

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia

Annual Report 1989

*"Keeping our city safe for everyone,
young and old."*



*Metropolitan Police Department
Board of Parole
Department of Corrections
Public Defender Service
Pretrial Services Agency
Civilian Complaint Review Board
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis
Fire Department
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Law Revision Commission*



Government of the District of Columbia Marion Barry Jr., Mayor





Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

Safety is a basic right of every resident, worker and visitor. The police, fire, corrections and other criminal justice agencies of our city all work diligently to ensure every person that right.

As in all major cities, the District is affected by the devastation of drug abuse and its related crime and violence. There is no individual or family, no matter how rich or poor, who is immune to this scourge. We must, each and every one, attack this problem through every possible approach and at every possible level—from mobilizing city agencies and residents to reclaim our neighborhoods, to beefing up the police force and expanding the prison system, to enhancing drug treatment and prevention programs, to demanding action to shut down the international drug business.

Although drug-related slayings resulted in a tragic record-high number of homicides last year, Washington—as measured by the most recent FBI figures—was one of the nation's safest large cities, ranking 16th in the rate of serious crimes. In fact, our city was recently ranked the fourth best place to live in the country.

Our city government will continue to accelerate its efforts—with the community as the essential partner—to make this a safe city for everyone, from youngster to senior citizen. ■



Fig. 1. (a) 1950-1951

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PUBLIC SAFETY

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METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

The primary responsibility of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is to serve and protect the District of Columbia's residents, workers, businesses and visitors.

Thousands of men and women on the force carry out this charge daily with enthusiasm, dedication and results. Despite increased media focus on violent activity, statistics show that the District ranks 16th in overall crime when compared to other major cities.

The department is current with the state-of-the-art technology and fire-arms necessary to fight crime and violence. Sixty-nine percent of the police officers are trained and armed with 9mm semi-automatic weapons, and car and foot patrol officers use digital, hand-held radios.

The MPD continues to implement programs to augment traditional police work to keep Washington one of the finest cities in the nation.

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

In fiscal year 1989, the authorized strength of the department was 4,055 sworn police officers, 17 percent of whom were women. The majority of these officers (3,642) were assigned to the Field Operations Bureau, which provides direct services to the community. The remaining sworn personnel perform administrative, technological and other support services. Civilian personnel assigned to key positions provide vital support to sworn personnel.

During fiscal year 1989, MPD improved its ability to serve the public by renovating the Harbor Patrol Branch and constructing a new 7th District Police Headquarters.



Isaac Fulwood, Jr., chief

Other improvements include the overall cross-training of instructors, expansion of reserve officer training, increased K-9 training, mid-level manager training and the enhancement of curriculum and training for cadets and recruits.

COMBATING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

The problem of drugs and related violence is taking its toll on the entire country.

Tragically, 369 homicides were recorded in the District of Columbia during fiscal year 1989. Over 60 percent of these murders were drug-related.

MPD responded aggressively with a high-visibility patrol offensive, increased community involvement and other operational initiatives.

The high-visibility patrol offensive placed more than 400 administrative police officers and officials in a one-day-per-week patrol duty status. This was combined with a six-day

workweek for patrol officers assigned to the seven police districts. At the same time, the Take Home Cruiser Program was expanded. More officers took home their marked police cars, creating around-the-clock police visibility in city neighborhoods.

Other initiatives undertaken in fiscal year 1989 included the work of specialized units, combined operations by the department and federal agencies and enhancement of operational techniques.

Highlights of these initiatives include:

- *Morals Division*—The stepped-up activities of this unit resulted in the seizure of street drugs valued at about \$16.4 million and more than \$2.4 million in cash, cars, houses and weapons. Other operations led to the break up of major fencing rings, a fraudulent credit card/pickpocket ring, a stolen check ring and the arrests of more than 200 persons wanted on outstanding felony warrants.
- *Operation Capture*—This new program publicized suspects being sought for murder and offered a reward of up to \$10,000 for information leading to the arrest of any of them. Of the original 18 wanted subjects, 13 have been captured since the program began in August 1989.
- *Homicide Branch*—Originally staffed with five investigative squads, the number has been increased to six. This enabled an increase in productivity.
- *Operation Target*—Under this initiative, a team of retired fire-arms examiners was brought together to examine evidence in a backlog of gun-related murders. In just 74 days, these experts cleared up a 30-month backlog.
- *ACES*—The Armed Criminal Enforcement Study Task Force brought together members of MPD and Treasury Department agents to target, identify and

prosecute in federal court those individuals actively involved in drug trafficking and violent criminal activity while carrying firearms. During the five-month ACES operation (March-August 1989), 69 search warrants and five arrest warrants were executed. As a result, 40 weapons, five vehicles, real estate, narcotics worth more than \$1 million and \$158,000 in currency were seized. In addition, 126 alleged criminals were arrested.

- **30-Day Anti-Drug Offensive**—One MPD technique saturated various areas, such as the Trinidad community of Northeast, with high-visibility foot and scooter patrols, and roadblocks.

The various programs and operations implemented by the department have proven effective in combating the war against crime. Serious crimes, known as Part I offenses, had once escalated by over 17 percent. As a result of the various initiatives, the increase was slowed to only 3 percent for the first six months of 1989.

ARRESTS

In fiscal year 1989, there was a 51 percent increase in arrests made by the department. This was a result of the high-visibility and six-day work week plans, as well as increased cooperation among federal, regional and local agencies. To thwart repeat offenses, MPD also works closely with the Office of the U.S. Attorney and the D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel, ensuring that prosecutions move forward swiftly and successfully.

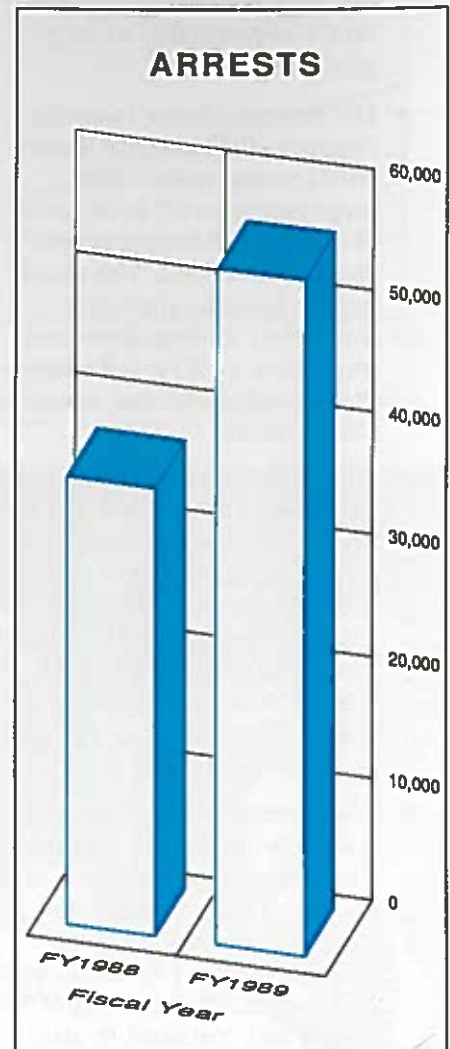
REACHING INTO THE COMMUNITY

Without the support and cooperation of the citizens it serves, no police department in the world could be successful in the war

against crime. The MPD has constantly worked with communities throughout the city, and the department continually develops new community-oriented initiatives to improve and strengthen community ties.

Some of these essential projects include:

- **Crime Solvers**—The program publicizes various unsolved criminal cases via the news media and offers a reward to those providing information that leads to an arrest and indictment. The Crime Solvers reward program is administered by civic and business leaders who volunteer their time and services. Since its inception, the program has been responsible for the arrest of more than 600 dangerous felons and the recovery of about \$12 million in stolen property and illegal drugs.
- **Police Side-by-Side Band**—The police band plays at various school functions and civic affairs providing wholesome entertainment for participants. In fiscal year 1989, the band produced an anti-drug "rap" video that has been well received.
- **Officers Friendly**—The department has a group of officers, each of whom is known as an Officer Friendly, who lecture



Besides being able to locate illegal substances, police dogs also assist officers in capturing criminals.

at all the District elementary schools. The officers discuss the dangers of drugs and the child's responsibility to be a good citizen.

- **The Positive Choice Planning Program**—This initiative features MPD's young police cadet corps members (17 to 20 years of age) in mini-theatrical productions in schools. This theater project focuses on positive alternatives to drug abuse and emphasizes positive self-image through scholastic and athletic achievements.
- **Community Partnerships**—The residents of the District of Columbia have been responsive to the police department's appeal for their active involvement in anti-crime initiatives. More than 78,000 households are members of local Neighborhood Watch organizations to prevent and report crime.
- **Community Patrols**—The Metropolitan Police Department has always been most fortunate in the strong support and cooperation it receives from the community. Many communities have organized citizen patrol groups and coalitions to assist the police force in its crime-fighting effort. Just a few of these groups include the Fairlawn Coalition, Marshall Heights Community Development Organization, Bloomingdale Civic Association and the Columbia Heights Neighborhood Coalition. These various groups work to improve the environment of neighborhoods and assist in any way possible to help the department combat crime.
- **The Church Association for Community Services**—This group is emphasizing the need for parents to take seriously their pivotal roles in the lives of youths. Through 15 church-based family assistance centers across the



The high visibility foot patrol offensive has made people feel safer in their communities.

city, group support and experience sharing help parents succeed with their children.

- **Advisory Committees**—Citizen committees in each police district and an overall Citizen Advisory Committee to the Chief of Police are actively involved in policy direction in the department's crime-fighting efforts.

RECRUITMENT

One of the greatest challenges MPD will face in the coming decade is recruiting qualified people to serve as officers with the "Nation's Finest." It is estimated that about 2,000 people will need to be recruited between 1989 and 1991 to meet the increased authorized strength and replace those officers who will leave through normal attrition.

MPD has taken a number of positive steps to fill the ranks in the 1990s, including recruitment from military and academic institutions. The department has also expedited its testing process and expanded its cadet program.

The cadet program allows young men and women to work for the

department while attending their senior year of high school and upon graduation. During this time, they learn about and experience the department first-hand by serving in various non-police capacities. When the cadets reach the age of 20, they can join the department if they qualify.

These and additional recruitment efforts and retention incentives will help the Metropolitan Police Department reach its manpower levels for the 21st century.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR SERVICE

In addition to the more visible activities, the 911 calls for service increased in 1989. The department received 1,791,188 calls to 911 this past year for police or other emergency service, a 5 percent increase over 1988.

Not every call required dispatch of a police vehicle. Some complaints could be handled by phone, some by walk-in reporting at the district level and some by referral to other, more appropriate agencies for response.

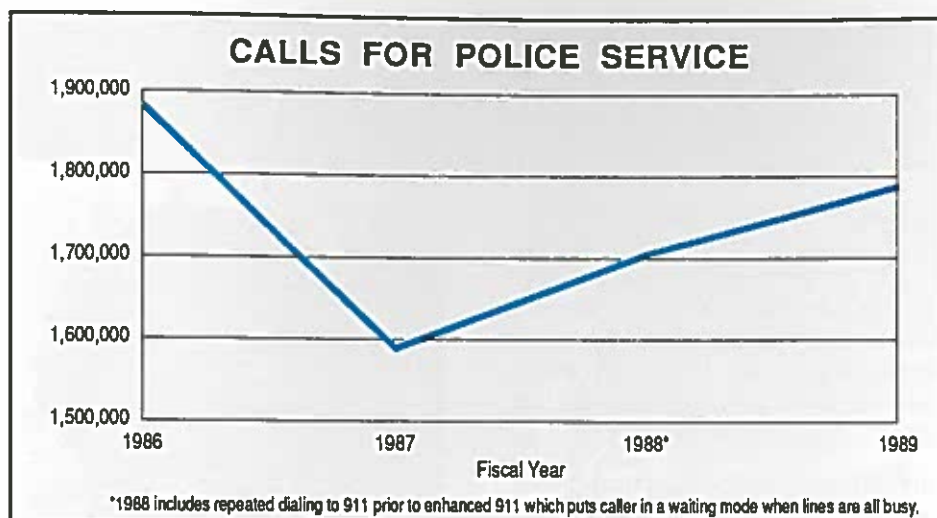
Increased calls for service, when added to the department's ongoing drug enforcement activities, create an enormous operational challenge. Nevertheless, the department has maintained its commitment to respond quickly to all of the city's needs.

FOCUS ON YOUTH

Many cities throughout the country experienced an increase in juvenile drug involvement. The District was no exception. In fiscal year 1989, 5,978 juvenile arrests were made. Juvenile arrests for drug sales increased by 8 percent and juvenile drug possession rose by 12 percent.

The Metropolitan Police Department has moved quickly and decisively to combat this problem by implementing various youth-oriented programs and enhancing existing programs such as Officer Friendly and the Side-by-Side Band.

The department also joined with other District agencies to counteract influences leading to drug use by juveniles. A greater use of social advisers combined with police counselors at the Boys' and Girls' Clubs and at summer camp has proven an effective means of countering the problem. The department has not stopped here and continues to develop and implement programs to save District youth from drugs. ■



In partnerships with the community, many officers provide that needed role model and friendly welcome to young people.

BOARD OF PAROLE

The Board of Parole helps to keep the District safe and assists ex-offenders by acting as a bridge between prison and the return to the community. The board helps more than 4,700 people on parole to get a new start on life.

In carrying out these critical duties, the Board of Parole serves as a vital link in the Barry administration's criminal justice system.

The board, which consists of a chairperson and four members, is responsible for determining if District inmates eligible for parole shall be released from prison into the community.

The board sets the conditions of parole releases and decides whether parolees who violate these conditions should remain in the community or be returned to prison. The board is also responsible for supervising parolees in the community, whether they are released by the board or mandatorily released after serving their maximum term.

These vital functions are carried out by a staff of more than 110 employees, including hearing examiners, parole officers and analysts.

As was true with other agencies in the city's criminal justice system, the Board of Parole faced staggering caseload increases during fiscal year 1989. The board encountered a 31 percent increase over the previous fiscal year in the number of people on parole.

People recently released on parole must work their way back into community life. This often means finding a home, reuniting with family and trying to maintain employment. Parolees often must overcome obstacles such as years of



Gladys Mack, director

drug addiction in order to remain crime free in the community. This challenge is complicated by the fact that, in many cases, parolees are released into the same environments that initially spurred them to criminal activity.

The increased number of people on parole has made addressing the special needs of parolees very difficult, as well as leaving parole officers with increased caseloads. Whenever possible, officers provide counseling services to clients with special needs and make referrals to community assistance programs that have available space.

The programs, which include drug treatment, vocational training and placement, provide the Parole Board with an effective vehicle for helping to ensure that people released on parole can successfully remain in the community. Unfortunately, there are not enough community service programs available to assist all released offenders.

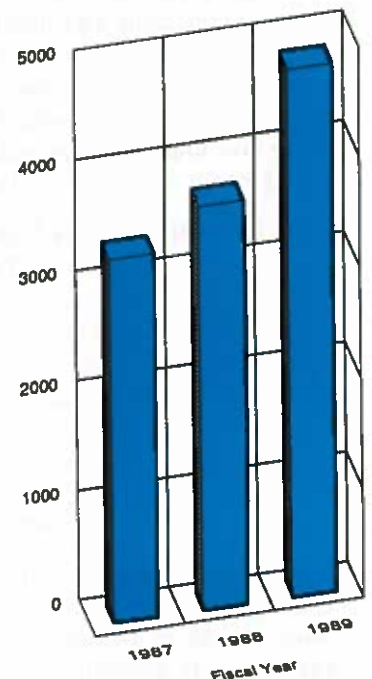
On a limited basis, the Board of Parole has instituted programs that concentrate on the special needs of selected parolees. For prospective parolees who are unable to find employment, the Special Temporary Employment Program (STEP) provides short-term positions. Female parolees who are experiencing special difficulties adjusting to parole can be placed in Project Lifeline.

For parolees prone to drug abuse, Project Personal Promise offers a comprehensive strategy for providing assistance. The Halfway Back Program provides intervention services for parolees who are at risk of being returned to prison because of minor, noncriminal violations of parole.

SPECIAL TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The Special Temporary Employment Program (STEP) is a joint proj-

PAROLE POPULATION



ect operated by the Board of Parole, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Employment Services. The program provides employment training and six-month work assignments to paroled individuals who would otherwise be unable to secure employment. During fiscal year 1989, about 770 parolees were referred to STEP.

Verified employment is one condition of parole release. Often prospective parolees are unable to secure employment prior to their release. With STEP, these parolees are provided temporary positions, usually with an agency of the District government. They receive \$3.50 per hour, working 40 hours a week.

Participation in STEP cannot last longer than six months. All STEP participants receive structured work training opportunities and experiences in preparation for securing permanent employment.

PROJECT LIFELINE

Project Lifeline is a special, intensive supervised program for women parolees. It was developed to provide female offenders the skills to make positive, long-term changes in their lives as they reenter the community under parole supervision.

Project Lifeline serves approximately 40 female parolees. Most are between the ages of 30 and 40, were incarcerated on drug-related charges, and have been involved in the criminal system over many years. What Lifeline clients tend to lack most are job skills, self-esteem and a positive attitude toward changing their situation.

A project coordinator and parole officer administer this program and provide comprehensive services to each participant. Clients receive personal and family counseling, drug treatment referral, job development, community resource referral and access to a 24-hour crisis hot line.



Board member, Enrique Rivera-Torres conducting an on-site parole hearing at D.C. Jail.

Because many female ex-offenders are mothers, Project Lifeline also works to enhance their ability to provide successfully for themselves and their children after release from prison.

PROJECT PERSONAL PROMISE

Drug abuse among parolees is a major problem. About 80 percent of persons on parole have special conditions of strict narcotic surveillance. Overcoming drug abuse problems after release is a major obstacle to a successful return to the community.

To help address the need for parolee drug treatment and counseling, the Board of Parole received a Justice Department grant to develop a comprehensive substance abuse program.

Project Personal Promise has three major components. The first is training parole officers to become certified substance abuse counselors. During fiscal year 1989, about 20 parole officers received training from the Washington Area Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. These parole officers were expected to take the board examination required for certification in April 1990.

The added expertise of these in-house counselors will significantly increase the Board of Parole's ability to supervise and treat parolees with drug problems.

The second component of the project is a comprehensive drug rehabilitation and counseling program. The board contracts with a psychiatric center chartered to provide six months of outpatient rehabilitation treatment for a select group of parolees with substance abuse tendencies and short-term inpatient care for others. During fiscal year 1989, a total of 76 persons were served by this particular program.

The project's third component consists of community outreach, linking parolees who have become drug free with community support groups. These organizations include Narcotics Anonymous and individual church programs that provide spiritual nurturing and counseling services.

HALFWAY BACK

The Board of Parole and the Department of Corrections cooperatively provide supportive intervention services for parolees in the Halfway Back program. This project serves as an alternative to incarceration for parolees who have committed minor,

noncriminal violations of parole conditions, or for those who are not stable in the community.

When parolees are ordered by the Parole Board to participate in the Halfway Back Program, they are placed in a structured, residential, community-based setting until they have stabilized. If participants fail to comply with the rules of the program, they may be remanded to prison.

Halfway Back is specifically designed to address the needs of parolees with histories of substance abuse. The program provides drug treatment as well as job counseling and referral services, based on individual needs.

Participants are expected to progress through stages of the program, which are directly related to individual goal achievement. When

parolees have successfully completed these stages, they return to regular parole supervision in the community.

Halfway Back, which began in November 1987, accepted 60 parolees for services during fiscal year 1989. The program is administered by the Department of Corrections, with clients referred by the Board of Parole. This joint effort has provided a second chance to parolees by affording them needed support services while keeping them in the community. ■



Parole Officer Arthur James making a parolee job visit.

The Department of Corrections (DCDC), during fiscal year 1989, achieved substantial success in a difficult environment. The success reflects creative and aggressive efforts to manage a situation over which District administrators have little control.

The year was marked by a wide range of accomplishments in such crucial areas as managing the burgeoning inmate population and strengthening rehabilitative support programs. The Department of Corrections continued to make strides toward the Barry administration's goal of enhancing all aspects of the city's detention system.

The department is responsible for providing secure detention of offenders under humane conditions. At the same time, the department, through a variety of support programs, seeks to prepare inmates to return to society as productive and contributing members of the community.

The department operates a prison complex in Lorton, Virginia, that has roots going back to 1910, when the first parcel of land was allocated by the federal government to incarcerate city offenders. There are seven facilities at Lorton, housing felony and misdemeanor offenders in three levels of security—minimum, medium and maximum.

Facilities for adult male offenders are separate from those for male youths ages 17 to 21. The separation of adult and juvenile male offenders is required under the District's Youth Rehabilitation Act. Juvenile offenders under the age of 17 are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Human Services and are housed in various other correctional institutions, depending upon the offense.

Female offenders, serving more than one year, are housed in the federal

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



Walter B. Ridley, director

Bureau of Prisons facility in Alderson, West Virginia. Female juvenile offenders, again falling under the District's Youth Rehabilitation Act, are housed in various other correctional institutions depending upon the offense.

The department also operates a detention facility for individuals serving terms of less than one year and those awaiting trial. The department also has several community correctional centers (halfway houses).

COPING WITH OVERCROWDING

Prison overcrowding continued to be a major departmental concern during the past fiscal year, as it was for most correctional systems. From fiscal year 1979 to 1988, the incarcerated population in the District has increased by 6,000, or 137 percent.

It is probable that the number of individuals being sent to the depart-

ment for incarceration will continue to increase. This would seem to be an inevitable result of the war on drugs, mandatory sentencing, more serious crimes and the elimination of parole for certain crimes. At the close of fiscal year 1989, the incarcerated population for which the District is financially and administratively responsible was 10,344, which included 9,461 individuals in District-operated facilities, and 883 in out-of-state facilities.

The Department of Corrections has managed its growing population by initiating various population management strategies that reduce overcrowding.

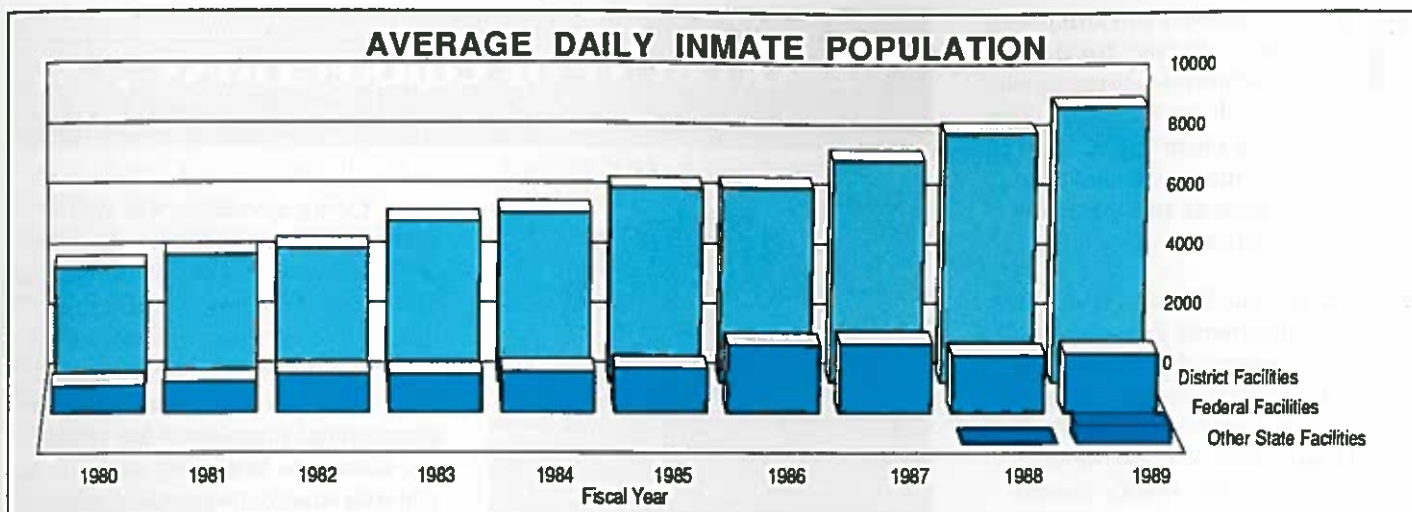
Measures to ease overcrowding included the transfer of about 1,000 male inmates from the Lorton Correctional Complex to detention facilities in five states: Washington, Nevada, Texas, Tennessee and Missouri. In addition, for the second year, the DCDC contracted with four jails in Virginia to house inmates convicted on misdemeanor offenses.

With these actions, the department, throughout the year, stayed within the population capacity limits set by the courts.

During the year, the Barry administration pressed forward with prison expansion projects, including construction of an 800-bed Correctional Treatment Facility near the D.C. Jail.

INCREASED NUMBER OF HALFWAY HOUSE BEDS

The department opened a state-of-the-art halfway house in Northeast Washington in April 1989. This and



other expansion efforts doubled its halfway house capacity from 480 beds in fiscal year 1986 to 1,037 beds. The city's newest halfway house is designed to provide vocational and educational training; life and technical skills training; and specialized group, individual, family, spiritual, substance abuse and employment counseling. The counseling and skills training is conducted to maximize each individual's potential for a successful reentry into society.

This 130-bed facility, called the Correctional Center No. 4, at 1355-57 New York Ave., N.E., has received enthusiastic community support and the backing of city leaders.

NEW ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

In an effort to further reduce overcrowding, the department has searched for alternatives to traditional incarceration. During the year, the department initiated a program of community-based punishment that used electronic bracelet monitors connected to a 24-hour master computer to control the movement of nonviolent criminal offenders on work release status.

The program, dubbed Operation Progress, emphasizes surveillance as

well as treatment. Additionally, the program provides counseling sessions for offenders and their families through informal discussions and community-oriented family events.

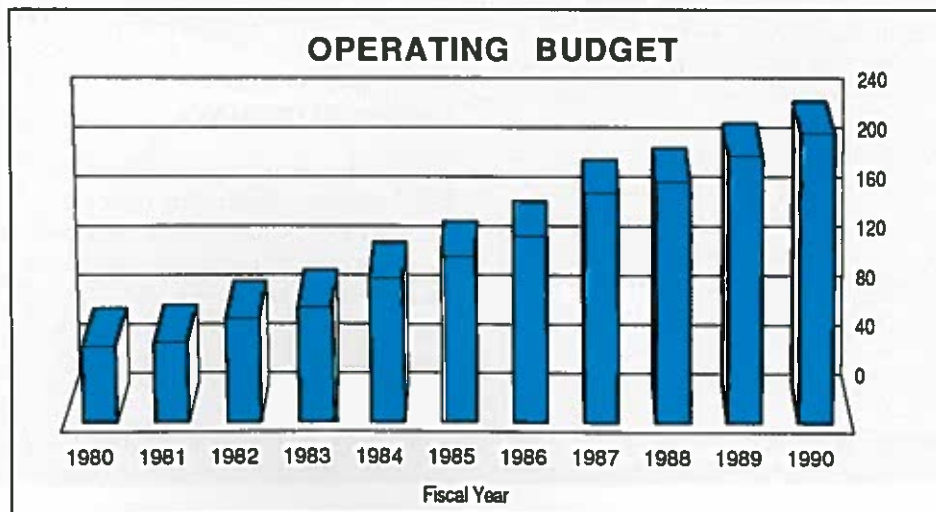
Criminal offenders selected to participate in Operation Progress are allowed to work at their jobs, pay restitution and do community service work. They are required to attend treatment programs for special challenges in their lives, such as alcohol and substance abuse. At all other times, they are confined to their homes and monitored by corrections professionals who, with the aid of computers, call several times daily to confirm that they are home. When offenders receive confirmation calls, they must place the elec-

tronic bracelet on the phone so that a computer signal can be transmitted.

INMATE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Tight budgets and overcrowding require creative management and new initiatives at DCDC. One such initiative is the unit management

Specialized counseling and skills training are provided to maximize each individual's potential for a successful reentry into society.



system that was established last year at several Lorton facilities. The system, which has been used in many other prisons across the country, is designed to decentralize authority and provide better security and rehabilitative counseling services for inmates by allowing professional staff to work directly with inmates in their housing units.

Under unit management, each prison dormitory functions as a separate element within the facility. It allows key personnel to be on the spot when problems arise, which provides better observation and control of inmates and stimulates improved relations between staff and inmates.

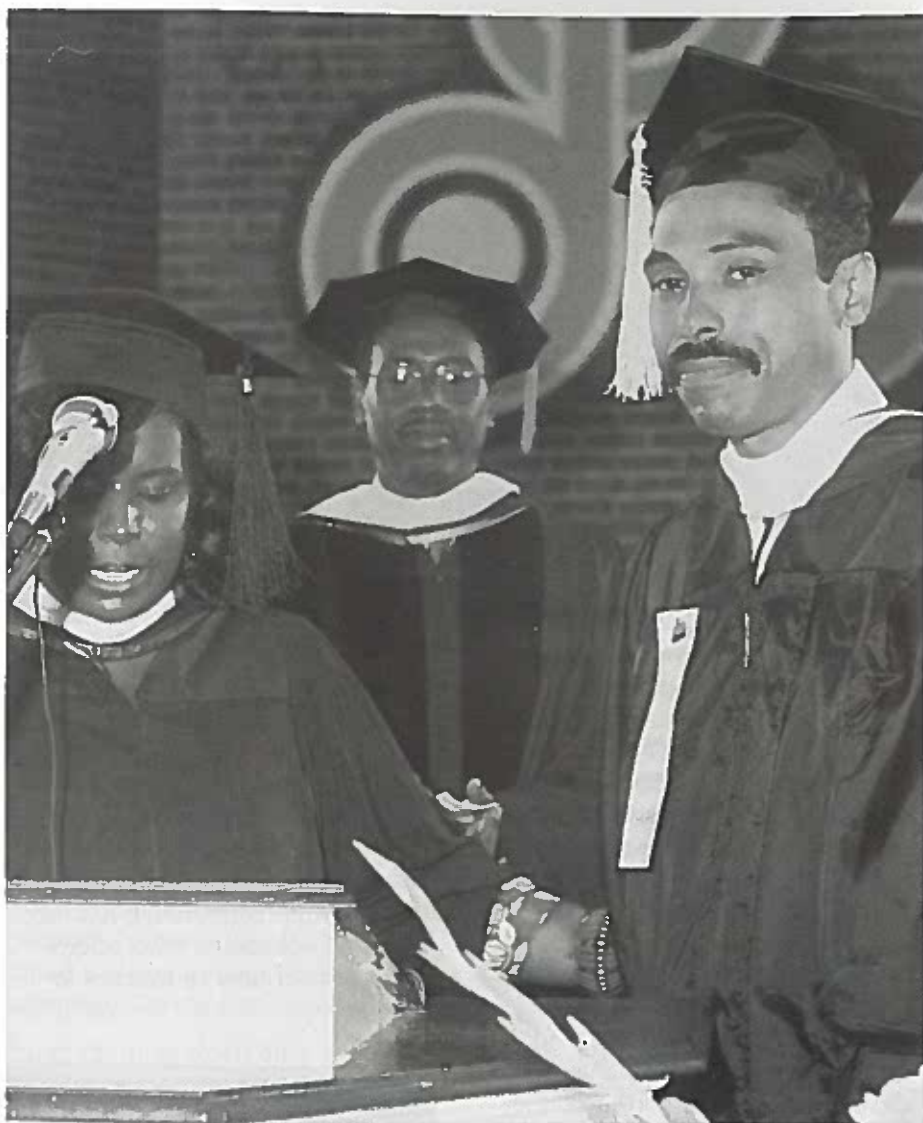
ACADEMIC PROGRAMS FOR INMATES

Fiscal year 1989 was a banner year for the Department of Corrections' academic programs. Twenty highly motivated inmates earned degrees from the Higher Education Program operated in conjunction with the University of the District of Columbia (UDC). The program has helped hundreds of inmates obtain associate and bachelor's degrees. A library system for inmate college students opened at Lorton in support of the UDC program.

Another 25 inmates graduated from apprenticeship programs involving various trades, including carpentry, plumbing, dental lab technology and culinary arts. A pilot program was also established to train approximately 200 inmates in high-tech occupations. Each of these projects increases an inmate's chances of being productive and self-sufficient after release.

JOB FOR INMATES AND EX-OFFENDERS

Jobs are sought for inmates about to be released to provide a better opportunity for a successful return to the community. More than 2,000



Edward Hawkins last year became the first inmate ever to graduate with a 4.0 average from the Lorton Prison College Program.

inmates and ex-offenders were hired by private and government employers during fiscal year 1989. More than 300 were hired after attending job fairs coordinated by the department, completing follow-up interviews and passing tests required to obtain various positions. The job fields included carpentry, culinary arts and clerical support.

NEW DRUG PROGRAMS

In an effort to address more effectively the wide-ranging aspects of substance abuse, the department opened a 34-bed pilot drug treat-

ment program at Lorton for inmates with substance abuse histories. This project is part of a prototype for a comprehensive program to be offered at the correctional treatment facility under construction.

The department also worked in conjunction with the Metropolitan Police Department and other law enforcement officials to launch the Lorton Drug Interdiction Task Force. The task force used District police officers to arrest visitors at Lorton facilities who were smuggling drugs into the facility and to develop intelligence needed to cut off the drug flow to inmates. The

task force started in May 1989 and by the end of the fiscal year officers had arrested nine visitors and seized cocaine, heroin, marijuana and 16 vehicles.

As a result of these efforts and others, the presence of drugs at Lorton, as measured by inmate urine testing, dropped from 7.5 percent to 3.5 percent during the last five months of fiscal year 1989. The department is committed to continuing these efforts to fulfill its role as an important partner in the local and national war on drugs.

ENHANCED TRAINING FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS

Employment is essential in any successful transition from prison to the community. In an effort to provide female offenders a chance to participate in work release and academic, vocational and self-awareness programs, approximately 80 female offenders were moved from the District jail to the Minimum Security Facility annex at Lorton. Women offenders housed in the annex are eligible for work release, allowing them the opportunity for outside employment in the Washington area and throughout the Lorton correctional complex. Such opportunities are not available at the jail.

With the transfer, the women, nearly 70 percent of whom are single heads of households, also can have contact visits—the opportunity to hold and touch their children and other family members. At the jail, an offender is generally separated from a visitor by a glass partition and conversation is conducted by telephone.

PRODUCTIVE YEAR FOR LORTON INDUSTRIES

The Department of Corrections' industries and agricultural divisions completed another successful year of production. The industries division develops skills among inmates

and sells products to the District, federal and regional governments. Products include brochures, newsletters and business items, silk-screened exterior and interior signs and reupholstered office furniture.

The agricultural services division trains and employs inmates in state-of-the-art dairy techniques, oversees a beef herd and provides milk and hearty beef to the correctional facilities. During fiscal year 1989, more than 320,000 gallons of milk and 28,000 pounds of beef were produced. Also, more than 130 calves were born and more than 2,000 tons of silage and 320 tons of hay were harvested. Given the increasing demands placed on the department's budget, the ability to produce its own food was helpful in minimizing expenses.

The department continues to inform local residents of the agency's mission and gain support for its programs and policies. The Office of Volunteer Services, an important link with the community, has more than 850 volunteers who offer a variety of services to inmates to

supplement DCDC programs. Volunteers provide tutoring and educational instruction, religious studies, counseling services, inmate family assistance, and art and photographic instruction.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH EFFORTS

Exciting community outreach efforts were also performed with highly productive results during fiscal year 1989. Outreach activities helped inmates contribute to the community and return to city neighborhoods as rehabilitated citizens.

Operation Fightback illustrates an innovative approach to outreach. Under this initiative, through a cooperative effort among the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public and Assisted Housing and the Metropolitan Police Department, minimum security inmates were organized into cleanup crews to attack the blight and disrepair at various public housing developments. The crews



Last year women offenders were moved to the Lorton facility where they can receive job training.

also boarded up crack houses in various developments in the city.

Another similar effort, Operation Payback, a program coordinated by the Department of Corrections and the Redevelopment Land Agency, organized teams of inmate carpenters, electricians and drywall workers to refurbish and spruce up the homes and property of elderly city residents.

DCDC has two formal community advisory committees. The Correctional Treatment Advisory Committee consists of community leaders who meet on a regular basis with department officials to obtain updated information on the construction of the Correctional Treatment Facility in Southeast Washington and to discuss its effect on local residents.

For example, through this committee, the Department of Public Works and the Corrections Department have worked to establish an access road to allow construction vehicles to bypass the community. They have also worked to provide parking for these same vehicles off neighborhood streets. Community residents will be the first offered the jobs that will develop as a result of the construction of the facility.

The Lorton Community Advisory Committee consists of representatives of neighborhoods near the complex. The committee works with the department and county officials to allow the Lorton community opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their area.

The department has addressed a number of the community's concerns. The Community Alert Network (CAN) was instituted after residents expressed concern about receiving timely information on prison emergencies. CAN is a computerized calling system that will rapidly notify people living and working near the complex about emergencies. Response to the system has been overwhelmingly positive.



(l to r) Mayor Barry, Walter Ridley, Corrections' director, and Evelyn Williams, administrator for Corrections' Facility #3, participate in a community-inmate block festival.

For aesthetic purposes, a fence facing several neighborhood homes was weaved with lattice to partially obscure visibility into and out of the facility. Inmates from the Minimum Security Facility have also participated in clean-up and beautification campaigns for the Lorton community.

In an effort to reach all segments of the community, a Speakers Bureau was established by the Office of Communications in fiscal year 1989. The Speakers Bureau consists of department employees at all levels who are specially trained to talk about the department's programs and policies.

INMATES SPEAK OUT AGAINST CRIME

The Corrections Department continued efforts to intensify anti-crime activities targeted at young people in conjunction with the Metropolitan Police Department and Public Schools.

As part of the school system's Prevention Education Program, teams of police and correctional officials visit elementary schools to talk to

youths about the dangers of crime and drugs. The program, in operation for five years, also consists of taking groups of students on tours of criminal justice institutions.

Sometimes inmates are invited to speak to groups of students. One inmate speaker, Robert Crowe, 38, a convicted murderer who has been incarcerated since 1975, told students that the consequences of crime are many and long-lasting. He said:

"I've been locked up for the last 14 years because of a choice I made in 1974. That choice no man has a right to make because I chose to take another man's life. I hurt him and his family and I hurt myself, my family and my community. . . My mom died four years ago. I was not able to be there with her because I am an inmate serving time for that one bad choice I made in life. . . There's nothing slick or glamorous about crime. We only tear down ourselves and our community." ■

PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

The Public Defender Service (PDS) maintains the balance in the criminal justice system by helping to protect the rights of those charged with crimes who cannot afford legal counsel. It represents defendants in criminal cases and respondents in juvenile and civil commitment proceedings, at both the trial and appeal levels. Without a vital public defender system, the criminal justice system as a whole would suffer.

PDS is governed by an 11-member board of trustees and has gained the reputation of being one of the best such agencies in the nation. The defender service, through its 63 attorneys, not only provides high-quality legal representation to its clients, but also coordinates the appointment of legal counsel for defendants in Superior Court. In addition, it provides substantial legal and strategic advice and investigative and social work services, at no charge, to private counsel appointed to represent defendants under the D.C. Criminal Justice Act Program.

Due to increases in the number of arrests in the District in fiscal year 1989, as well as changes in the laws affecting matters such as sentencing and plea bargaining, the defender service was involved in more difficult cases, but was still able to increase its overall felony caseload. PDS closed 6,407 cases in fiscal year 1989.

The agency also achieved realistic goals in court-mandated programs, including the Prisoners' Rights Program implemented in 1988 to assist District inmates in specific matters such as challenges to prison conditions, prison classifications, and medical care and treatment com-



Kim Taylor, director

plaints. The agency continued the Single Representation Program, implemented in 1987, to assist the court with identifying defendants who had been rearrested in order to provide stand-in counsel until their regular attorney could be notified. This effort achieves more effective representation and saves the court time and money.

The Public Defender Service will continue to take the lead in addressing the legal needs of its indigent clients. ■

Although it is a relatively unknown agency, the Pretrial Services Agency provides key support services to the courts of the District of Columbia. It plays a crucial role in processing criminal cases and supervising defendants granted pretrial release. Without the agency, the criminal justice system would grind to a halt.

Until just a few years ago, the agency's tasks were relatively simple. It interviewed every arrestee charged with a criminal offense and provided the court with verified information on community ties, criminal history and drug use. This information was summarized in a written report to the court, which also contained a recommendation of release conditions designed to maintain public safety and ensure the defendant's reappearance in court.

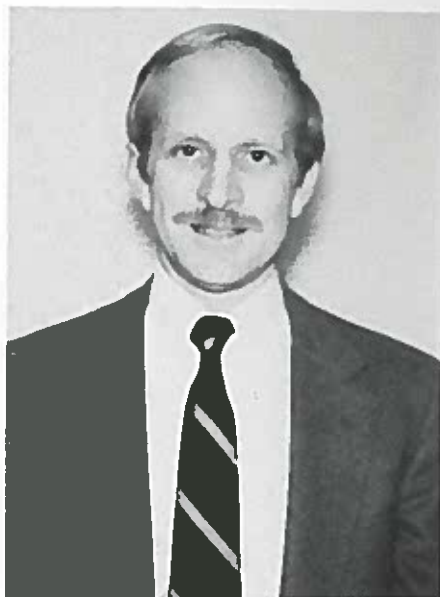
In the last several years, the demands of the job have increased substantially as the drug epidemic has resulted in greater numbers of arrestees, three-fourths of whom are drug users at the time of arrest. This elevates pretrial services to a new level of responsibility.

In response to the impact of drugs on the criminal justice system, and to assist the court in safely releasing arrestees, the Pretrial Services Agency established a full-scale pretrial drug testing program for adult offenders in 1984 and for juveniles in 1986.

The agency also introduced an Intensive Pretrial Supervision Program that works in conjunction with the Department of Corrections and the Superior Court. The program tracks and supervises arrestees until trial. During the year, 500 persons were in this intensive pretrial supervised release program.

During fiscal year 1989, the agency interviewed 34,000 individuals who had been arrested. Drug tests given at an on-site lab at Superior Court showed that 70 percent of the adults and 25 percent of the

PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY



John A. Carver, director

juveniles had been on drugs—primarily cocaine. During the course of the year, the agency conducted more than 56,000 follow-up tests on adults and more than 10,000 subsequent tests on juvenile offenders.

The agency also supervises court-ordered release conditions, including the requirement that defendants report periodically for drug monitoring. These efforts contribute greatly to ensuring public safety for all residents. ■

CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD

The Civilian Complaint Review Board offers the public an opportunity for the independent review of complaints against Metropolitan Police Department officers or special police employed by the city government that allege excessive force, harassment or use of demeaning language. In creating the board, the District of Columbia joined a growing number of cities that maintain similar review systems.

This seven-member board is supported by a staff which, under the supervision of an executive director, is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the agency. The staff also conducts investigations of every complaint other than those the board determines are without merit. At the conclusion of any investigation, the board is provided an investigative report. It may then either conduct a hearing, or if there is any probability that the complaint alleges criminal misconduct, refer the case to the Office of the U.S. Attorney. If that office declines to prosecute, the board may resume consideration of the complaint.

If, at the conclusion of a hearing, the board finds any allegation within a complaint is justified, it may recommend disciplinary action to the chief of police. If the police chief disagrees with the board's recommendations, the chief may submit an alternative recommendation to the mayor for a final decision.

The board's composition reflects the District's diverse population and each member must be a District resident. The chairperson and two other members of the board are selected by the mayor. Two members are chosen by the D.C. Council, one member is a police



Alfreda Davis Porter, executive director

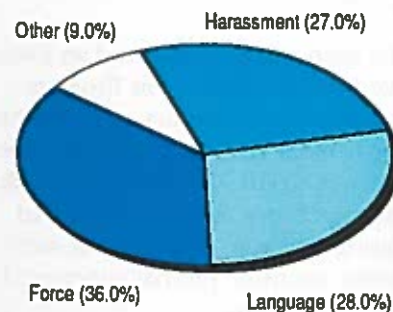
official appointed by the chief and the remaining member is appointed by the union unit representing the majority of the uniformed police officers.

Since opening its doors in 1982, the board has received about 2,520 complaints. In the last year alone, 381 complaints representing more than 720 allegations were filed with the board. The number of complaints quickly overwhelmed the board's ability to keep pace and a backlog developed. During the past fiscal year the board took several steps to reduce this backlog, including improving intake procedures and computerizing records. The board is also considering establishing a conciliation program as an alternative to lengthy hearings and increasing to 17 the members who would be authorized to handle cases.

Clearly, civilian participation in the review of police misconduct complaints is now well recognized as

an effective tool for maintaining and improving police/community relations. ■

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED



The Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis (OCJPA) is a critical part of the criminal justice system. The office uses sophisticated analytical techniques to assist the Barry administration in ensuring the safety of all who live and work in the District.

OCJPA plays a vital role coordinating the policies and practices of other District government agencies while managing several innovative criminal justice programs. Its various components successfully provide concrete solutions to real world problems.

OCJPA administers the Interagency Youth Project (IYP), a program designed to serve a limited number of multiproblem, court-involved youth and their families through in-home intensive therapeutic and supportive services. The program attacks the problems on all levels, addressing the multiple social, environmental, individual and family issues that bring these cases to the court's attention. In fiscal year 1989, IYP used 11 private and community service providers to assist more than 60 youths.

In fiscal year 1989, OCJPA expanded its participation in the city's war against drugs by establishing the District of Columbia Center for Drug Information (DCCDI).

Funded by a grant from the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance, the center compiles drug-related information from various sources to be used in treatment, law enforcement and abuse prevention. The center tracks indicators of the drug problem in the District and collects information about drug abuse and trafficking regionally and nationally.

The DCCDI also publishes *The Drug Bulletin*, a monthly newsletter that provides an update of current drug-related issues, programs, legislation and data. By encouraging the exchange of infor-

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS AND ANALYSIS



Shirley Wilson, director

mation, OCJPA is able to help agencies stretch their limited budgets.

Other "drug war" grants administered by OCJPA include the Metropolitan Police Department's Assets Forfeiture Program, the Department of Corrections' drug treatment facility, drug treatment programs for parolees and probationers, training and certification of parole and probation officers, and training of youth workers as drug counselors.

The office also oversees the ongoing implementation of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). CJIS will eventually contain the complete criminal histories of all persons arrested and convicted of a crime in the District.

In fiscal year 1989, CJIS created an automated booking system that has been decentralized to each of the seven police districts and the U.S. Capitol Police. This system allows officers to react more quickly to criminal activity and conduct investigations more effectively.

OCJPA, through its Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), gathers and analyzes data reflecting annual trends in law enforcement, the courts, corrections, parole and juvenile justice. This data analysis provides the foundation for the agency's annual *Crime and Justice Report*, which gives a statistical overview of activities and outcomes in the different stages of the criminal justice system through which persons and/or cases are processed.

The Mayor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) is staffed by OCJPA. The advisory group, whose members are appointed by the mayor, counsels him on juvenile justice matters and awards grants to support juvenile justice programs.

In fiscal year 1989, JJAG funded the Parent Connection, a program organized through the District's public schools to increase parental involvement, lower the drop-out rate and improve academic performance and attendance among 1st, 2nd and 3rd graders at the Fletcher Johnson Elementary School.

JJAG also funded comprehensive training for management, direct service and support staff at the Youth Services Administration of the Department of Human Services to increase skills in providing services.

Developing innovative and creative approaches to make the District's criminal justice system the most efficient and effective possible will continue to be the number one priority of OCJPA. ■

FIRE DEPARTMENT

For 125 years, District of Columbia residents have been protected by a paid, professional fire department. Since 1864, tremendous strides have been made in providing this protection.

The original fire alarm system indicated only that a call box had been activated. Headquarters then had to send out a series of telegraphic codes to District firehouses for assistance.

A resident reporting a fire today is answered by a dispatcher using state-of-the art technology. The caller's phone number and address appear instantly on a computer screen; a computer-assisted dispatch system confirms the emergency site and locates the units nearest to the scene, offering any known particulars of the incident. The rescue units are on their way in minutes.

Powerful gasoline and diesel units have replaced steam-powered pumping equipment and horse-drawn fire wagons. The department's fleet now includes units equipped with chemical fire-fighting agents—the replacement for tanks of pressurized water.

Along with technology, hazards have changed with the times. To help protect the community from today's synthetic and chemical world, a hazardous materials unit, (HAZMAT), has been put into service. The HAZMAT unit responds to emergencies involving chemicals, flammable liquids and solids, explosives, compressed gases, oxidizers, corrosives and radioactive materials.

The unit is equipped with a new computer system that provides information regarding chemical properties, selection of personal protective equipment, tactics involving chemical emergencies and programs



Rayfield Alfred, chief

to assist the department in complying with federal regulations concerning hazardous materials.

A self-contained breathing apparatus is a prime example of the modern technology available today to every District firefighter at an emergency scene. The device provides an hour's worth of life-sustaining air.

One aspect of fire fighting in the District that has not changed over the years is the quality of its fire fighting personnel. The men and women of the District of Columbia Fire Department (DCFD) wield today's technology with old-fashioned pride and dedication to keeping the city safe for everyone, young and old.

OVERVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Fire Department is responsible for providing fire and emergency medical services in the 69.7 square miles of the nation's capital. A constant flow of tourists, commuters

and other visitors brings the daytime population of the District, which has about 628,000 residents, to more than one million.

DCFD also provides preventive and emergency services for the president of the United States, numerous elected officials and dignitaries from around the world. The department's around-the-clock concern is the safety and well-being of the entire Washington community.

DCFD is comprised of 1,247 uniformed and 508 civilian personnel, whose three major responsibilities are fire prevention, fire fighting and emergency medical care. These duties are carried out by an executive office, an operations bureau, a services bureau and an ambulance bureau.

Executive Office

The first major component is the Executive Office. Staffed by a group of experienced firefighters with management skills, this operation provides the management, motivation and policy direction of the department.

Operations

The Operations Bureau consists of the Training Division and the Fire-fighting Division. The Training Division's primary responsibilities include teaching fire fighting techniques to new recruits and providing updated, in-service programs to department members.

Firefighter

The Firefighting Division, DCFD's most visible component, has 33 engine companies, 17 truck companies, four rescue squads, two fire boats and one hazardous materials unit. During fiscal year 1989, this division responded to more than 95,000 emergencies, down slightly from the previous year.

The men and women of the Fire-fighting Division are all trained as firefighters, although some serve as technicians performing specialized tasks, such as a tillerman who drives the rear of the hook and ladder truck.

Service

DCFD's third major division is the Service Bureau, whose two main sections are the Apparatus Division and the Fire Preventive Division.

The department's Apparatus Division buys and maintains all vehicles and equipment such as mask systems. The Fire Prevention Division's responsibilities include investigating fires, enforcing fire codes, reviewing construction and renovation proposals for safety and regulating the local fireworks industry. This division is headed by the fire marshal and works behind the scenes to make the city safe from fire hazards.

Emergency Ambulance Bureau

The fourth component is the Emergency Ambulance Bureau (EAB). During the fiscal year, the management of the ambulance bureau was under the Office of the City Administrator—a move ordered by the mayor in February 1988 to improve operations. However, the Fire Department continued to be responsible for the daily operations. EAB operates 17 basic and five advanced life support units. Basic life support units are staffed by two emergency medical technicians, and advanced life support units have either intermediate paramedics or paramedics.

DCFD's Emergency Ambulance Bureau is one of the busiest in the country. In fiscal year 1989 alone, it answered more than 145,000 calls. To improve efficiency in the delivery of emergency ambulance service, a "peak load staffing" pattern was implemented to match the availability of ambulance units to



The District's Emergency Ambulance Bureau is one of the busiest in the country having answered 145,000 calls last year.

call demands. Research over a 12-month period showed that the average call rate was as high as 18 calls per hour; in contrast, during the slowest times between 4 a.m. to 6 a.m. the average was only six calls per hour.

Prior to establishing the new staffing pattern, 16 basic life support (BLS) and five advanced life support (ALS) units were in service 24 hours a day. Under the peak load staffing, 20 BLS and six ALS units are in service during the busiest hours of the day. Work hours and shift starting times were revised not only to provide maximum coverage during the peak hours, but also to provide a more orderly shift change.

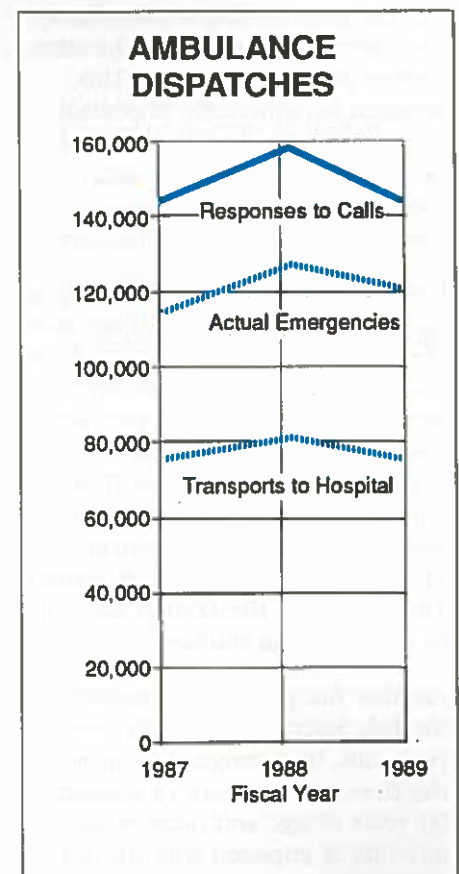
In order to quickly assist persons who have dialed 911 for an ambulance, a fire engine company may arrive before an ambulance. This is called the First Responder Program. All engine companies carry at least one firefighter trained as an emergency medical technician to administer first aid. An engine company can provide emergency medical assistance but not transportation to a hospital. That service will be provided by the ambulance.

FIRE PREVENTION

A primary mission of the Fire Department is to prevent fires, not only

by inspecting and removing potential fire hazards, but also by educating the public it protects.

DCFD's major fire prevention efforts include inspections for building code violations and an active public education program. The Inspection Section examines residential and



commercial establishments for possible code violations and investigates complaints of fire hazards from citizens.

The department's Technical Section, whose members are experts in various areas of code enforcement and hazardous materials, inspects hospitals, schools and other large institutions including District government buildings. The Public Assembly Section inspects night clubs, restaurants, hotels, theaters and other establishments.

One of the successful fire prevention education programs is the Home Fire Safety Survey. Residents simply call to request one. Firefighters then visit the homes, conduct the survey, and give residents practical measures that will make their homes as safe as possible.

Often firefighters are able to point out what the residents have overlooked—dangers of a frayed extension cord, overloaded electrical outlets, non-working smoke detectors, extension cords tucked under carpets and other hazards. This program is particularly important because most residential fires are preventable. During fiscal year 1989, the department surveyed 1,834 homes throughout the city.

District law requires that all dwellings in the city be equipped with operating smoke detectors. For those residents who do not have a smoke detector, the Fire Department will provide one free of charge through its Community Relations Unit. The number of smoke detectors given away has increased substantially each year since the program started. This is making the District safer for its residents and visitors.

Another fire prevention program is the Life Safety System, now two years old. It is designed to protect the lives and property of residents 60 years of age and older whose mobility is impaired and who live alone, or are left alone, for long



Firefighters training includes handling hazardous materials and public transportation vehicle emergencies.

periods of time. The system consists of a home alarm unit that is connected to an individual's telephone and provides direct and immediate access to the Fire Department's communications center in case of fire or medical emergency.

The unit also has a passive alert feature that electronically notifies fire communications dispatchers if a client does not check in during a designated time period. In fiscal year 1989, 475 seniors used the Life Safety System to call for emergency help.

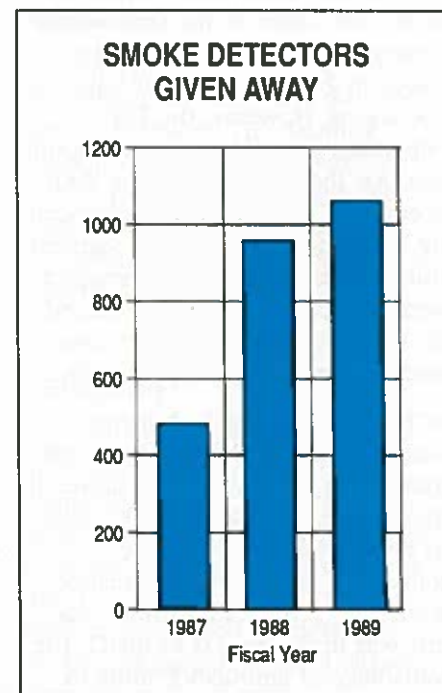
The Plans Review Section teaches building contractors how to prevent disasters by reviewing all building construction proposals for fire protection and suppression systems. In fiscal year 1989, almost 4,000 certificate of occupancy inspections were conducted to ensure structural safety.

Members of the Fire Investigation Section, trained in various aspects of fire service engineering, investigate fires of a suspicious nature as well as those involving fatalities, injuries, or property loss of \$10,000 or more. This section operates 24 hours a day. The demand for inspections continues to increase. The number of hours spent on fire code building inspections from 1988 to 1989 doubled.

Another vital component of the fire department's efforts is its Com-

munity Relations Unit. Through fire prevention seminars and other innovative programs, this unit makes contact with more than 50,000 people annually, many of whom are young children. The department targets children because they are more likely to die in a fire than are teenagers and young adults.

To reach these children, the Community Relations Unit publishes a monthly newsletter called *Be Fire and Burn Wise*. This publication, distributed to children and teachers throughout the city's public school



system, includes safety and fire prevention information.

The Junior Fire Marshal Program, now in its 28th year, provides fire safety information specifically aimed at 3rd and 4th graders.

For older youths, DCFD operates a Cadet Program in conjunction with the public schools and the University of the District of Columbia. This program educates and trains high school students interested in becoming firefighters, and is open to young men and women who are entering their senior year in high school with a grade point average of at least 2.0.

When these students graduate from high school, they become civilian employees of the department and enter the second phase of the Cadet Program. During this phase, they spend several weeks in every division, a concept observers say produces well-rounded individuals. After successfully completing both

phases, participants are eligible for hire as entry-level firefighters.

PREPARATION, OUR FINEST TOOL

Over the years, DCFD operations have become increasingly sophisticated. Officials make deliberate, tactical firefighting decisions based on theory derived from the study of fire science and engineering. With the advent of new technology and theory comes a need for comprehensive training. The Fire Department's training academy in Southwest Washington is responsible for developing programs to meet its varied training needs. All recruits attend the academy for 55 days of training, which includes practical and classroom instruction.

One of the most critical responsibilities of the academy is in-service training. Firefighters assigned to the city's 33 firehouses are responsible for protecting specific response dis-

tricts. They must know, literally, every nook and cranny in these areas—from the alleys to the hose connections on specific buildings. All of this knowledge and skill must come together in a brief period of time when responding to a fire.

In an effort to help the emergency ambulances decrease their response time, instructors from the academy who are certified emergency medical technicians help train firefighters to respond on medical calls.

AWARDS

Each year, the Mayor's Committee for Meritorious Service Awards selects members from the Fire, Police, and Corrections Departments who have performed meritoriously and acknowledges their efforts by presenting them with gold and silver medals. The Greater Washington Board of Trade annually sponsors the luncheon that honors these recipients and their families.

The following members received medals and awards in 1989.

GOLD MEDAL

Firefighter Edwin M. Lehan

SILVER MEDALS

Firefighter Kevin V. Begley

Firefighter Joseph E. Deaton

Firefighter Michael E. Marsico

Firefighter Kevin B. Sloan

Firefighter Michael E. Windsor ■



During a special fire safety program, Mayor Barry and Chief Alfred presented a proclamation to two students of Brent Elementary School.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) is on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year to handle any emergency. Whether a hurricane or heavy snowstorm, OEP plans for and coordinates the city's response to emergencies, disasters and special events.

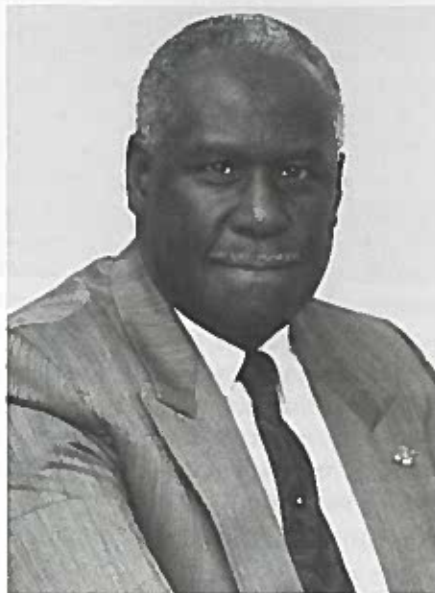
Developing innovative approaches to managing residents' needs is a cornerstone of OEP's success. The most widely recognized program is DC HELP—reached by dialing 8DC-HELP (832-4357).

Instituted in 1985 by the Barry administration, DC HELP was designed to respond to residents' need for a central contact line for District government services that are of a nonemergency nature. Its information and referral system is designed to give quick service to its users and to relieve the 911 emergency lines of nonemergency calls. It is a success.

In fiscal year 1989, DC HELP answered almost 350,000 calls from residents requesting information or city services.

When residents call DC HELP for assistance, they must provide their address, phone number and the particular request for services. This information is entered into a computer, which then refers the call to a contact person in the appropriate agency. The contact person first calls the resident within 48 hours to respond to the situation. The agency then has five days to resolve the problem or to decide on a remedy.

DC HELP also provides useful management data to District government managers on types and frequency of requests for city ser-



Joseph P. Yeldell, director

vices. This service also operates 24 hours a day.

For example, a native Washingtonian returned to the area to take care of her ill father. She was unable to work since her father required 24-hour-a-day care. When their financial resources were exhausted and medical bills continued to climb, she called DC HELP for assistance.

DC HELP put her in contact with various resources to obtain food stamps, emergency assistance for past due rent and utility bills, and supplemental security assistance. She called DC HELP once again to thank staff for their help and cooperation.

Operating 24 hours a day, OEP plans for and coordinates the city's response to emergencies, disasters and special events.

MAJOR DISASTER AND EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

The Office of Emergency Preparedness plays a major role in the city's response to all disasters and emergencies by coordinating activities and resources of respective agencies.

On June 14, 1989, massive thunderstorms hit the city with little or no warning. Torrential rains and wind gusts exceeding 70 miles per hour uprooted hundreds of trees and caused destruction to homes, cars, streets, bridges and power lines.

In the storms' wake, Mayor Marion Barry Jr. declared a public emergency, invoking the city's Emergency Operations Plan, developed by OEP over a period of years and approved by the mayor and D.C. Council in March 1989. The plan identifies 14 hazards most threatening to the city and establishes the procedures under which all agencies of the District government will operate during emergencies. The OEP's ability to respond quickly saved thousands of residents from emergency problems.

Acting on the application submitted by OEP, the president declared the District a major disaster area on August 28, making the city eligible for disaster assistance funds. As a result of the president's action—the first such declaration in city history—the District was able to recoup from the federal government about \$2.7 million, 75 percent of the total costs incurred as a result of the emergency.

In fiscal year 1989, the mayor and D.C. Council approved a Hazard Mitigation Plan, which identifies actions to substantially reduce the risk of further damage, hardship, loss or suffering as a result of the 14 hazards likely to threaten the city.



OEP coordinated the storm recovery effort from the District's first presidentially-declared disaster last June.

SPECIAL EVENTS

The Mayor's Special Events Task Group, chaired by the director of OEP, coordinated 350 special events attended by an estimated 4.3 million people in fiscal year 1989. These events ranged from small neighborhood block parties to major community festivals, such as the Hispanic Festival, Adams-Morgan Day, Minnesota Avenue Day, Georgia Avenue Day and the Black Family Reunion.

The task group assists event sponsors in planning for such provisions as crowd control, traffic routing, medical emergencies, communications linkages and post-event cleanup.

OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Executive Command and Communications Center (ECCC), commonly referred to as the Mayor's Command Center, monitors and tests emergency communication systems and is the focal point for coordination of the many resources needed to respond to and recover from the effects of disasters or emergencies.

During fiscal year 1989, the Command Center—operating around the clock—responded to more than 155,000 calls from citizens experiencing personal or non-police/fire emergencies, usually at night and on weekends when other District government agencies were closed.

During major emergencies, the Command Center is augmented with staff from other government agencies and representatives from the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

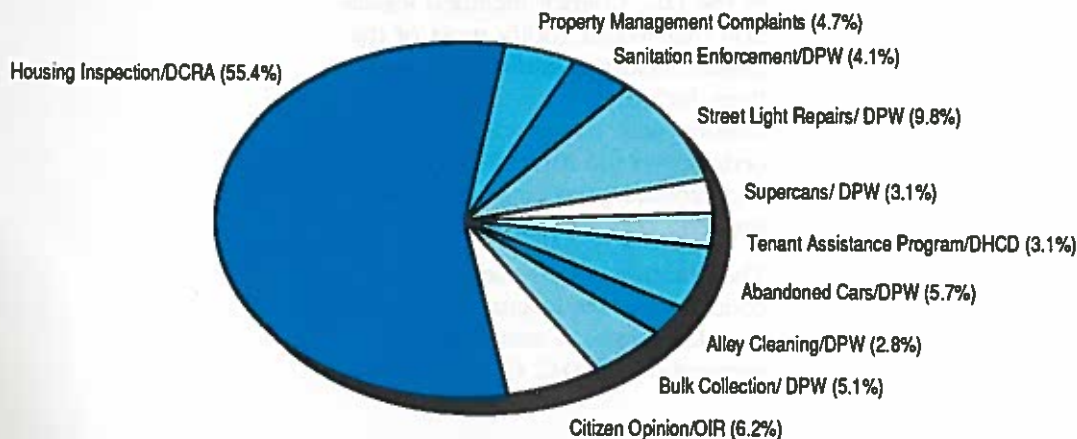
In addition, ECCC conducted three tests daily of the Emergency Broadcast System and other warning and communications networks.

Emergency Management Training—The Office of Emergency Preparedness continued to offer training workshop and courses on the management of emergencies and disasters in the District of Columbia. This training emphasizes the need for advance emergency preparedness planning and coordination among District, federal and independent agencies and the private sector.

In fiscal year 1989, 16 emergency management training workshops and courses were conducted with 400 participants, and 16 exercises were conducted with 1,000 participants.

A full-scale field exercise held in September tested the city's capacity to respond to a terrorist threat. The scenario was also compounded by a traffic accident involving hazardous materials and mass casualties. About 750 people from District, federal and independent agencies and private sector organizations participated. ■

MOST FREQUENT REQUESTS



LAW REVISION COMMISSION



Ellen Duke, executive director

The Law Revision Commission continued to make progress in clarifying and strengthening the city's statutes by bringing the language up to date.

The work of this independent commission is the first such comprehensive effort since the turn of the century. Some of the language, in fact, dates back to British laws enacted before American independence.

During the past fiscal year, the commission's major transmissions to the D.C. Council included legislation that would codify most of the District's existing foreclosure practices, including court-ordered foreclosure sales. Enactment would add certainty to the foreclosure process and provide greater protection for property owners and lenders.

The commission also sent to the council proposed language that would add definitions of assault to two sections of the D.C. Code. In addi-

tion, the agency submitted comments on uniform laws drafted by national organizations concerning disclaimer of property interests, franchise and business opportunities, and the transfer of real property.

The commission is participating in the Corporate Code Revision Project, a group revising the laws affecting corporations in the District of Columbia. ■

Allocated Budget—Fiscal Year 1989 **(\$000)**

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia

"Keeping our city safe for everyone, young and old."

Metropolitan Police Department	\$212,428
Office of Drug Control Policy (not established when 1989 budget was passed)	
Department of Corrections	\$215,467
Board of Parole	\$5,041
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis (Civilian Complaint Review Board ⁽¹⁾)	\$1,895
Law Revision Commission	\$213
Public Defender Service	\$5,583
Pretrial Services Agency	\$2,881
Fire Department	\$89,861
Office of Emergency Preparedness	\$2,325

⁽¹⁾included in OCJPA budget

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Department of Corrections

Public Information	673-7425
Office of Special Projects	673-7074
Office of Volunteer Services	643-0137
Community Correctional Centers	576-6564
All Other Numbers (Lorton Operator)	643-1111
D.C. Jail	673-8000

Fire Department

Public Affairs Office	673-3331
Women's Program Manager	673-3334
Equal Employment Opportunity Office	673-3296
Community Relations Unit	673-3343
Emergency Ambulance Bureau	673-3361
Apparatus Division	673-3242
Training Academy	673-3245
Fire Prevention Division	673-3250
Communications Division	673-3260

Police Department

Nonemergency Calls	727-4326
Headquarters—Community Relations	727-4283
1st District	727-4643
2nd District	282-0050
3rd District	673-6920
4th District	576-6723
5th District	727-4485
6th District	727-4540
7th District	767-7967
Public Information Office	727-4383
Youth Division	576-6768
Delinquency Prevention	576-6748
Identification and Records (Reports)	727-4432
Property (Recovery/Auction)	767-7549
Traffic Enforcement	727-4450
Crime Solvers Confidential Number (Tips/Rewards)	393-2222
Recruiting Branch	727-4236
Victim Assistance (Nat. Organ. for Victim Assistance)	393-6682

Office of Emergency Preparedness	8DC-HELP (832-4357)
TDD for the Hearing Impaired	(727-3323)

Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

General Information	727-6537
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Civilian Complaint Review Board	535-1716
	727-6655

Board of Parole	727-2264
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Law Revision Commission	724-8190
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Pretrial Services Agency	727-2911
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Government of the District of Columbia
Office of Communications
(202) 727-6224