

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice



February 21, 2023

Hon. Brooke Pinto
Chairperson, Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Chairperson Pinto,

Below please find the responses to the Committee's questions related to the fiscal year 2023 performance of the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice.

Fiscal Year 2022 Performance Oversight Questions
Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

A. **ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS**

1. Please provide a complete, up-to-date **organizational chart** for the agency and each division within the agency, including the names and titles of all senior personnel. Please include an explanation of the roles and responsibilities for each division and subdivision within the agency.
 - Please include a list of the employees (name and title) for each subdivision and the number of vacant, frozen, and filled positions. For vacant positions, please indicate how long the position has been vacant.
 - Please provide a narrative explanation of any changes to the organizational chart made during the previous year.

Please see Attachment A.

DMPSJ provides direction, guidance support, and coordination to the District's twelve public safety agencies, ensuring that they advance the Mayor's priorities for reducing crime and ensuring that residents and visitors of the District are safe and feel safe. Additionally, DMPSJ develops and leads cross-cluster interagency public safety initiatives involving District and federal partners to improve the quality of life in the District's neighborhoods.

In light of DMPSJ's responsibilities, all personnel work interconnectedly to ensure appropriate support, oversight, and accountability for cluster agencies and to develop and advance strategic plans.

On January 3, 2023, Mayor Bowser appointed Lindsey Appiah as Acting Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice (DMPSJ). Her confirmation hearing is scheduled for March 15, 2023.

2. Please list each new program implemented by the agency during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date. For each initiative please provide:
 - A description of the initiative, including when begun and when completed (or expected to be completed);
 - The funding required to implement the initiative;
 - Any documented results of the initiative.

In FY22, DMPSJ coordinated a number of interagency, cross-cluster initiatives including:

- The Multiagency Nightlife Task Force (MNTF): Multiagency effort bringing a whole of government approach to address identified violent crime, quality of life, nuisance activities and regulatory concerns that were occurring in three identified nightlife areas (U Street NW, H Street NE, and the Connecticut Avenue NW corridors) with the following goals: prevent violent crime, prevent operation of and to seize illegal ATV's operated on public space, ensure businesses operate in compliance with regulatory statutes, address harmful traffic conditions, and reduce general disorder and criminal activity in these corridors. The MNTF has operated since June 2022 and helped to contribute to significant decreases in crime in each corridor (between June and December - a 28% decrease in total crime in U Street Corridor; 20% decrease in total crime in H Street Corridor; 616% decrease in total crime in Connecticut Avenue corridor).
- Multiagency Public Safety Task Force to support MPD's Homicide Reduction Partnership Initiative: The Homicides Reduction Partnership (HRP) focused on reducing violent crime within four Police Service Areas throughout the entire 2022 calendar year. These areas include PSAs 603, 604, 706 and 708, which accounted for 21% of all murders city-wide in 2021. The objective of the HRP is to use a "whole of government" approach to reduce violent crime, have a positive impact on the community's perception of safety and security, and increase trust among residents in the police and DC government. The work of the Task Force helped to contribute to an 18% reduction in 6D and 8% reduction in 7D in violent crime between 2021 and 2022.
- Partnered with the Deputy Mayor for Education (DME) as operational lead for Safe Passages: Program that coordinates government and school resources, to target specific areas of the city to improve student safety as students travel to and from school.
- Go Teams: Public safety Go Teams are multi-agency teams consisting of more than 100 credible contacts, including violence interrupters from both ONSE and CURE, credible messengers, and roving leaders, working together to conduct outreach in community hotspots known for large gatherings and fireworks in order to promote safety. Safety Go Teams deployed three times in 2022 - Fourth of July, Labor Day Weekend and Halloween. During the time in which the teams were deployed during Fourth of July there were zero shootings in the 28 communities in which we had teams. Despite multiple shootings in other locations, only

1 shooting occurred in a Go Team neighborhood, but happened after teams had deactivated (teams deactivated around 2AM, shooting occurred after 3AM).

- Resource Pop-Ups: This initiative brings services into communities to meet the needs of vulnerable resident populations including at-risk youth and seniors. These pop-ups provide all communities in the District with the tools necessary to increase safety in their respective communities and build trust among residents, DC government, and community organizations.

This is done by:

- Bringing agencies and community organizations from across the District to provide information about the programs they offer;
 - Providing residents with an opportunity to meet and speak with agency and organization representatives;
 - Encouraging residents to interact with and meet their neighbors;
 - Engaging with some of the most vulnerable populations, providing support, services and resources agencies and organizations have to offer.
- 202forPeace: City-wide gun violence campaign that is designed to raise awareness about services and programs available to DC residents vulnerable to violent activity and seeks to increase community buy in through messaging and activities targeted at engaging youth.
3. Please provide a complete, up-to-date position listing for your agency, ordered by program and activity, and including the following information for each position:
- Title of position;
 - Name of employee or statement that the position is vacant, unfunded, or proposed;
 - Date employee began in position;
 - Salary and fringe benefits (separately), including the specific grade, series, and step of position;
 - Job status (continuing/term/temporary/contract);
 - Whether the position must be filled to comply with federal or local law.
 - Please note the date that the information was collected

Please see Attachment B.

4. Does the agency conduct annual **performance evaluations** of all of its employees, and was this done in FY 2022? Who conducts such evaluations? What are they performance measures by which employees are evaluated? What steps are taken to ensure that all agency employees are meeting individual job requirements? What steps are taken when an employee does not meet individual job requirements?

DMPSJ did not conduct formal performance evaluations in FY22. However, employees were apprised of their performance through regular supervisory meetings to discuss job expectations and performance. Moving forward, employee performance will be evaluated in accordance with the procedures outlined in Chapter 14 of the District Personnel Regulations.

5. Please list all **employees detailed** to or from your agency, if any. Please provide the reason for the detail, the detailed employee's date of detail, and the detailed employee's projected date of return.

Julie Seiwel is detailed to DMPSJ from the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services. She was detailed on February 1, 2023, for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days, to serve as Special Assistant supporting the Deputy Mayor through the transition resulting from her recent appointment.

6. Please provide the position name, organization unit to which it is assigned, and hourly rate of any **contract workers** in your agency, and the company from which they are contracted.

DMPSJ does not have any contract workers.

7. Please provide the Committee with:
 - A list of all employees who receive cellphones or similar communications devices at agency expense.
 - Please provide the total cost for mobile communications and devices at the agency for FY 2022 and FY 2023 to date, including equipment and service plans.

Please see Attachment C.

- A list of all vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise used by the agency and to whom the vehicle is assigned.

In FY22, DMPSJ leased a 2019 Dodge Caravan; the vehicle is used by the DMPSJ staff to travel to meetings, community walks, and other government business meetings.

- A list of employee bonuses or special award pay granted in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date.

DMPSJ has given no employee bonuses in FY2022 and FY2023, to date.

- A list of travel expenses, arranged by employee.

DMPSJ has not paid any no travel expenses for employees in FY22, and FY23, to date.

- A list of the total overtime and worker's compensation payments paid in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date.

Please see Attachment D.

8. Please provide a list of each collective bargaining agreement that is currently in effect for agency employees.
 - Please include the bargaining unit (name and local number), the duration of each agreement, and the number of employees covered.

- Please provide, for each union, the union leader's name, title, and his or her contact information, including e-mail, phone, and address if available.
- Please note if the agency is currently in bargaining and its anticipated completion date.

DMPSJ does not have any collective bargaining agreements as there are no union employees within the office.

9. Please identify all electronic databases maintained by your agency, including the following:
 - A detailed description of the information tracked within each system;
 - The age of the system and any discussion of substantial upgrades that have been made or are planned to the system;
 - Whether the public can be granted access to all or part of each system.

DMPSJ does not maintain any electronic databases; however, it utilizes a number of District-wide, OCTO maintained databases, including: Quickbase database for agency performance management, FOIAXpress database for processing FOIA requests, District Reporting Portal database for information submitted to the federal government regarding American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding, and the COVID-19 Agency Survey database.

10. Please describe the agency's procedures for investigating allegations of sexual harassment or misconduct committed by or against its employees. List and describe any allegations received by the agency in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, and whether and how those allegations were resolved.

DMPSJ follows the procedures for investigating allegations of sexual harassment or misconduct committed by or against employees outlined in DCHR Issuance I-2019-21, Sexual Harassment Reports and Investigations (<https://edpm.dc.gov/issuances/sexual-harassment-reports-and-investigations/>).

DMPSJ did not receive any allegations of sexual harassment or misconduct committed by or against our employees in FY22 or FY23, to date.

11. For any boards or commissions associated with your agency, please provide a chart listing the following for each member:
 - The member's name;
 - Confirmation date;
 - Term expiration date;
 - Whether the member is a District resident or not;
 - Attendance at each meeting in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date.
 - Please also identify any vacancies.

Concealed Pistol Licensing Review Board

<u>Name</u>	<u>Confirmation Date</u>	<u>Term Expiration Date</u>	<u>District Resident</u>
Alicia Washington	11/21/2014	11/21/2023	N
Gary Abrecht	11/21/2014	11/21/2023	Y
Debra Long-Doyle	6/17/2016	11/21/2023	Y
Edwin Powell	10/30/2019	11/21/2023	Y
Chad Tillbrook	2/28/2019	11/21/2023	Y
Anthony Musa	6/20/2022	11/21/2023	Y
Sarah Ohlsen	10/16/2020	11/21/2023	Y
Danielle Reiff	10/16/2020	11/21/2023	Y
Sean Holihan	8/26/2021	11/21/2023	Y
Sylvia Bacon	7/24/2018	11/21/2023	Y
Alfredo Phonix	10/30/2019	11/21/2023	Y
Vacant			

12. Please list the task forces and organizations, including those inside the government such as interagency task forces, of which the agency is a member and any associated membership dues paid.

In addition to the Multiagency Public Safety Task Forces discussed above, DMPSJ is also a member of several other task forces, including: the Marijuana Private Club Task Force; Open Government Advisory Group; Mayor’s Emergency Preparedness Council; Criminal Code Reform Commission; the Age Friendly Task Force, and the Emergency Vehicles Lights and Sirens Policy Task Force.

DMPSJ also provides administrative support to the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Commission and the Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force.

13. What has the agency done in the past year to make the activities of the agency more transparent to the public?

DMPSJ participates in a significant number of activities aimed at ensuring transparency to the public, including regular participation in a wide range of community meetings related to public safety sponsored by stakeholders across the District. In FY22 and FY23, to date, DMPSJ sponsored approximately 60 community-based events aimed at reducing gun violence and reducing crime, including Peace Walks, picnics, and resource fairs. Resource fairs feature partnering agencies comprising the social safety net made available to address resident concerns in the most vulnerable communities in the District. Resource fairs engage residents and provide in-person connections with needed services and supports specifically identified as those most effective and critical in preventing and reducing violent crime.

Additionally, DMPSJ worked with its cluster agencies during the past year to ensure that they are engaged in outreach to District residents and visitors through public release of data,

responses to resident correspondence, attending/hosting outreach events, conducting press events, developing and posting content for social media, and issuing newsletters.

14. How does the agency solicit feedback from customers? Please describe.

DMPSJ solicits feedback from customers through its website, which features an email address for questions and concerns, dmps@dc.gov, social media profiles, community-based focus groups and community events.

- What is the nature of comments received? Please describe.

DMPSJ receives a wide range of comments including requests for specific services and supports on individual and community-wide issues; support with connecting residents with DMPSJ cluster agencies; and commendations and complaints on public safety generally and DMPSJ agencies' performance specifically.

- How has the agency changed its practices as a result of such feedback?

One of the common questions/concerns from residents is the desire for more clarity around who is responsible for what services and for a single point of contact on public safety issues, (i.e., how can residents easily access services and supports offered by DC government).

During the past year, DMPSJ brought information and resources directly to some of the most at-risk communities in the District through the 202 for Peace campaign and resource pop-ups. The 202 for Peace campaign was aimed at increasing awareness about ways the community can partner with the District to reduce violence; the resource pop ups brought targeted agency resources, including rent assistance, TANF and SNAP support, employment resources, public safety services, and juvenile and recreation programs. DMPSJ doubled the number of community engagement events and offered specific contact information to residents to help ensure they were able to access the services more directly.

15. Please complete the following chart about the residency of new hires:

Number of Employees Hired in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date

<i>Position Type</i>	<i>Total Number</i>	<i>Number who are District Residents</i>
Continuing	4	4
Term	0	0
Temporary	0	0
Contract	0	0

16. Please provide the agency's FY 2022 Performance Accountability Report.

Please see Attachment E.

B. BUDGET AND FINANCE

17. Please provide a chart showing the agency's approved budget and actual spending, by division, for FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date. In addition, please describe any variance between fiscal year appropriations and actual expenditures for each program and activity code.

Please see Attachment F.

18. Please list any reprogrammings, in, out, or within, related to FY 2022 or FY 2023 funds. For each reprogramming, please list:

- The reprogramming number;
- The total amount of the reprogramming and the funding source (i.e., local, federal, SPR);
- The sending or receiving agency name, if applicable;
- The original purposes for which the funds were dedicated;
- The reprogrammed use of funds.

Please see Attachment G.

19. Please provide a complete accounting for all intra-District transfers received by or transferred from the agency during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, including:

- Buyer agency and Seller agency;
- The program and activity codes and names in the sending and receiving agencies' budgets;
- Funding source (i.e. local, federal, SPR);
- Description of MOU services;
- Total MOU amount, including any modifications;
- The date funds were transferred to the receiving agency.

For FY22, please see Attachment H. There have been no reprogrammings for FY23.

20. Please provide a list of all MOUs in place during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, that are not listed in response to the question above.

Please see Attachment H.

21. Please identify any special purpose revenue accounts maintained by, used by, or available for use by your agency during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date. For each account, please list the following:

- The revenue source name and code;
- The source of funding;
- A description of the program that generates the funds;
- The amount of funds generated by each source or program in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date;
- Expenditures of funds, including the purpose of each expenditure, for FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date.

DMPSJ does not have any special purpose revenue accounts.

22. Please provide a list of all projects for which your agency currently has capital funds available. Please include the following:
- A description of each project, including any projects to replace aging infrastructure (e.g., water mains and pipes);
 - The amount of capital funds available for each project;
 - A status report on each project, including a timeframe for completion;
 - Planned remaining spending on the project.

DMPSJ does not have any capital funds.

23. Please provide a complete accounting of all federal grants received for FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, including the amount, the purpose for which the funds were granted, whether those purposes were achieved and, for FY 2022, the amount of any unspent funds that did not carry over.

DMPSJ did not receive any federal grants in FY22 or FY23, to date.

24. Please list each contract, procurement, lease, and grant (“contract”) awarded, entered into, extended and option years exercised, by your agency during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date. For each contract, please provide the following information, where applicable:
- The name of the contracting party;
 - The nature of the contract, including the end product or service;
 - The dollar amount of the contract, including budgeted amount and actually spent;
 - The term of the contract;
 - Whether the contract was competitively bid or not;
 - The name of the agency’s contract monitor and the results of any monitoring activity;
 - Funding source;
 - Whether the contract is available to the public online.

Please see Attachment I.

25. Please provide the details of any surplus in the agency’s budget for FY 2022, including:
- Total amount of the surplus;
 - All projects and/or initiatives that contributed to the surplus.

Please see Attachment J.

C. LAWS, AUDITS, AND STUDIES

26. Please identify any **legislative requirements** that the agency lacks sufficient resources to properly implement.

DMPSJ has sufficient resources to implement all legislative requirements of the office.

27. Please identify any statutory or regulatory impediments to your agency’s operations or mission.

DMPSJ has no statutory or regulatory impediments to our operations or mission.

28. Please list all regulations for which the agency is responsible for oversight or implementation. Where available, please list by chapter and subject heading, including the date of the most recent revision.

DMPSJ provides administrative oversight to the Concealed Pistol Licensing Review Board (“CPLRB”), which reviews appeals of denials of an application or renewal application for a concealed pistol license (“CPL”) issued by the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department. The CPLRB also reviews appeals of CPL revocations and suspensions. D.C. Code § 7-2509.01 et seq.; 1 DCMR Chapter 12.

The date of the most recent revision to the CPLRB regulations is June 10, 2022. *See <https://dmpsj.dc.gov/page/concealed-pistol-licensing-review-board-cplrb>*

29. Please explain the impact on your agency of any **federal legislation or regulations** adopted during FY 2022 that significantly affect agency operations or resources.

While there is no federal legislation or regulations adopted during FY22 that significantly affected DMPSJ operations, the office did receive \$400,000 in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) dollars to conduct a public information campaign aimed at reducing gun violence. DMPSJ utilized those dollars to conduct a host of community engagement activities, including the 202 for Peace campaign and resource pop-ups described above.

30. Please provide a list of all studies, research papers, and analyses (“**studies**”) the agency requested, prepared, or contracted for during FY 2022. Please state the status and purpose of each study.

During FY22, DMPSJ contracted with subject matter experts in parole function to assist in work related to returning local parole to the District.

31. Please list and describe any ongoing **investigations**, audits, or reports on your agency or any employee of your agency, or any investigations, studies, audits, or reports on your agency or any employee of your agency that were completed during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date.

To our knowledge, there were no investigations, audits, or reports on DMPSJ or any of its employees in FY 2022 or FY 2023, to date.

32. Please identify all **recommendations** identified by the Office of the Inspector General, D.C. Auditor, or other federal or local oversight entities during the previous 3 years. Please provide an update on what actions have been taken to address these recommendations. If the recommendation has not been implemented, please explain why.

DMPSJ has not been specifically named in any audits or investigations in the past three years.

33. Please list any **reporting** requirements required by Council legislation and whether the agency has met these requirements.

DMPSJ is statutorily required to produce an annual report on felony crime to be submitted to the Mayor and Council. The report details the type, frequency, and location of felony crime incidents; felony arrests; D.C. Superior Court cases; sentences imposed for felony convictions; and demographic characteristics of felony crime victims and people arrested on felony charges. DMPSJ did not meet the reporting requirements in 2022 as DMPSJ has not yet received necessary data from an external partner to complete the 2022 report. Please find attached the last felony crime report filed by the office in 2021.

Please see Attachment K: 2019 Felony Crime Report.

34. Please list all pending **lawsuits** that name the agency as a party, and provide the case name, court where claim was filed, case docket number, and a brief description of the case.

DMPSJ does not have any pending lawsuits naming it as a party.

35. Please list all **settlements** entered into by the agency or by the District on behalf of the agency in FY 2022 or FY 2023, to date, including any covered by D.C. Code § 2-402(a)(3), and provide the parties' names, the amount of the settlement, and if related to litigation, the case name and a brief description of the case. If unrelated to litigation, please describe the underlying issue or reason for the settlement (e.g., administrative complaint, etc.).

DMPSJ did not enter into any settlements in FY22 or FY23, to date.

36. Please list any **administrative complaints or grievances** that the agency received in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, broken down by source. Please describe the process utilized to respond to any complaints and grievances received and any changes to agency policies or procedures that have resulted from complaints or grievances received. For any complaints or grievances that were resolved in FY 2022 or FY 2023, to date, describe the resolution.

DMPSJ did not receive any administrative complaints or grievances in FY22 or FY23, to date.

D. **EQUITY**

37. How does the agency assess whether programs and services are equitably accessible to all District residents?

- What were the results of any such assessments in FY 2022?
- What changes did the agency make in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, or does the agency plan to make in FY 2023 and beyond, to address identified inequities in access to programs and services?
- Does the agency have the resources needed to undertake these assessments? What would be needed for the agency to more effectively identify and address inequities in access to agency programs and services?

As a Deputy Mayor's office, DMPSJ's primary responsibility is to work with cluster agencies to ensure they are meeting District-wide and agency specific goals and applicable statutes, rules, and regulations related to accessibility, including, but not limited to, those related to language access, accommodations for those with disabilities, and racial and economic equity and access.

Along with the Performance Team, DMPSJ staff participate in the review of all key performance indicators related to accessibility, with the OHR on broader access and accessibility indicators, and the Office of Racial Equity ("ORE") on racial equity strategic initiatives that are indicated by agency performance staff. This process includes recommending and reviewing data or metrics to assess effectiveness, and meeting with cluster agencies to provide feedback and support to ensure agencies meet these key District priorities.

38. Does the agency have a racial or social equity statement or policy? Please share that document or policy statement with the Committee.

Yes, DMPSJ has a racial equity statement. Please see Attachment L, *DMPSJ Racial Equity Statement*.

- How was the policy formulated?

The policy was formulated in accordance with the Mayor's Racial Equity Action Plan and in consultation with the ORE.

- How is the policy used to inform agency decision-making?

The policy is used to inform decision-making by serving as a lens through which we view the work of the office as well as the work of our cluster agencies.

- Does the agency have a division or dedicated staff that administer and enforce this policy?

Helen McClure is the DMPSJ staff member that participates in DMPSJ activities related to racial equity. She attends meetings of the Interagency Council on Racial Equity, to ensure the office and agencies under its purview, remain proactive about compliance with the law.

- Does the agency assess its compliance with this policy? If so, how, and what were the results of the most recent assessment?

DMPSJ has not yet formally assessed compliance with the policy.

39. Does the agency have an internal equal employment opportunity statement or policy? Please share that document or policy statement with the Committee.

- How was the policy formulated?
- How is the statement or policy used to inform agency decision-making?
- Does the agency have a division or dedicated staff that administer and enforce this policy?
- Does the agency assess its compliance with this policy? If so, how, and what were the results of the most recent assessment?

DMPSJ does not have an internal equal employment opportunity statement or policy. DMPSJ adheres to all relevant and applicable District and federal regulations and statutes related to equal employment and non-discrimination.

E. **COVID-19 PANDEMIC RESPONSE**

40. Please give an overview of any programs or initiatives the agency has started in response to COVID-19, to date, and whether each program or initiative is still in effect.

While DMPSJ did not start any specific programs or initiatives in response to COVID-19, DMPSJ played a central role in the District's pandemic response, in both the coordination and distribution of required cleaning supplies, PPE equipment, signage, to help facilitate the continual delivery of services for the agencies in the Cluster, through the Emergency Operations Center.

41. Which of the agency's divisions are currently working remotely?
- What percentage of the agency's total employees currently work remotely?
 - Please provide a copy of the agency's Continuing Operations Plan and any remote working protocol.

DMPSJ employees adhere to DCHR Issuance I-12-58, Compressed, Flexible and Telework Schedules, which allows up to two days of telework/remote work.

Please see Attachment M.

42. How has the agency ensured that all staff have access to necessary equipment and a stable internet connection to work from home?

DMPSJ staff are issued a laptop and mobile phone upon commencement of employment and regular upgrades are made in accordance with OCTO - schedules for District electronics and technology.

43. Was the agency a recipient of any federal grants stemming related to the COVID-19 pandemic during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date, and, if so, how were those federal grant dollars used?

As stated above, DMPSJ received \$400,000 in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) dollars for public information campaign aimed at reducing gun violence. *See* question 29 for more information.

44. How has the agency updated its methods of communications and public engagement to connect with customers since the start of the pandemic?

At the start of the pandemic all District agencies and offices, including DMPSJ produced one-pagers posted on coronavirus.dc.gov describing in detail how residents could connect with

services virtually. We also provided communication about vaccine availability, home delivery services and other Covid related resources on social media platforms and the DMPSJ web site.

Fiscal Year 2022 Performance Oversight Questions (Part 2)
Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

F. PUBLIC SAFETY AND VIOLENCE REDUCTION INITIATIVES

45. Please discuss whether and how DMPSJ is working to implement the recommendations from the Gun Violence Strategic Reduction Plan commissioned by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council in 2022.

As discussed in detail at the December 15, 2022 Roundtable on PR24-1084, the *Sense of the Council on the Adoption and Implementation of the Gun Violence Reduction Strategic Plan Resolution of 2022* before this Committee, the Executive supports the plan's recommendations, in whole or in part, and we have already begun implementing them.

Reducing gun violence is one of the Bowser Administration's highest priorities. The District has invested very significant resources into a multipronged public safety approach that invests in law enforcement, prevention efforts, youth programming, rehabilitation, and re-entry. Indeed, the City Violence Prevention Index conducted by the Community Justice Action Fund recently found that the District was at the national forefront of violence prevention investments. The majority of the NICJR Strategic Plan's recommendations have been implemented into our existing gun violence prevention strategies. Perhaps most importantly, we are actively working to improve coordination and alignment across agencies and programs. We are seeing some encouraging results from those efforts, but we still have much more to do.

Please see Attachment N: *NICJR Report Recommendations Implementation Status*

46. What is the status of the Building Blocks DC program? Please describe the program's operations, and DMPSJ's involvement in the program, in FY22 and FY23, to date.
- What is DMPSJ's vision for the Building Blocks DC program and related initiatives?

Launched in February 2021, Building Blocks DC (BBDC) is the Bowser Administration's whole-of-government approach to addressing retaliatory gun violence in DC neighborhoods by focusing on the people and places most at risk. Using public health tools through an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) approach, BBDC was initially designed to connect programs and services to the people impacted by gun violence (known as a person-based approach), as well as remediate environmental issues in neighborhoods affected by gun violence (known as a place-based approach).

Reducing gun violence is still a key priority for Mayor Bowser, and we still believe that focusing intensive interventions on the people and places most at-risk for gun violence is the right strategy. Therefore, DMPSJ's vision is to continue to advance the Mayor's priority of reducing gun violence through the continued implementation of a whole-of-government

approach, aimed at providing intensive, targeted, evidence-based services and supports to those individuals and communities most at-risk of gun violence, while also ensuring that all communities across the District have access to the appropriate levels of intervention to curb gun violence as it arises.

- Please explain the reasoning for the shift in structure for this program in FY22.

The reason for the shift in structure in FY22 was to streamline and align these critical activities in a way that was administratively efficient and operationally sound. The EOC was a first-of-its-kind approach to addressing the crisis of gun violence. While there was some utility to this model, we recognized that given the long-term, systemic nature of gun violence, it was important to institutionalize our responses in a manner that was sustainable, which meant ensuring we were not duplicating efforts and administrative oversight. We believed the way to lessen this overlap was to create the Office of Gun Violence Prevention (“OGVP”) to serve as the policy office responsible for:

- (1) Tracking the implementation of gun violence prevention strategies across District government agencies;
- (2) Coordinating with community-based organizations, and identifying innovative best practices to support those doing the violence interruption work on the ground; and
- (3) Vesting DMPSJ with operational functions, including directly managing the District’s place-based efforts and supporting ONSE with managing person-based interventions.

- Please provide details on the funding for Building Blocks DC. What funding has been allocated to date?

Efforts to support gun violence prevention across all of DC Government are supported through both local funds and American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) dollars. In FY23, the District is spending over \$115 million on violence intervention and prevention, on top of MPD’s budget, including (but not limited to) the following programs:

<u>VIOLENCE INTERVENTION</u>		
<u>Program/Initiative</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>FY23 Funds</u>
Community-Based Violence Intervention Services	ONSE, OAG	\$28.8M
Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program	OVSJG	\$2.3M
Pathways Program	ONSE	\$8.1M
Safe Passage Program	DME	\$5.2M
Credible Messengers	DYRS	\$5M
Roving Leaders	DPR	\$5M
Life Coaches/Pathfinders	ONSE	\$1.6M
Direction and Coordination	OGVP	\$1.4M
Violence Intervention Certificate	UDC	\$0.9M
Community Capacity Building	OVSJG	\$0.5M

Restorative Justice Training	ONSE	\$0.2M
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<u>VIOLENCE PREVENTION</u>		
<u>Program/Initiative</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>FY23 Funds</u>
Violence Prevention Wraparound Services (Mental Health, Safe Housing, Promise Rides, Case Coordination, etc.)	ONSE, DFHV, OVSJG	\$9.4M
Public Works Jobs Program	DPW	\$7.7M
Earning for Learning	DOES	\$6.5M
DC SchoolConnect	DFHV	\$6.1M
Truancy Reduction	OVSJG	\$5.1M
Project Empowerment Expansion	DOES	\$4.6M
Achievement Centers	DYRS	\$3.1M
Expanded Recreation Activities	DPR	\$2.4M
Youth Violence Prevention	DYRS	\$2M
Leadership Academy	ONSE	\$1.8M
Community Grants	OGVP, DYRS	\$1.5M

47. What is the status of the Gun Violence Prevention Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?
- Please provide an update on the EOC’s structure and operations, including the number of personnel and the titles and duties of each person and the length of their detail (if applicable), and provide an organizational chart.
 - Please describe the work the EOC has done in FY22 and FY23, to date.

See response to previous question. The EOC is no longer operating.

48. Please provide an update on the work of the Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force in FY22 and FY23, to date.

DMPSJ has been providing administrative and structural support to the Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force since early 2019. Due to some confusion at the launch of the initiative, the 10 board members selected by the Executive were not confirmed and seated at the same time as the 10 board members selected by Council, creating several issues with being able to establish a quorum, and disengagement of some of the committee members. The last meeting of the Task Force was in March 2022. It is DMPSJ’s understanding that both chairs have since resigned, and MOTA will work to identify and seat the Executive-nominated representatives to the Task Force.

49. What work has DMPSJ done in FY22 and FY23, to date, to improve coordination between agencies under its purview with regard to programs aimed at reducing violent crime?

Please see response to question 45 above. Additionally, DMPSJ has done significant work to improve coordination between agencies not only within the public safety cluster, but also across other clusters (DME, OGVP, OAG, DCPS), and with Federal partners to ensure that coordination is occurring in the following areas (among others):

- Law enforcement sharing information with violence interrupters and agencies responsible for victim/family support services (daily call, and weekly crime briefing attended by OGVP); and
- The following groups sharing information with one another:
 - Violence interrupters (daily call); violence interrupters and other violence prevention programs (weekly meeting)
 - Schools, violence interrupters and Safe Passage program (daily call); as well as schools, law enforcement and Safe Passage program (separate daily call)
 - Violence interrupters/violence prevention programs and agencies providing wraparound services and supports (ongoing/as needed)
 - Violence interrupters/violence prevention programs and community-based organizations, community outreach workers and community members (ongoing/as needed)

In addition, in FY22 and FY23, to date, DMPSJ led:

- The District's adoption of a coordinated juvenile critical incident response protocol (juvenile critical incidents include homicides, shootings, or stabbings with a victim <18 years old; violent incidents with a victim <12 years old; and major violent incidents within 500 feet of a school);
- The coordination of cabinet agency directors' oversight of the delivery of People of Promise services to individuals at the highest risk of gun violence in the city, with each director is assigned a cohort of individuals and assists with troubleshooting difficult service needs, as well as ensuring that service requests directed toward their agency are prioritized;
- Oversight of Multiagency Public Safety Task Forces to coordinate and align cross-government resources to apply a "whole of government" response to crime reduction in various areas of focus including:
 - Nightlife corridors of H Street NE, U Street NW, and Connecticut Avenue NW;
 - In 2022, the Homicide Reduction Partnership Initiative Areas in PSA 603, 604, 706, and 708;
 - the Good Hope Road Corridor and Georgia Avenue NW.

50. How is DMPSJ working to coordinate to the work of the various violence prevention and interruption personnel in the District, such as ONSE's violence interrupters, Cure the Streets' violence interrupters, DYRS's Credible Messengers, DPR's Roving Leaders, and the Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program?

DMSPJ is working to coordinate the work of various violence prevention and interruption personnel in the District at various levels. First, DMPSJ is in discussions with OAG about how to best align programmatic structure to ensure that ONSE Violence Interrupters and Cure the Streets Violence Intervention workers are coordinating and working together at an operational level.

Additionally, DMPSJ supported the development and launch of the Monday Joint Strategy Meeting led by the ONSE. Launched November 14, 2022, this weekly meeting includes all Violence Intervention agencies (ONSE VI, CURE, HVIP, Credible Messengers) and other partners across the city who intersect with Violence Intervention (Court Social Services, OGVP, Peace 4 DC). During this meeting:

- ONSE provides a detailed review of shooting incidents from the past week and upcoming releases to the community from DOC;
- The team works to identify which partners are connected to people or places impacted by violence, specific strategies to be employed to address incidents, and reviews progress from the prior week's call to ensure follow-through and accountability;
- The team may also conduct in-depth strategy sessions for unique conflicts or communities being impacted by violence.

51. Please discuss DMPSJ's efforts to improve data collection and analysis by the various violence prevention and interruption programs during FY22 and FY23, to date.

DMPSJ currently collects and analyzes both qualitative and quantitative data related to the District's prevention programs.

52. What are DMPSJ's priorities for reducing juvenile crime in the District?

Please describe any cross-cluster work DMPSJ is doing to improve opportunities and services for the District's youth in order to reduce juvenile crime.

Mayor Bowser has stated that one of the top priorities is to reduce juvenile crime and to ensure that every child in the District is able to achieve their fullest potential and to pursue their dreams. To that end, anchored in the principles that: (1) we are accountable to our youth, their families, and their communities; (2) we care for our youth, families and communities and want to partner with them to create conditions that help our youth to heal; (3) everyone in our city, no matter what age, across all eight wards deserves the opportunity to thrive.

DMPSJ is working across government to address the drivers of juvenile violence by ensuring effective, evidence-based interventions and programs across all parts of our youth safety framework. DMPSJ is hyper focused on ensuring juveniles are safe in school, while en route, and in community. Examples of interventions and programs include:

In School: ONSE has expanded their prevention work in schools bringing ONSE leadership academies to the three feeder middle schools connected to H.D. Woodson, Paul Public Charter, and Anacostia Senior High Schools. The team started the 2022-2023 school year alongside students at the Kelly Miller, Paul Public Charter, and Stephen E. Kramer Middle Schools. The program model continues to focus on students' ABCs (attendance, behavior, credits, and safety). This year, teams are providing intensive support to nearly 140 students, and since the start of the school year, OLA teams have held 157 group sessions and school-wide events and facilitated 81 student mediations.

En Route: DMPSJ is partnering with DME to operate the Safe Passages program aimed at ensuring students are safe from acts of violence on their way to and from school. Truancy is

one of the key precursors to juvenile justice system involvement. Combatting truancy, by creating safe means for young people to get to school, is an important part of reducing juvenile crime.

In Community: Keeping youth engaged in prosocial activities is critical to reducing their potential involvement in crime. The District has made significant investments in the Mayor Marion Barry Summer Youth Employment Program (MBSYEP). MBSYEP offers meaningful job opportunities for kids aged 14- 24 years old, while earning up to \$16 an hour, depending on their age. Additionally, Mayor Bowser prioritizes a wide variety of summer programming through the recreation and community centers, as well as extended night hours for basketball gyms. Mayor Bowser deeply believes that the District's youth need opportunities to engage, earn money, and have fun.

DMPSJ is working to ensure more at-risk youth are provided wraparound services to help prevent criminality. Through DYRS, the District is currently developing a Violence Prevention Initiative, for youth at risk of involvement with the criminal justice system. Candidates for the program will be District residents, between the ages of 10 and 14 years old, who have been referred and selected for participation. The programs will last 17 weeks for each cohort and will primarily focus on participants becoming positive leaders through group sessions, tailored care, family services, and a structured curriculum.

Finally, in addition to the above-described programs, DMPSJ has brought on a contractor with deep experience in District government, program administration, and creating and implementing violence intervention and prevention programs. This effort will support designing a more coherent and functional continuum of government/community partnerships that work responsively and proactively to provide service, resources, and opportunities to youth (and their families) impacted by cycles and incidents of violence.

53. What are DMPSJ's top priorities for the following agencies?

DMPSJ's top priority for its agencies is to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations, programs, and initiatives. Agencies will refocus and realign priorities back to the foundational and critical functions excellence to best fulfill their missions. DMPSJ agencies must be supremely good in the fundamentals.

Department of Corrections:

- Operate facilities that are safe for residents and staff, and offer programming that helps educate, heal, and better prepare the residents for their reintegration with society upon completion of their sentence.
- Help the agency with recruiting and retention for hard-to-fill positions.

Department of Youth and Rehabilitation Services:

- Operate safe, secure juvenile facilities for youth and staff. It is important that DYRS focus on reducing incidents, ensuring proper staffing ratios in its facilities, and that policies and procedures related to secure programs are being adhered to.
- Continue to work and reimagine program and services in order to better support youth, and their families. DYRS is responsible for putting the youth they serve in the best position to

succeed so they will not re-enter the criminal justice system and helps young people emerge from care with new behaviors, skillsets, resiliency, and hope for their futures. DMPSJ is focused on working with DYRS to ensure that youth in DYRS care and custody do not recidivate.

Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency:

- HSEMA is the process of returning it back to its original pre-pandemic configuration, as the District's fusion center, and the priority is to remain focused on the needs of its public safety partners. Additionally, the HSEMA operates the District's Emergency Operation Center, and will continue to operate it as the central hub for coordination and information for local, regional, and federal public safety agencies.
- DMPSJ is also focused on expanding HSEMA's strength as a coordinating entity. HSEMA is an excellent convener, coordinator, and communicator; DMPSJ will be evaluating how to maximize those skills to gain greater efficiencies across the cluster.

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner's Fatality Review Committees, and specifically the Violence Fatality Review Committee and Maternal Mortality Review Committee:

- OCME will continue the development of frameworks for the formulation of Committee findings and systemic recommendations, conduct case reviews, make findings and recommendations, and complete annual reports. The fatality review process is highly complex, labor intensive and requires extensive analysis of multi-system records (often over thousands of pages to review) for the purpose of identifying risk/protective factors on multiple levels (individual, family, community, environmental, institutional, etc.) and the circumstances leading to the death. DMPSJ's priority is to work to ensure that the findings and recommendations of the Fatality Review Committees are operationalized and implemented in order to ensure systemic improvements in life, safety and health outcomes for District residents.

Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement:

- DMPSJ's priorities for ONSE is to build an administrative framework and foundation that will allow the agency to operate with transparency. Additionally, to fulfill its core functions, and to operate key programs in a manner that will allow for appropriate oversight and accountability. This means focusing on filling critical positions, including administrative officer, fiscal officer, and data analyst.
- DMPSJ is focused on helping leadership to evaluate the effectiveness of all programs in order to determine how to streamline operations in a way that will allow the agency to gain the most impact in reducing violent crime, and specifically gun violence, across the District.

Office of Unified Communications:

- DMPSJ's top priority for OUC is supporting Acting Director Heather McGaffin to ensure staff have the support they need to heal from a difficult period. This includes providing the training that will allow call takers and dispatchers to confidently answer a call, and dispatch quickly and accurately on 911, and provide the best customer service possible on 311.

- DMPSJ is focused on ensuring the OUC has the best, most streamlined, and user-friendly technology to support call takers in geolocating cell phone calls coming into the 911 call center.
- DMPSJ is focused on building relationship between the leaders of OUC, MPD, and FEMS. DMPSJ will be focused on ensuring cohesion between these, and all PSJ cluster agency directors.

54. Please describe DMPSJ's cross-cluster work with the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services on public safety issues.

1. What work has DMPSJ done in FY22 and FY23, to date, to coordinate between the Department of Behavior Health (DBH) and MPD regarding DBH's Community Response Team.

DMPSJ participated in multiple meetings hosted by OCA to review progress on alternative responses to 911 calls, including behavioral health responses. MPD, DBH and a third critical partner, OUC, coordinate on day-to-day operations at the agency level. Additionally, a number of the services and supports, and corresponding programs, aimed at addressing the root causes of violence and crime are led by human service agencies in the DMHHS cluster; DMPSJ works to support interagency, cross-cluster coordination through meetings and other communication channels to ensure cooperation and success of these programs and initiatives.

2. Please provide an update on DMPSJ's work with OUC, MPD, DDOT, and DPW in FY22 and FY23, to date, to improve the functionality of the 311-call system for non-emergency calls and to identify opportunities to address non-criminal traffic enforcement without the dispatch of police officers.

DMPSJ participated in multiple meetings hosted by OCA to review progress on alternative responses to 911 calls, including rapid response towing and minor traffic collision responses led by DPW and DDOT, respectively. The meetings occur monthly and involve agency management working through raised issues with communication between agency and residents, or interagency communication during response to 311 calls.

- What is DMPSJ's vision for improving coordination between the mental/behavioral health system(s) and the justice system(s)?

It is essential to reach and maintain proper staffing of all agencies that respond to emergency calls (DBH CRT teams, OUC call takers and dispatchers, FEMS, and MPD) to ensure a timely response. DMPSJ expects the system to respond, timely and efficiently, to resident emergencies, without being overly reliant on MPD. This ensures those with mental or behavioral health problems receive proper treatment, and individuals that commit criminal offenses are being arrested.

DMPSJ continues to work closely with its partners - DBH, MPD, FEMS, and OUC - to transfer certain behavioral health related calls from 911 to DBH. In FY 22, DBH expanded the 911 diversion from 12 hours to 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To support the increased calls, the Mayor Bower invested substantial resources to nearly double the number of trained crisis

counselors in the Access Helpline and the Community Response Team (CRT). DBH hired four new crisis counselors and five new members of the CRT and are aggressively recruiting to fill the new positions.

Furthermore, DBH is an active partner with MPD, FEMS, and OUC, in working to meet the Mayor's vision of the District providing the right response at the right time. Programs that will better divert residents in crisis to more appropriate care, and garnering more efficient solutions:

- DC Sobering and Stabilization Center (FEMS, MPD): FEMS has opened its first Regional Addiction Prevention (RAP) program for sobering residents, in an attempt to relieve the strain of the EMS and the crowding in the local emergency departments, and additionally, it provides a potential pathway to recovery for some individuals.
- 911 Alternative Response: OUC has piloted with DDOT, DPW, and DBH to send alternative responses to non-injury car accidents, rapid response parking complaints, and behavioral health calls, all which are currently responded to by MPD.
- Launching a Joint Response Team this summer (MPD & DBH): To better support individuals with chronic and crisis mental and behavioral health needs, and the communities in which they live, MPD and DBH plan to implement a Joint Response Team pilot this summer. The Joint Response pilot will include five teams pairing an officer and crisis clinician together. The Joint Response teams will ride together, responding to incidents with subjects with mental and behavioral health needs.
- Training (DBH providing for MPD members): DBH conducts a special, 40-hour elective training program for MPD officers – Crisis Intervention Officers, or CIOs – to increase understanding about mental health in the community and provide training in de-escalation techniques.

DMPSJ will continue to support the expansion of 911 diversion programs to better respond to the emergency with the right resource, while preserving the ability of the system to remain ready to respond to any unforeseen emergency.

55. Please provide an update on the Mental Health Emergency Dispatch Program, DMPSJ's role in administering the program, and the operation of the program from FY21 through FY23, to date.

- How many 311 and 911 calls were routed through this program to DBH's Community Response Team per month in FY21 through FY23, to date?

In FY 22, a total of 327 calls were diverted to DBH's call center, Access Helpline. Of the diverted calls, 90 (28%) resulted in a mobile response by CRT. Thus, more than 70% of calls are resolved through telephone-only support. No 311 calls are routed to DBH.

- What percentage of 311 and 911 calls were routed to the Community Response Team per month in FY21 through FY23, to date?

The percentage is an extremely small amount relative to the total calls the OUC receives for 311 and 911, in a year. The OUC call center receives an average of 3.2M calls a year (1.2M for 911/2.1M for 311).

- Please discuss DMPSJ's thoughts on outcomes of this program, to date, and the potential for future expansion of the program.

To date, the volume of calls transferred to DBH represents only a fraction of the potentially eligible calls. However, progress is being made and see this as a promising start and establishment of a foundation for enhanced partnership and utilization of the program moving forward. Since its inception in FY21, there has been greater growth and investment. As stated above, in FY 22, DBH expanded the 911 diversion from 12 hours to 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To support the increased calls, Mayor Bowser invested substantial resources to nearly double the number of trained crisis counselors in the Access Helpline and the Community Response Team (CRT). DBH has hired four new crisis counselors and five new members of the CRT and are aggressively recruiting to fill the new positions. DBH is finalizing transfer protocols and preparing to co-locate staff at OUC.

With technical assistance from the Lab@DC and the Harvard Kennedy School's Government Performance Lab, OUC, DBH, MPD, and FEMS are poised to greatly increase the volume of calls transferred, through the use of improved triage questions, and software that will generate recommended responses, standardizing the transfer protocol and thus, reducing the burden on call takers to make non-traditional decisions.

56. What progress has been made on negotiations with the Bureau of Prisons to bring District residents incarcerated for felony convictions back to the District pre-release?

The District is in regular communication with the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). While progress is being made in the relationship with BOP, there are not current discussions about returning residents incarcerated for felony convictions back to the District pre-release. As the District proceeds with planning for a new jail facility, any progress in these discussions will become part of the evaluation of the appropriate size and scope of the new CDF annex.

57. What are DMPSJ's goals for improving reentry, and what does DMPSJ see as the major policy and operational issues the District must address in this area? Please discuss how DMPSJ has worked with MORCA on these issues in FY22 and FY23, to date.

The District is deeply committed to ensuring positive reentry for our returning citizen residents and has one of the most robust set of resources, services, and supports for returning citizens of any jurisdiction in the country. DMPSJ recognizes that even with a host of services and supports, reentry can be a challenging policy and operational issue. The most common obstacles for individuals who have/will return to the District after a period of incarceration, include housing, mental health, workforce development, and direct client assistance. DMPSJ's goals for improving reentry are to enhance operational alignment and coordination between the host of entities currently providing services. This supports efficiency and ensures returning citizens are promptly connected to the supports needed for successful community reentry and preventing recidivism.

DMPSJ, as well as OVSJG and MORCA, have attended DC RAN and CJCC Reentry Committee meetings to hear from stakeholders about what needs are being articulated by the

service providers and their clients. This feedback allows for the identification of existing District Government resources available to meet the needs or where there are none, to potentially create grant funding that can be made available to support community partners in the direct care work.

MORCA regularly participates in PSJ Director monthly cluster meetings and one-on-one meetings with the Deputy Mayor to discuss challenges and opportunities ensure the agency is best positioned to provide holistic support to its clients and those agencies providing services to returning citizens.

Over the past year, DMPSJ has worked closely with MORCA to strengthen internal agency infrastructure and their operational and administrative posture to best meet the needs of their clients. As a result, MORCA has shown great success with their peer navigator pilot program, pairing clients with staff members to better navigate referrals; Promise Ride initiative, connecting returning citizens with 5 free cab rides a week, to connect to reentry related services; and supporting Powering Up, free chromebooks for returning citizens without a computer. DMPSJ will continue to offer support and guidance as the agency grows and gains on its mission to better facilitate the integration of District residents who are formerly incarcerated.

58. Please describe DMPSJ's work on reforming stop and frisk practices by District law enforcement agencies, including the Metropolitan Police Department, in FY22 and FY23, to date.

DMPSJ's role is to provide support, oversight, and accountability to those agencies within the Public Safety and Justice cluster. That authority does not extend to entities outside of our delegated authority; accordingly, MPD is the only law enforcement agency within DMPSJ's purview.

Specifically, with regard to stop and frisk, DMPSJ supports MPD in its work to ensure adherence to constitutional and statutory mandates and best practices. To help our community understand police practice, it is important that the government speak in a clear, unbiased way. Pursuant to the Supreme Court ruling in *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968), stops are only authorized if a police officer has a reasonable articulable suspicion (RAS) that the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime. Protective pat downs (PPDs), otherwise known as a frisk, are a limited pat down outside of clothing to determine if a stopped subject has a weapon or other dangerous object. These are only authorized when an officer: (1) has made a lawful stop; and (2) has RAS to believe the subject is armed and dangerous. Pursuant to MPD policy, the officer must document the RAS for the stop and then again for a PPD, if one is conducted.

In the overwhelming majority of MPD stops, there is no physical contact between the officer and either the subject or the subject's property. In 2021, MPD officers conducted 67,641 stops (a decrease of 15 percent compared to 2020), of which only 6 percent included a protective pat down. Moreover, only 11 percent of stops included either a protective pat down or another type of search of persons or property (consent, probable cause, or warrant search) that subjects of

or witnesses to a stop might interpret as a “frisk.” Therefore, the characterization of most MPD stops involving a “frisk” is far from inaccurate.

While the legal requirements for conducting stops and PPDs are separate and distinct, MPD’s policy for conducting both stops and PPDs complies with constitutional standards. MPD expects its officers to conduct stops in a fair, constitutional, and professional manner. And in those circumstance where an officer has conducted a lawful stop, and (1) the officer has legitimate reasons to be concerned about their own safety or that of other individuals in the vicinity, and (2) they can articulate reasonable suspicion that the subject has a dangerous weapon or object, then it is both prudent and necessary to conduct a PPD to confirm the safety of everyone involved in or nearby a stop.

MPD has made it a priority to enhance both transparency and accountability though routine posting of data sets. Stop data is posted to OCTO’s Open Data portal in six-month increments. The data, from January 1 to June 30, 2022, was delayed due to technical changes in the data system, but was posted on January 27, 2023. The data for July 1 to December 31, 2022, is expected to be published in March 2023.

MPD has made or has planned several modifications to policies or data collection. In response to an issue raised by the Police Reform Commission (PRC), MPD discontinued the practice of officers directly inquiring as to the stopped subject’s gender, race, ethnicity, and date of birth in June of 2021. This practice had been launched in response to conversations with the Council, but now MPD policy is returning to the prior practice of relying on officer observation for this demographic data. The Department has also responded to a PRC recommendation by adding fields to the dataset to make it easier for users to distinguish between tickets issued to bicyclists, pedestrians, vehicle drivers, or boat operators, and stops of an investigative nature where a full police report is written. To comply with legislative amendments in the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Support Act of 2021, MPD is modifying its data system to support the reporting of bureau, division, and unit or police service area, of the officer who conducted the stop. At the recommendation of a law student/researcher, MPD will be expanding the list of “reasons for a stop” later this spring.

MPD is also an active partner in Mayor Bowser’s 911 Alternative Response initiative, an effort to ensure that the city deploys the right resources to the right call. The Administration is piloting with the Department of Transportation for alternative response to crashes, with the Department of Public Works for alternative response to parking issues, and the Department of Behavioral Health for alternative response to people with behavioral health issues.

MPD continually provides trainings to all members on issues that they use in a variety of police encounters, including stops. The following trainings have been mandatory for all members of the rank of captain or below:

- In 2021, members received an 8-hour training from the nationally recognized program, Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (or ABLE), that prepares officers to successfully intervene to prevent harm and to create a law enforcement culture that supports peer intervention. In 2022 and 2023, members received an additional 2-hour refresher training.

- In 2022 and 2023, members participated in a training on Adolescent Racial Equity, a class developed by Georgetown University, the Office of the Attorney General, and MPD.
- In 2022 and 2023, the Department of Behavioral Health is providing to these members either a 20-hour class on Mental Health First Aid for First Responders or a 40-hour Crisis Intervention Officer class.
- The Department is currently working with the US Attorney's Office on refresher Fourth Amendment training to be delivered later this year.

This represents some of the work the MPD is doing to ensure that stops and protective pat downs, when needed, are appropriate, professional, and lawful. DMPSJ will continue to work with our agency to ensure that it has the training, support, and oversight necessary to do so.

59. What is the status of appointments to the following entities, as required by the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022?

- The Use of Force Review Board;
- The Police Officers Standards and Training Board; and
- The Police Complaints Board

The Mayor's Office of Talents and Appointments (MOTA) handles the reviewing of applications for board members. MOTA is actively working to identify residents for the current vacancies in all three boards and is prioritizing filling the vacancies. MOTA believes it currently has strong candidates for the Police Complaints Board, with a goal to set up interviews with the candidates and Director Tobin in March 2023.

G. DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

60. As of quarter 3 of Fiscal Year 2022, the Digital Evidence Unit was transferred from the Department of Forensic Sciences to the Metropolitan Police Department. At the Committee's February 1, 2023, oversight hearing for DFS, Director Crispino shared that this decision was made not by his agency, but a group of stakeholder agencies.

- What is the rationale for transferring this unit to MPD? Does this transfer help expedite reaccreditation in any way?

The rationale for transferring this unit to MPD was to ensure the availability of this critical tool to close cases and advance the efficient administration of justice through securing all available evidence for presentment to prosecutors. In light of its current status, DFS is not able to process this evidence and it cannot be outsourced. MPD can perform this function, and the U.S. Attorney's Office is willing to sponsor this work when performed by MPD, so the decision was made to move forward with the transfer.

The transfer will help to expedite reaccreditation by freeing up necessary resources for DFS to focus on advancing the necessary steps to becoming reaccredited in the core functions of a forensic laboratory- hard science disciplines.

- How was the decision to transfer this unit made, and by whom?

Upon consultation with the relevant agencies, DFS and MPD, and the U.S. Attorney's Office, DMPSJ made the decision to transfer the unit from DFS to MPD.

- Why was only the DEU transferred to MPD, and not other units?

Only DEU was transferred to MPD because it was the only critical function that could not be outsourced.

- In 2011, the Council passed legislation transferring MPD's forensics office and staff to DFS, under the rationale that keeping the District's forensics lab separate from agencies responsible for public safety and enforcement reduced risk of analysis bias (and the appearance of bias). While the DEU did not exist at that time, the rationale underpinning that 2011 legislation is equally applicable to the DEU's work. How does the Deputy Mayor intend to mitigate this risk of actual or perceived bias?

DEU does not engage in analysis. The primary function of DEU employees is to unlock and download the contents of an electronic device and provide it to detectives for review; they are not closely involved with any underlying investigation. To avoid the appearance of bias, the employees of the DEU, while supervised by MPD, work at the Consolidated Forensic Laboratory. Moreover, the DEU is managed by our Violent Crime Suppression Division, whereas the vast majority of their work comes from a different division with a different supervisory chain- the Criminal Investigations Division.

61. It is the Committee's understanding that DMPSJ is leading efforts to review DFS casework by units implicated in the SNA International report.

- Is this correct? If not, which agency is leading that work? DFS has made clear to the Committee that the agency is not involved in these retroactive reviews of casework.

Pursuant to Mayor's Order 2021-146, DMPSJ is responsible for convening an ad hoc committee of advisors, consisting of representatives of the U.S. Attorney's Office, Office of the Attorney General, Public Defender Service of the District of Columbia, Office of the Federal Defender Service, Mayor's Office of Legal Counsel, the D.C. Auditor, and the Chairperson of the Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety of the D.C. Council, and other persons the Deputy Mayor may find useful, to:

- Recommend a process for identifying an independent project executive (IPE) to manage the implementation of the SNA report recommendations related to reexamining casework from reports issued by the Firearms Examination Unit and the Latent Fingerprint Unit; and collaboratively work with the contracted IPE to create a process for conducting this work; and
- Based on the identified process, select and enter into a contract with an IPE to execute the functions described above.

Please see Attachment O.

- To date, what percentage of cases have been reviewed? How many have been found to have substantive nonconformities?

To date, no cases have been reviewed. The ad hoc committee identified a process and DMPSJ worked with OCP to post a solicitation for the IPE. The solicitation was taken down for additional adjustments by the ad hoc committee. It has not been reposted and is currently on hold pending clarity of status in light of the passage of B24-0838, the *Restoring Trust and Credibility to Forensic Sciences Amendment Act of 2022*, which makes DFS an independent agency no longer under the purview of the Mayor and removed DMPSJ as chair of the Stakeholder Council. In light of these changes, it is unclear as to the appropriateness of DMPSJ to oversee the ongoing process for an independent agency that is not explicitly subject to the Executive. Thus, the process is currently on hold pending clarity of agency status.

- Does DFS plan to review casework by all Forensics Science Laboratory units, including those that did not have their accreditation withdrawn as they are not subject to ANSI certification?

DFS is not responsible for reviewing casework. The process for review of the casework will be conducted in accordance with the Mayor's Order and/or whatever process is outlined by the Stakeholder Council as the new oversight of DFS as an independent agency.

62. Please provide an update on the search for a permanent Director for DFS, including a description of the credentials the Executive is seeking for the new director.

MOTA is responsible for search for a permanent Director for DFS. They are currently in the process of a national search. The Executive is seeking a nominee that meets the statutory requirements outlined in Bill 24-838.

63. A critical part of the District's work to not only seek reaccreditation for the five de-accredited DFS units, but regain public trust in the agency's work, is rigorous oversight. Thus, the Committee was concerned to learn that the Science Advisory Board met just two times over the past year, primarily due to quorum issues; it is also the Committee's understanding that DFS and USAO have not been able to meet since late fall, despite having a standing biweekly meeting. How is the Stakeholder Council working to ensure the several oversight bodies over DFS (including the Council) are actually exercising oversight as intended? What more can be done to ensure DFS is being transparent and accountable as it seeks reaccreditation, and beyond?

While DMPSJ has worked to support the role of the SAB as well as DFS's engagement with stakeholders in FY22 and FY23 to date, the primary focus has been on implementing the SNA International report recommendations and achieving reaccreditation, given that DFS is not currently processing any evidence in-house. Going forward, the enactment of the Restoring Trust and Credibility to Forensic Sciences Amendment Act of 2022, Bill 24-838, will likely reduce the role of DMPSJ in facilitating these relationships, because it establishes DFS as an independent agency and removes DMPSJ as chairperson of the DFS Stakeholder Council.

64. How many times did the DFS Stakeholder Council meet in FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date? Please provide copies of any agendas and minutes prepared for those meetings.

Meeting Date	Topics
April 22, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structure updates ▪ Review of the road to accreditation ▪ FBU partnership for testing fired cartridge casings and testing for PHL.
October 2, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DFS operations and staffing during the pandemic ▪ COVID-19 testing ▪ Quality assessments and accreditation ▪ Updates on DFS division programs and accomplishments
December 16, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updates on organizational realignment ▪ SAVRAA 2.0 changes for DFS ▪ Updates on DFS division programs and accomplishments

- Outside of regular meetings, how did the Stakeholder Council communicate with DFS staff during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date? How did the Council engage with the Science Advisory Board during that period?

The Stakeholder Council did not communicate as a body with DFS staff during FY22 and FY23, to date. Individual members of the Council have had ongoing and routine communication with DFS staff.

- Please provide a list of current members of the Stakeholder Council.

In accordance with the DFS authorizing statute, available at DC Code § 5-1501.13, the Stakeholder Council consists of the following members: (1) The Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice; (2) The Chief of MPD; (3) The Chief Medical Examiner; (4) The Attorney General; (5) The United States Attorney for the District of Columbia; (6) The Director of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia; (7) The Federal Public Defender for the District of Columbia; (8) The Director of the Department of Health; (9) The Chief of the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department; and (10) The Director of the Department of Forensic Sciences.

65. How has the Stakeholder Council tracked DFS's work to regain accreditation?

- What milestones, including timing of specific deliverables, has the Council set for the Department in this work?

The Stakeholder Council has the statutory duties of identifying issues or concerns regarding DFS's delivery of forensic science services or public health laboratory services to agencies, including the timeliness of service, and the general effectiveness of the Department Laboratory in the furtherance of its agency mission; and advising the Mayor and the Council, as it considers necessary, on matters relating to the Department, forensic science services, or public health laboratory services.

Members of the Council have expressed the value of DFS's reaccreditation to their work and their desire for DFS to achieve reaccreditation as soon as it is able to do so, but it is not within the Stakeholder Council's purview to establish a reaccreditation timeline for the agency.

- Does the Stakeholder Council believe DFS has made meaningful progress toward reaccreditation? If so, in what areas?

The Stakeholder Council is also comprised of stakeholders with differing viewpoints and has not expressed an official opinion on DFS's reaccreditation progress.

66. How is the Stakeholder Council tracking DFS's efforts to address issues of agency culture, as identified in the SNA International Report? How is the Stakeholder Council working with the Department to address those issues?

Please see response to previous question. DMPSJ and DFS communicate regularly about the agency's progress on implementing the SNA International Report recommendations, and DMPSJ actively takes feedback and input from members of the Stakeholder Council outside of meetings of the full Council, as well as through the meetings themselves.

Going forward, the enactment of the Restoring Trust and Credibility to Forensic Sciences Amendment Act of 2022, Bill 24-838, will likely reduce the role of DMPSJ in facilitating these relationships because it establishes DFS as an independent agency and removes DMPSJ from the leadership of the DFS Stakeholder Council.

67. What were the total costs to agencies serving on the Stakeholder Council to outsource evidence and other forensic science analysis during FY 2022 and FY 2023, to date?

DMPSJ does not know the total costs to other agencies for outsourcing and analysis.

68. DFS has shared plans to not reconstitute the Firearms Examination Unit and has formally transferred the Digital Evidence Unit to MPD. Other units also outsourced a significant number of case reports in recent years (referring both to DFS directly outsourcing requests, and instances in which customer agencies themselves seek services from third party labs due to insufficient capacity at DFS to complete case reports within the necessary time frame).

- Does the Stakeholder Council support such a significant portion of the Forensic Sciences Laboratory's work being permanently outsourced or transferred to other agencies or entities than DFS?

The Stakeholder Council has not opined as a body on outsourcing or transferring work to entities other than DFS.