



## **DEPARTMENT OF DISABILITY SERVICES**

### **FY 2026 PERFORMANCE PLAN**

**MAY 27, 2025**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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This document is the Fiscal Year 2026 Performance Plan for the Department of Disability Services.

This Performance Plan is the first of two agency performance documents published each year. The Performance Plan is published twice annually – preliminarily when the Mayor’s budget proposal is delivered, and again at the start of the fiscal year when budget decisions have been finalized. A companion document, the Performance Accountability Report (PAR), is published annually in January following the end of the fiscal year. Each PAR assesses agency performance relative to its annual Performance Plan.

**Performance Plan Structure:** Performance plans are comprised of agency Objectives, Administrative Structures (such as Divisions, Administrations, and Offices), Activities, Projects and related performance measures. The following describes these plan components, and the types of performance measures agencies use to assess their performance.

**Objectives:** Objectives are statements of the desired benefits that are expected from the performance of an agency’s mission. They describe the goals of the agency.

**Administrative Structures:** Administrative Structures represent the organizational units of an agency, such as Departments, Divisions, or Offices.

**Activities:** Activities represent the programs and services an agency provides. They reflect what an agency does on a regular basis (e.g., processing permits).

**Projects:** Projects are planned efforts that end once a particular outcome or goal is achieved.

**Measures:** Performance Measures may be associated with any plan component, or with the agency overall. Performance Measures can answer broad questions about an agency’s overall performance or the performance of an organizational unit, a program or service, or the implementation of a major project. Measures can answer questions like “How much did we do?”, “How well did we do it?”, “How quickly did we do it?”, and “Is anyone better off?” as described in the table below.

Measures are printed in the Performance Plan along with the Objective, Administrative Structure, Activity, or Project that they measure.

Measure Type	Measure Description	Example
Quantity	Quantity measures assess the volume of work an agency performs. These measures can describe the inputs (e.g., requests or cases) that an agency receives or the work that an agency completes (e.g., licenses issued or cases closed). Quantity measures often start with the phrase “Number of...”.	“Number of public art projects completed”
Quality	Quality measures assess how well an agency’s work meets standards, specifications, resident needs, or resident expectations. These measures can directly describe the quality of decisions or products or they can assess resident feelings, like satisfaction.	“Percent of citations issued that were appealed”
Efficiency	Efficiency measures assess the resources an agency used to perform its work and the speed with which that work was performed. Efficiency measures can assess the unit cost to deliver a product or service, but typically these measures assess describe completion rates, processing times, and backlog.	“Percent of claims processed within 10 business days”

(continued)

Measure Type	Measure Description	Example
Outcome	Outcome measures assess the results or impact of an agency's work. These measures describe the intended ultimate benefits associated with a program or service.	"Percent of families returning to homelessness within 6-12 months"
Context	Context measures describe the circumstances or environment that the agency operates in. These measures are typically outside of the agency's direct control.	"Recidivism rate for 18-24 year-olds"
District-wide Indicators	District-wide indicators describe demographic, economic, and environmental trends in the District of Columbia that are relevant to the agency's work, but are not in the control of a single agency.	"Area median income"

**Targets:** Agencies set targets for most performance measures before the start of the fiscal year. Targets may represent goals, requirements, or national standards for a performance measure. Agencies strive to achieve targets each year, and agencies provide explanations for targets that are not met at the end of the fiscal year in the subsequent Performance Accountability Report.

Not all measures are associated with a target. Newly added measures do not require targets for the first year, as agencies determine a data-informed benchmark. Changes in some measures may not indicate better or worse performance. They may be "neutral" measures of demand or input or outside of the agency's direct control. In some cases, the relative improvement of a measure over a prior period is a more meaningful indicator than meeting or exceeding a particular numerical goal, so a target is not set.

## 2 DEPARTMENT OF DISABILITY SERVICES OVERVIEW

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**Mission:**

**Summary of Services:**

**Objectives:**

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### **3 PROPOSED OBJECTIVES**

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