

D.C. Department of  
**Corrections' PREA, Safety,  
and Security Report**  
2014



D.C. Department of Corrections  
1901 D Street, SE, Washington, DC 20009



# TABLE OF CONTENTS



Warden Smith administers the Oath of Office to a new class of officers.

The mission of DCDOC is to ensure public safety for citizens of the District by providing an orderly, safe, secure and humane environment for the confinement of pretrial detainees and sentenced inmates, while providing meaningful opportunities for community reintegration.

<i>Agency Overview</i>	Page 3
<i>Inmate Profile</i>	Page 4
<i>Budget Overview</i>	Page 5
<i>Safety and Security Built Within Agency Organization</i>	Page 6
<i>Programming's Impact on Safety</i>	Page 6
<i>Prison Rape Elimination Act at DOC</i>	Page 7
<i>Assault Statistics</i>	Page 11



# Agency Overview

## **AGENCY PROFILE**

The D.C. Department of Corrections (DOC) is one of several agencies under the District of Columbia's public safety cluster. DOC currently operates one of the largest municipal jail systems in the country with an average daily population of approximately 2,600 inmates. The DOC system is comprised of two primary correctional facilities—the Central Detention Facility also known as the D.C. Jail and the privately operated Correctional Treatment Facility. In addition, DOC contracts with three privately operated halfway houses for the community placement of male/female offenders.

## **INMATE PROFILE:**

The offender population housed within DOC facilities includes both local and federal inmates classified as pre-trial detainees, sentenced misdemeanants, sentenced felons, and parole violators. Those in the custody of the DOC include males (93%) and females (7%).

During Calendar Year 2013, there were 12,334 intakes and 12,976 releases processed by DOC. The movement of offenders through the District's system involves collaboration with federal partner agencies including the U.S. Attorney's Office, the U.S. Parole Commission, the U.S. Marshals Service and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP). Most District inmates with felony convictions are transferred to facilities operated by the FBOP.

## **CORRECTIONAL STAFF**

The Department's workforce is comprised of uniformed personnel and civilian staff. 70 percent of the 937 positions are Correctional Officers and 30% are other non-uniformed staff. All officers participate in an intensive 10 week Basic Corrections Training course designed to prepare young men and women for their career in Corrections.

The BCT training includes physical fitness training, a lecture on the history of corrections, managing inmates with mental illness, managing inmates with substance abuse issues, suicide prevention, the Prison Rape Elimination Act, Key control, Defensive tactics, use of force, firearms training and inmate con games. The recruits also receive hands on scenario based training, making use of the empty housing unit inside the CDF which allows the instructors to evaluate the transference of information learned in the classroom.

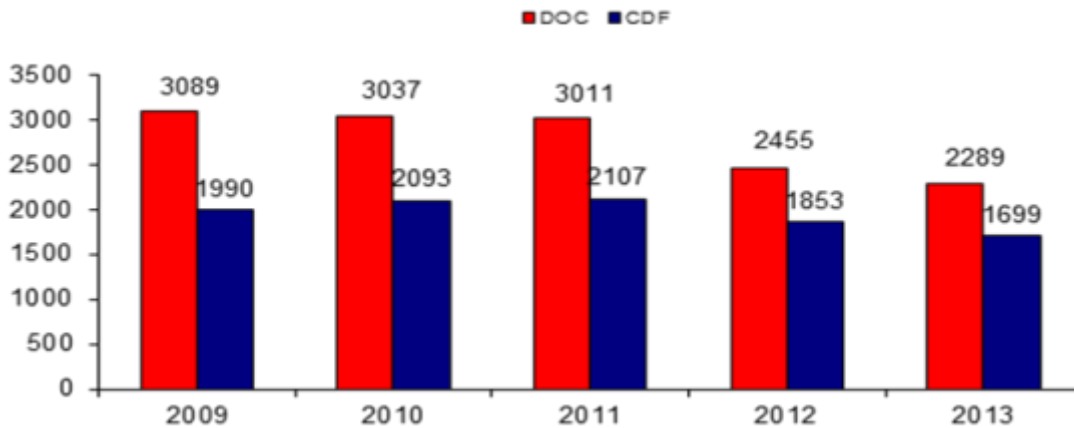
Upon graduation, recruits receive additional training and evaluation from field Training Officers. This two week process ensures that the recruit is ready to perform the duties of a sworn corrections officer.

All jail staff are then required to participate in an annual one-week training to reinforce the training learned at the beginning of their tenure with the agency. This training covers many aspects of how best to maintain safety and security in DOC's facilities.



## Inmate Profile

# DC Department of Corrections Average Daily Population by Calendar Year



The inmate population of the DC Department of Corrections is made up of males, females, and juveniles adjudicated as adults. Of those inmates, only males are housed in the DC Jail. The DC Jail houses maximum, medium, and minimum security inmates, and all inmates are either pre-trial offenders, sentenced misdemeanants or convicted felons awaiting transfer to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Approximately 48% of the inmates have a felony legal matter pending and 10% are sentenced felons. Roughly 11% are sentenced misdemeanants and 7% are inmates with misdemeanor legal matters pending.

Ninety-two (93%) of the inmates housed within DOC are male, while female inmates only account for 7% of the inmate population. All female inmates are housed in the Correctional Treatment Facility, operated by the Corrections Corporation of America (under contract with the District of Columbia).

The median age of male inmates is 32.25 years, with a majority falling in the range between 21 and 30 years of age. The median age of female inmates is 35.04 years, with a majority falling between 41 and 50 years of age.

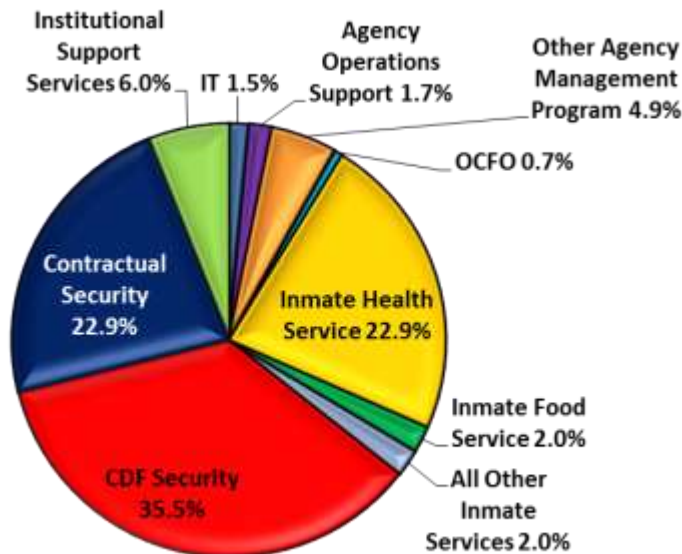
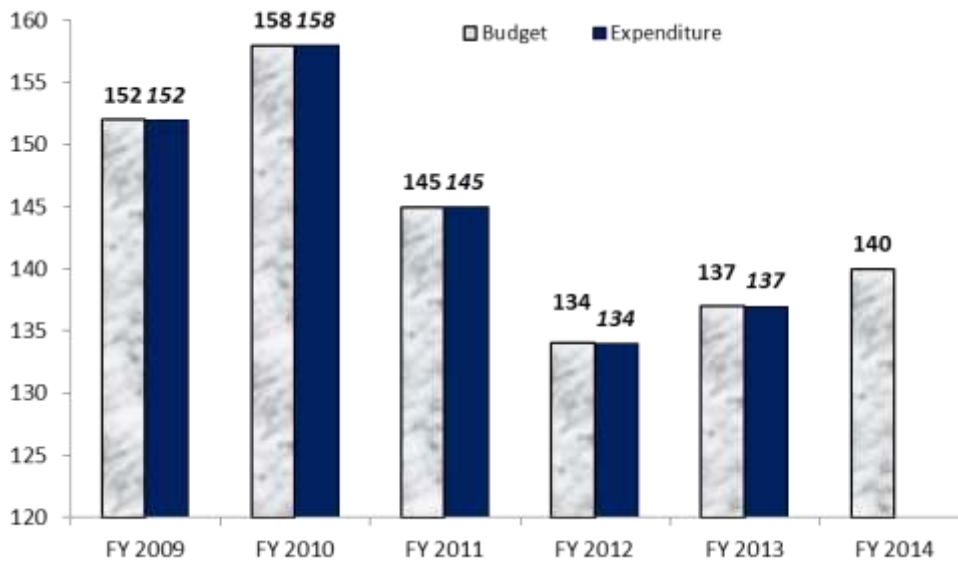
About 50% of the male inmates have self-declared completion of their GED or having received a High School Diploma. Only 18% of female inmates declared having a GED or High School Diploma.

The Department of Corrections has a gross operating budget of approximately \$140 million. CDF and Contractual Security accounts for 58% of allocated funds; while inmate health services receives nearly a quarter of the agency budget. Detailed DOC budget information by fiscal year is available at <http://cfo.dc.gov/page/budget>.

# Budget Overview



## DC Department of Corrections Operating Budget Net Expenditure and Allocation by Service





## Safety and Security Built Within Agency Organization

The Department of Corrections has 3 major divisions in its budget (Inmate Custody, Inmate Services, and Agency Management Programs) and 4 major divisions for day to day operations. The four primary divisions that carry out day to day operations are:

**Operations** (which supervises administration of Inmate Custody (including Community Corrections Administration), most of Inmate Services, and some Agency Management Programs departments);

**Management Support** (which supervises administration of most contractual Inmate Services and major inmate housing contracts other than Community Corrections, and provides administrative support functions that enable the agency to operate effectively);

**Investigative Services** (carries out Surveillance Center Operations, Background Investigations, and Internal Affairs Investigations); and,

**Government and Legislative Affairs** (includes Public Affairs and Communications functions).

DOC is organized with the purpose of more effectively providing safety and security for all and thus being better able to execute its mission. Beginning in 2014, the agency revised its vision to reflect the traits all employees should exemplify while at the work place, that of pride, professionalism, and passion. The expectation of the Director and Warden are that these Ps not only reinforce a sense of commitment and dedication amongst the staff, but that they impact the safety and security of DOC inmates.

## Programming's Impact on Safety

Safety for all is integral to DOC's mission. With that in mind, the Department continues to develop its programming component in its facilities. DOC believes that when inmates are provided with programming in the areas that help them address the factors that contributed to their involvement with the criminal justice system, they are also provided the opportunity to be better prepared to be law-abiding citizens upon their return to the community.

However, programming does not just contribute to a more productive external community. During the time when inmates are in custody, they are taught new skills and insights through programming, which helps contribute to greater institutional safety as well.

## Inmate Programming

Inmates in the custody of DOC have access to programs that support successful community reintegration. They include:

- Reentry Programming for Males
- Gender Specific Reentry Programming for Females
- Educational Programming--Adult Basic Education, GED Preparation and ESL
- Substance Abuse Services—Residential Programming, Individual and Group Counseling
- Mental Health Support Services—Individual and Group Specialized Care

Reentry programs and services prepare the men and women exiting our facilities to successfully transition to the community and prosper as law abiding citizens. Many face multiple barriers to reentry including substance abuse, mental health, family, educational and employment challenges. The full range of services needed to support returning residents in addressing these challenges begin during incarceration and continue post-release.

DOC program staff, along with our corps of nearly 200 volunteer and community partners, work collaboratively to address the needs of the inmate population. Services offered include religious programming, spiritual counseling, reading and writing workshops, case management support, life skills and job readiness training, pre-natal and health education, parenting classes, fatherhood support, domestic violence counseling, housing and placement assistance, substance abuse counseling and intervention, art therapy, HIV/AIDS education, vocational training, job placement assistance and legal guidance. Many volunteers also serve as mentors offering support and guidance to offenders in all stages of the criminal justice process.

## Prison Rape Elimination Act at DOC

The DCDOC has a zero-tolerance policy regarding all forms of sexual abuse, sexual assault, and sexual harassment involving any person who works, visits or is confined in its facilities and/or contracted entities. Prevention is a top priority for the Department.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) is a federal law that seeks to eliminate sexual abuse and harassment and applies to all correctional facilities, including prisons, jails, juvenile facilities, military and Indian country facilities, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities. New standards were published May 2012 and DCDOC is currently enhancing its effort towards implementation of the standards.

DCDOC strictly prohibits sexual assault, sexual abuse, sexual acts and sexual contact between inmates, arrestees, and residents to include that of a consensual nature. Beyond rules, forced or coerced sexual behavior is a criminal offense and the department will take every action possible to hold perpetrators accountable, including prosecution, resulting in additional imprisonment.

It is also against the law for staff to engage in any type of sexual activity with an inmate. By law, an incarcerated person is unable to legally consent to sexual activity of any kind with a staff member. This type of activity is referred to as staff sexual misconduct, and is punishable up to and including loss of employment, civil penalties, or imprisonment. Any reports of such incidents will be investigated thoroughly and the employee will be held accountable if found guilty. Inmates who are currently being sexually abused or harassed, by anyone, are encouraged to report the incident immediately.



## Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Reporting

DOC takes all reports of sexual abuse and sexual assault seriously. Inmates who are currently being sexually abused or harassed are encouraged to report the incident immediately. The agency also accepts third-party reports regarding sexual assault and sexual abuse of an inmate/detainee in custody at any of its facilities. False reporting, however, will carry serious consequences leading to criminal prosecution.

Third parties may use the following reporting methods:

- ◆ Calling the Office of the Inspector General's confidential hot line at 202-724-8477 or 800-521-1639
- ◆ Sending a letter to the OIG at 717 14<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Washington, DC 20005
- ◆ Sending a letter to the DCDOC PREA Coordinator, 1901 D. Street, SE, Washington DC 20003

## Dedication to Safety and Security

As part of DOC's commitment to improve sexual safety and develop best practices to support those efforts, the department established a Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Work Group to ensure compliance with the PREA standards. The December 16<sup>th</sup> 2013 kick-off PREA work group meeting was the first of several work group meetings to evaluate the agency's processes, ensure compliance, and promote culture change.

The DCDOC PREA workgroup and PREA standard specific teams are comprised of carefully selected groups of DCDOC employees who represent various aspects of DCDOC administration and operations. Work group members worked collaboratively to evaluate policies and procedures, employee training, inmate education, risk screening methods, investigations, discipline and sanctions, medical and mental health, contractors and volunteers, and data collection. The PREA workgroup has been highly effective in improving our PREA driven response to sexual abuse in the Central Detention Facility.

The DCDOC has gone a step further to educate its external partners about PREA. On January 27, 2014, DCDOC conducted an external investigate mapping session with several agency partners. This session, held at the CDF Armory, involved the Moss Group's team of experts working with DOC staff to evaluate and guide the investigative process from beginning to end and to help improve upon its coordinated responses, develop solid communication strategies and ensure compliance. Representatives from the US Marshals Service, US Attorney's Office, Metropolitan Police Department, Victim Services, SANE, Rape Crisis, and Department of Forensic Sciences were in attendance. The DCDOC has had additional mapping sessions with their internal staff and contracted facility as part of its ongoing communications and best practice for responding effectively to abuse when and/or if it occurs.

In addition, the DCDOC established a Sexual Assault Incident Review Team (SAIRT). This multidisciplinary team was established to review all sexual abuse and sexual assault incidents that occur in its facilities. The review team includes upper-level management officials, with input from line supervisors, investigators, and medical and mental health practitioners. The review team will identify any risk factors that may have contributed to victimization and analyze and recommend system improvements to better prevent, detect, or respond to sexual abuse.

Inmates receive information on how to report sexual abuse and harassment through inmate orientation, posters, handbooks and ongoing communication.





## PREA Findings Summary for CY 2013

The SAIRT has reviewed a total of 2(two) sexual assault cases and reports the following findings:

- ◆ Substantiated-1
- ◆ Unfounded-1

## PREA Corrective Action Summary for CY2013:

- ◆ Substantiated- details were supported and member(s) involved were subjected to DCDOC's zero tolerance policy 3350.2F, Elimination of Sexual Abuse, Sexual Assault, and Sexual Misconduct, section 21. Employee Discipline (a,e).
- ◆ Unfounded- case was determined unfounded and the member was referred for mental health services and medical evaluation

The DCDOC takes all reports of sexual abuse and sexual assault seriously. False reporting, however, will carry serious consequences and potential criminal prosecution.

The brochure is titled "Inmate Brochure" and "Sexual Violence PREA". It features the DCDOC logo and the text "District of Columbia Department of Corrections Central Detention Facility". The brochure is divided into several sections:

- How To Prevent Sexual Abuse:**
  - Do not accept contact (touch or force) from anyone. Anyone offering you drugs, lending you things, or providing you with protection may be setting you up for an assault or targeting you as a potential victim.
  - Avoid casual nudity or engaging in conversations about sex. A perpetrator may use this as an excuse to sexually abuse you.
  - Walk and stand with confidence. Many abusers choose victims who look like they won't stand up for themselves.
  - Be aware of situations that make you feel uncomfortable. Trust your instincts. If it feels wrong, get away as soon as possible.
  - Avoid secluded areas where it may be hard to be seen by staff or hard for you to access help. Position yourself in plain view of staff members.
  - Stay out of other people's cells and keep them out of yours. If you are being pressured for sex, report it immediately.
- What You Should Know If You Are A Perpetrator of Sexual Abuse:**
  - Sexual abuse does not have to be a violent act. If the victim feels threatened that they would be physically harmed if they refused, it is sexual abuse.
  - An investigation will be conducted and the Department of Corrections will seek prosecution for perpetration of sexual abuse.
  - If you are found guilty of sexual abuse, you will face life-long reporting requirements as a Sex Offender.
- The D.C. Department of Corrections has Zero Tolerance for sexual abuse and sexual harassment.**
- Reporting sexual abuse is a serious allegation and will be treated as such. False reporting will carry serious consequences including disciplinary sanctions and/or criminal prosecution.**
- Inmate's Guide for Zero Tolerance of Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment:**
  - How to Prevent
  - How to Report
  - Know Your Rights
- PREA Coordinator 202-698-8078**

Inmates receive information on how to report sexual abuse and harassment through inmate orientation, posters, handbooks and ongoing communication.

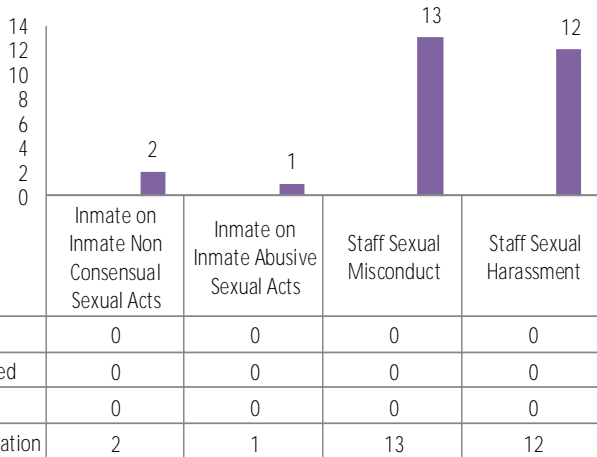
This section continues the brochure content:

- While in the custody of the D.C. Department of Corrections, you have the right to be free from sexual abuse.**
- What is inmate sexual abuse?**
  - Sexual abuse is defined as any type of unwanted sexual contact. This includes contact or penetration of the anus or vagina with the penis, finger, or other object.
  - Sexual abuse also includes unwanted sexual touching of the breasts. It may occur through clothing, under clothing, or through clothing.
  - When sexual contact is accomplished through force, threat of bodily harm or the physical force, it is considered sexual abuse.
- What is staff sexual misconduct?**
  - Any solicitation from a staff member to engage in sexual activity or any type of behavior or use of a sexual nature. This includes sexual touching and attempted, threatened or required sexual acts and responses.
  - Victimization by a staff member, contractor or volunteer under an authority of an inmate's privacy by staff for reasons unrelated to official duties, which is a punishable facility violation, such as penetrating an inmate's cell by using the toilet in his cell.
- What do you do if you are sexually abused?**
  - If you have just been abused, GET TO A SAFE PLACE. Report the sexual abuse immediately, even if you are afraid you need to report the abuse so that help can be provided.
  - DO NOT:
    - Shower or change up
    - Drink your milk
    - Use the restroom, or
    - Change your clothes
  - Doing any of the above prior to reporting the abuse could destroy important evidence.
  - The DCDOC provides several ways to report sexual abuse. Your options:
    - Report the abuse to any staff person. It is staff's primary function to ensure your safety.
    - Report the incident to the CDC's confidential hot line number: 866-871-1437 or 800-754-8477. All information will be kept in strict confidence. However, we can not conduct an investigation if we don't have certain information. You may provide this number to your friends or family members to report an incident on your behalf.
    - File a grievance, send a letter to the PREA Chain of Custody, or give a note to any staff member or volunteer who your facility manager, chaplain, sergeant, doctor, nurse, social worker, or file a grievance.
- What happens after you report?**
  - You will be separated from the alleged abuser immediately.
  - You will be provided medical attention.
  - You will be offered mental health services and victim support.
  - Your allegations will be investigated and if possible, the abuser will be prosecuted.
  - Your Rights:**
    - You have the right to retro your sentence due to sexual abuse and sexual harassment.
    - You have the right to be free from retaliation for reporting such incidents.
  - Find the Release...**
    - Office of the PREA Coordinator  
101 D Street, South East  
Washington, DC 20004  
202-698-8078
    - Office of the Inspector General  
1214 K Street, NW, 6th Floor  
Washington, DC 20004  
888-821-1437 or 202-724-8477

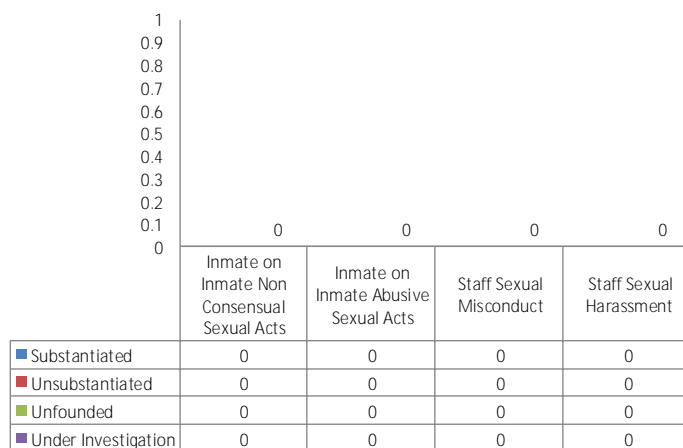
During CY 2012 one substantiated incident of inmate on inmate abusive sexual conduct occurred at CTF during the 835, 370 inmate-days of housing. In addition there were a total of 10 unsubstantiated incidents, one unfounded incident, and 27 alleged incidents under investigation. DOC expects a higher number of incidents to be reported, and consequently substantiated, going forward as awareness, reporting, investigation, and substantiation processes improve.

Below are breakdowns of these numbers for all DOC facilities.

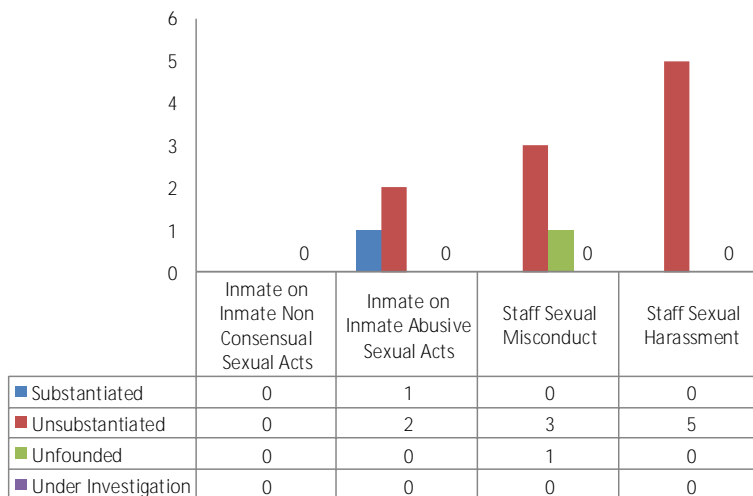
CY 2012 PREA Allegations at CDF by Type and Disposition



CY 2012 PREA Allegations at Halfway Houses by Type and Disposition



CY 2012 PREA Allegations at CTF by Type and Disposition



CY 2012 PREA Allegations at DC DOC by Type and Disposition

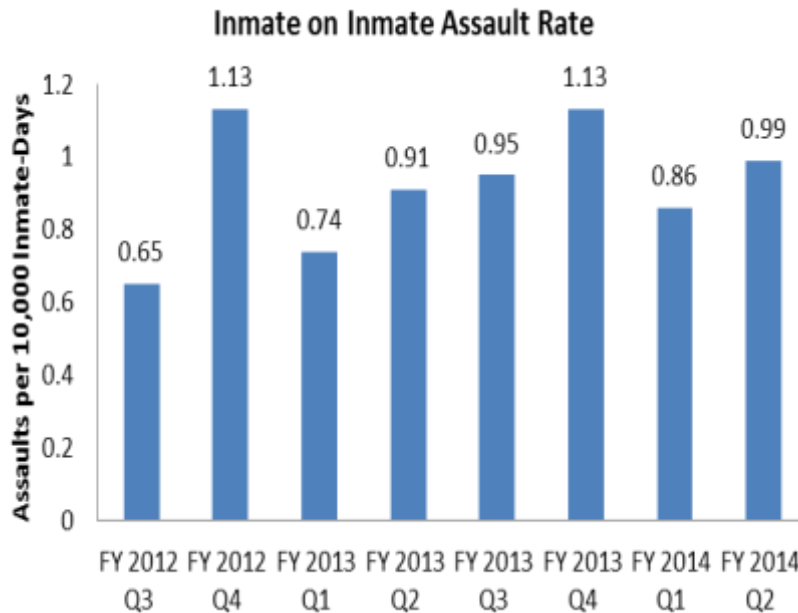
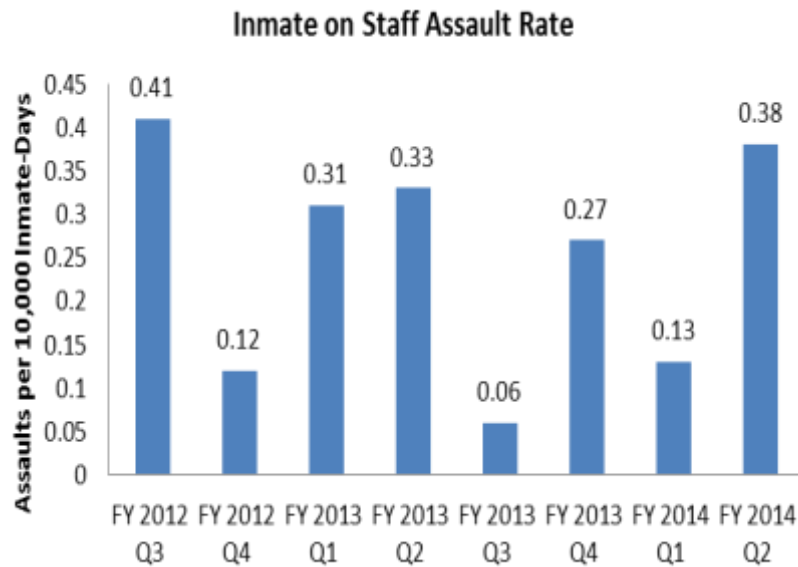


**The net impact of DOC's agency**

management, appropriate programs and services, and institutional order focused operations, is reflected in institutional safety metrics:

inmate on inmate and inmate on staff assault rates and PREA allegations by type and disposition (seen on the previous page).

**DC Department of Corrections Inmate Assault Rates Per Quarter (FY12 – FY14)**



D.C. Department of  
**Corrections' PREA, Safety,**  
and Security Report  
2014



D.C. Department of Corrections  
1901 D Street, SE, Washington, DC 20009

