

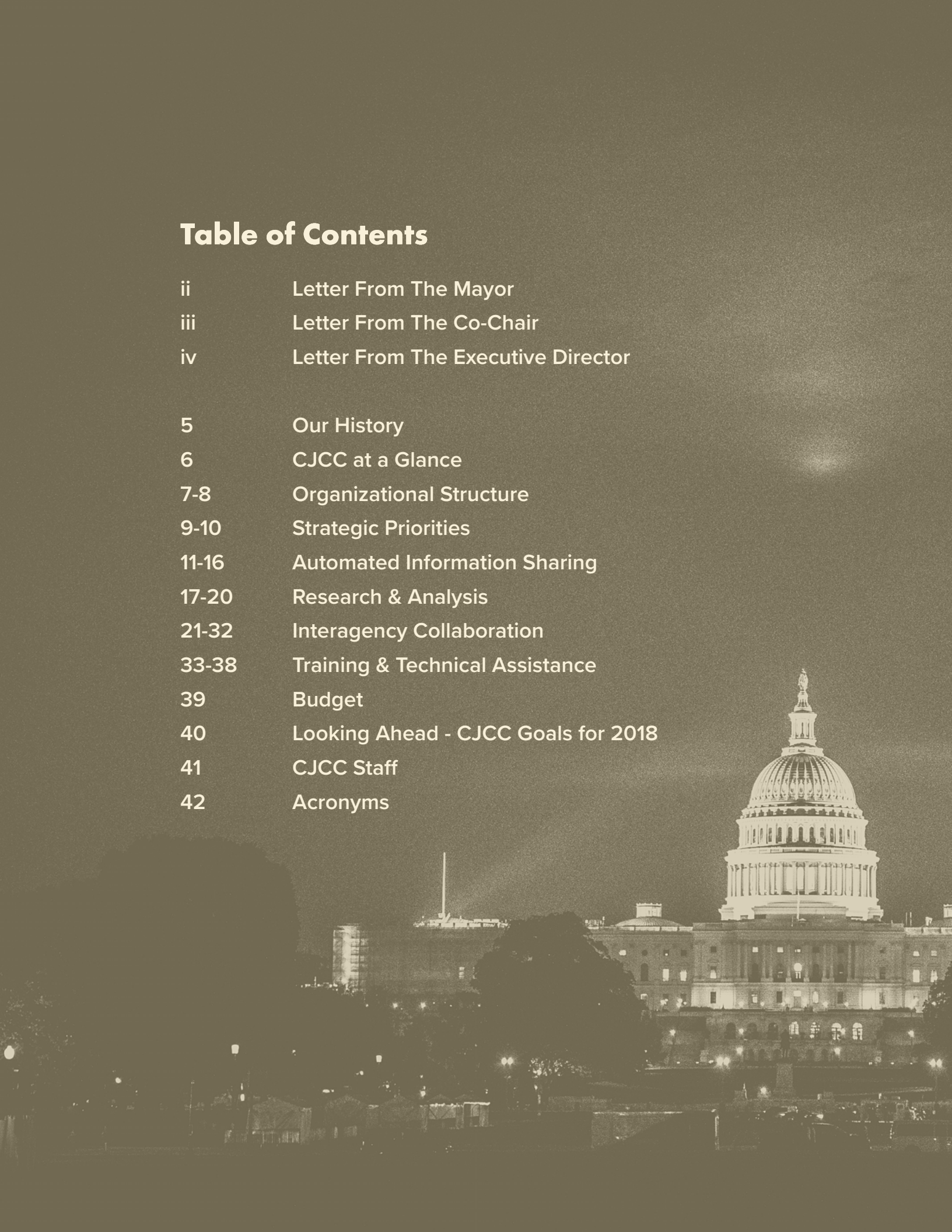


2017 Annual Report: An Evolving City, An Ever-Present Commitment to Public Safety and Justice



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LETTER FROM THE MAYOR

Dear Washingtonians:

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) plays an important role in Washington, DC's criminal justice system. As an agency dually established by the D.C. Council and the U.S. Congress, the CJCC is uniquely positioned to facilitate collaboration among local and federal criminal justice partners to achieve a common goal – ensuring the fair administration of justice and improving public safety in Washington, DC. We are making significant progress toward these goals with violent crime decreasing by 22 percent from 2016 to 2017, including a 27 percent reduction in robberies. Similarly, property crimes fell by 9% in the same period, including a 28% drop in burglaries. We remain committed to ensuring that residents in every neighborhood across all eight wards feel safer and stronger.

The CJCC has provided invaluable support to the criminal justice community in Washington. This report identifies the numerous efforts in which the CJCC was engaged during 2017, several of which are of particular note. At my request, the CJCC conducted an analysis and issued a report on implementation of the Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act (YRA). The findings from that study are helping to inform our approach to improving outcomes for young adult offenders moving forward. In addition, the CJCC convened its inaugural Criminal Justice Summit, which focused on how implicit bias can influence decision-making by criminal justice officials – an issue of importance here in DC and nationwide.

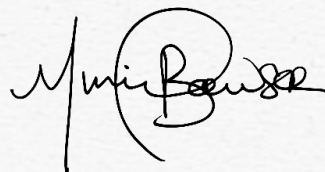
Recently, my Administration launched the Safer Stronger DC Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement, which is identifying and providing support for individuals at high risk of participating in, or becoming victims of, violent crime, and the Reentry

Portal, which will support the successful reintegration of our returning citizens. These efforts complement the activities CJCC has underway on issues like violent crime reduction, adult reentry, substance abuse and mental health treatment, and juvenile justice.

As Chair of the CJCC, and on behalf of the residents of Washington, DC, I would like to acknowledge the service and contributions of the departing CJCC members who worked tirelessly to ensure justice for all. They include: Clifford Keenan, former Director of the Pretrial Services Agency; Thomas Kane, former Director of the Bureau of Prisons; Channing Phillips, former U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia; and Nancy Ware, former Director of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency. Director Ware also served as the CJCC Co-Chair and was formerly the CJCC Executive Director. I wish each of them well in their future endeavors, and I also look forward to working with CJCC's new Co-chair, Leslie Cooper, Director of the Pretrial Services Agency, and other federal partners who joined the CJCC in 2017.

Washington, DC is a growing, diverse, and dynamic city that welcomes visitors and new residents from across the country and around the world. Our population will soon exceed 700,000, a combination of life-long residents whose families have been part of the fabric of our city for five generations and newer residents who have been here for five days and are equally invested. I look forward to working with all our local and federal criminal justice partners on the CJCC to continue efforts to improve public safety and justice services for Washingtonians, visitors, victims, and justice-involved persons.

Sincerely,



LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIR

During 2017, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) continued its commitment to enhancing public safety and justice in our dynamic Nation's Capital. By supporting coordinated execution of the respective missions of its federal and local partners, the CJCC promoted effective data collection, sharing and analysis across the juvenile and criminal justice systems.

Throughout the year, CJCC continued to provide leadership through information sharing, research and analysis, interagency collaboration and training and technical assistance. The CJCC also continued the important work of its various subcommittees, which focused on a number of issues attendant to the fair administration of justice, including new psychoactive substances, combatting violent crime and preventing and reducing gun violence.

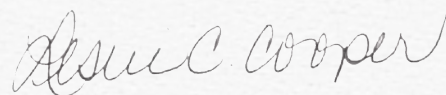
A highlight of this year was the inaugural Criminal Justice Summit. This groundbreaking event focused on "The Neuroscience of Decision-Making in Criminal Justice: Examining Systemic Implications and Consequences." Over 100 attendees engaged in a productive discussion of implicit bias, including the range of unconscious

behaviors and responses that influence decision-making, and participated in action planning around how to reduce the impact of bias within our local justice system.

The Summit also included presentation of the first Paul A. Quander, Jr. Fair Administration of Justice Award. The award is named for CJCC's former executive director, who was a tireless contributor to the strengthening of our justice system. The 2017 recipient was Clifford T. Keenan, then director of the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia. The presentation was a fitting farewell tribute to Mr. Keenan, who retired later in the year after 43 years of service to the District, first in the Metropolitan Police Department, and later in the US Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia and Pretrial Services Agency.

For 2018, we look forward to another year of meeting the unique challenges of an evolving city and continuing our ongoing commitment to keeping the District of Columbia a safe place to live, visit and work.

Sincerely,



LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

I am pleased to present the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's (CJCC) 2017 Annual Report which highlights the agency's accomplishments and relentless efforts to address the District of Columbia's system-wide criminal and juvenile justice priorities. While the District of Columbia continues to evolve and grow, one constant is the city's commitment to public safety and justice. CJCC takes its role as the forum for local and federal justice members to identify justice system issues and achieve coordinated solutions as seriously now as it did when the agency was established 16 years ago.

Over the past year, CJCC has implemented critical information sharing exchanges, conducted original research that informs policies and practices, and facilitated action-oriented interagency training and technical assistance sessions. The agency's dynamic staff in partnership with representatives from the city's criminal and juvenile justice system agencies worked tirelessly throughout the year to ensure that comprehensive solutions were applied to complex problems. From conducting analysis on the Youth Rehabilitation Act, which informed new legislation, to establishing information sharing connectivity with other states within the Mid-Atlantic region, to convening the first Criminal Justice Summit focused

on the neuroscience of decision-making in criminal justice and the 8th annual Juvenile Justice Summit on responding to the complex needs of youth, the CJCC has focused with laser-like precision on addressing the agency's strategic priorities in a targeted and tangible way. These efforts offer a window into the innovative and impactful work undertaken in 2017. Context for these and the other system-wide projects and strategies will be described in greater detail within the report.

The strides made in 2017 are a direct reflection of the CJCC's, its members' and partners' relentless pursuit of the fair administration of justice and public safety. Much work remains. We stand ready to tackle system-wide issues and achieve meaningful solutions in the upcoming year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mannetta", followed by a long horizontal flourish.

In August 1997, the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Revitalization Act) was signed into law. The Act authorized the federal government to assume responsibility for some of the District of Columbia's criminal justice functions. As a result, the District's criminal justice system became a unique hybrid of both local and federal agencies, many of which have different funding sources, reporting structures, and operational priorities.

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) was initially formed in May 1998, following enactment of the Revitalization Act, as an ad hoc committee of criminal justice leaders. This 13-member panel aimed to facilitate cooperation among criminal justice agencies in the District, particularly in light of the complex structure.

In 2000, Congress directed the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a review of the District's criminal justice system. In March 2001, GAO issued a report, which identified coordination challenges among criminal justice agencies in the District; however, the report also acknowledged that the CJCC had been successful in addressing some of those challenges. As a result, the GAO recommended that the CJCC be formally established as an independent agency to help coordinate the operations of the District's criminal justice system.

In 2001, the D.C. Council enacted the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia Establishment Act of 2001 (D.C. Law 14-28; D.C. Official Code § 22-4231, et seq), which established CJCC as an independent agency within the District of Columbia. In 2002,

Congress passed the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Restructuring Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-180), which authorized the heads of federal agencies to participate as members of CJCC. The Act also authorized federal funding to be appropriated to support CJCC operations. In 2013, the D.C. Council amended the CJCC's authorizing legislation in order to designate the CJCC as a criminal justice agency for the purpose of information sharing.

OUR HISTORY



CJCC AT A GLANCE (FISCAL YEAR 2017)

OUR MISSION:

To serve as the District of Columbia's forum for District and federal members to identify cross-cutting local criminal and juvenile justice system issues and achieve coordinated solutions for the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

CJCC also facilitates and supports member-identified priorities, strategies, and initiatives that will improve public safety and the related criminal and juvenile justice services for District of Columbia residents, visitors, victims, and justice-involved individuals.

16

MEMBERS

\$2.7M

BUDGET

18

STAFF

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

- Automated Information Sharing
- Research and Analysis
- Combating Violent Crime
- Substance Abuse Treatment & Mental Health Services
- Juvenile Justice
- Adult Reentry
- Grants Planning
- Continuity of Operations Planning

INFORMATION SHARING

32

Agencies with
access to JUSTIS

12

DISTRICT

17

FEDERAL

3

REGIONAL

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

21

Analyses
Conducted

INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION

22

Committees
& Workgroups

TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

17

Events



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The CJCC is a unique entity in that it is both a council and an agency. The council is chaired by the Mayor and includes the heads of the 12 local and federal criminal justice agencies in the District, the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, the Chair of the D.C. Council, the Chair of the D.C. Council's Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety, and the CJCC Executive Director.

The members select a Co-Chair from among the federal agency leaders. In the fall of 2017, Leslie Cooper, the Director of the Pretrial Services Agency, which is the agency responsible for supervising defendants prior to the disposition of their cases, was elected to serve as CJCC Co-Chair. The Executive Director leads the agency which includes the District's integrated justice information system arm (JUSTIS), the District's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), and a policy division.

CJCC MEMBERS

1
The Hon. Muriel Bowser
Mayor
District of Columbia

2
The Hon. Robert E. Morin
Chief Judge
Superior Court for the
District of Columbia

3
The Hon. Phil Mendelson
Chairman
Council for the
District of Columbia

4
Leslie Cooper
Director
Pretrial Services Agency

5
Jessie Liu
U.S. Attorney
for the District of Columbia

6
Patricia Smoot
Chairman
U.S. Parole Commission

7
Quincy L. Booth
Director
Department of Corrections

8
Mark S. Inch
Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons

9
Avis E. Buchanan
Director
Public Defender Service

10
The Hon. Charles Allen
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary and
Public Safety, Council for the
District of Columbia

11
James Berry
Acting Director
Court Services and Offender
Supervision Agency

12
Kevin Donahue
Deputy City Administrator and
Deputy Mayor for Public Safety
and Justice

13
Peter Newsham
Chief
Metropolitan Police Department

14
Karl Racine
Attorney General
District of Columbia

15
Michael Hughes
U.S. Marshal
Superior Court for the
District of Columbia

16
Clinton Lacey
Director
Department of Youth
Rehabilitation Services

17
Mannone A. Butler
Executive Director
Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council



Justice Information System (JUSTIS)

Purpose:

To leverage JUSTIS as a system-wide resource to improve interagency information sharing. To enhance the availability of information that flows through JUSTIS.

Chair:

Mannone Butler, Executive Director, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Participating Agencies:

BOP, CFSA, CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, USAO-DC, USMS, USPC, USPO

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Annually CJCC members convene a strategic planning meeting to review and identify the agency's priorities. In 2017, CJCC members identified eight priority areas on which to focus their efforts, and CJCC agency staff help to address these priority areas through four core functions: facilitate automated information sharing among criminal justice partners; conduct research and analysis; facilitate interagency collaboration; and provide training and technical assistance.

Combatting Violent Crime

Purpose:

To deter and prevent violent crime through (a) GunStat, a coordinated interagency effort guided by information sharing, regular law enforcement-initiated community contact, swift and certain sanctions, and risk appropriate pre-and post-trial supervision; (b) improving the District of Columbia's reporting to federal law enforcement databases; and (c) reducing the number of outstanding bench and arrest warrants.

Chair:

Charles Allen, DC Council Member

Participating Agencies:

CJCC, DCSC, DC Council, CSOSA, MPD, OAG, OCA, PSA, USAO-DC, USPC

Grants Planning

Purpose:

To improve the coordination of the District's justice grant-related processes and procedures through strategic planning, technical assistance and training and interagency information sharing.

Chair:

Co-Chair: Lafayette Barnes, Director, Office of Partnerships and Grant Services

Co-Chair: Michelle Garcia, Director, Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants

Participating Agencies:

CSOSA, DOC, DYRS, EOM, HSEMA, MPD, OAG, OPGS, OVSG, PSA, USAO-DC



Interagency Research Advisory Council (IRAC)

Purpose:

To advise and support the CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) in its efforts to effectively collect and analyze data and address research, policy, and program evaluation questions of importance to the District's criminal justice and juvenile justice systems.

Chair:

Mannone Butler, Executive Director, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (Acting Chair)

Participating Agencies:

BOP, CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, USAO-DC, USMS, USPC, USPO

Juvenile Justice

Purpose:

To improve interagency collaboration and information sharing, support data driven decision-making, and support the successful reintegration of system-involved youth.

Chair:

Carol Dalton, Presiding Judge, DC Superior Court, Family Court

Participating Agencies:

CFSA, CJCC, CSSD, DBH, DCPS, DCSC, DMPSJ, DOC, DOES, DYRS, DBH, MPD, OAG, OSSE, OVSJG, PCSB, PDS

Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)

Purpose:

To support interagency emergency and continuity of operations planning through technical assistance, information sharing and exercises.

Chair:

Michael Hughes, U.S. Marshal, D.C. Superior Court

Participating Agencies:

BOP, CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, HSEMA, MPD, OAG, ODMPSJ, PSA, USAO-DC, USMS, USPC, USPO

Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services

Purpose:

To improve (a) the treatment options and access to services for criminal justice-involved individuals with mental health issues, substance abuse problems, or co-occurring disorders, and (b) information sharing among criminal justice partners.

Chair:

Co-Chair: Nancy Ware, Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

Co-Chair: Dr. Tanya Royster, Director, Department of Behavioral Health

Participating Agencies:

BOP, CJCC, CSOSA, DBH, DCHA, DCHR, DCSC, DFS, DOC, DYRS, EEOC, EOM, MORCA, MPD, OAG, ODMPSJ, PDS, PSA, ULS, USAO-DC, USPC, WIC

Adult Reentry

Purpose:

To develop and support the implementation of a comprehensive, data driven, District-wide three-year action plan for reentry that provides strategies for connecting returning citizens with housing, employment and education, and the supportive services necessary for successful reintegration.

Chair:

Co-Chair: Cedric Hendricks, Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

Co-Chair: Brian Ferguson, Director, Mayor's Office on Returning Citizens Affairs

Participating Agencies:

BOP, CCE, CFSA, CIC, CJCC, Commission on Reentry, CSOSA, CJCC, DBH, DCHA, DCHR, DOC, DOES, DYRS, EEOC, MORCA, OAG, ODMPSJ, OVSJG, PDS, PSA, UDC-CC, ULS, USAO-DC, USPC, USPO, WIC





CHAPTER 1:

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SHARING

CJCC manages the Justice Information System (JUSTIS), which is an electronic system through which local and federal criminal justice agencies in the District voluntarily share information with one another.

- **32 law enforcement and criminal justice agencies contribute to and/or view information in JUSTIS.**
- **JUSTIS is used to notify users when status changes occur related to arrest, release, incarceration or a case.**
- **95 percent of users described JUSTIS as equally or more useful than other law enforcement information systems.**
- **85 percent of users indicated that JUSTIS is a primary source of information for carrying out their roles and responsibilities.**

Many jurisdictions throughout the United States have an Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS), which facilitates electronic information sharing among criminal justice partners.

The CJCC manages the District's IJIS, the Justice Information System (JUSTIS). Prior to the September 2002 launch of JUSTIS, automated information sharing across local and federal criminal justice agencies in the District was nearly impossible. Now, authorized users across 32 partner agencies are able to contribute, receive, or view criminal justice data through JUSTIS; this includes District, federal and regional law enforcement and criminal justice agencies (two of which were added during 2017).

Automated information sharing among criminal justice agencies helps to improve efficiency of the criminal justice system and reduces the chances that persons involved in the justice system fall through the cracks. It can also lead to improved outcomes and more informed decision-making within the criminal justice system.

JUSTIS enables authorized users to either view criminal justice information via the web-based JUSTIS Information Portal, or receive criminal justice information via data feeds from the JUSTIS System Exchange, or both. Contributing Agencies voluntarily provide their information to JUSTIS through automated data feeds. The JUSTIS Information Portal provides Viewing Agencies with read-only access to Contributing Agencies' data and serves as a one-stop-shop for authorized personnel to access information conveniently, efficiently, and through a secure connection. The JUSTIS System Exchange delivers entire data sets from Contributing Agencies in near real time to Recipient Agencies. Recipient Agencies can then download the data to their own information technology systems, thus enabling authorized users from Recipient Agencies to use the data

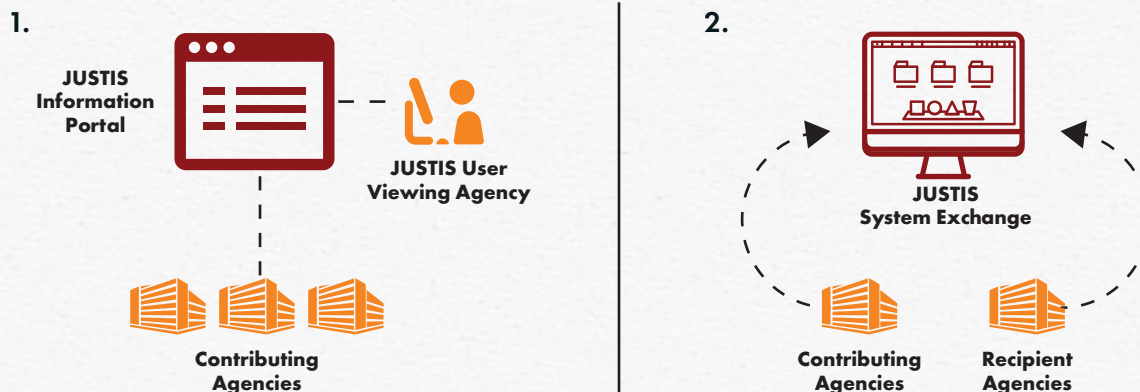


to help execute their essential functions and make informed decisions that affect community and justice-related matters.

Law enforcement and criminal justice agency users in the District of Columbia continue to rely heavily upon JUSTIS for timely information, as well as decision-making. User feedback is routinely sought in order to ensure that the system meets the needs of the diverse stakeholder base. At the end of fiscal year 2017, 85 percent of users indicated that JUSTIS was a primary source of information for carrying out their roles and responsibilities, and 95 percent described JUSTIS as equally or more useful than other law enforcement information systems. Overall, 87 percent of users reported that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their JUSTIS experience.

JUSTIS is also highly regarded among criminal justice agencies across the country and internationally. CJCC's Executive Director and Information Technology (IT) staff have been asked to participate in national conferences to share with other criminal justice professionals how JUSTIS was developed and how the system continues to evolve. On several occasions, CJCC has hosted foreign delegations who have traveled to the District of Columbia to learn how criminal justice partners share information with one another. During 2017, the CJCC hosted representatives from Myanmar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court Delegation, which represents 10 Caribbean nations and territories.

How JUSTIS Works



JUSTIS USER COMMENTS

“Every police detective in the Nation’s Capital probably has access to no less than a dozen or so databases that provide specific information on their potential investigative targets. Having now served as a detective for 10 years I’ve amassed user profiles for so many databases that I have to keep a running spread sheet to keep track of my log-in information. While I appreciate having access to so many investigative tools, I have even more appreciation that the JUSTIS Information Portal offers a “one-stop shop” experience for users. None of the other law enforcement databases that I have access to offer as much real time information, from as many sources, as JUSTIS. JUSTIS is an invaluable investigative resource and I personally utilize it daily. The staff members of the CJCC provide an efficient and pleasant user experience and always go above and beyond to assist us with any request we send their way.”

Brandon Twentymon
Police Detective
D.C. Metro Transit Police

“As an Officer within the Cell Block and street patrol, I utilize JUSTIS to check for individuals and arrestees to see if she or he has any pending warrants and Court cases. It is a very useful tool that all Officers should fully utilize when working there tour(s).”

Raymond S. Dingle, II
Police Officer
MPD

“The system is a “must have” for the Office of Community Corrections as it provides additional critical details from multiple resources that are not usually available within a single system. The information from JUSTIS helps better inform our decisions with placing potential candidates in Halfway Houses and/or on electronic monitoring.”

Prechelle Shannon, M.S.,L.P.C.
Community Corrections Program Administrator
DCDC

“I use JUSTIS on a daily basis to access information on my clients’ new arrests (updates on court dates, Gerstein reports, etc.).”

Vanessa Evans
Community Supervision Officer
CSOSA

“The Sentencing Commission uses JUSTIS on a daily basis to verify defendant, charge, conviction, and sentence information. JUSTIS provides the agency’s only means of independently validating data contained in the agency’s GRID system or accessing court documents.”

Linden Fry
General Counsel
District of Columbia Sentencing Commission (SCDC)

“I use JUSTIS mainly for three reasons:

1. To train new users on how to access D.C. Superior Court Release Orders as they relate to PSA supervision in an adult criminal matter;
2. To train new users on how to access juvenile records when conducting a juvenile record check for recently arrested adults on that day’s lockup list; and
3. To train new users on how to access family court records when adults and juveniles are ordered to drug test at PSA in a family case”

Jordan Mansour
Training Officer
PSA

Decisions with respect to the operations and functionality of JUSTIS are governed by four CJCC bodies.

The Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC) is responsible for setting the technology direction of JUSTIS, making policy decisions, establishing long range goals, and promoting participation of the appropriate agencies in emerging JUSTIS projects.

The Inter-Agency Workgroup (IWG) oversees the implementation of information-sharing initiatives approved by the ITAC. It is also the forum where issues related to existing information exchanges are resolved.

The Information Security Workgroup (ISW) is responsible for identifying, reviewing and recommending industry-wide best practices and policies to the ITAC regarding information security and information exchange among JUSTIS agencies.

The Inter-Agency Data Quality Workgroup (IDQ) aims to identify systemic issues associated with information quality within the criminal justice system and to recommend solutions for addressing them.

During 2017, the CJCC had several projects underway to enhance information sharing through JUSTIS.

ARREST FEED ENHANCEMENT (AFE) PROJECT

In December 2017, the CJCC and partner agencies launched the Arrest Feed Enhancement project, which significantly increased the number of data fields that the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) transmits to JUSTIS. This expansion allows agencies to have a more comprehensive picture of the incident that led to an arrest, such as victim information and other alleged crimes that occurred during the incident. Such information will provide criminal justice agencies with a greater understanding of the context of the crime and help inform their decisions regarding appropriate sanctions.

JUVENILE PAPERING PROJECT

This initiative will aid partner agencies in reducing manual processes and substantially improving the time required to process criminal juvenile cases. The current juvenile papering process requires a law enforcement officer who is knowledgeable about the facts of the case to personally deliver documentation to the prosecutor before the prosecutor decides whether to paper the case, or file charges against the juvenile. The Juvenile Papering Project will transmit the juvenile arrest and criminal case file data and documents electronically, minimizing the dependency upon the manual delivery of hard copies. During 2017, key decisions were made with respect to the specific data elements that would be shared among agencies to facilitate the juvenile papering process. Agencies also secured additional resources to support the new data feeds

that would be required for the automated exchange of juvenile papering information. Agencies then tested the new data feeds internally and will complete interagency testing in early 2018. Automation of the juvenile papering process is expected to be completed in Spring 2018. In addition to the CJCC, agencies involved in this project include MPD, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), and the D.C. Superior Court (Court Social Services Division and Family Court Operations).

WARRANT EXCHANGE PROJECT (WEP)

The Warrant Exchange Project will automate the exchange of warrant-related information between MPD and the D.C. Superior Court and ultimately enable MPD to electronically submit warrant information to relevant federal databases, which is currently done manually. Partners made significant progress during 2017 with respect to automating the warrant exchange process. Decisions were made with respect to technical requirements and which agencies would be responsible for populating additional data fields in NCIC, translating D.C. Code offenses into the FBI offense categories, and addressing errors. DCSC hired a vendor to develop the technical design document for the warrants exchange process, which will be completed in the summer of 2017, after which MPD and CJCC will begin their respective internal design and development activities. The Warrant Exchange Project is slated to be launched in fiscal year 2019.

MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING INITIATIVE (MARIS)

The objective of MARIS is to promote improved public safety in the northeastern region of the United States. This involves



the exchange of information among the Integrated Justice Information Systems of the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. In 2017, the CJCC worked to establish connections between JUSTIS and the Maryland Dashboard IJIS system. The CJCC also developed basic functionality to transmit data requests to and from Maryland. As a result of this collaboration, JUSTIS will ultimately be able to receive arrest, warrant, parole/probation, and court information from each of these partner jurisdictions. The CJCC also developed and deployed the Daily Arrest Report function within JUSTIS. Through this functionality, JUSTIS users are able to retrieve a daily listing of individuals who have been arrested in Maryland, Delaware or Pennsylvania with active warrants or under current supervision in the District of Columbia.

Also during 2017, the CJCC took several actions to enhance security awareness and safeguards across JUSTIS and participating agencies' systems.

TESTED THE DISASTER RECOVERY SITE

The JUSTIS Disaster Recovery site was established in July 2015 to provide criminal justice information in the event of an emergency that renders normal data systems inoperable. The CJCC IT Department has completed testing with the majority of its partner agencies and will complete testing with the remaining agencies in early 2018, at which time all partner agencies will have access to the JUSTIS Information Portal in the event of a disaster scenario and will be able to retrieve criminal justice information throughout the duration of the crisis.

UPDATED JUSTIS USER PRIVACY POLICY

The CJCC updated its JUSTIS User Privacy Policy based upon a thorough review of the Privacy Act of 1974. This updated policy lays out how personally identifiable information (PII) provided by system users is collected, handled, and protected.

UPDATED JUSTIS MOAs AND ISAs

The CJCC and partner agencies executed updated Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) and Interconnection Security Agreements (ISA) that memorialize the conditions under which information is shared and protected within JUSTIS.

CREATED JUSTIS DATA DICTIONARY

Under the auspices of the Interagency Data Quality Workgroup, the CJCC developed a JUSTIS Data Dictionary, which is designed to give authorized recipient agencies a greater understanding of the data that is being displayed within, or transferred through, JUSTIS, ultimately enhancing the decision-making process for partner agencies.

CLOUD PLANNING

At the request of the Interagency Security Workgroup, the CJCC began exploring the impacts that partner agencies' potential shift to a cloud-based case management system might have on JUSTIS and on the system as a whole. The group, along with the Information Technology Advisory Committee, is analyzing the potential implications and questions surrounding security, data ownership, and privacy. As a result of this review, the CJCC intends to develop the appropriate policies for agencies with cloud-based resources that desire to interact with JUSTIS.

The IT Advisory Committee ("ITAC") is essential to maintaining collaboration among the participants in CJCC regarding sharing of data and information, and strategic development of shared applications. I am honored to work with Co-Chair Mannone Butler and the dedicated IT and other officials from our partner agencies who are members of ITAC, and who contribute so much to this effort.



Lynn Leibovitz
Associate Judge, Superior Court and Co-Chair ITAC





CHAPTER 2:

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

CJCC is the home of the District's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), which produces empirical research and analysis to inform and enhance criminal and juvenile justice policy-making.

- **Established in 2001 (transferred to CJCC in 2006)**
- **Convenes the Interagency Research Advisory Committee, which was established in 2013 and consists of criminal and juvenile justice research and policy representatives, who coordinate system-wide research activities**
- **Conducts justice system-wide research at the request of CJCC members (including the Mayor, D.C. Council, and law enforcement and justice leaders)**
- **Performs analysis to inform decision-making of CJCC Committees and strategic priority areas**
- **Began developing the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool (JSAT) to facilitate data collection for the purpose of research and analysis**
- **Conducted 21 research and analytical projects during 2017**

The District of Columbia, along with 48 states, and 2 territories, each have a SAC that is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting information about crime and justice in their jurisdictions.

In April 2001, the SAC for the District of Columbia was established by Mayor's Order 2001-58 and was initially part of the Office of Research, Analysis, and Evaluation under the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice. The SAC was later transferred to the CJCC in March 2006.

The SAC's mission is to apply the highest level of scientific rigor and objectivity in the study of criminal justice policies, programs and practices, and to identify activities that improve the administration of justice. The SAC aims to produce empirical research and analysis that informs stakeholders and enhances policy decision-making in the District.

In 2017, the SAC continued development of the JSAT, which will enable automated criminal justice information sharing for research and analysis. The SAC also generated several analytical products and reports. They were prepared both in response to the Mayor, D.C. Council, and other CJCC partners, as well as to inform decision-making of the various CJCC committees and priority areas.

JUSTICE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS TOOL (JSAT)

The CJCC received a \$150,000 grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in fiscal year 2017, and again in fiscal year 2018, to plan, design, and begin implementing JSAT, a tool that will automate criminal justice information sharing among District agencies for research and analysis. JSAT is expected to improve the efficiency with which the SAC and justice system analysts conduct research and analysis in response to requests. JSAT will also enhance agencies' ability to use system-wide criminal justice data to inform their own business operations.

In January 2017, the CJCC's Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC), which serves as the advisory body for the SAC, formed a workgroup of business, legal, and technology representatives from partner agencies to provide input on JSAT development. The workgroup

met bimonthly and offered suggestions with respect to data elements that could be included in JSAT and the types of research questions that could be addressed, as well as ideas on how to ensure privacy and security of the data.

In May 2017, a CJCC technology contractor presented the prototype for JSAT to the workgroup. The prototype includes a portal that partner agencies will be able to use to obtain and analyze record-level criminal justice data from multiple agencies. The prototype also includes a separate portal that the public will be able to use to access and analyze aggregate, non-identifiable criminal justice data. During the summer and fall of 2017, the SAC, along with a legal consultant, drafted a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), Policies and Procedures Manual, Rules of Behavior for Data Usage, and ISA, which will govern JSAT technological and business functions. Once the agreements are finalized and executed, the CJCC will engage in the full scale development of JSAT.

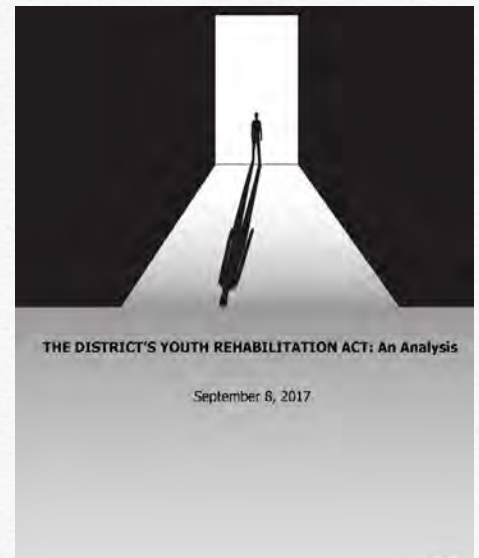
Research in Response to Requests from the Mayor, D.C. Council and District's Justice Leaders

In 2017, the CJCC conducted or supervised three major research projects in response to requests from the Mayor, D.C. Council, and the District's justice leaders. They included an assessment of the implementation of the Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act (YRA), a review of the Custodial Population in the District, and a review of Human Trafficking in the District.

YOUTH REHABILITATION AMENDMENT ACT

The CJCC conducted a review of the YRA in response to requests from the Mayor and the Chair of the D.C. Council's Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety. The study sought to identify the proportion of offenders who were eligible

for and received a YRA sentence and ultimately had their convictions set aside (i.e., not available for public view), as well as recidivism rates and programming for persons who were sentenced under the YRA.



The CJCC submitted its initial findings to the Mayor in June 2017, and issued a final report in September 2017.¹ Among the report's key findings were that approximately 7 percent of D.C. Superior Court cases were eligible for a YRA sentence from 2010 – 2012, and of the eligible cases, about half were sentenced under the YRA. The report also stated that persons who were sentenced under the YRA and had their convictions set aside were significantly less likely to reoffend compared to those who did not have their convictions set aside. In addition, at the time of the review, there were no rehabilitative programs in the District specifically for YRA offenders. In September 2017, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety introduced legislation that, if enacted, would amend the YRA and implement some of the recommendations included in the report. The version of the legislation that was introduced also calls for the CJCC to regularly conduct analysis on implementation of the YRA. The CJCC's Executive Director also testified at the Committee's October 2017 hearing on the bill.



Leslie Cooper
Co-Chair, CJCC; Director,
Pretrial Services Agency

“The ability to conduct meaningful research and analysis is critical to the success of our efforts to prevent and control crime within the Nation’s Capital. CJCC plays an important role by coordinating data sharing initiatives in ways that advance our objectives, while also honoring the laws that govern the dissemination and handling of protected data.



Charles Allen
Chair, D.C. Council’s Committee
on the Judiciary and Public Safety

“The CJCC’s exceptional work this year on the topic of rehabilitative programming and sentencing policies for justice-involved young adults has helped me make informed decisions in my role as Chair of the D.C. Council’s Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety. It was critical to the Council’s consideration of reforms to the District’s Youth Rehabilitation Act that I and my colleagues were armed with well-reasoned, thorough research and analysis. It was exactly how criminal justice policymaking should work.

CUSTODIAL POPULATION STUDY

At the request of the D.C. Council, the CJCC commissioned a study on the custodial population in the District, including those in D.C. Department of Corrections (DOC) custody, as well as District offenders in Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) custody. The study was conducted by the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) and The Moss Group, Inc. and incorporated both quantitative and qualitative methods. The final report was provided to the Council and CJCC partners in September 2017 and included information on the demographics of persons who were in custody during fiscal year 2015; the proportion of persons in custody who had physical health, mental health or substance use challenges; and the perspectives of inmates, staff, service providers, advocates, and other stakeholders regarding programs and services available to inmates and returning citizens in the District.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE DISTRICT

The Prohibition Against Human Trafficking Act of 2010 (D.C. Law 18-239) directs the District to collect and report data at least every 3 years on human trafficking or human trafficking-related arrests, investigations, prosecutions, and convictions, as well as demographic information on human trafficking offenders and victims, such as age,

gender, race and national origin. In 2017, the CJCC was formally identified as the agency that would conduct the study. The CJCC obtained data from multiple local, federal, and nonprofit agencies, including MPD, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the U.S. Attorney’s Office (USAO), D.C. Superior Court, and victim service organizations. The CJCC also met with members of the D.C. Human Trafficking Task Force to obtain contextual information regarding the nature of human trafficking in the District and challenges with respect to determining the extent to which it is occurring. The final report was issued in February 2018.

In 2018, the SAC will begin work on two additional studies mandated by the D.C. Council. Per the Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act of 2017, the SAC will conduct a review every 2 years on the root causes of youth crime and the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences among system-involved youth. Also, as required by the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Act (NEAR Act), the CJCC will oversee a public opinion survey of police-community relations in the District.

1. See: https://cjcc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/cjcc/release_content/attachments/YRA%20Briefing%20Document_1.pdf

Research to Inform CJCC Priority Areas

The SAC also conducts research to help inform decisions related to CJCC committees and priority areas. For example, with respect to Combating Violent Crime, the SAC completed a spatial analysis that examined the relationship between where homicides occurred in the District and where the offender lives. Also, for Juvenile Justice, the SAC generated monthly reports for the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Workgroup on juvenile arrests and diversions, juveniles under supervision, and juveniles committed to secure or non-secure facilities. The SAC also generated a quarterly report on chronic absenteeism and truancy for the District’s Every Day Counts! Taskforce (formerly Truancy Taskforce) and conducted a study on juvenile recidivism in the District of Columbia, which is slated to be completed in February 2018. In addition, the SAC issued a Research-in-Brief paper entitled Diversion and Deflection in the District of Columbia. The brief provides the history and typology of diversion (post-arrest) and deflection (pre-arrest) programs, which are intended to redirect people away from adult and juvenile justice systems. The brief also describes the various diversion and deflection programs available for adults and juveniles in the District of Columbia.





CHAPTER 3:

INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION

No one law enforcement or justice agency can ensure the fair administration of justice and improve public safety in the District on its own. Rather, achieving these goals requires law enforcement and justice agencies to work together. Facilitating interagency collaboration and coordination across local and federal criminal justice agencies in the District is a core function of the CJCC. To this end, the CJCC members established steering committees and workgroups to facilitate collaboration across six strategic priority areas:

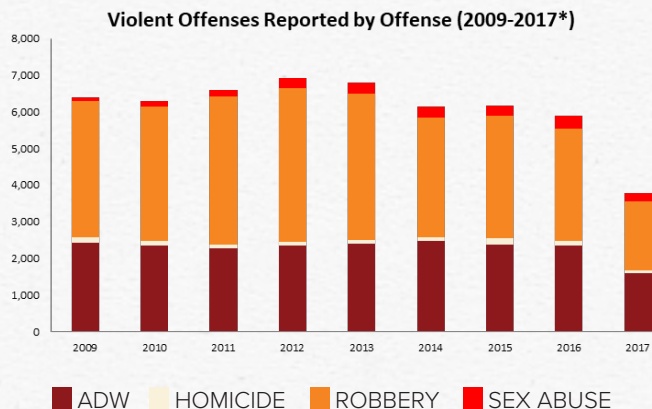
- **Combating Violent Crime**
- **Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services**
- **Juvenile Justice**
- **Adult Reentry**
- **Grants Planning**
- **Continuity of Operations Planning**

23	Combating Violent Crime
25	Substance Abuse & Mental Health
28	Juvenile Justice
31	Adult Reentry
32	Grants Planning
32	Continuity of Operations Planning

COMBATING VIOLENT CRIME

Violent crime nationwide, as well as in the District of Columbia, has been steadily decreasing since the 1980s. From 2009 - 2016, violent crime (i.e., robberies, assault with a dangerous weapon, sexual assault, and homicide) decreased by 8 percent, and more recently (from 2014 to 2017), the total number of violent crimes decreased by 38 percent in the District.

The District's justice agencies and the CJCC's Combating Violent Crime Committee are committed to continuing the downward trend in violent crime. During 2017, the Combating Violent Crime Committee had four broad efforts underway to help reduce violent crime in the District: improving submissions to federal databases; reducing the number of outstanding arrest and bench warrants; monitoring violent offenders through GunStat; and analyzing trends in violent crime.



“

I take collaboration very seriously. In the District, we simply cannot reduce violent crime without the concerted efforts of agency partners on both the local and federal levels and inside and outside of the traditional public safety agencies. That is the essential value of the CJCC; we may not all view an issue through the same lens, but it's the robust exchange of ideas and partnership that the CJCC affords that will make our criminal justice policies effective and just.



Charles Allen
Chair, Combating Violent
Crime Committee

IMPROVING SUBMISSIONS TO FEDERAL DATABASES

The FBI maintains several databases that law enforcement agencies nationwide can access to help ensure public safety. Among these databases are the Interstate Identification Index (III), which includes information on individuals with a criminal history record; the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), which includes information that Federal Firearms Licensees (FFL) can use to help determine whether someone is eligible to purchase a firearm; and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Wanted Persons file, which includes information on individuals with outstanding warrants.

In an effort to determine the extent to which the District of Columbia and its federal partners are sharing all possible information through these databases, in 2016, the CJCC, working with partners and the FBI, initiated an audit of records in these systems. The audit revealed both reporting gaps and inefficiencies. The CJCC and relevant partners initiated the following efforts during fiscal year 2017 to help resolve these issues.

MAKING THE DISTRICT ELIGIBLE FOR NICS ACT RECORD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (NARIP) FUNDING

In addition to the NCHIP (National Criminal History Improvement Program) grant, NARIP funding can also be used by local agencies to help improve information sharing between one another and with the FBI. However, the District had never made itself eligible to receive NARIP funding, which requires meeting the following two criteria: 1) submitting an estimate of the number of local records available in NICS, NCIC, and III and 2) enacting legislation that would create a judicial review process for persons seeking to purchase a firearm but were previously disqualified from gun ownership due to a prior civil commitment or having a guardianship record associated with them.¹

During 2017, as a result of the collaborative efforts of the CJCC, MPD, the D.C. Superior Court, and staff for the D.C. Council's Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety, the District was able to meet one of the requirements for NARIP funding and is on track for meeting the other. The state estimate of records was provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in the summer of 2017, and the Relief from Firearms Disqualification Amendment Act of 2017 was introduced before the D.C. Council in October 2017. If the legislation is enacted, the CJCC will seek to have the District deemed eligible to apply for NARIP funding, and work with Combating Violent Crime Committee members to prepare the application.

REDUCING THE NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING BENCH AND ARREST WARRANTS

The District continues to work tirelessly to address outstanding bench warrants (warrants for individuals who fail to appear at a court hearing). In 2016, through Safe Surrender and other concerted efforts, the CJCC worked with partners from the USAO, Office of the Attorney General (OAG), the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), and the D.C. Superior Court to resolve more than 3,000 outstanding

warrants. During 2017, the CJCC continued to build on these efforts by developing data dashboards to assist agencies with monitoring and addressing outstanding warrants.

MONITORING VIOLENT OFFENDERS THROUGH GUNSTAT

GunStat is a citywide effort that began in 2008 to track gun cases as they progress through the criminal justice system. Through GunStat, partner agencies identify 50 high-risk individuals with prior gun-related offenses and take steps to deter and prevent them from committing gun-related or violent offenses in the future.

During 2017, the CJCC facilitated an effort to revisit the purpose, selection criteria, interventions, and meeting structure of GunStat to determine if any modifications needed to be made based on current crime trends, as well as a review of recent criminal justice research regarding violent offenders. The CJCC identified several proposed revisions to the existing GunStat protocols based on in-depth discussions with representatives from the nine local and federal GunStat partner agencies, including law enforcement, prosecutors, and supervision agencies. The partner agencies agreed to adopt these proposed revisions, which include incorporating risk metrics, among other indicators, as selection criteria; expanding existing interventions, which focus primarily on increased monitoring, to also include a rehabilitative component; and conducting in-depth case reviews of select individuals during the monthly meetings.

New performance metrics will be developed to evaluate the effectiveness of the GunStat effort in light of the revised focus.

ANALYZING TRENDS IN VIOLENT CRIME

To assist the Combating Violent Crime Committee in making data-driven decisions, the CJCC's SAC, with input from partner agencies, conducted several analyses of trends in violent and gun crime in the District.

Cluster Level Analysis. The purpose of this analysis was to identify any trends in violent gun crimes (homicides, assaults with a dangerous weapon (ADW), and robberies) within the District's 39 Neighborhood Clusters, as designated by the D.C. Office of Planning.

Geo-spatial Analysis. In addition to understanding where violent gun crimes were taking place across the city, committee members also expressed an interest in understanding the relationship between the location of the crime and where the defendants live. Using data from MPD and the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), CJCC assessed this relationship for all solved homicides, robberies and ADW's from 2012-2016.

Risk Terrain Modeling. Over the last year, the CJCC has been working to educate partners on Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM), which is an evidence-based method that identifies correlations between the occurrence of particular types of crime and the presence of certain spatial factors (e.g., bars, parks, liquor

stores, schools, etc.) This analysis can be used to mitigate the risk of particular types of crime occurring at identified hotspots. In late 2017, Combating Violent Crime members agreed that it is worth conducting RTM analysis in the District. In 2018, the CJCC, with input from partners, will create a research plan, request data and work with technical assistance partners from Rutgers University to conduct the analysis.

RELATED PARTNER INITIATIVES

CJCC partner agencies also engaged in individual efforts during 2017 to address violent crime in the District. Several examples of those efforts are provided below.

Gun Crime Intelligence Center. In fiscal year 2017, MPD was awarded multi-year funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to establish the Gun Crime Intelligence Center. Through this effort, MPD partners with the D.C. Department of Forensic Sciences (DFS) and the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) to ensure that every bullet casing recovered in the District is tested and submitted to ATF's National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) and eTrace databases. Entrance into these databases enables law enforcement to connect bullet casings to other crime scenes, suspects and known associates, which can help lead to the resolution of additional gun crimes in the District.

Summer Crime Prevention Initiative. Starting in 2010, each summer MPD has identified four to six areas that have experienced a high density of violent crime, specifically homicides and other gun-related incidents. Throughout the summer months, MPD focuses available resources, utilizes the latest crime-fighting technology, and calls upon partner agencies and organizations to assist in a coordinated effort to eliminate violent crime in these areas. The initiative runs from May 1 to August 31 and aims to 1) eliminate violent crime, specifically homicides; 2) remove illegal guns from neighborhoods; and 3) hold repeat violent offenders accountable.

CSOSA Accountability Tours. During 2017, CSOSA supervision officers (CSO), along with MPD, began performing accountability tours for high-risk offenders, which entail unscheduled visits to the offender's home and place of employment, as well as address and employment verifications. Accountability tours can be announced or unannounced and help to ensure that offenders are at home, at work, or otherwise engaged in appropriate activity. They also heighten the awareness of a law enforcement presence in the community among offenders and citizens. Accountability tours enable CSOs to collect valuable information on potential criminal activity and, in some cases, MPD officers have seized weapons and drugs and made arrests.

1. A guardianship record is a finding that an individual cannot substantially manage his or her daily functions or make his or her own financial or contractual decisions due to developmental or health issues, or another disability

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES INTEGRATION TASKFORCE (SATMHSIT)

The District of Columbia has long recognized the need to provide preventive and treatment services to persons with serious and persistent mental illness and/or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. Since its formation in 2006, SATMHSIT has been a forum for interagency collaboration to improve treatment options for criminal justice-involved individuals with mental health issues and/or substance abuse problems.

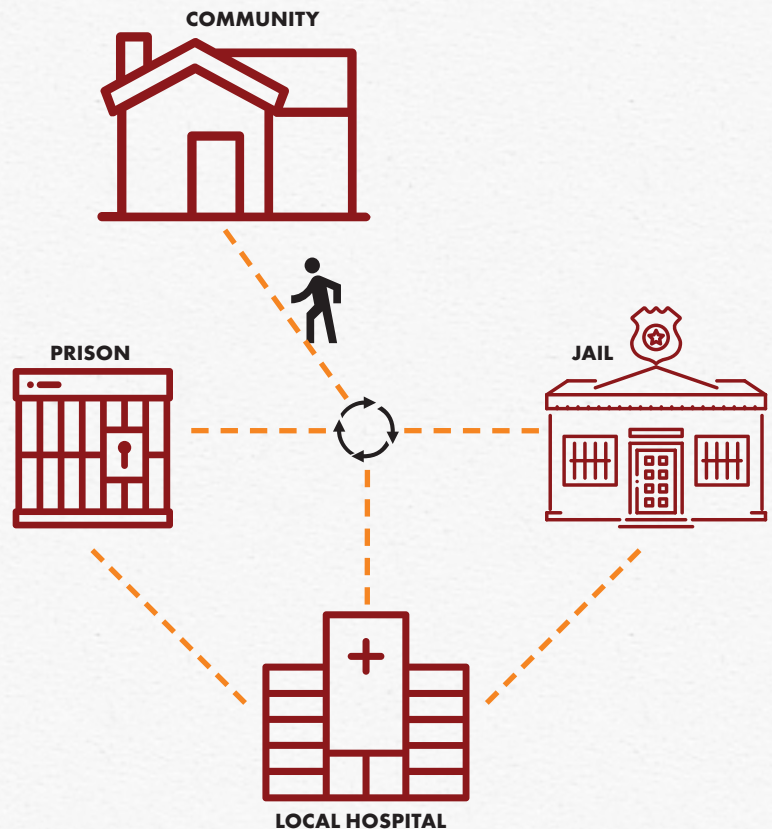
“HIGH-UTILIZERS”

Every year, over 11 million individuals move through local jails in the United States, many of them for low-level, non-violent misdemeanor offenses.¹ These individuals often suffer from mental illness or substance use disorders, and a relatively small number of these individuals cycle repeatedly through the criminal justice system, as well as other public systems, including hospital emergency rooms, homeless shelters, emergency psychiatric services, and emergency medical services. Persons who are frequent users of public systems are sometimes referred to as “high-utilizers.” This population often receives fragmented and uncoordinated care, at great costs, and with poor outcomes.

During 2017, SATMHSIT partner agencies had several efforts underway to help identify high-utilizers and develop data-driven, targeted interventions to break the cycle of incarceration, reduce over-reliance on public systems, improve system efficiency, and enhance public safety.

BJA JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH COLLABORATION PROGRAM GRANT

The D.C. Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) and MPD, with the support of the CJCC and a broad spectrum of District agencies, received grant funding from BJA to support District efforts to identify and provide targeted interventions and support services for high-utilizers. In 2017, partners worked to develop necessary legal agreements and the information-sharing framework necessary to allow for a cross-sector analysis of health, behavioral health, and law enforcement data.



“The CJCC SATMHSIT serves as a valuable forum to collaborate with government agencies and community stakeholders to improve access to, and provide information about, services for the District’s justice-involved population. Sharing information between behavioral health, criminal justice, and community stakeholders helps to ensure our systems work best for our residents.”



Dr. Tanya Royster
Director, Department
of Behavioral Health



Patricia Smoot
Commissioner, U.S.
Parole Commission;
SATMHSIT Co-Chairs

DATA DRIVEN JUSTICE INITIATIVE

In 2016, Mayor Muriel Bowser committed the District to participating in the White House Data Driven Justice Initiative (DDJ), which is now coordinated by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation and the National Association of Counties. DDJ is a bi-partisan coalition of over 130 city, county, and state governments committed to using data to identify and proactively break the cycle of incarceration for persons with mental illness and substance use disorders. The CJCC was designated as the lead agency for coordination of the District's DDJ efforts.

In September 2017, District partners attended a 3-day Data Driven Justice and Behavioral Health Design Institute Summit, which was sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to support local jurisdictions' efforts to develop a data-driven strategy to address the needs of super-utilizers. Participating jurisdictions learned how to facilitate data integration across service sectors, establish legal frameworks and identify technology needed to support data sharing.

The CJCC is also helping to facilitate a partnership between the District and the University of Chicago in a DDJ pilot project, through which the University will lend advanced statistical and computational capabilities to identify high-utilizers, particularly those at highest risk of further penetration into the criminal justice system. The University of Chicago will also assist in evaluating the effectiveness of the targeted interventions and diversion efforts the District will develop.

CJCC in partnership with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), the Office of Unified Communications (OUC), the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), the Fire and Emergency Management Services Department (FEMS) and the Department of Healthcare Finance (DHCF) are finalizing an agreement for the sharing of information in compliance with District and federal privacy and health information laws. CJCC will serve as the information hub for the requisite data collection and mapping in support of the analysis to be conducted by the University of Chicago.

UNIFORM CONSENT FORM

A precursor to sharing information regarding an individual's mental health is to first obtain the consent of that individual regarding the specific type of information that would be shared and with whom. In 2017, SATMHSIT partners expressed renewed interest in developing a Uniform Consent Form for the Release of Protected Health Information. This consent form will be an important step towards improving communication among entities responsible for providing and coordinating mental health and substance use services for persons involved in the criminal justice system, and improving the continuity of care for individuals moving between incarceration and the community. In 2018, SATMHSIT partners will continue working towards developing a uniform consent form that complies with all relevant legal, privacy, and security requirements.

NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), also commonly known as synthetic drugs, are a category of psychoactive substances that have become increasingly available and are intended to mimic the effects of legal and illegal drugs. While the first NPS were identified in 2008, the number of newly identified substances has continued to increase each year, with estimates revealing that as of December 2015, over 600 unique substances had been identified. During 2017, Fire and Emergency Management Services (FEMS) had nearly 1,600 transports—an average of about 6 per day—for suspected NPS use (specifically "K2" or "Spice").



NPS are often intentionally labeled as "not for human consumption" or marketed as legal alternatives to illegal drugs, and they are frequently mixed with multiple toxic chemicals and synthetic compounds. In an effort to avoid regulation, when the chemical compounds used to manufacture NPS become known to federal and local regulators, those who manufacture the drugs begin using other chemical compounds that have not yet been scheduled. The changing of chemical compounds makes detecting the drugs challenging and the effects of each substance unpredictable.

In 2017, the CJCC NPS Workgroup, which was formed in 2013, began developing a database for use by local, regional and federal law enforcement partners. Using information from publicly available sources, the database will provide a consolidated list of all chemicals that are currently being used to manufacture NPS, including formal and common names, as well as classification information, where available. NPS Workgroup partners, including the Department of Health (DOH), the Department of Forensic Sciences (DFS), and FEMS, also provided training for DOC staff on synthetic opiates. The training provided information on the signs and symptoms of synthetic opioid use (particularly fentanyl), information on the use of Narcan/Naloxone, and information on the dangers of NPS.

1. "FACT SHEET: Launching the Data-Driven Justice Initiative: Disrupting the Cycle of Incarceration," Office of the Press Secretary, The White House (June 30, 2016).



CIVIL COMMITMENT PROCESS TRAINING SESSION

Civil commitment is the institutional detention of an offender, following the completion of the offender's sentence, in hopes of preventing further offenses. The civil commitment process can be used to ensure persons with acute mental health and substance abuse issues receive much-needed care. The CJCC conducted a training session for key District of Columbia stakeholders in 2017 to increase their awareness of the civil commitment process.

RESOURCE LOCATOR

In April 2013, CJCC launched the Resource Locator (www.cjccresourcelocator.net). It is a searchable, online database of more than 750 service providers in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, that are equipped to assist returning citizens and others with housing, substance abuse, mental health, social services, medical, and legal needs, among others. In 2017, CJCC conducted an extensive audit of the Resource Locator and updated the database to reflect current information. The CJCC also provided training for practitioners and staff at partner agencies on navigating the Resource Locator to help clients connect to needed services. Moving forward, the CJCC will enhance the Resource Locator to include information on the capacity of the service providers, such as the number of beds available at shelter homes or the number of slots available for a job training program.

In addition to efforts that were coordinated by the CJCC, several criminal justice and public health agencies in the District engaged in a number of agency-specific efforts during 2017 to address the intersection between mental health and substance use issues and involvement in the criminal justice system.

Mental Health Community Court.

The D.C. Superior Court Mental Health Community Court celebrated its 10th year in 2017. The court seeks to integrate community resources to meet the unique needs of persons with mental illnesses in the court system. Using criteria developed by the USAO, the Pretrial Services Agency makes recommendations to the Court regarding particular defendants who would be good candidates for Mental Health Community Court.

Participants must either face misdemeanor or nonviolent felony charges and be diagnosed with a mental health or substance use disorder. Upon successful completion of required mental health or substance use treatment,

participants are able to have their criminal charges dismissed. In 2017, the OAG and CSOSA also began referring defendants, as well as probationers and supervisees, to Mental Health Community Court. Since its inception, more than 1,800 defendants have successfully completed the Mental Health Community Court diversion program.

CSOSA Field Site. In 2017, CSOSA opened a new state-of-the-art field site in Southeast D.C., which is designed to provide CSOSA clients with an array of wraparound services and benefits. It will also function as a substance use assessment, testing, and treatment center.

FEMS/DBH K2 Pilot. DBH partnered with FEMS on a pilot program to address synthetic drug use and overdoses clustered around homeless shelters. Using information gathered on individuals who have been transported for suspected K2 overdoses in prior years, and based on other known factors such as poly-substance abuse history, dual diagnosis, and a history of homelessness, DBH is sending clinical outreach workers to the shelters to preemptively deliver screening, intervention, and referral to treatment. DBH is also training shelter staff on synthetic drugs.

SAFE D.C. Act. The Synthetics Abatement and Full Enforcement Drug Control Act of 2015 ("Safe D.C. Act") criminalizes synthetic drugs based on the class of the chemical compound, rather than the class of the individual chemicals, found in a particular substance. This Act strengthens law enforcement's ability to test for and prosecute cases against sellers and distributors of NPS. The legislation was temporary and expired in 2017. OAG worked with DFS to update the legislation, adding a new section classifying synthetic opioids and fentanyl derivatives. A permanent version of the SAFE D.C. Act was introduced as legislation to the D.C. Council in the fall of 2017.

D.C. Opioid Working Group. Co-chaired by the Directors of the Department of Health and the Department of Behavioral Health, the multi-disciplinary D.C. Opioid Working Group was established to decrease the morbidity and mortality from opioid use and addiction in the District. The working group employs a public health and epidemiological approach, with input and participation from public safety agencies, to develop recommendations for the District and implement city-wide policy.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Juvenile Justice Committee serves as the executive body charged with setting juvenile justice strategic priorities for the CJCC. In 2017, the committee formulated new workgroups and maintained several existing workgroups that focus on alternatives to detention; absenteeism and truancy; the Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act; increase of girls in the juvenile justice system; and juveniles under the supervision of multiple agencies (dual supervision).



CJCC Juvenile Justice Committee Retreat: Strategies to Improve the Juvenile Detention System in the District of Columbia

On May 18, 2017, the Juvenile Justice Committee hosted a half-day retreat entitled “Strategies to Improve the Juvenile Detention System in the District of Columbia.” The purpose of this retreat was to discuss best practices, facilitate information sharing among juvenile justice system partners and encourage further dialogue to ensure all stakeholders are moving on one accord. An outgrowth of the retreat was a collective agreement on the following guiding philosophy and principles:

GUIDING PHILOSOPHY

The District of Columbia’s juvenile justice system and its collaborative stakeholders in the community seek to enhance the future of our community by providing individualized justice and effective treatment interventions for all of its youth and families. We will deliver these opportunities through a comprehensive, dynamic and collaborative service delivery system. The system prioritizes fairness and equitable treatment, prioritizes strengths and assets among our youth and families, and respects the culture of our youth, families and professional partners. We will shape our policies and actions based on the best evidence of what works in practice and the current research on adolescent development and family engagement. Our philosophy embraces our accountability for the protection of public safety, improvement of the well-being of our youth, strengthening of our families, and a method for measuring our performance as defined by a collective set of outcomes that will enhance our community.

D.C. JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE PRINCIPLES

- 1.**
Fair and equitable treatment for all
(recognizes youth’s strengths and assets).
- 2.**
Respect of culture (system actors,
families, and youth).
- 3.**
Commitment to understanding
adolescent nature and development.
- 4.**
Transparency and information sharing to
ensure appropriate decision making and
resource allocation.
- 5.**
Employ a coordinated approach across
systems to address youth needs.
- 6.**
Commitment to a global set of outcomes.
- 7.**
Commitment to honest and “respectful”
communication and collaboration between
agency employees. Being respectful does not
mean system actors are devoid of passion.
The goal is that a set of ground rules must be
established to settle disagreements.

ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE

The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiatives (JDAI) was launched in the District in 2005 with the support of the Annie E. Casey foundation. The JDAI model is based on eight core strategies. Those strategies include promoting collaboration among juvenile justice stakeholders; using rigorous data analysis to guide decision-making; reducing the number of youth who are detained; implementing new or expanded alternatives to detention programs; and combating racial and ethnic disparities. In 2010, the Juvenile Justice Committee established the JDAI Data Committee to help implement some of these strategies in the District of Columbia.

In the fall of 2016, the JDAI Data Committee observed significant increases in the population at the Youth Services Center (YSC), which is a secure detention facility for juveniles. The data committee created an additional workgroup—YSC Population Workgroup—to determine the reasons for the increase. For example, during the first quarter of 2017, at its peak, the YSC was at full capacity. There were also a number of youth whose length of stay at YSC extended beyond 30 days. The YSC population declined significantly by the end of September 2017 after the initiation of the YSC Population Workgroup in the spring of 2017. In the coming year, the YSC Population Workgroup and the JDAI Data Committee will continue to monitor the detained juvenile population. If there are any dramatic shifts in population or length of stay, partners will attempt to identify and address the causes.

During 2017, the CJCC SAC analyzed data from multiple juvenile justice partners in the District of Columbia to produce a monthly report on trends in juvenile arrests, diversions, and charges. Also during 2017, the SAC was tapped to conduct a study on juvenile recidivism. The study will be completed in early 2018, after which the JDAI Data Committee will identify interventions to help reduce juvenile recidivism in the District.

“JDAI provides a framework for problem-solving to advance juvenile justice reform while promoting public safety in D.C. and CJCC is the support system that enables collaboration. As a result, in 2017, one of the JDAI Data Committee’s most important accomplishments was to lay the foundation to analyze youth recidivism for the first time, which will help inform decision-making in juvenile justice in years to come.



Amanda Petteruti

Co-Chair, JDAI Data Committee; Policy and Research Officer, Office of Research and Evaluation, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

ABSENTEEISM AND TRUANCY

Every Day Counts! is a city-wide initiative, led by Mayor Bowser and the Deputy Mayor for Education, to emphasize the importance of student attendance, highlight its impact on student achievement, and promote District investments to help students and families overcome obstacles to attendance. The Every Day Counts! Taskforce, which is composed of leaders from education, health, public safety as well as other sectors, is continuing to craft and

implement strategies to reduce absenteeism. CJCC participates on the Every Day Counts! Taskforce, which has four committees (Steering, Program, Policy, and Data). The CJCC hosts the quarterly Data Committee meetings and analyzes data from education and criminal justice partners to produce a quarterly report to help inform partners’ strategies for reducing absenteeism and truancy in the District of Columbia. Based on the end-of-year report for the 2016-2017 school year, the in-seat attendance rates for D.C. Public Schools and public charter schools decreased by .8 percent and .5 percent, respectively, compared to the previous school year. Both systems also had increases in truancy rates, by 5 percent and 1.6 percent respectively, compared to the previous school year. The Every Day Counts! Taskforce is working to understand and address the root causes of chronic absenteeism. In 2017, the taskforce embarked upon a city-wide campaign to solicit pledges from parents, students, educators, and the community to promote school attendance for the District’s youth.

“Our investments in the future of our young people goes further when we coordinate across the many agencies that touch their lives. I am glad to have the CJCC’s support as we coordinate with our justice partners around the important work of ensuring our youth are supported and engaged in school every day.



Jennifer C. Niles

Deputy Mayor for Education, District of Columbia

COMPREHENSIVE YOUTH JUSTICE AMENDMENT ACT

In April 2017, the Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act (CYJAA) was enacted by the D.C. Council and it mandated significant changes in the District’s juvenile justice system. For example, the Act prohibits placing status offenders in secure detention facilities—that is, juveniles who committed offenses that would not be considered a crime if the offense had been committed by an adult (e.g., running away, truancy, etc.). The Act also prohibits Title 16 offenders—youth charged and convicted as adults—from being housed in the same facility as adult inmates, even if the youth are separated by “sight and sound.” Implementation of the Act requires significant collaboration among juvenile justice partners and the Department of Corrections in the District. Therefore, the CJCC Juvenile Justice Committee agreed to create a workgroup specifically to coordinate efforts to comply with the CYJAA. The CJCC coordinated and facilitated the workgroup meetings.

“The Juvenile Justice Committee is a necessary part in our journey towards best serving the children and families of the District of Columbia who come in contact with our juvenile justice system. One example of the hard work of the Committee, of which there are many, is the ability to work together to implement the Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act of 2016, which is an ongoing project resulting in a memorandum of understanding. This achievement will have long-lasting effects on the District of Columbia with respect to both intervention and prevention.



Judge Carol A. Dalton

Chair, Juvenile Justice Committee; Presiding Judge, Family Court Division, Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

GIRLS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Historically, the District of Columbia disproportionately sent girls in the juvenile justice system to out of state residential facilities due to a lack of local placements to accommodate young women. In response, the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) launched a gender responsive 10-bed unit at the New Beginnings Youth Development Center—named “Journey”—that meets the treatment needs of girls while keeping them closer to the District. Journey is a 6- to 8-month treatment program for girls that focuses on the psycho-social development and individualized needs of adolescent girls within a restorative justice framework. Additionally, the Juvenile Justice Committee requested that the CJCC take steps to identify the factors that led to the girls’ involvement in the system and the types of assistance and interventions that would help prevent future involvement. During the fall of 2017, the CJCC conducted discussion groups with girls at the Youth Services Center to learn their backgrounds, what led to their involvement in the system, and the support needed to help ensure they avoid future delinquent behavior. A report summarizing the discussions will be provided to the Committee in March 2018.

DUAL SUPERVISION

Youth who are involved in the justice system may be under the supervision of multiple agencies. For example, take a juvenile who is currently on probation after being convicted of an offense as an adult. If that juvenile commits another offense while on probation, but is charged and convicted as a juvenile, then the juvenile would simultaneously be under the supervision of CSOSA (for the adult offense) as well as DYRS (for the juvenile offense). The Juvenile Justice Committee created the Dual Supervision Workgroup in 2016 to help ensure that agencies are aware of juveniles who are dually supervised and to coordinate the provision of services for these youth. Participating agencies, including CSOSA, CFSA, DYRS, and PSA signed a Memorandum of Agreement to enable them to share information regarding dually supervised youth, and the CJCC facilitates quarterly meetings among these agencies where they discuss strategies for supporting specific youth who are aging out of the juvenile system or those who may have mental health, substance use, or other critical needs.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

In 2017, the Juvenile Justice Committee established a Restorative Justice Sub-committee to coordinate the District’s restorative justice initiatives that have emerged under the auspices of numerous justice, health and human services and education agencies. These agencies include the Department of Human Services, the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, Court Social Services Division of the D.C. Superior Court, the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the State Superintendent of Education. The Restorative Justice Committee is developing a continuum of services to

ensure increased communication and information sharing between agencies when youth are involved in more than one program simultaneously.

JUVENILE JUSTICE COMPLIANCE MONITORING

The CJCC employs the Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor, who is responsible for monitoring the District’s compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), a requirement for receiving federal juvenile justice grant funding. The JJDP has four core requirements: deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities, removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and reduction of disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system. The Compliance Monitor receives and reviews annual admissions reports from all juvenile correctional and detention facilities in the District of Columbia, investigates any presumptive violations, and provides additional monitoring and technical assistance and proposes recommendations for corrective action, if a violation is confirmed. The District of Columbia was found for the 11th consecutive year by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to be in compliance with the JJDP.



**11 Consecutive Years of
Compliance with the JJDP**
2006-2016

RELATED PARTNER EFFORTS:

Credible Messenger Initiative. The Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services’ Credible Messenger Initiative is a transformative mentoring intervention program for youth committed to the agency. The program has a restorative justice philosophy for young people in the community at large. The mission of the initiative is to connect all young people in the care and custody of DYRS to healthy homes and supportive communities, and to provide preventative supports to all youth in the District of Columbia. Credible messengers are neighborhood leaders, experienced youth advocates and individuals with relevant life experiences whose role is to help youth transform attitudes and behaviors around violence. They serve young people whose needs go far beyond the traditional mentoring approach of companionship, confidence-building and typical academic, social or career guidance.

Alternatives to the Court Experience (ACE). ACE is a diversion program spearheaded by the District’s Department of Human Services. Juvenile prosecutors at OAG divert appropriate youth from the justice system to ACE, where program specialists comprehensively assess each child’s needs for services and supports. The assessment measures each child’s stress, trauma and behavioral needs. ACE coordinators use this evaluation and provide an individually tailored program of wrap-around services (i.e. family and individual therapy, mentoring, tutoring) that will help each child achieve success and avoid reoffending.

ADULT REENTRY

Each year, thousands of men and women return to the District after a period of incarceration. This transition can be daunting for the returning citizen, his or her family, and the community. The CJCC Reentry Steering Committee seeks to unite public, private and community-based entities to support District residents returning home after incarceration, with a particular focus on high-risk offenders. The committee strives to identify opportunities for collaboration and implement strategies that address the barriers faced by individuals with criminal records.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 3-YEAR STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

Effectuating the successful return of previously incarcerated individuals back to the community requires coordination and planning across multiple sectors, including criminal justice, employment, housing, and public health. The Reentry Steering Committee includes representatives from each of these sectors, and to help ensure the committee has a clear plan of action for achieving its goals, the CJCC retained a consultant to develop a 3-year Citywide Reentry Strategic Action Plan. The plan, which builds on the District's Comprehensive Plan that was updated in 2009, documents the major touch points associated with release and reentry into the District, and identifies environmental factors that enable and/or inhibit effective coordination of services by governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. The plan assesses the District's current and future capabilities for action and proposes strategies and action steps to accomplish the District's goals with respect to returning citizens. In 2017, the Steering Committee began taking steps towards implementing the recommendations outlined in the Strategic Action Plan.

COLLABORATION WITH THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON RETURNING CITIZENS AFFAIRS

Throughout 2017, the CJCC continued to partner with the Mayor's Office on Returning Citizens Affairs (MORCA) on several key efforts. For example, CJCC co-sponsored the 4th Annual Women's Reentry Conference. The day-long conference featured sessions on entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and promoting wellness and restorative healing. The CJCC also collaborated with MORCA to begin developing a 30/60/90 day Reentry Guide, which will be a useful tool for returning citizens attempting to navigate the reintegration process.

RELATED PARTNER EFFORTS

Portal of Entry. The District of Columbia allocated funding in 2018 to launch a Returning Citizens Portal of Entry – a one-stop-shop for returning citizens from local (DOC) custody to access vital post-release and wrap-around services, including referrals to housing, employment, and health care resources that will assist in successful transition back to the community. The primary goal of the Portal of Entry is to reduce the likelihood of recidivism and to close the gaps that create barriers to successful reentry. In 2017, MORCA hosted a community roundtable to solicit feedback and recommendations on the Portal of Entry and convened meetings with stakeholders to plan for the Portal's launch. The Portal of Entry will open in 2018.

Department of Corrections University Partnerships. DOC partners with several local universities to provide higher level educational opportunities to its inmates. Howard University offers undergraduate and graduate level courses onsite through the "Inside Out Program," and Georgetown University also provides in-person, onsite courses for DOC inmates. The University of the District of Columbia provides a Guest Services, Tourism, and Hospitality Program, which offers inmates the opportunity to participate in a 50-hour program to earn a certification through the American Hotel and Lodging Educational Institute. In 2018, Ashland University will begin offering four college-level courses to DOC inmates through a pilot program, where electronic tablets will be used as the learning platform.

Community Resource Day Videoconference. On a quarterly basis, CSOSA conducts a day-long videoconference with District residents in BOP facilities who will be released in the next 90 days to assist with their reintegration. CSOSA, along with representatives from USPC, USAO, BOP, OAG, and other nonprofits and service providers in the District, provide information to inmates on Release Planning and Supervision, Family Strengthening and Support, Education, Employment Readiness, Health Care, Housing, and partnerships with the faith community and previously incarcerated persons

“While D.C. has significant reentry infrastructure in place to assist men and women returning home from prison, they still face major challenges in the areas of housing, healthcare, education and employment. CSOSA, MORCA and the members of the Reentry Action Network (RAN) and our returning citizen community are working closely together, however, to provide many reentrants the critical support they need to achieve successful reintegration.



Cedric Hendricks

Co-Chair, Reentry Steering Committee; Associate Director, Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

“The work that the CJCC does relating to the criminal justice system in the District is renowned. The Reentry Steering Committee in particular brings together the stakeholders and change agents in the District's Reentry community, and has been invaluable to my work leading the Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs. I depend on the diligent work of the CJCC Reentry Steering Committee, and especially my co-chair of the committee, Cedric Hendricks (CSOSA Deputy Director), to inform my advice to the Mayor and the operation of MORCA. I'm grateful for the resource and I look forward to chairing the committee in the coming year.”



Brian Ferguson

Co-Chair, Reentry Steering Committee; Executive Director, Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs

GRANTS PLANNING

Each year, on behalf of the Grants Planning Committee, the CJCC reviews and analyzes information published by the Department of Justice to identify federal grant funding awarded to agencies and nonprofits in the District to support criminal justice and juvenile justice efforts. In fiscal year 2017, partners were awarded \$4,745,729 in discretionary grant funding for local projects and \$10,828,875 in formula grant funds to support local projects. In total, government and non-profit partners brought in \$15,574,604 in federal funding to assist with the administration of justice across the District. In addition to tracking the amount of funding received, the CJCC also tracks the number of solicitations that District agencies and nonprofits responded to and the success rate. For fiscal year 2017 solicitations, the District had a 100 percent success rate for formula grant programs and a 63 percent success rate for discretionary grant programs.

RELATED PARTNER EFFORTS

Reentry Action Network (RAN). The mission of the D.C. Reentry Action Network is to bring together a network of client-centered reentry service providers to exchange information, strengthen services, discuss and address issues of mutual concern and be a collective voice in order to best meet the complex and varied needs of DC inmates and returning citizens based on mutual respect, collaboration, and progressive policy and program development. The District of Columbia values the highest quality client-centered, best practices standard for reentry services. The DC RAN strives to ensure that all returning citizens in the District of Columbia will have the opportunity to access high quality reentry services for a successful reintegration.

Victim Assistance Network (VAN). The mission of the VAN is to facilitate a network of victim service providers in the District of Columbia that ensures efficient, victim-centered, and best-practices informed continuum of victim services in the District of Columbia, through a partnership between public and private stakeholders that is based on mutual respect, collaboration, and progressive policy and program development. The DC VAN strives to ensure that all victims of crime in the District of Columbia will have the opportunity to access justice as each victim defines it, achieve restoration, and access services in a way that is most comfortable for them.

“The Grants Planning Committee has continued building the capacity of the District to identify and successfully pursue funding for criminal justice intervention and response activities, including services for victims and justice involved individuals. This year, we saw successful collaborations among multiple agencies to secure funding to address priority areas, such as reducing recidivism. We look forward to building on these successes in the coming years.



Michelle Garcia

Co-Chair, Grants Planning Committee;
Director, Office of Victim Services
and Justice Grants

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING

It is critical for the criminal justice and juvenile justice agencies in the nation's capital to be prepared if a catastrophic event were to occur in light of the recent natural disasters that have occurred throughout the United States, and the terrorist attacks that have occurred in major cities around the world. During 2017, the CJCC continued its efforts to promote continuity of operations planning (COOP) among partner agencies. Notable COOP accomplishments include receiving authorization from the Homeland Security Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) to utilize the Everbridge messaging system, which will enable federal and local partners to communicate seamlessly in the event traditional communications systems are rendered inoperable. In collaboration with HSEMA, CJCC member agencies also participated in an Incident Command System training session that provided instruction on establishing a clearly-defined and aligned command structure during an emergency scenario involving multiple agencies. Additionally, the D.C. Superior Court conducted an emergency notification drill to test its capacity to disseminate and receive emergency notification messages among CJCC partners. The COOP Workgroup also conducted a training session in December 2017 where partners were instructed on how to use the Everbridge messaging system, after which they tested their communication protocols using several hypothetical scenarios, such as a weather emergency and an active shooter.

“I am very proud of the CJCC COOP Workgroup initiatives that have resulted in continued advancement in the preparedness and competency of our criminal justice partners (federal and local) to respond effectively to situational threats presented to District criminal justice institutions and residents. Our workgroup employs a collaborative multi-year strategic planning approach to develop instructive training, drills, seminars, workshops and full-scale exercises to prepare our members, their staffs and institutions to respond to potential scenarios, e.g. acts of terror, catastrophes, civil unrest, severe weather, and environmental hazards that could imperil the welfare and vitality of the District and surrounding locales.

A notable workgroup activity for 2017 includes CJCC receiving authorization from DC HSEMA to utilize state-of-the-art messaging technology (Everbridge) to communicate intra/inter-agency as emergency circumstances dictate. Our members received training on the technology and it is being operationalized to accommodate CJCC members' needs for future emergency communications. Most importantly, our members continue to buy-in to the essentialness of developing COOP plans with attendant emergency strategies and protocols to respond to ever-present and emerging threats



Michael Hughes

Chair, COOP Workgroup;
U.S. Marshal for the District of Columbia





CHAPTER 4:

TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

CJCC hosts a number of training and technical assistance events to help educate justice, public health, and community partners and stakeholders on emerging criminal justice and juvenile justice issues in the District and nationwide.

In 2017, the CJCC conducted a myriad of training and technical assistance events aligned with the agency's strategic priority areas to help educate justice, public health, and community partners and stakeholders on emerging and longstanding justice issues, both locally and nationally.

- **Hosted 17 training and technical events that attracted more than 1,400 registrants**

In 2017, the CJCC conducted a myriad of training and technical assistance events aligned with the agency's strategic priority areas to help educate justice, public health, and community partners and stakeholders on emerging and longstanding justice issues, both locally and nationally.

JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING

In August 2017, the CJCC hosted the 8th Annual Juvenile Justice Summit at the Grand Hyatt Washington. The theme for the Summit was Do You Hear Me Now? Responding to the Complex Needs of Youth in the Juvenile Justice System. Through a series of plenary sessions and workshops, more than 500 registered guests explored ways to communicate more effectively with youth to help reduce violence and recidivism, increase accountability, and assist youth who have experienced traumatic events. For the first time, the Summit also included a moderated panel where current and former system-involved youth discussed their reasons for entering the juvenile justice system and their perspectives on what could prevent other youth from becoming system-involved. The CJCC also conducted juvenile justice trainings throughout 2017 that focused on specific topics that were of interest to partners and stakeholders. In March 2017, CJCC hosted the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) Competency Training, which identified best practices for working with LGBTQ youth in the juvenile justice system. Based on feedback from Juvenile Justice Summit participants, the CJCC also conducted a training in November 2017 on "Mental Health and the Current State of Care for Youth in the District of Columbia." Given the significant stakeholder interest in the targeted juvenile justice training sessions, CJCC has committed to conducting at least three of these training sessions per year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUMMIT

In March 2017, the CJCC convened its first Criminal Justice Summit titled The Neuroscience of Decision-Making in Criminal Justice: Examining Systemic Implications and Consequences. The Summit explored the concept of implicit bias, including the range of factors and unconscious behaviors and responses that influence decision-making by law enforcement and justice officials. The Summit featured the presentation of the first annual Paul A. Quander, Jr. Leadership and Fair Administration of Justice Award, in honor of the late former Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice. Clifford (Cliff) Keenan, then Director of Pretrial Services Agency, received the inaugural award. The program included a keynote address on 21st Century Policing and a moderated discussion of CJCC members on challenges and solutions in criminal justice decision-making. Each agency committed to identifying and implementing action items to remediate challenges presented by implicit bias, and the agencies report quarterly to the CJCC on their progress.



- 1 8th Annual Juvenile Justice Summit, Plenary Session, "The Nuts and Bolts of the Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act of 2016"
- 2 Mental Health and the Current State of Care for Youth in the District of Columbia
- 3 1st Annual Criminal Justice Summit, "The Neuroscience of Decision-Making in Criminal Justice: Examining Systemic Implications and Consequences." Kimberly Papillon, Esq. explores the neuroscience of decision making
- 4 1st Annual Criminal Justice Summit. Presentation of the Paul A. Quander Leadership and Fair Administration Award to Clifford Keenan, Former Director, Pretrial Services Agency.
- 5 1st Annual Criminal Justice Summit. Panel on "Challenges of Criminal Justice System Decision-Making: Exploring Solution-Based Approaches"

INFORMATION SHARING FORUM

In May 2017, CJCC hosted the 2nd Annual Information Sharing Forum in the Old City Council Chambers, where the theme was “Local and National Information Strategies to Address Justice System Issues.” The purpose of the forum was to share information about emerging technologies, including the opportunities they afford and associated security implications; hear from subject matter experts regarding the role that information sharing plays in addressing criminal justice issues; and explore strategies to alleviate barriers to information sharing. The forum began with a session on the Department of Justice’s efforts to increase participation in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which is part of the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program, to improve crime reporting nationwide. Other sessions addressed the increased use and storage needs for “E-evidence” (i.e., evidence gathered from electronic devices); cloud-based systems and the implications for interagency information sharing; and mental health information sharing between criminal justice and public health partners.



2nd Annual Information Sharing Forum. Panelists discuss Transitioning to NIBRS: The Future of Reporting and Its Implications

Also, during the forum, the CJCC presented the Architect of JUSTIS Award to those individuals whose visionary and pioneering leadership aided in the establishment of JUSTIS, the District of Columbia’s integrated justice information system, which serves as a vital hub for interagency data sharing among criminal justice agencies. The award was presented to the Honorable Rufus G. King III and the Honorable Brook Hedge, Senior Judges at the District of Columbia Superior Court, and to Nancy Ware, then Director of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA).



2nd Annual Information Sharing Forum. Mannone Butler, Executive Director, CJCC presents the Architect of JUSTIS Award to the Honorable Brook Hedge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and Bill Kirkendale (on behalf of Nancy M. Ware), CSOSA

BRIDGING RESEARCH TO PRACTICE SERIES

The CJCC Statistical Analysis Center conducted four Bridging Research to Practice sessions throughout 2017, where practitioners, researchers, and other stakeholders were invited to learn of examples of how data and analysis can be used to drive criminal and juvenile justice decision-making. The topics included:

Risk Terrain Modeling, where researchers from Rutgers University discussed an approach to determining if there is any relationship between the occurrence of particular types of crime and spatial factors, such as the presence of bars, liquor stores, parks, vacant buildings, etc.



Risk Terrain Modeling Presentation

Using Data to Understand Youth Risks and Needs, where Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) and DBH officials discussed their use of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey and the D.C. Prevention Survey to understand the social, emotional and public safety risks and needs of the District’s youth.

Risk and Needs Assessments, which provided research and best-practices on the content of risk and needs assessments; when in the criminal justice process they are used; and the purposes for which they should be used. Local and federal agency representatives in the District also discussed how they use risk assessments and how the assessments benefit their work.

Reentry and Housing, which included a discussion of assessments of the impact of housing on successful reentry and an initiative in the District that will allow formerly incarcerated individuals to reunite with their family members in public housing.



Bridging Research to Practice panelists offer perspectives on Housing for the Justice Involved: How Can Housing Improve Long-Term Success for Communities and Justice Involved Persons?

GRANTS TRAINING

The CJCC, under the auspices of the Grants Planning Committee, conducted two grant writing trainings to help ensure that District government and non-profit partners were prepared to respond to fiscal year 2017 local and federal grant solicitations. These trainings attracted more than 200 registrants and provided information on a variety of topics, including how to build successful partnerships, how to formulate a compelling problem statement, and how to write a complete project abstract. The CJCC will conduct similar training in preparation for the fiscal year 2018 grant cycle, and will also convene District agencies and nonprofits that do reentry work to discuss potential partnerships to help ensure they submit a competitive application for Department of Justice Second Chance Act grant funding. This is similar to the victim assistance network (VAN) that was established by the Office for Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG). The mission of the VAN is to facilitate a network of victim service providers in the District of Columbia to help ensure that there is a continuum of services that is efficient, victim-centered, and informed by best practices.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING TRAINING

The CJCC, in collaboration with HSEMA, organized several training events and exercises to assist partners with emergency response planning and preparation. During 2017, CJCC and HSEMA provided partners with refresher training on the use of interoperable radio communications; trained CJCC members on how to use the Incident Command System; and trained partners on how to use the Everbridge communications systems. The CJCC and HSEMA also conducted a training exercise to test the use of the Everbridge system under several hypothetical emergency response scenarios. In addition, CJCC members participated in a communications notification drill that was organized by the D.C. Superior Court to test members' capacity to receive, disseminate, and respond to alerts and notifications.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The CJCC convened its annual Spring Public Meeting in April 2017 at Shiloh Baptist Church, which focused on the growing threat of synthetic opiates in the District. These lethal drugs are relatively easy to obtain via the web or on the street, and there has been an increase in the number of synthetic opiate-related overdoses and deaths in the District. The Public Meeting served as an opportunity for the public to hear first-hand from criminal justice and public health leaders in the District about the synthetic opiate threat, as well as prevention and treatment initiatives. The meeting also provided a forum for members of the public to ask questions and express their concerns and interests to District leaders.

The CJCC Fall Public Meeting was held in November 2017 at the Old Council Chambers at One Judiciary Square. The focus was on understanding how the District's Sentencing Guidelines apply to violent crimes. The session began with a presentation by the Executive Director of the District of Columbia Sentencing Commission, and was followed by a panel discussion, moderated by Councilmember Charles Allen, of the heads of various criminal justice agencies—MPD, OAG, PSA, USAO, D.C. Superior Court, and U.S. Parole Commission—who discussed their roles in the sentencing process and how the guidelines factor into their sentencing decisions and recommendations.

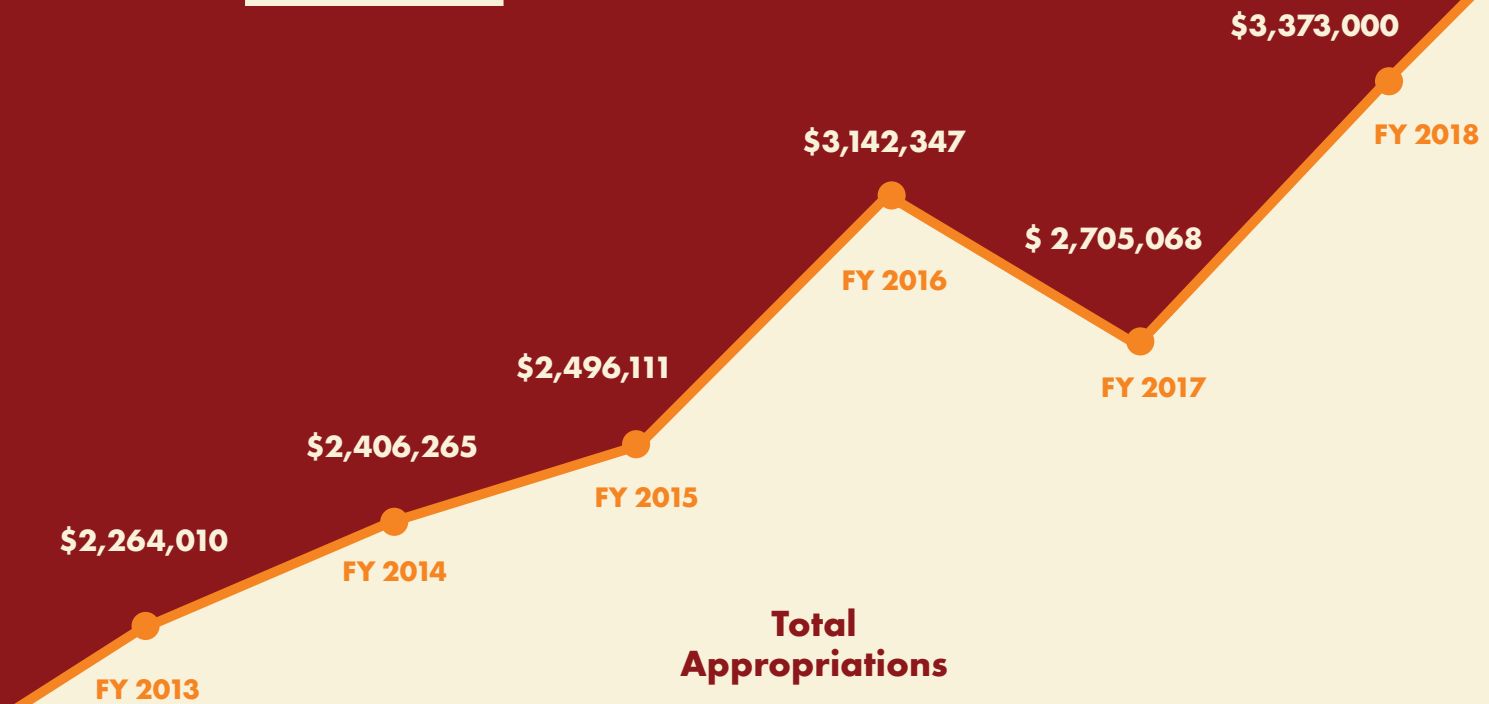


Spring Public Meeting. The District's public health and justice leaders discuss the threat of synthetic opiates.



Fall Public Meeting. Criminal justice leaders discuss the District's sentencing guidelines.

CJCC BUDGET



Local Appropriation

2013 \$448,969

2014 \$515,568

2015 \$526,107

2016 \$1,167,347

2017 \$630,068

2018 \$1,238,000

Grant/Intra- District Funds

2013 \$109,192

2014 \$90,697

2015 \$70,004

2016 \$75,000

2017 \$75,000

2018 \$235,000

Federal Appropriation

2013 \$1,705,849

2014 \$1,800,000

2015 \$1,900,000

2016 \$1,900,000

2017 \$2,000,000

2018 \$1,900,000

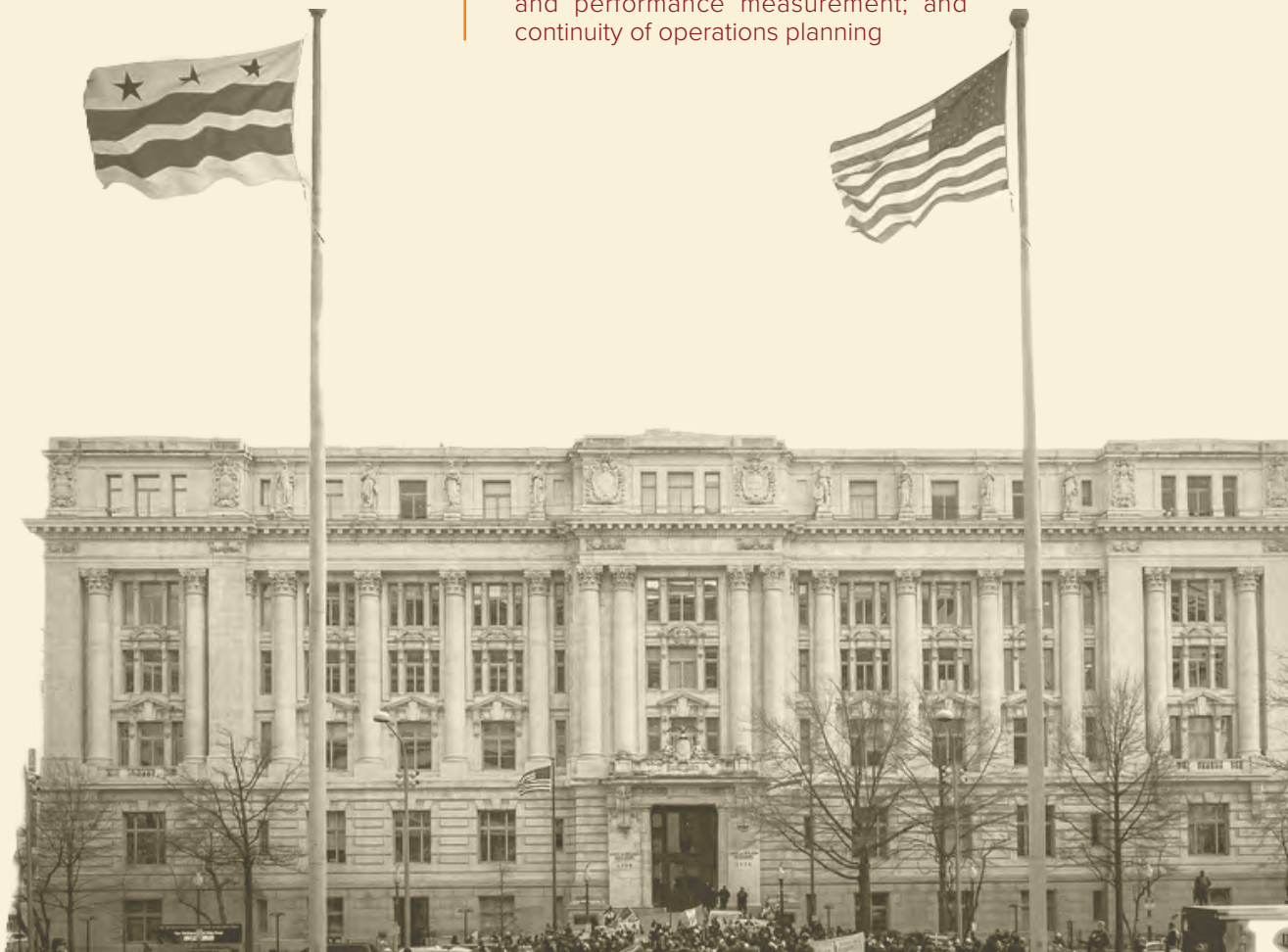
LOOKING AHEAD – CJCC GOALS FOR 2018

In December 2017, during the Annual Strategic Planning Meeting, CJCC members identified three system-wide goals that will guide the work of the CJCC Strategic Priorities and corresponding committees and workgroups in 2018. The goals include:

Prevent and reduce violent crime by focusing on repeat violent offenders, persons preparing for release from incarceration, and persons under community supervision

Limit criminal and juvenile justice exposure by reducing the number of young people entering the system; increasing access to behavioral health treatment; implementing evidence-based diversion programs and alternatives to incarceration for less serious offenders; and preventing system involvement of at-risk persons

Improve the quality and availability of timely data for criminal and juvenile justice decision making; research and performance measurement; and continuity of operations planning





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ACRONYMS

ACE	Alternatives to the Court Experience	LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning
ADW	Assault with a dangerous weapon	MARIS	Mid-Atlantic Regional Information Sharing Initiative
AFE	Arrest Feed Enhancement Project	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
ATF	Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	MORCA	Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance	MPD	Metropolitan Police Department
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics	NARIP	NICS Act Record Improvement Program
BOP	Federal Bureau of Prisons	NCHIP	National Criminal History Improvement Program
CCE	Council for Court Excellence	NCIC	National Crime Information Center
CFSA	Child and Family Services Agency	NEAR Act	Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Act
CIC	Corrections Information Council	NIBIN	National Integrated Ballistic Information Network
CJCC	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	NIBRS	National Incident Based Reporting System
COOP	Continuity of Operations Planning	NICS	National Instant Criminal Background Check System
CSO	Community Supervision Officer	NPS	New Psychoactive Substances
CSOSA	Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	OAG	Office of the Attorney General
CSSD	Court Social Services Division	OCA	Office of the City Administrator
CYJAA	Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act	ODMPSJ	Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice
DBH	Department of Behavioral Health	OPGS	Office of Partnerships and Grant Services
WIC	Women Infants and Children Program	OSSE	Office of the State Superintendent of Education
DCDC	District Court of the District of Columbia	OUC	Office of Unified Communications
DCHA	District of Columbia Housing Authority	OVSJG	Office for Victim Services and Justice Grants
DCHR	District of Columbia Human Resources	PCSB	Public Charter School Board
DCPS	District of Columbia Public Schools	PDS	Public Defender Service
DCSC	District of Columbia Superior Court	PII	Personally Identifiable Information
DDJ	Data Driven Justice Initiative	PSA	Pretrial Services Agency
DFS	Department of Forensic Sciences	RAN	Reentry Action Network
DHCF	Department of Health Care Finance	RTM	Risk Terrain Modeling
DMPSJ	Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice	SAC	Statistical Analysis Center
DOC	Department of Corrections	SAFE DC Act	Synthetics Abatement and Full Enforcement Drug Control Act of 2015
DOES	Department of Employment Services	SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
DOH	Department of Health	SATMHSIT	Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce
DYRS	Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	SCDC	Sentencing Commission of the District of Columbia
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	SMYAL	Supporting and Mentoring Youth Advocates and Leaders
EOM	Executive Office of the Mayor	UDC-CC	University of the District of Columbia Community College
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation	ULS	University Legal Services
FBOP	Federal Bureau of Prisons	USAO	United States Attorney's Office
FEMS	Fire and Emergency Management Services Department	USAO-DC	United States Attorney's Office of the District of Columbia
FFL	Federal Firearms Licensees	USMS	United States Marshals Service
GAO	U.S. Government Accountability Office	USPC	United States Parole Commission
HSEMA	Homeland Security Emergency Management Agency	USPO	United States Probation Office
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	VAN	Victim Assistance Network
IDQ	Inter-Agency Data Quality Workgroup	WEP	Warrant Exchange Project
IJIS	Integrated Justice Information System	WMATA	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
IRAC	Interagency Research Advisory Council	YRA	Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act
ISA	Interconnection Security Agreement	YSC	Youth Services Center
ISW	Information Security Workgroup		
IT	Information Technology		
ITAC	Information Technology Advisory Committee		
IWG	Inter-Agency Workgroup		
JDAI	Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative		
JGA	Justice Grants Administration		
JJDPa	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act		
JRSA	Justice Research and Statistics Association		
JSAT	Justice Statistical Analysis Tool		
JUSTIS	Justice Information System		

