot beat. Operation Full Stride adds foot patrols to all seven police districts, and helps citizens get to know the foot beat officers and the leadership team — the sergeants and lieutenants — in their police service area so they can call on them in a time of need or when they have a question. Full Stride will also help MPD increase citizen participation by assisting MPD officers in preventing and solving crimes in the Nation's Capital.

Since the program started, MPD has implemented more than 250 foot patrol assignments. MPD continues to expand those beats as new officers complete their training, which has been revised to teach them the value of not only working *in* the community, but *with* the community. Through initiatives such as All Hands on Deck and Operation FREE, each and every officer is learning how meaningful and valuable relationships with the community are created and fostered.

The total number of arrests, particularly for violent offenses, during All Hands on Deck weekends has consistently and substantially increased. Since the start of the Full Stride foot patrols, officers assigned to foot patrol have made over 1,000 arrests, recovered 22 guns and distributed over 11,000 PSA flyers and 69,000 Full Stride cards.

In 2008, MPD also re-structured the take-home car program, ensuring more vehicles go to patrol officers who live in the District. This improves police visibility in DC, and, at the same time, reduces fuel consumption.

Outreach and Collaboration. MPD recognizes the importance of engaging the community in policing efforts, including providing them with a better understanding of the criminal justice process. The MPD's School Security Division implemented several new police-youth partnership programs and enhanced existing ones to expand support to schools and DC youth. Programs include Secure Our School, Safe At All Times, Back to Basics and the Youth Advisory Council.

In addition to partnering with DC agencies, MPD collaborated with other local criminal justice agencies - like law enforcement partners in Maryland and Virginia, as well as the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency and Pretrial Services—to increase community awareness about the courts, and encourage greater understanding of and engagement with the full criminal justice cycle.

MPD hosted numerous special events to further outreach and collaboration efforts. During one such event, MPD joined with regional law enforcement to recognize 25 years of nationwide community policing. The National Night Out 2008 celebration on the National Mall was a huge success. Agencies from across the Washington region showed their cooperative spirit and created a memorable event on the National Mall. Additionally, exciting neighborhood activities took place across the area. Residents came out to thank their police and communities spent the evening greeting one another and enjoying the atmosphere that National Night Out generates each August. In November 2008, the National Capital Region received 3rd Place for their efforts in coordinating the 25th Anniversary Celebration of National Night Out in Washington, D.C.

Cadet Program. MPD's Police Cadet Program continues to develop and foster the values required in community based, customer-oriented policing. The program helps young people develop the analytical thinking skills required to meet the challenges of today's law enforcement officer. The program pays for 60 college credits while employing the cadets part time. More importantly, the Cadet Program puts the youth of DC on a true career path—giving both the opportunity to get an education and a real career afterward. It works to ensure that prospective members of MPD will be drawn from the communities it serves. The number of youth—mainly from the Sixth and Seventh Police Districts— who study and train through MPD's Cadet Program has grown significantly. After having only three cadets in 2006, the class size grew to 21 in 2008. Almost one-third of these cadets are likely to become full-time, sworn members of the Department before the end of summer 2009.

New Approaches to Solving Crimes. A clear objective of MPD is to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the community. However, regardless of how hard the Department works, some crimes will still occur. When a crime occurs—especially a violent crime—various resources are utilized to try to solve the crime. The homicide task force is an innovative law enforcement strategy using both local and Federal resources to support homicide investigations and prevent retaliatory violence. The task force analyzes key factors related to shootings immediately after they occur. It also supports detectives by analyzing this information for relevant trends and providing ready access to pertinent information. Members of the task force then quickly disseminate information about potential areas or groups that might be involved in retaliatory violence so that MPD and its partners can respond by enhancing police presence, increasing visits to individuals on probation or parole, or working to mediate conflicts.

Even as the Department's relationship with the community continues to grow through enhanced police visibility, outreach and collaboration, and our homicide task force efforts, MPD understands that some community members remain reluctant to come forward with vital crime information for a variety of reasons. As a result, additional ways for residents to reach out to the police anonymously have been created. Through MPD's new toll-free crime tip line—**1-888-919-CRIME**, anyone who has information concerning a homicide, gangs, guns or other violent offenses can report it anonymously. Additionally, community members can now provide the police with information, or “give 5-0 the 411,” anonymously with the new **Text Tip Line: 50411**.

Innovative Policing

By utilizing new technologies and streamlining ineffective processes, MPD is becoming a more efficient police department. Portable technologies allow members to do field activities and paperless reporting, and officers now have more options available to them for training—both in-service and online.

Using Enhanced Portable Technology. MPD recognizes the importance of utilizing the newest technologies in its ongoing efforts to provide the best police service available. The Department has improved police efficiency by deploying resources such as laptop computers, PDA devices and take-home cars to patrol members in order to support field activities. Over 800 “tough book” laptops were deployed to police officers in the field and to detectives investigating violent crimes. The laptops enable members to perform basic police functions, like filling out reports and identifying suspects, without returning to a police facility, thus increasing police efficiency and visibility in our neighborhoods.

New Training and Distance Learning Opportunities. MPD is committed to the ongoing training and professional development of its members. In 2008, the Metropolitan Police Academy launched a new distance learning initiative with on-line training modules so that officers can complete a significant portion of their required professional development training remotely, and thus can spend more time on police functions. The Academy can quickly update existing training modules and develop new training modules, including trainings for civilian members of the Department. Members are now immediately tested on new information to confirm that everyone has received essential training.

Special Liaison Units. In October 2007, as part of her departmental reorganization and long-term commitment to the expansion of the units, Chief Lanier created a centralized command of the Special Liaison Units which now fall directly under the Executive Office of the Chief of Police. The Special Liaison Unit is comprised of the Department’s current liaison units, Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit (GLLU), Latino Liaison Unit (LLU), Asian Liaison Unit (ALU) and the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Unit (DHHU). All four units fall under the supervision of the Patrol Services and School Security Bureau. The unit’s day-to-day operations are still supervised by their current leaders. The units will also continue to deploy from their current locations throughout the city and maintain their citywide functions and missions.

Improved Efficiency in MPD. The Department has worked aggressively to improve the efficiency of the papering process—specifically the time officers spend preparing paperwork for court— and to control other overtime funded by the District budget. As a result, in FY 2008, locally funded overtime hours were down by nine percent, or more than 57,000 hours. These overtime hours would have cost the city over \$2 million. Although fuel costs in FY 2008 increased by 35.8 percent from the previous year, fuel usage has been reduced by over eight percent due to consistent monitoring of fuel usage and holding sworn members responsible for take home cars. To help the Department save money and to reduce MPD’s impact on the environment, steps to decrease fuel usage have been implemented.

Streamlining the Organization of MPD. On September 24, 2007, Chief Lanier announced a major restructuring of MPD. The reorganization was designed to streamline the Department to better serve the District.

During her first nine months as Chief of Police, she carefully reviewed the way the Department operates, always with an eye toward improving our efficiency and the way MPD protects residents. The changes reduced the hierarchy of the Department and put in place a team of Assistant Chiefs with extensive policing experience.

The reorganization eliminated the Regional Operation Commands and Operational Support Command. The restructuring also reduced the number of Assistant Chiefs from eight to six, and eliminated two Senior Executive Director positions that were the equivalent of Assistant Chiefs. These changes created a less top-heavy command structure, and helped improve the level of police service to residents.

The new organizational structure consists of the Executive Office of the Chief of Police and includes six bureaus:

- Assistant Chief, Executive Officer
- Patrol Services and School Security Bureau
- Homeland Security Bureau
- Corporate Support Bureau
- Investigative Services Bureau
- Internal Affairs Bureau

Other Successes

The Department has made significant progress in a number of other areas: the US Department of Justice (DOJ) recognized the advances MPD made in its efforts to reduce the use of force among our members; numerous dangerous weapons were taken off the streets of DC, many of which had been used in violent crimes (2008 had the highest number of guns recovered, excluding buybacks, in five years); and recruiting efforts continue to bring MPD closer to its goal of having 4,200 sworn members serving the city.

Use-of-Force. In April 2008, Mayor Fenty and Chief Lanier announced that DOJ agreed to terminate its Memorandum of Agreement on use of force after nearly seven years. As a result, MPD is no longer subject to review by an Independent Monitor. The Department's use-of-force data further reinforces DOJ's decision. At the close of 2008, the number of police officers who discharged a firearm decreased by 55 percent from 2007.

Dangerous Weapons Removed from DC Streets. Getting dangerous weapons off the streets of DC is integral to further reducing the amount of violent crime in our city. In FY 2008, the Department reestablished the Gun Recovery Unit, a citywide unit designed to seize firearms. It is staffed with officers who have enhanced training on identifying and recovering illegal guns and who work closely with other jurisdictions. MPD's increased efforts in 2008 netted a ten percent increase in the number of illegal guns recovered and upward of 700 more arrests than in 2007.

Recruiting Efforts Bring MPD Closer to Goal of 4,200 Sworn Members. In September 2008, MPD reached a key milestone - the total number of sworn members exceeded 4,000. In addition to increasing sworn membership, the number of members separating from the Department decreased 30 percent from 2007 to 2008. Even more telling, voluntary resignations among sworn membership decreased 45 percent. Alone, these figures demonstrate the positive steps the Department has taken to attract and retain the highest quality personnel. When highlighted against the backdrop of an exceedingly competitive recruiting environment and our enhanced standards of hire, these numbers reflect an astounding achievement.

Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department

The District of Columbia Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department (DC FEMS) 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 588,000. Apparatus in service every day during FY 2009 includes 33 Engine Companies (20 of these Engine Companies are staffed by paramedics), 16 Truck Companies, three Heavy Rescue Squads, one Hazardous Materials Unit, 14 Advance Life Support (ALS) transport units, 25 Basic Life Support (BLS) transport units, one Fireboat Company and six Customer Support Units.

The FY 2009 budget for DC FEMS was \$183 million, supporting 2,249 authorized positions, approximately 1,913 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. DC FEMS 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.

As in most major urban jurisdictions, DC FEMS 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, DC FEMS 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.

Table 10.5. Fire/Ems Department Incidents and Responses								
	FY 2001**	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Total Incidents	145,121	138,277	142,154	140,585	145,812	149,395	153,744	163,240
Fire/Rescue	41,243	30,672	30,559	30,029	30,989	32,015	30,403	30,038
Medical	103,878	107,605	111,595	110,556	114,823	117,380	123,341	132,902
Total Responses*	289,024	311,339	298,099	314,404	319,102	381,955	386,785	410,054
Fire Units	144,895	158,339	156,019	165,266	154,169	177,272	155,911	118,992
EMS Units	144,129	153,000	142,080	149,138	164,933	180,157	181,699	192,090

* 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 10.6. Medical Transports								
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Total Transports	71,267	75,785	79,245	77,289	73,314	75,186	76,841	81,981
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

Table 10.7. Fire Prevention Division Activities

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	**FY 2007	FY 2008
Total Inspections	23,923	20,303	*13,055	26,703	29,072	28,633	17,111	13,175
Fire Scene Investigations	856	981	964	868	734	700	837	718
Structure Fires	626	696	742	717	615	576	594	557
Auto Fires	230	285	222	151	119	97	197	191
Arson Cases Closed with an Arrest	180	44	55	35	52	34	23	22
Junior Fire Setter Intervention	62	40	32	33	38	34	43	32
Smoke Alarms Given Away	331	995	947	1513	981	1,158	1,401	3,275

* 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 10.8. Fire Fatalities by Ward

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	Total
WARD 1	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	6
WARD 2	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	8
WARD 3	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4
WARD 4	6	2	0	2	1	5	3	5	24
WARD 5	0	4	4	0	1	2	1	2	14
WARD 6	4	2	1	3	5	2	1	1	19
WARD 7	2	1	2	5	4	1	2	1	18
WARD 8	2	1	1	3	1	3	0	0	11

Table 10.9. Fire Losses								
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Civilian Injuries	81	45	49	43	81	X	34	41
Civilian Fatalities	15	12	11	16	17	15	8	10
Firefighter Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fire Loss in Millions of Dollars	25.2	11.9	12.1	9.1	17.1	12.3	52.8	51.9

X= No Data Available

The D.C. Department of Corrections

The D.C. Department of Corrections (DOC) is an integral part of the Public Safety and Justice system in Washington, D.C. The mission of DOC is to ensure public safety for the citizens of the District of Columbia by providing an orderly, safe, secure and humane environment for the confinement of pretrial detainees and sentenced inmates, while affording those in custody meaningful rehabilitative opportunities that will assist them to constructively re-integrate into the community. 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 six facilities that comprise DOC 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 is fully operated by DOC. Contractually funded bed space exists at The Correctional Treatment Facility, an ACA-accredited adult detention center operated by the Corrections Corporation of America, and four halfway houses: Efforts for Ex Convicts, Hope Village, Fairview House for Women and Extended House, each of which house individuals in a community setting.

DOC, the 31st largest jail system in the US (BJS, Jail inmates at mid-year 2008), has recently operated in the range of 90 percent capacity, the average operating capacity of the Nation's 50 largest jails. Approximately 60 percent of DOC inmates are District residents, 20 percent are from out of state, and five percent declare themselves homeless. The remaining inmates offer incomplete or incorrect address information. Of District residents in custody, 44 percent hail from south of the Anacostia, and another 25 percent from the 5th police district. The 1st, 3rd and 4th police districts each account for approximately ten percent of the remaining District residents in custody, with the 2nd police district accounting for the final one percent.

Capacity utilization is a function of detention requirements determined not only by the volume and rate of US 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 US Parole Commission (USPC); staffing levels at the Public Defender's Service, US 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 DOC exists to serve the

public safety and justice needs of District residents. Roughly half of all intakes remain in custody 20 days or fewer; of those who remain in custody 20 days or more the average length of stay is roughly 240 days. Roughly 40 percent of all individuals who pass through DOC return directly to the community each year; another 40 percent are released to external jurisdictions, and the remaining 20 percent are sent to federal facilities. The 12-month re-incarceration rate for DOC inmates is 23 percent, and the three-year re-incarceration rate is 46.5 percent.

Ninety percent of individuals in custody are male, ten percent are female; ninety two percent are black, five percent Hispanic, two percent white and one percent Asian or other race. Over 50 percent of all individuals in custody have fewer than 12 years of formal schooling. Most are functionally illiterate. Inmates range in age from 18 to 80; the average inmate is 36 years old. One in three requires some form of mental health services.

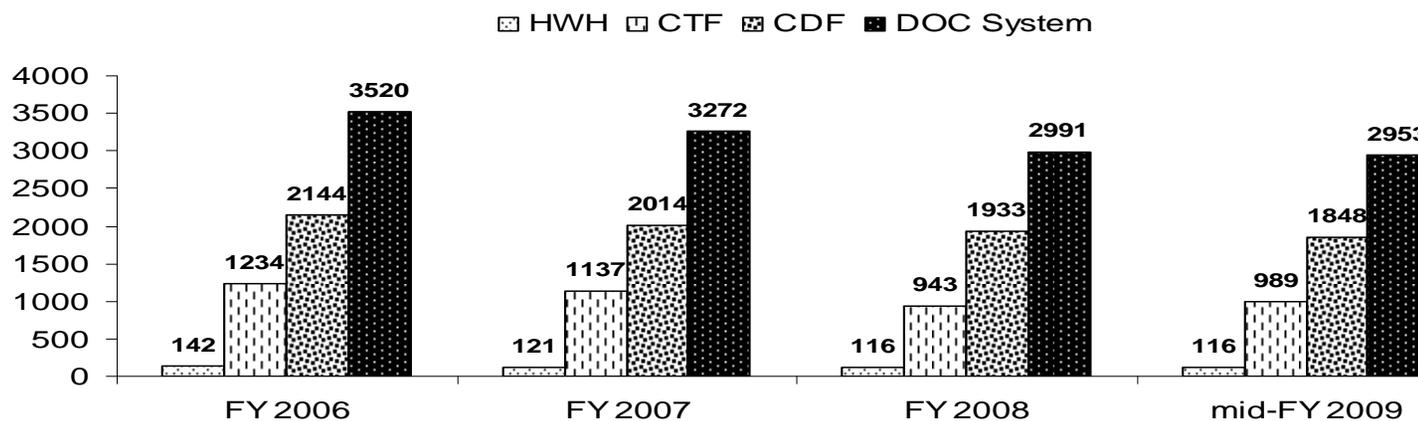
One of the key strategies to reducing the community’s detention capacity requirements is to act early to identify individuals with special needs and learning challenges, in order to provide them with family-based, faith-based and community-based means to living a productive, dignified and community-integrated life based on their skills and talents. By working together it is possible to expect 100 percent 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 2008, approximately 3,000 individuals were detained in the six facilities in the District on an average daily basis. Almost 2,000 individuals were held on an average daily basis at the CDF, 850 at the CTF and the remainder in halfway houses. Inmate population at all facilities has decreased steadily over time.

Figure 10.1. Average Daily Inmate Population for the DOC System



Inmate Legal Status and Charges

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

Figure 10.2. Legal Status of Inmates in Custody

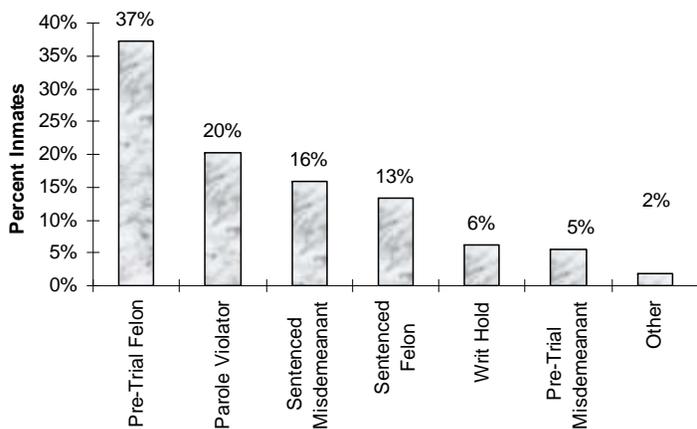
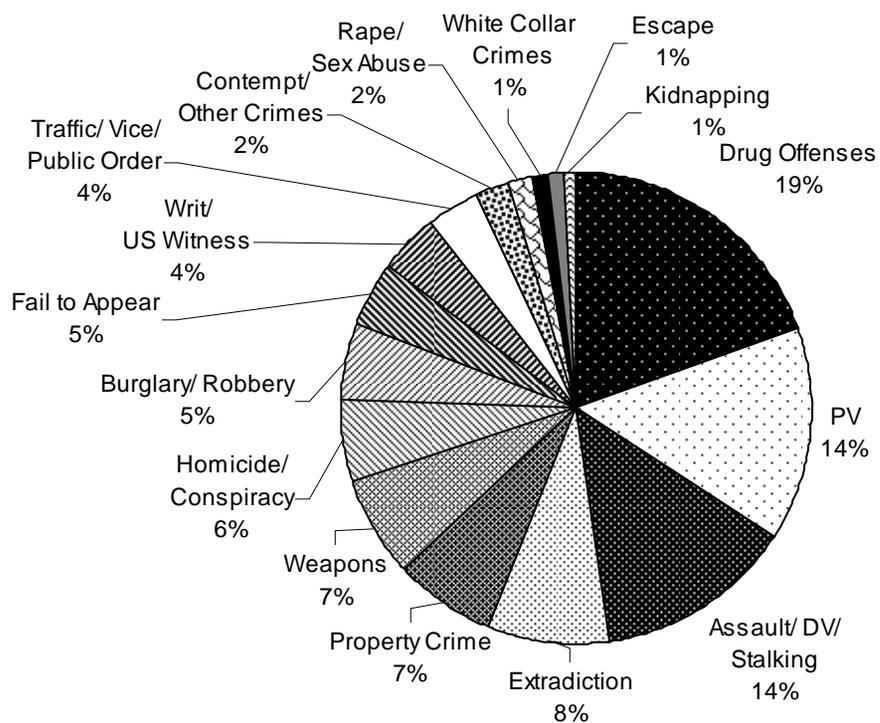


Figure 10.3. Charges by Most Serious Offense for Inmates in Custody



Intakes and 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 20,000 individuals pass through DOC's doors in the course of a year, some of them several times, requiring over 88,000 inmate movements to and from DOC, and the processing of over 80,000 legal documents.

Figure 10.4. Intakes

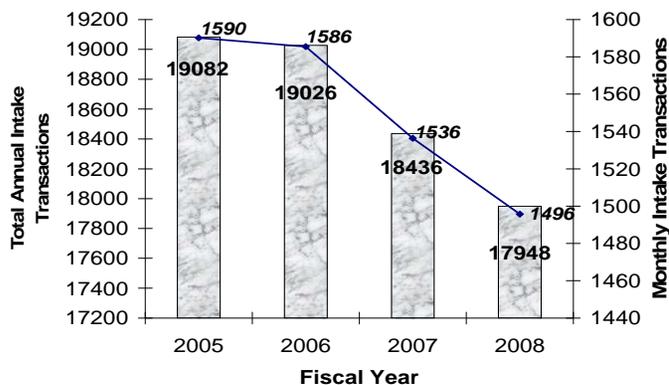


Figure 10.5. Releases

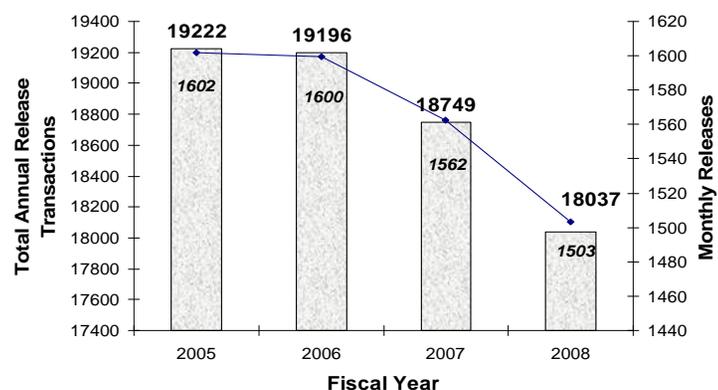
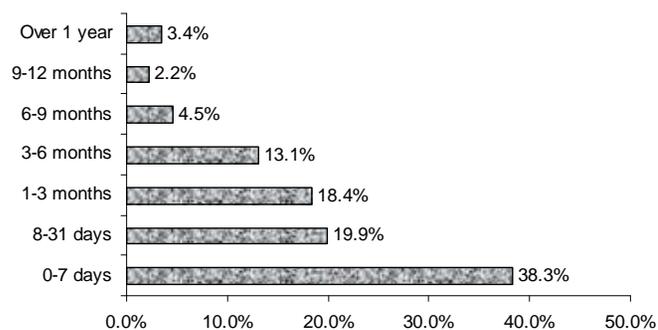


Figure 10.6. Releases by Length of Stay



The DC Department of Corrections, like the nation's other large jails, serves at least two distinct inmate populations. Approximately 60 percent of releases stay one month or less, another 32 percent stay between one and six months. Of inmates in custody on any given day, the average inmate has been in custody for approximately six months. Lengths of stay generally increase with the number and severity of charges.

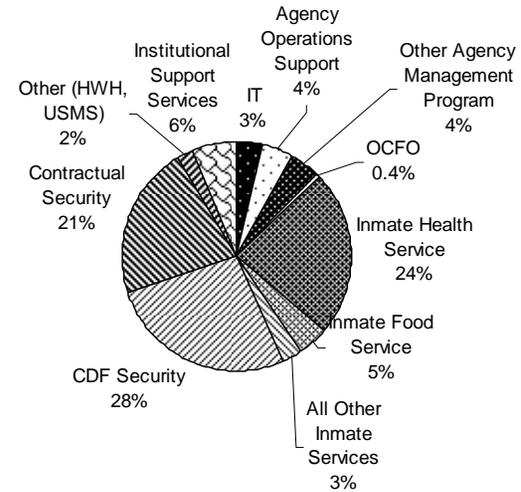
Table 10.10. Operating Costs per Average Daily Population (ADP) and Intake and Expenditure by Service

Operating costs can be considered in 2 ways: per intake, or per inmate per day (annual cost per ADP). Below are FY 2008 data.

	Annual Cost per ADP	Average Daily Cost per ADP
DOC System	DOC System ADP	
	2967	
DOC Housing	\$38,474.99	\$105.41
DOC Health Care	\$10,893.14	\$29.84
DOC Food	\$2,036.94	\$5.58
CDF	CDF ADP	
	1933	
CDF Housing	\$38,474.99	\$105.41
CDF Health Care	\$10,893.14	\$29.84
CDF Food	\$1,434.45	\$3.93
CTF	CTF ADP	
	943	
CTF Housing	\$25,258.00	\$69.25
CTF Health Care	\$10,893.14	\$29.84
CTF Food	\$1,434.45	\$3.93
Halfway Houses	Halfway Houses ADP	
	122	
Halfway House Housing Costs	\$21,133.00	\$57.90

	Annual Cost per Intake	Average Daily Cost per Intake
DOC System	DOC System Intakes	
	17948	
DOC Housing	\$6,360.63	\$17.43
DOC Health Care	\$1,800.75	\$4.93
DOC Food	\$336.73	\$0.92

Figure 10.7. The pie chart depicts the portion of each 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 20,000 individuals a year, transport them to and from court, ensure that health care, food, clothing and a variety of services are provided to nearly 3,600 inmates each day, and operate on a 24x7x365 basis is challenging and expensive. The DOC operating budget was \$153 million in FY 2008. Of this, roughly 43 percent was associated with personal services expenditures. On a national basis, 70 to 80 percent of the costs associated with corrections agencies are personal services related, according to the National Institute of Corrections.

Figure 10.8. Agency Budget and Expenditure by Fiscal Year

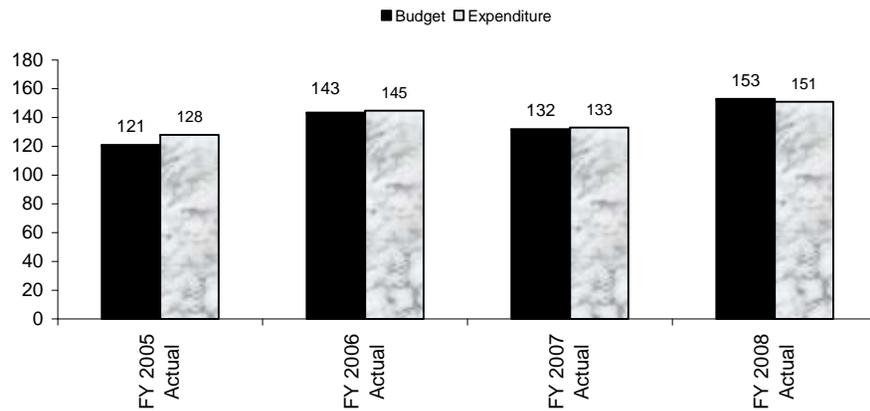
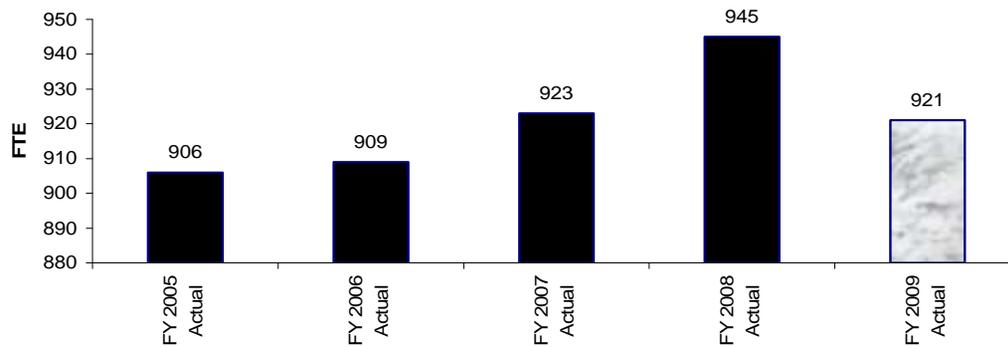


Figure 10.9. Full Time Employees



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

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, who have been arrested and are awaiting disposition of their case, and committed 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.

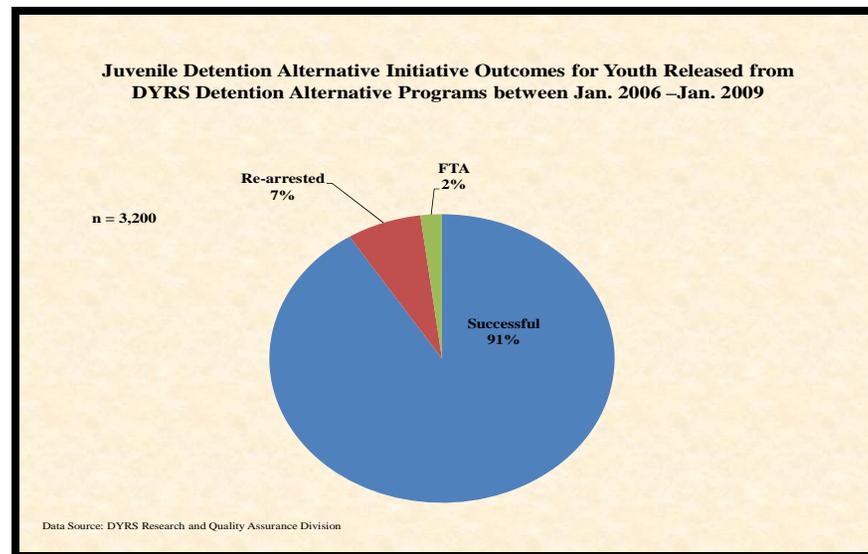
Detained Youth

Table 10.11.

Secure Detention Admits to YSC, Average Daily Population and Average Length of Stay by Year, Gender and Race										
Demographics	2007 Admits		2008 Admits		2007 Average Daily Population		2008 Average Daily Population		2007 Average Length of Stay	2008 Average Length of Stay
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#
Female	142	12%	186	13%	9	11%	12	14%	17 days	23 days
Male	1,070	88%	1,278	87%	76	89%	72	86%	20 days	21 days
African-American	1,173	97%	1,397	95%	82	96%	79	94%	20 days	23 days
Latino	29	2%	14	1%	1	1%	1	1%	15 days	11 days
White	5	<1%	2	<1%	0.3	<1%	0.25	<1%	8 days	7 days
Asian	1	<1%	0	0%	0.4	<1%	0	0%	<1 day	---
Other	4	<1%	51	3%	0.6	<1%	3	4%	7 days	8 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 10.11 displays demographic information on all youth securely detained and admitted to YSC in 2007 and 2008. Between 2007 and 2008, secure confinement of youth increased in the District. An overwhelming percent of detained youth in secure confinement (97 percent) are African-American males, followed by African-American females. The total number of youth admitted to secure detention rose 21 percent (from 1,212 to 1,464). The average daily population at YSC was 85 in 2007 and 84 in 2008. The average length of stay in secure detention was approximately three weeks in 2008.
- 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 the Attorney General, the Public Defender Service, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Department of Mental Health, the Child and Family Services Agency and members of the community in the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). As Figure 10.10 shows, program outcomes for DYRS detention alternatives have been highly successful.

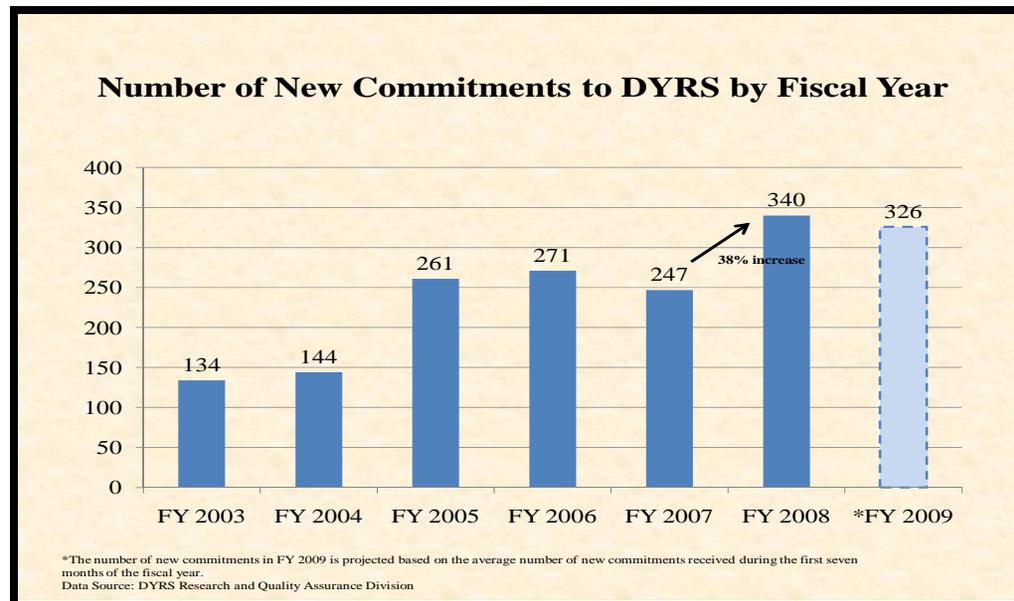
Figure 10.10. Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative Outcomes



- 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 10.10 shows, since their launch in 2006, 91 percent of all youth participating in Evening Reporting Centers, Intensive Third Party Monitoring and Shelter Homes completed their detention alternative successfully. Only seven percent of youth were re-arrested and two percent 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 January 2009:
 - Evening Reporting Center (ERC) = 94 percent Successful
 - Shelter Homes = 92 percent Successful
 - DYRS Intensive Third Party Monitoring (ITPM) = 83 percent Successful

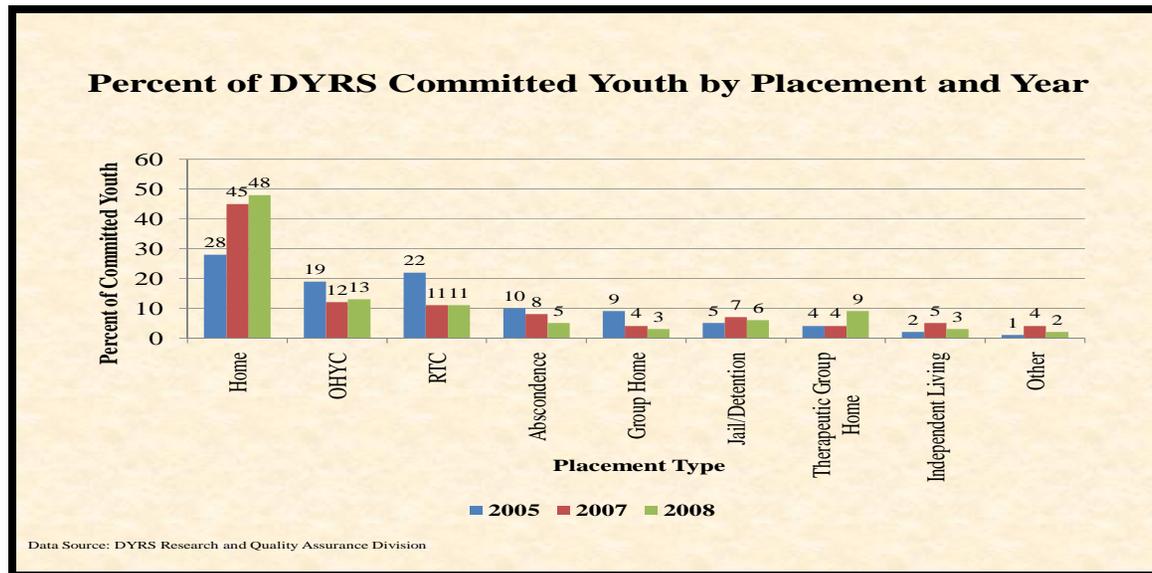
Committed Youth

Figure 10.11.



- As seen in Figure 10.11, the number of new commitments received by DYRS has increased 154 percent over the past five years. There were 340 new commitments received in FY 2008, a 38 percent increase from FY 2007 when only 247 new commitments were received by 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 2008 when 679 youth (a 61 percent 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. However, net-widening can occur with the expansion of new programs. Over the past three years, DYRS has 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 10.12.

Figure 10.12.



- 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 10.12 displays the type of placements along the

- As DYRS implemented services such as Intensive Third Party Monitoring (ITPM), the number of youth released to their homes rose from 28 percent to 48 percent, even as the number of new commitments increased 30 percent between FY 2005 and FY 2008.
- After the DC Model Unit Program was developed at Oak Hill Youth Center (OHYC) to provide long-term treatment services to youth, the number of youth admitted to OHYC decreased from 19 percent to 13 percent and the use of RTC's that provide specialized treatment was also reduced by half from 22 percent to 11 percent.
- Traditional group home utilization decreased from nine percent to three percent, while the use of therapeutic group homes rose from four percent to nine percent.
- Youth placed in independent living or jail/detention remained about the same.
- The percent of youth in abscondence decreased from ten percent to five percent.

Table 10.12. DYRS Committed Population Demographics by Year					
		FY 2007		FY 2008	
Demographics		#	%		
	Male	220	89%	313	92%
	Female	27	11%	27	8%
Race/Ethnicity					
	African-American	240	97%	333	98%
	Latino	6	2%	6	2%
	White	0	0%	1	<1%
	Asian	1	<1%	0	0%
*Ward					
	1	10	8%	22	7%
	2	2	2%	10	3%
	3	0	0%	1	<1%
	4	6	5%	22	7%
	5	17	14%	55	16%
	6	6	5%	32	9%
	7	36	30%	83	24%
	8	36	30%	99	29%
	Non-DC	6	5%	16	5%
Age					
	13 or younger	11	4%	10	3%
	14	13	5%	24	7%
	15	47	19%	44	13%
	16	64	26%	81	24%
	17	77	31%	114	34%
	18	27	11%	55	16%
	19+	8	3%	12	4%
	Average Age	16 years	--	16 years	-
	Total	247	100%	340	100%
Data Source: DYRS Research and Quality Assurance Division					
*Ward data was unavailable for 128 youth in the FY2007 cohort.					

- Table 10.12 displays demographical information on all youth newly committed to DYRS in FY 2007 and FY 2008. The committed population almost mirrors the detained population along racial and gender lines. The number of girls newly committed to DYRS decreased 27 percent in FY 2008, while the number of boys increased by three percent. There was virtually no change in the percentage of youth according to race. There was an increase in the percentage of youth who lived in Ward 6 between FY 2007 and FY 2008 and a decrease in the percent who lived in Ward 7. Each year, the average age of newly committed youth was 16. There was a drop in the percent of youth who were newly committed at age 15 and an increase in the percent of youth 17 and 18 years of age.

Table 10.13.

Committing Offense Types for Youth Newly Committed to DYRS by Year				
Initial Committing Offense	FY 2007		FY 2008	
	#	%	#	%
Violent Felony	82	33%	96	28%
Violent Misdemeanor	22	9%	27	8%
Weapons Offense	17	7%	20	6%
Child Sex Offense	3	1%	4	1%
Stolen Automobile	64	26%	88	26%
Property Offense	19	8%	37	11%
Drug Offense	25	10%	44	13%
PINS	3	1%	5	1%
Other Offense	12	5%	19	6%
Total	247	100%	340	100%
Data Source: DYRS Research and Quality Assurance Division				

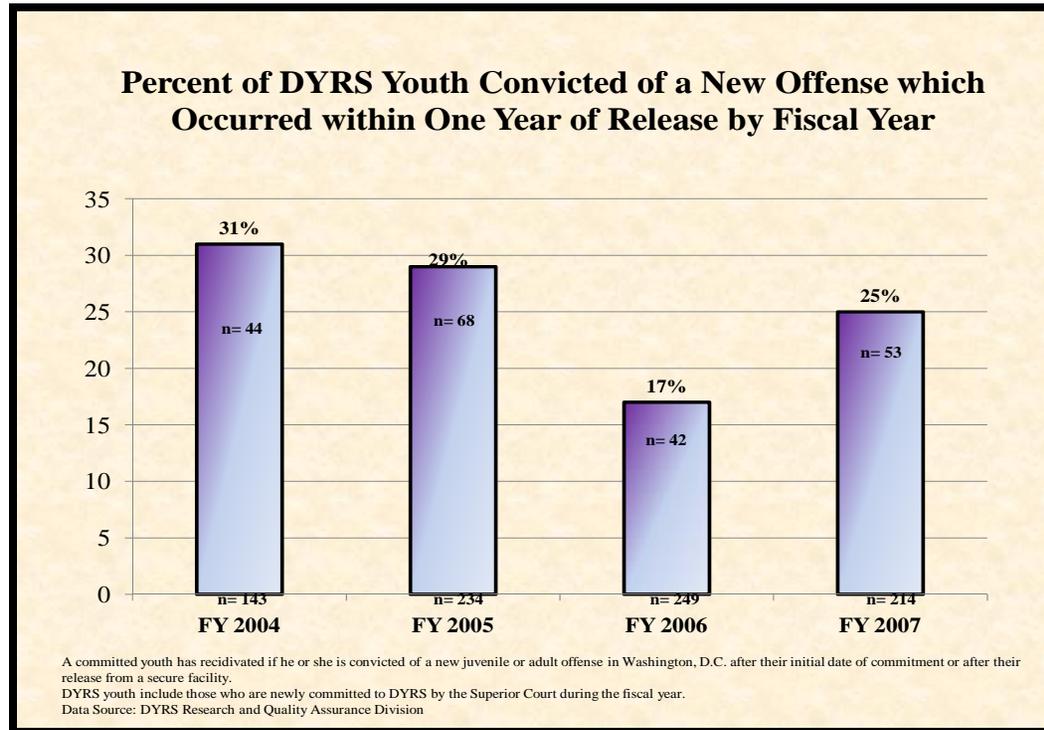
- Youth are committed on offenses ranging from Possession of Drug Paraphernalia and Disorderly Conduct to Murder I and First Degree Sexual Abuse, although most youth fall somewhere between the two extremes. Table 10.13 displays the most serious offense types for which youth were newly committed to DYRS in FY 2007 and FY 2008. The number of youth committed for violent felonies dropped 15 percent between FY 2007 and FY 2008 while the percent of youth committed for violent misdemeanors remained about the same. The number of youth committed on property offenses increased 38 percent. The number of youth committed on drug offenses rose by 30 percent.

Table 10.14.

Committing Offense Types for Youth Newly Committed to DYRS by Reason for Commitment and Year								
Initial Committing Offense	FY 2007 New Charge		FY 2008 New Charge		FY 2007 Probation Revoked		FY 2008 Probation Revoked	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violent Felony	56	35%	77	30%	26	31%	19	22%
Violent Misdemeanor	12	7%	13	5%	10	12%	14	16%
Weapons Offense	9	6%	16	6%	8	9%	4	5%
Child Sex Offense	3	2%	3	1%	0	0%	1	1%
Stolen Automobile	43	27%	66	26%	21	25%	22	26%
Property Offense	12	7%	31	12%	7	8%	6	7%
Drug Offense	16	10%	29	11%	9	11%	15	17%
PINS	3	2%	5	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Other Offense	8	5%	14	6%	4	5%	5	6%
Total	162	100%	254	100%	85	100%	86	100%
Data Source: DYRS Research and Quality Assurance Division								

- 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 10.14 shows the initial committing offense types by reason for commitment each year. Overall, the number of youth newly committed to DYRS on new charges has increased 14 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2008 while the number of youth committed for probation revocations has dropped 26 percent. Although the raw numbers are virtually identical (85 vs. 86), the change in percentage of the total is meaningful.
- Table 10.14 also shows that the number of youth committed on a new charge for property offenses increased 71 percent between FY 2007 and FY 2008. The number of youth committed on violent felonies where probation was revoked decreased 29 percent, while the number of youth committed for violent misdemeanors where probation was revoked increased 33 percent. Youth committed on weapons offenses where probation was revoked dropped 44 percent and youth committed for drug offenses where probation was revoked increased 55 percent.

Figure 10.14.



- In October 2008, DYRS presented the *DYRS Public Safety Outcomes Study* to the DC Council to help determine whether some of the reforms implemented have been effective without compromising public safety. The report examined youth newly committed to DYRS in fiscal years 2004, 2006 and 2007. FY 2004 predates the establishment of DYRS as a cabinet level agency (as well as the current administration of Mayor Fenty), , so the findings best represent the “before” picture of DYRS in this area. DYRS began implementing major reforms to all aspects of the agency in 2005. The report examines new commitments in FY 2006 and FY 2007, because they represent the fiscal years in which the reforms were being initiated and becoming more institutionalized into policy and practice.
- Figure 10.14 shows that recidivism within 12 months of returning to the community for youth newly committed to DYRS, regardless of initial placement, declined substantially -- from 31 percent in FY 2004 to 25 percent in FY 2007. The recidivism rate for the FY 2006 cohort, at 17 percent, was the lowest of any year in this study.