



PUBLIC SAFETY, JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY - THE FABRIC OF A SAFER DC



**ANNUAL REPORT
2018**

CJCC MISSION

The mission of the CJCC is 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 the District of Columbia residents, visitors, victims, and justice-involved individuals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council would like to express sincere gratitude to the countless individuals and organizations supporting our mission by providing their time and resources in furtherance of our objectives. We extend our appreciation to all those who have worked tirelessly to ensure that the CJCC is able to effectively connect criminal justice partners, improve public safety, and promote policy that will achieve positive change in our community.



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LETTER FROM THE MAYOR

Dear Washingtonians:

Once again, it is my pleasure to commend the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) on their important work during 2018. The mission of the CJCC is to serve as a forum for identifying issues and their solutions, while proposing actions, and facilitating cooperation among agencies in improving public safety for District of Columbia residents, visitors, victims, and offenders. To this end, the CJCC has a long history of coordinating the efforts of our local and federal criminal justice partners in addressing the complex and ever-changing criminal and juvenile justice issues facing Washington, DC.

Over the past year, the CJCC has made significant progress to informational data-sharing projects. One example is its partnership with the Metropolitan Police Department on the Arrest Feed Enhancement project, which is increasing the number of data fields transmitted to JUSTIS. The CJCC also launched the Juvenile Papering Project, drastically reducing the amount of time needed to process criminal juvenile cases. These key projects facilitate collaboration to improve the administration of justice in the District and to make our neighborhoods safer and stronger.

In the coming year, our focus will be on addressing and reducing the threat of gun violence through a strategy that weaves together traditional tools with a public health approach. While overall crime in the District has dropped and continues to drop, we are all laser-focused on reversing the increase in fatal shootings. In 2018, the District had 313 fewer violent crimes than the previous year. Tragically, though, shooting fatalities jumped 23% and overall homicides rose 38%. Your city government, the CJCC, and our community's neighborhoods will not accept this bloodshed as a normal state of affairs. The CJCC is a key partner in our efforts to combat violent crime, in part through convening a Combating Violent Crime Committee, which oversees a citywide effort to monitor gun cases through an initiative called GunStat. The CJCC also has undertaken a Community Police Relations survey, as well as providing a forum for addressing juvenile supervision challenges. Tying these initiatives together with other agency efforts will help us to address gun violence in a unified and comprehensive manner.

Everyone deserves to live free of fear and to know that our justice system is effective and fair. Together, let's make that a reality.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Muriel Bowser". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "B" at the end.

Muriel Bowser
Mayor

LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIR

2018 was another exciting year for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). Guided by the pillars of information sharing; research and analysis; interagency collaboration; and training and technical assistance, CJCC made significant contributions to improving public safety in our Nation's Capital.

During the year, federal and local members improved our abilities to share and exchange information by streamlining the process for issuing warrants and taking steps to enhance the flow of case disposition information system-wide. Significant progress was also made in automating the process for papering juvenile cases. These enhancements will ensure timely access to accurate information, which supports more informed and data-driven decision making.

CJCC also conducted research and produced an insightful analysis into trends associated with dangerous and violent crime. The report provided geographically-specific information that positions system stakeholders to direct prevention and intervention resources to areas in greatest need of support. In addition, CJCC initiated a root cause analysis of youth crime, which will provide insight into factors that affect involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Throughout the year, CJCC and its members continued collaboration in a number of significant areas, including ongoing GunStat monitoring, which seeks to identify high-risk individuals with histories of gun-related offenses in an effort to prevent future instances of gun violence, and the New Psychoactive Substances working group, which is working to maintain local and regional awareness of synthetic drugs and their connection to criminal behavior.

Finally, in the area of training and technical assistance, CJCC held its second annual Criminal Justice Summit. The 2018 theme was Mental Health at the Intersection: Exploring Best Practices for Addressing Mental Health Needs of Adults in the Criminal Justice System. The day-long event highlighted efforts underway to meet the needs of this population and explored options for addressing this critical issue impacting our public health and public safety sectors.

The year ended with a rich discussion amongst all partners regarding our plans for 2019. As a collective, we have committed to focusing on gun violence and identifying cross-cutting solutions to reduce their impact District-wide. We look forward to another year of working together to keep the District of Columbia a safe place to live, visit and work.

Sincerely,



Leslie C. Cooper
CJCC Co-Chair
Director, Pretrial Services Agency
for the District of Columbia

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It is my pleasure to share with you the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's accomplishments in 2018, as well as the work that lies ahead. Through our laser-like focus on the goals set out by the CJCC's members during our 2017 Strategic Planning Session, we were able to tackle a number of issues. This annual report provides an accounting of the breadth of CJCC's efforts. We were able to make strides in every area, from Information Sharing to Research and Analysis, to Training and Technical Assistance.

The CJCC's goals for 2018-2020 are focused on three specific areas:

- 1) Prevent and Reduce Violent Crime
- 2) Limit Criminal and Juvenile Justice Exposure
- 3) Improve the Quality and Availability of Timely Information and Data

These goals shape our interagency strategies and activities. On a daily basis, the collective threads of our justice system—the CJCC members, our local and federal partners, and the many supporting individuals who work in our criminal and juvenile justices systems, not to mention the many supporting agencies and committees, find novel and adaptive ways to collaborate and address policies, procedures and practices as well as implement strategies. We look for the best-suited approach, and evaluate our progress as we go along. Our views are informed by the collective historical and current-day expertise of CJCC's partners and staff.

This year, we continued to build upon our success with JUSTIS, including enhancing justice partners' access to critical information. The Arrest Feed Enhancement project allows law enforcement partners to benefit from a greater amount of information received through JUSTIS. Through the Juvenile Papering project, we have significantly reduced time expenditures in processing juvenile cases—resulting in an improved process for both detained juveniles and law enforcement. Finally, the Mugshot Feed project allows partners in the region to significantly improve their investigations. We have made strides with the Mid-Atlantic Information Sharing initiative in order to establish an inter-jurisdiction information exchange and create a stronger, safer mid-Atlantic region. And, we designed the minimum viable product for the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool, which will ultimately allow stakeholders to view criminal justice trends and analysis.

We have also produced strong, actionable research which supports system-wide decision making and policies. We have continued to enhance our Risk Terrain Modeling capabilities to inform violent crime prevention and reduction strategies. We released several publications, including the Ten-Year Estimate of Justice Involved Individuals white paper, a brief on juvenile runaways, and a survey on veteran involvement in the justice system. These papers, along with ongoing research, allow us to assist local and federal partners in micro and macro analyses of ongoing and emerging challenges in the District.

I am proud of CJCC's history of interagency coordination and problem solving and the agency stands ready to continue to relentlessly tackle public safety issues that impact us all in the District. In the coming year, the CJCC, in concert with local and federal partners, will focus on stemming the city's tragic and unacceptable level of gun violence. With your support and participation, we will have a productive and impactful 2019.

Sincerely,



Mannone A. Butler
Executive Director

MEMBERS



**THE HON.
MURIEL BOWSER**
MAYOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



**THE HON.
PHIL MENDELSON**
CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL FOR THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



JESSIE LIU
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



LESLIE COOPER
DIRECTOR,
PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY



QUINCY L. BOOTH
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS



PATRICIA K CUSHWA
ACTING CHAIRMAN,
UNITED STATES PAROLE
COMMISSION



HUGH J. HURWITZ
ACTING DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS



AVIS E. BUCHANAN
DIRECTOR,
PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE



CLINTON LACEY
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT
OF YOUTH REHABILITATION
SERVICES



**THE HON.
ROBERT E. MORIN**
CHIEF JUDGE, SUPERIOR COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



**THE HON.
CHARLES ALLEN**
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON THE
JUDICIARY AND PUBLIC SAFETY,
COUNCIL FOR THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA



JAMES BERRY
ACTING DIRECTOR, COURT
SERVICES AND OFFENDER
SUPERVISION AGENCY

KEVIN DONAHUE
DEPUTY CITY ADMINISTRATOR
AND DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PUBLIC
SAFETY AND JUSTICE



PETER NEWSHAM
CHIEF, METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT



THE HON. KARL RACINE
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



ROBERT BRANDT
ACTING UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MANNONE A. BUTLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COORDINATING COUNCIL



CJCC FRAMEWORK

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) began as an ad hoc meeting of criminal and juvenile justice agency heads to address findings in the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Revitalization Act). The District of Columbia faced the reality that the administration of justice, in order to improve, must be a collaborative endeavor. The leaders knew that cooperation, information-sharing, and a dedication to reducing and preventing crime would be the values needed to weave together local and federal agencies' efforts in the District. This group eventually was formalized—in 2001, the U.S. Government Accountability Office recommended that the CJCC be formally established as an independent agency. In 2001, the D.C. Council also enacted the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia Establishing Act of 2001, and in 2002, Congress passed an act authorizing the heads of federal agencies to participate as members of CJCC, as well as federal funding to be appropriated to support CJCC operations.

At inception, the purpose of the CJCC was to provide a pathway to

collaborative dialogue among the District's juvenile and criminal justice systems. With a multi-faceted system unlike any other in the nation, including an interwoven framework of federal and local agencies, the District could only benefit from the opportunity to have the heads of juvenile and criminal justice agencies discussing key issues at the same table. Having a central agency to serve as the fulcrum allowed those discussions, for the first time, to both rise to a higher level, encompassing the overarching goals of the District's justice system as a whole, and simultaneously to address the granular issues at hand.

As it evolved and grew, the CJCC took on more challenges, such as finding ways to use rigorous research and analysis to explore and evaluate criminal and juvenile justice programs and initiatives, harnessing the expertise of skilled researchers and data scientists. With time, the CJCC became a hub for criminal justice information in the District. Being uniquely positioned to liaise with all the criminal and juvenile justice agencies in the District allows the CJCC to inform far-reaching policies to better the outcomes for District residents.

For example, it is difficult to imagine a world where criminal justice partners lack the ability to share information electronically, but prior to the inception of the Justice Information System (JUSTIS) developed by the CJCC, this was impossible in the District.

Understanding the importance of applying research to practice, the CJCC sought to share the learnings gleaned, and began an aggressive schedule of trainings, seminars, talks, and presentations for various District partners, and the public. Knowing that a variety of voices and outlooks knit together a stronger future, the CJCC embraced these opportunities for outreach. Today, the agency puts on dozens of trainings in a variety of areas.

Throughout its history, the CJCC has stood at the forefront of automated information-sharing, research, interagency collaboration, and training to continually improve the interplay of the juvenile and criminal justice systems. These four pillars have served as the basis for CJCC's vision as an agency. As we move toward the end of this decade, the CJCC is proud to reflect upon how far we all have come, and looks forward to the work that lies ahead.

CJCC REFLECTIONS

A few of those who were instrumental in the establishment of CJCC provided their thoughts on the agency's mission, past accomplishments and future priorities. Excerpts of their reflections are provided.

I am grateful to the CJCC for its critical work facilitating local and federal efforts in the District to reduce violent crime and recidivism. The CJCC has been indispensable to ensuring continuous coordination between the disparate units of D.C. and federal law enforcement authorities that comprise our unique criminal justice system. I look forward to continuing to work with the CJCC and its members on our shared mission.

THE HON. ELEANOR HOLMES-NORTON, DELEGATE
TO THE US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The CJCC is both a council and an independent District agency, making it unique. The council is composed of 16 leaders who address public safety within the District. The Mayor chairs the CJCC and 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, the agency responsible for supervising defendants prior to the disposition of their cases, was elected to serve as CJCC Co-Chair. The Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice is also designated as a Co-Chair.

The CJCC Executive Director leads the agency with a dedicated staff of 19 that includes the information technology division, which maintains the District's integrated justice information system (JUSTIS), the District's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), and a policy division.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND PRIORITIES

Each year, CJCC members hold a strategic planning meeting to review and identify goals for the District's criminal justice and juvenile justice committees, as well as to determine how each committee can help contribute to the achievement of those goals.

THE MEMBERS ESTABLISHED THE FOLLOWING GOALS FOR 2018-2020:

- 1) Prevent and Reduce Violent Crime
- 2) Limit Criminal and Juvenile Justice Exposure
- 3) Improve the Quality and Availability of Timely Information Data

CJCC agency staff entwine these goals and the associated priority areas through the agency's structural pillars: facilitate automated information sharing among criminal justice partners; conduct research and analysis; facilitate interagency collaboration; and provide training and technical assistance.

This Annual Report is meant to highlight the CJCC's activities to achieve these strategic goals, and the continuing positive impact of these efforts on the District of Columbia.



My hope for the CJCC was that it would be a no-holds-barred venue for problem-solving. I worked to establish a statutory structure and to secure local and federal funding for the CJCC to foster that dialogue and shared problem-solving.

The CJCC continues to be a valuable creation and forum. I hope it continues to have broad support at all levels to be able to continue the kind of shared problem-solving envisioned when we enacted the enabling legislation. The expertise around the CJCC table is extraordinary, and collaboration among partners can and should move us toward the goal of improved public safety for District residents.

**KATHY PATTERSON, FORMER CHAIR,
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, DC COUNCIL**

My vision for CJCC was to establish an infrastructure that would corral input from all of the criminal and juvenile justice agencies within the District to address issues of public safety AND justice. The agency had to be staffed and resourced so that it could be sustained into the future as an independent entity that would respect the input of the diverse continuum of local, federal, legislative and judicial agencies that make up the membership. It has been and remains important for all system actors to challenge themselves to ensure that our system is just for all while ensuring the safety of DC residents and visitors.

**NANCY WARE,
FIRST EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE CJCC**

One of the accomplishments of the CJCC with which I am most familiar was the collaborative work we did over a number of years with agencies that were not members of the CJCC but were strategic partners in our efforts to improve the services for persons with serious mental illness or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders involved in the DC criminal justice system. We worked particularly closely with the city's Department of Mental Health as well as other city agencies, service providers and consumer activist groups. In 2007, with the assistance of grant funds from the US Bureau of Justice Assistance, we created a 2009-2015 Strategic Plan for this population that was gradually implemented during these years.

SUSAN SHAFFER, FORMER PSA DIRECTOR

The CJCC convenes the following workgroups and committees in furtherance of the goals and priorities established by the CJCC members for improving the quality and effectiveness of the administration of juvenile and criminal justice in the District of Columbia.



WORKGROUP	PURPOSE
Adult Re-entry	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.
Combating Violent Crime	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.
Grants Planning	To improve the coordination of the District's justice grant-related processes and procedures through strategic planning, technical assistance and training and inter-agency information sharing.
Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC)	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.
Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC)	To serve as the advisory body for JUSTIS.
Juvenile Justice	To improve interagency collaboration and information sharing, support data-driven decision-making, and support the successful reintegration of system-involved youth.
Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT)	To improve (a) the treatment options and access to services for criminal justice-involved individuals with mental health issues, substance use problems, or co-occurring disorders, and (b) information sharing among criminal justice partners.





2018 CHAIR

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

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

BOP, CCE, CIC, CFLS, CSOSA, DBH, DMPSJ, DOC, DOES, MORCA, MPD, OAG, OHR, PDS, PSA, ULS-DC, VSC

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

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

CSOSA, DC Council, DCSC, DMPSJ, MPD, OAG, PSA, USAO, USMS

Co-Chair: Ayris Scales, Director, Office of Partnerships and Grant Services

OVSJG, OPGS, PSA, CSOSA, EOM, USAO, MPD, DOC, HSEMA, DYRS

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

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

BOP, CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DMPSJ, DC Health, DYRS, MPD, OAG, ONSE, PDS, PSA, The Lab@DC, USAO-DC, USDC-DC, USMS, USPC, USPO

Lynn Leibovitz, Associate Judge, D.C. Superior Court

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

Chair: Carol Dalton, Presiding Judge, D.C. Superior Court, Family Court

CFSA, CSOSA, CSSD, DBH, DCSC, DCPS, DHS, DME, DMHHS, DMPSJ, DOC, DYRS, HHS, MPD, OAG, ONSE, OVSJG, PDS

Co-Chair: Patricia Smoot, Director, Pretrial Services Agency

BOP, CJCC, CIC, CSOSA, DBH, DCHA, DCHR, DCSC, DMPSJ, DHCF, DFS, DOC, DYRS, EEOC, MORCA, MPD, OAG, OVSJG, PDS, PSA, ULS, USAO-DC, USPC, WIC

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



ORGANIZATIONAL THREADS



AUTOMATED INFORMATION SHARING

From its inception, the CJCC has been working to improve the quality and availability of timely information and data by operating and maintaining the District’s integrated justice information system—JUSTIS, an electronic system through which local and federal criminal justice agencies in the District voluntarily share information with one another. JUSTIS is the Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS) for the District of Columbia. It was created with the intention of improving information-sharing among agencies, and throughout its lifespan has continued to be a success. JUSTIS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and enables authorized agencies to contribute criminal justice information through an automated data feed. The information is made available to authorized viewing agencies through an information portal, as well as through a system-to-system exchange.



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.



97% of users report that having access to JUSTIS provides important and necessary information to help carry out their roles and responsibilities.

Before JUSTIS was launched in September 2002, automated information sharing across local and federal criminal justice agencies in the District was nearly impossible. This resulted in excess time spent obtaining needed information. Following the many years of work that CJCC has put into creating, maintaining and enhancing JUSTIS, authorized users across partner agencies can now contribute, receive, or view criminal justice data through JUSTIS.

Automated information-sharing among participating agencies helps improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system and ensures that all JUSTIS users have the information they need, in real time, to best address criminal and juvenile justice developments. It can also lead to improved outcomes and more informed decision-making within the criminal justice system.

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 and efficiently, 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 rely heavily upon JUSTIS for timely information to inform decision-making.

JUSTIS GOVERNANCE

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

The Information Security Workgroup (ISW) is responsible for identifying industry-wide best practices and policies regarding information security and information exchange among JUSTIS agencies, and having reviewed them, making recommendations to ITAC.

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

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.

The following projects highlight the CJCC's additional efforts in improving the quality and availability of timely information and data.

ARREST FEED ENHANCEMENT

In June 2018, the CJCC and partner agencies completed 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 thorough picture of the incident that led to an arrest, such as victim information or additional crimes that are alleged to have occurred during the incident. That information will provide criminal justice agencies with a greater understanding of the context of the crime and help inform their decisions regarding appropriate actions.

JUVENILE PAPERING PROJECT

This initiative will aid partner agencies in reducing manual processes, substantially reducing the time required to process criminal juvenile cases. The previous juvenile papering process required a law enforcement officer who was knowledgeable about the facts of the case to personally deliver documentation to the prosecutor before the prosecutor decided whether to paper the case, or file charges against the juvenile. The Juvenile Papering Project transmits the juvenile arrest and criminal case file data and documents electronically, minimizing dependency upon the manual delivery of hard copies. During 2018, agencies tested the new data feeds internally and completed interagency testing. Automation of the juvenile papering process was completed in October 2018. In addition to CJCC, agencies involved in this project include MPD, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), and the District of Columbia Superior Court (DCSC) Social Services Division and Family Court Operations (CSSD).



MARIS MEMBERS CONVENE AT CJCC

WARRANT EXCHANGE PROJECT

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 submit warrant information electronically to relevant federal databases, which is currently done manually. Partners made significant progress during 2018, with automating the warrant exchange process. Decisions were made with respect to: technical requirements; which agencies would be responsible for populating additional data fields in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC); translating D.C. Code offenses into FBI offense categories; and addressing errors. The District of Columbia Superior Court (DCSC) hired a vendor to develop the technical design document for the warrant exchange process, which was delivered to the participating agencies in summer 2018. The CJCC and MPD have begun their respective internal design and development activities. Internal and interagency testing will occur among the three agencies once the internal design and development is complete. The Warrant Exchange Project is slated to be launched in 2019.

MUGSHOT FEED

MPD developed a new data feed which provides authorized partner agencies with the ability to receive mugshots taken by MPD. These photos are made available in close to real time and allow recipient agencies the ability to incorporate the images within their native technology systems. They also assist in better identification of an individual based upon their physical appearance. This data feed is distributed via JUSTIS.

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 electronic exchange of information among the Integrated Justice Information Systems of the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. In 2018, the CJCC completed work to establish connections between JUSTIS and the Maryland Dashboard IJIS system. Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania worked to link their systems to the Maryland hub. The CJCC developed basic search functionality to transmit data requests to all three partner jurisdictions and receive results back from them. The CJCC also developed and deployed the MARIS Search function within JUSTIS as part of Phase I of this initiative. Through this new functionality, users will be able to search within JUSTIS to determine whether an individual has arrest, warrant, court, or parole and probation records in Delaware, Maryland, or Pennsylvania's IJIS Systems. This functionality was tested with a small focus group of JUSTIS users and will eventually be made available to the greater JUSTIS user population. Phase I provides information on whether an arrest, warrant, court, or parole/probation record exists and a contact number in the jurisdiction. Phase II will make details about those records available to users.

In addition to these specific projects to improve the quality and availability of information and data through JUSTIS, during 2018, the CJCC took the following actions to enhance security awareness and safeguards across systems:

- Completed testing the JUSTIS 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 division has completed testing with its partner agencies. All partner agencies 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.
- Completed the signing of all JUSTIS MOAs and ISAs.** The CJCC and partner agencies completed the execution of the updated Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) and Interconnection Security Agreements (ISA) that memorialize the conditions under which information is shared and protected within JUSTIS.
- Established a JUSTIS Cloud Services Provider Policy.** At the request of the ISW, and in collaboration with IRAC, the CJCC established a JUSTIS Cloud Services Provider Policy to address questions or concerns related to security, data ownership, and privacy. As the cloud emerges as a viable alternative to maintaining a technology infrastructure in-house, government agencies, including the CJCC's JUSTIS partners, are now exploring the feasibility and appropriateness of migration to a cloud-based environment. The purpose of the JUSTIS Cloud Services Provider Policy is to identify policies and related procedures that agencies interacting with JUSTIS must follow if migration to a Cloud Services Provider (CSP) occurs. The intent is to minimize any possible JUSTIS-related interruptions that CSP migrations may present to the agency, other JUSTIS partner agencies, and the CJCC.
- Provided training on the updated JUSTIS Policies and Procedures Manual.** In 2018, the CJCC completed user training on the updated JUSTIS User Privacy Policy, which had been established in 2017. These updates are based upon a thorough review of the Privacy Act of 1974. The updated policy lays out how personally identifiable information (PII) provided by system users is collected, handled, and protected.



RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

In order to effectively inform policy, programs, and practices, the CJCC is responsible for conducting research and analysis that address the priorities established by its members. The CJCC strongly believes in the value of research and analysis as tools for developing solutions to prevent and reduce violent crime and limit criminal and juvenile justice exposure. The CJCC is the home of the District's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), which is staffed by experienced analysts and statisticians who produce empirical research and analysis to inform and enhance criminal and juvenile justice policy-making.

The District of Columbia, along with 48 states and 2 territories, has organized a SAC that is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting information about crime and justice in our jurisdiction. 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. In March 2006, the SAC was transferred to the CJCC.

The CJCC 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 2018, the SAC continued development of JSAT, which will enable automated criminal justice information sharing for research and analysis.

JUSTICE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS TOOL (JSAT)

JSAT is intended to automate and enhance criminal justice information sharing in the District for the purpose of research and analysis and to enhance justice system agencies' and the public's knowledge, as appropriate, of the state of the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems. JSAT will be a central repository and one-stop shop for descriptive analytics of the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems, and will include five components:

- **Justice System At-a-Glance:** year-to-date or point-in-time data on number of arrests, filings, convictions, persons under supervision, and persons incarcerated in the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems. The data will be updated on a recurring basis.

- **Vital Statistics Analysis:** (formerly CJCC’s Public Safety and Justice Report): an analysis of the level of activity and trends at each stage of the District’s criminal and juvenile justice processes.
- **System-wide Indicators of Success:** an analysis of the progress that has been made towards achieving the system-wide strategic goals established by the CJCC principals. This data will be available only to criminal justice agencies.
- **Record-level De-identified Data:** individual level data, excluding personally identifiable information, on persons involved in the District’s criminal and juvenile justice systems. This data will be available only to criminal justice agencies.
- **Research and Analytical Products:** a catalogue of completed research and analytical products generated by the CJCC and the research and analytical divisions of the District’s criminal and juvenile justice agencies.

By having access to this information through JSAT in a timely manner, it is contemplated that the District’s justice system agencies will be able to more efficiently and effectively make informed policy, planning, and programming decisions. In addition, JSAT will be used to make aggregate criminal and juvenile justice data that is pre-approved by participating agencies available to the public, thus increasing transparency of the District’s criminal and juvenile justice systems.

In fiscal year 2018, the CJCC received a second \$150,000 grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to plan, design, and begin implementing JSAT.

In February 2018, the CJCC procured an IT contractor to develop the JSAT Platform, which includes the JSAT Enterprise and the JSAT Public Portal. JSAT Enterprise is designed to be available to authorized individuals in participating agencies only. JSAT Public Portal will have appropriate, aggregate data available to the public to enhance awareness of the District’s criminal and juvenile justice system.

The CJCC finalized the business and technical requirements for the JSAT Platform in May 2018, and began working with a contractor to build JSAT. A Minimum Viable Product of the JSAT Platform was completed in fiscal year 2018. Following a rigorous testing period and receipt of signed MOA’s from participating agencies, the CJCC anticipates granting access to criminal justice agencies and the public in 2019.

STUDIES

Since its inception, each year the CJCC undertakes research projects to inform partner decisions and initiatives. The ability to access both past and current criminal justice data is invaluable, and allows the CJCC the unique perspective of a multi-agency information environment. Having this access empowers the CJCC to interlace that insight into future research, rendering the District’s perspective broader and richer with every year.

ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS

In 2018, as mandated by the Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act of 2017, CJCC’s SAC began working on the Root Cause Analysis of Youth Crime. In January of 2018, the CJCC brought in an additional statistician to design and conduct the study.

THE STUDY WILL INCLUDE THREE COMPONENTS:



In order to commence the study, the CJCC entered into data sharing agreements with DCSC, the Office of the State Superintendent for Education (OSSE), and the Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA) to obtain the data required for the statistical analysis. The CJCC continues to work towards finalizing a similar data sharing agreement with the Department of Health Care Finance. Several of these agreements have helped lay the groundwork for cross-sector information sharing among criminal justice, education, and public health agencies. Currently, to obtain a portion of the necessary data, SAC conducted interviews with representatives from District government agencies and nonprofit organizations. Finally, the SAC conducted surveys and focus groups with justice-involved youth housed both in secure facilities and in the community. This study will be completed in 2019.

JUSTICE-INVOLVED VETERANS SURVEY

In response to public inquiry during the CJCC's Performance Oversight Hearing in February 2018, CJCC principals tasked the CJCC to gauge the prevalence of military veterans in the District's criminal justice system. The SAC developed an online survey in April 2018, and disseminated it to the following CJCC member agencies: DC Department of Corrections (DOC), DCSC, OAG, US

Parole Commission (USPC), Public Defender Service (PDS), Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), MPD, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), and the US Attorney's Office (USAO).

The purpose of this survey was to collect preliminary data, and to determine whether CJCC member agencies collect information on justice-involved veterans and the collection methods used. The survey results revealed that five agencies formally track veteran status: CSOSA, BOP, DOC, PDS, and PSA. This information may be used to inform future programming for veterans returning from incarceration.

Additional Research

The CJCC also conducts proactive research to inform stakeholders and to enhance understanding of the state of criminal and juvenile justice in the District. In October of 2018, the SAC released the infographic "Justice Involved One-Day Count 2017" as well as the white paper "Ten-Year Estimate of Justice-Involved Individuals in the District of Columbia." Additionally, the SAC has completed and released briefing documents on Runaway Youth and Repeat Violent Offenders. Lastly, the CJCC began work on a follow-on review of human trafficking in the District.



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER SESSION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION

Interagency collaboration is the framework on which the CJCC was built. No one law enforcement or justice agency can ensure the fair administration of justice or improve public safety in the District of Columbia on its own. Rather, achieving these goals requires law enforcement and justice agencies to work together. Interagency collaboration allows District agencies to collaborate to prevent and reduce violent crime, share data, and work to limit criminal and juvenile justice exposure. A core function of the CJCC is facilitating collaboration and coordination across local and federal criminal justice agencies in the District. To this end, CJCC members established steering committees and workgroups to facilitate collaboration across six strategic priority areas:



COMBATING VIOLENT CRIME

While overall crime is down in the District, the CJCC maintains a laser-like focus on ensuring a safer place to live for all residents. Preventing violent crime has been and remains a priority. The CJCC proactively connects members to collaborate on crime-prevention strategies.

During 2018, the Combating Violent Crime Committee (CVC) undertook five broad efforts to help reduce violent crime in the District:

- 1) Improving submissions to federal criminal history databases
- 2) Monitoring violent offenders through GunStat
- 3) Identifying and addressing information-sharing gaps
- 4) Analyzing trends in violent crime
- 5) Working with partners to socialize predictive crime modeling

Improving Submissions to Federal Databases

In 2018, the CJCC and its CVC partners worked to address gaps in submissions to Federal databases related to warrants and dispositions. These databases are used to check for criminal histories. Partners worked collaboratively to conclude the Warrant Exchange Project funded in part by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in the Department of Justice (DOJ). This multi-agency partnership, consisting of MPD, DCSC and the CJCC, is automating the movement of warrants

among the criminal justice system partners and the FBI. In addition, in mid-2018 the CJCC and MPD worked collaboratively to develop and submit a grant application for what has been dubbed the Disposition Modernization Project (DMP). Funding was approved in late 2018, with disbursement scheduled for early 2019. The DMP will automate the movement of all case disposition information from DCSC to MPD and to the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III). Once completed, these projects will address the two largest gaps in the District's submissions to the FBI.

Monitoring Violent Offenders through GunStat

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

In 2018, the CJCC implemented a series of changes and custom analyses that had been proposed and approved in late 2017. These changes were designed to share more information among partners, identify gaps or areas for improvement, and more precisely identify macro- and micro-level trends within the GunStat population. Most notably, partners engaged in detailed reviews of how programs are run and how administrative and technical decisions are made. These monthly presentations have led to the discovery of information-sharing gaps and highlighted additional opportunities for collaboration, which are then explored among relevant partners. In

In addition to these information-sharing efforts, over the course of 2018, the SAC worked collaboratively with partner agencies to stand up a GunStat case study model and look at pro-social and recidivism-based metrics for the population.



Risk Terrain Modeling

Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) is a predictive crime modeling tool which, based on mathematical relationships between places (e.g., gas stations, blighted properties, parks, etc.) and past crime patterns, identifies where a crime is most likely to happen in the future. The premise of RTM is that certain places (e.g., parks, bars, blighted properties, liquor stores, etc.) have particular features that, when combined in certain groupings, create an environment in which crime becomes more likely to occur.

In 2018, the CJCC successfully completed three main risk models related to a future risk of robbery. With input from partners, the CJCC modeled the risk of robbery at the ward, police district, and District boundary levels. In addition, the risk was modeled across times of day to enhance the actionability of the model. Efforts in 2019 will focus on expanding the analysis to look at other crime types and to continue supporting the use of predictive crime modeling among justice and non-justice related urban planning, crime prevention, and law enforcement partners.

CJCC Partner Efforts

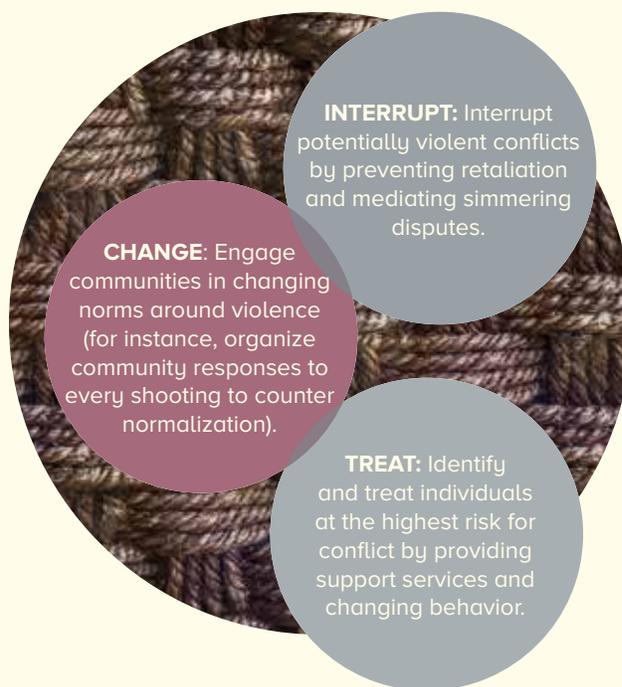
Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement's Pathways Program

The Pathways Program was created through the passing of the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Act of 2016 (NEAR Act). It is an initiative that aims to decrease criminal justice involvement and improve the outcomes of those most likely to be the victim or perpetrator of a violent crime. The Pathways Program leverages financial incentives to engage at-risk individuals in reintegration services, including mental health, substance use, and employment. The initiative also uses restorative justice practices to help individuals take ownership of their actions, understand the impacts caused to victims, and acknowledge the role they play in rebuilding their communities.

Cure the Streets: OAG's Violence Interruption Program

In 2018 the Council appropriated \$360,000 to the OAG to set up a pilot program for violence interruption. Dubbed *Cure the Streets*, this pilot initiative is based on the successful CURE Violence model, which has seen 20-60 percent reductions in shootings and killings in more than 100 cities nationwide and globally. This model uses a public-health approach and treats violence as a disease through three main actions as shown below.

This work is carried out through the use of violence interrupters, who are credible residents with deep ties to target neighborhoods.



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 illnesses 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 use problems.

“High-Utilizers”

Every year, more than 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 illnesses 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 2018, CJCC, in concert with 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.

Uniform Consent Form

Prior to sharing information regarding an individual’s mental health, the disclosing party must first obtain the consent of that individual regarding the specific type of information that would be shared and with whom. SATMHSIT partners made progress towards developing a Uniform Consent Form for the Release of Protected Health Information. Specifically, partners identified focus areas to craft an agreement that satisfied federal privacy requirements and were able to work with the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) to determine the scope of permissible information that can be shared through this project. Once completed, 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.

HIPAA Compliance

The CJCC has historically emphasized keeping abreast of current developments and achieving required access points to allow our members to move forward in their work. To this end, the CJCC has drafted policies that will help ensure compliance with the protection of electronic Protected Health Information (ePHI) under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). HIPAA compliance authorizes the CJCC to receive and analyze physical and mental health data from District agencies in order to improve treatment delivery and outcomes for District residents. The CJCC is developing the unique ability to conduct multidisciplinary data analysis across the justice and behavioral health fields.

Data Driven Justice (DDJ) Pilot Project

The Data Driven Justice Initiative is a coalition of jurisdictions around the country committed to using data to break the cycle of incarceration and public systems use (hospitals/EMS) for persons with mental illness. The goal is to identify “high-utilizers” and develop interventions to connect them to treatment, thereby diverting them from the justice system. The Mayor has designated the CJCC as the lead agency to participate as a member of DDJ. This means the CJCC will be the central hub for data collection, matching and de-identification. Through the project, the CJCC will identify the District’s highest users and develop interventions appropriate to break their cycle of system involvement. In 2018, the CJCC developed policies that will bring the agency into compliance with the HIPAA Security Requirements, and drafted an MOA to facilitate receipt of data to conduct the analysis. During 2019, the CJCC will work with partners to clarify protocols for information sharing among criminal justice and public health agencies, which will be essential for developing interventions for high-utilizers.

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).

New Psychoactive Substances

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), also commonly known as synthetic drugs, are a category of psychoactive substances 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.

These substances are often intentionally labeled as “not for human consumption” or marketed as legal alternatives to illegal drugs. 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 change of chemical compounds makes detecting the drugs challenging and the effects of each substance unpredictable.

In order to address this growing threat, in 2013, the CJCC formed the NPS Workgroup. During 2018, the Workgroup developed an NPS Information Clearinghouse, powered by Microsoft SharePoint, for use by District, regional, and federal partners to access and share information on NPS research, data, trends, and testing practices. Access to the Information Clearinghouse is password-controlled, allowing for secure sharing of information by District, regional, and federal representatives. The NPS Information Clearinghouse contains information on: NPS Workgroup meeting materials and minutes, informational materials on new psychoactive substances, research briefs and reports, alerts on emerging NPS research and NPS news stories, and the NPS Blog and Discussion Threads.

The site also contains the NPS Controlled Substances Crosswalk—a searchable database listing the current scheduling of compounds under both the federal schedule and the District schedule. This Crosswalk contains information on chemical names, common names, and street names (where available) to assist law enforcement partners in prosecuting distributors of NPS substances.

CJCC Partner Efforts

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 efforts during 2018, to address the intersection of mental health and substance use issues and involvement in the criminal justice system.

DC Opioid Working Group. Co-chaired by the Directors of DC Health and DBH, the multi-disciplinary DC Opioid Working Group was established to decrease the devastating effects of 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 and implement District-wide policy. In 2018, the Group developed a comprehensive *District of Columbia Strategic Plan to Reduce Opioid Use, Misuse, and Related Deaths* to address morbidity and mortality from opioid use and addiction.

The District received funding through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)’s State Opioid Response grant entitled the District of Columbia Opioid Response for over \$21 million annually for up to two years. This award further supports the city’s efforts to solve the opioid crisis.

Mental Health Community Court. The D.C. Superior Court Mental Health Community Court celebrated its 11th year in 2018. 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 PSA makes recommendations to the Court regarding particular defendants who would be good candidates for Mental Health Community Court. Those diagnosed with a mental health or substance use disorder and facing misdemeanor or nonviolent felony charges are eligible to participate in the program. Upon successful completion of required mental health or substance use treatment, participants are able to have their criminal charges dismissed.



FEMS/DBH K2 Pilot. The DBH continued their partnership with Fire and Emergency Management Services Department (FEMS) on a pilot program started in 2017, to address synthetic drug use and overdoses clustered around homeless shelters. The DBH is sending clinical outreach workers to shelters to preemptively deliver screening, intervention, and referral to treatment. This is being done with the help of 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 use history, dual diagnosis, and a history of homelessness.

SAFE DC Act. The Synthetics Abatement and Full Enforcement Drug Control Act of 2015 (“SAFE DC 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 the Department of Forensic Sciences (DFS) to update the legislation, adding a new section classifying synthetic opioids and fentanyl derivatives. A permanent version of the SAFE DC Act was introduced as legislation to the D.C. Council in the fall of 2017, and an emergency version of the SAFE DC Act was passed by the Council in September 2018.

BJA Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program Grant. DBH and MPD, with the support of the CJCC and a broad spectrum of District agencies, received grant funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to support District efforts to identify high-utilizers and provide them with targeted interventions and support services. DBH worked with the DOC to establish baseline data on the prevalence of persons with mental illness in DOC custody. The JMHCP working group, comprised of justice and health and human services agencies, convened throughout the year to develop appropriate interventions.

DBH and MPD launched a pre-arrest diversion pilot initiative to divert persons with mental illness away from the criminal justice system and into appropriate behavioral health treatment.





PANEL MEMBERS AT THE BRIDGING RESEARCH TO PRACTICE YOUTH RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP

JUVENILE JUSTICE

The District's youth have always been a special priority for the CJCC, particularly in light of our goal of limiting exposure to the criminal and juvenile system. In order to ensure that the District's young people receive proper supports in the instances when they do have touches with the system, the CJCC has identified Juvenile Justice as a priority area.

Juvenile Justice Data Committee

The Data Committee (formerly the JDAI Data Committee) was charged with focusing on secure detention of juveniles prior to adjudication of their case. The CJCC then expanded committee goals to focus on members of both juvenile justice and public health agencies that are authorized to share information per an administrative order issued by D.C. Superior Court (Administrative Order 17-04). The Committee meets monthly to review trends in the early stages of the juvenile justice system, including diversion, arrest, initial charges, and pre-adjudication placement decisions (such as whether the juvenile will be securely detained at the Youth Services Center or supervised in the community by the Court Social Services Division of the D.C. Superior Court). The primary focus has been to identify alternatives to pre-trial detention for juveniles. However, during 2018, the committee decided to broaden its focus in order to address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) throughout the entire juvenile justice system. Starting in 2019, the committee will expand its data collection and

review to include adjudication, disposition, commitment, and probation for juveniles as well.

Restorative Justice Workgroup

In 2017, the Juvenile Justice Committee established a Restorative Justice workgroup to coordinate the District's restorative justice initiatives that have emerged under the auspices of several justice, health and human services, and education agencies.

Restorative Justice (RJ), also referred to as Balanced and Restorative Justice, has been defined as "a process to involve, to the extent possible, those who have a stake in a specific offense to collectively identify and address harms, needs and obligations in order to heal and put things as right as possible."² The Restorative Justice Workgroup is comprised of District agencies and nonprofits that facilitate RJ programs in the juvenile justice and education sectors. During its inaugural year, the workgroup began formulating a standard philosophy and set of guiding principles that all workgroup members would adhere to when administering their programs. The workgroup also began exploring strategic goals and holding discussions about how best to learn from one another and ensure that RJ programs in the District are operating with fidelity. The CJCC assisted the workgroup by conducting extensive interviews with agency and nonprofit personnel who oversee RJ programs and reviewing documentation in order to document how each partners' program functions and how the programs adhere to the philosophy and guiding principles.

2 Zehr, H. & Gohar, A. (2003). Little book of restorative justice. Peshawar: Uni-Graphics.

Dual Supervision Workgroup

Youth who are involved in the justice system may be under the supervision of multiple agencies. For example, take an individual who is currently on probation after being convicted of an offense as a juvenile. If that individual commits another offense while on probation, but is charged and convicted as an adult, then the juvenile would simultaneously be under the supervision of CSOSA (for the adult offense) as well as CSSD (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, the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), and PSA signed an MOA to enable them to share information regarding dually supervised youth; 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.

Historically, in order to determine whether a supervised individual under 18 was also being supervised by another agency, participating agencies would have to conduct manual searches of their database or hardcopy files. After discussing the challenge with partners, it was determined that the D.C. Superior Court would have information on both the pre-trial and post-sentencing supervision status of all persons under 18. The Strategic Management Division of the D.C. Superior Court offered to generate monthly reports identifying which agencies are supervising youth. For example, the report that is run for the CFSA identifies all youth with an open neglect case who are under CFSA supervision, and also indicates which of those youth are also being supervised by or in the custody of CSOSA, DYRS, PSA, or CSSD. The reports are provided to each agency represented on the workgroup. This has enabled agencies to save time and resources that were used to conduct manual searches and to identify additional dually supervised youth.

Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act

In April 2017, the Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act (CYJAA) was enacted by the D.C. Council and mandated significant changes in the District's juvenile justice system. For example, the Act prohibits placing status offenders—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.) in secure detention



STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION DURING A JUVENILE JUSTICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WORKSHOP

facilities, meaning they cannot be handcuffed, or held in a facility where they are not free to leave at any time, such as the Youth Services Center or New Beginnings.

The Act also prohibits Title 16 offenders (persons who committed an egregious offense – e.g., homicide, first degree sexual assault, etc. when they were 16 or 17 years old, but for which they were charged as adults) who are under 18 from being housed in the same facility as adult inmates, even if the youth are separated by “sight and sound.” Title 16 youth must be transferred from the DOC to DYRS custody.

Implementation of the Act requires significant collaboration among juvenile justice partners and the DOC in the District. Therefore, the CJCC Juvenile Justice Committee agreed to create several workgroups specifically to coordinate efforts to comply with the CYJAA. The CJCC coordinated and facilitated the workgroup meetings.

CYJAA MOA Workgroup

The DC Superior Court (including the Family Court and CSSD), DYRS, MPD, and CFSA formed a working group in August 2017 to develop a new chain of custody for status offenders—referred to as Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS)—to help ensure they would no longer be securely detained when arrested or while awaiting a court hearing or trial. They generally reached agreement on the process in fall 2017 and memorialized the new process in an MOA which was signed by all parties in summer 2018.

Supporting PINS/Runaways Workgroup

Upon implementing the provision of the CYJAA that prohibited the secure detention of status offenders, juvenile justice agencies began to notice an increase in the number of PINS youth who were repeatedly absconding, or running away, from their placements, which included their place of residence or a shelter house. Partners also noted the number of youth, in general, who were repeatedly running away from home. In response, the CJCC formed a working group comprised of juvenile justice, health and human services, and education partners to understand the profile of the youth who were absconding or repeatedly running away, whether or not any of the youth had recently been provided health services, and identifying what additional services or supports should be put in place to prevent them from running again.

Transfer of Title 16 Youth

The CJCC convened several meetings with DYRS and DOC, as well as other partners such as CSOSA, MPD, PSA, and USAO, to help identify logistics for the transfer of custody of Title 16 youth from the Central Treatment Facility, which is operated by the DOC, to the DYRS. This transfer had to occur by October 1, 2018. To help ensure compliance with the law, the CJCC created a flow chart that documented the new chain of custody of Title 16 youth, which enabled partners to identify where changes were needed. Partner agencies also shared key data and documentation with one another, conducted information sessions with staff and Title 16 youth to help facilitate the transition, and updated internal policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the law.

Every Day Counts! Data Committee

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 in school, highlight the impact on student achievement, and promote District investments to help students and families overcome obstacles to attendance. The Every Day Counts! Taskforce, composed of leaders from education, health, public safety, and other sectors, is continuing to craft and implement strategies to reduce absenteeism. The 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.

In 2018, task force members expressed an interest in receiving additional data from other agencies to help them make informed decisions about how they can best support student attendance. To help address this issue, CJCC conducted a survey of agencies represented on the Data Committee to ask what attendance-related data they collect, what data they share, what data they receive from other agencies, what additional data they would like to receive, and what data they are frequently asked to provide but cannot share, and why. Agencies frequently cited statutory and policy restrictions, such as the Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and restrictions on sharing juvenile justice data, that prohibit data sharing. In fall 2018, the CJCC assisted in identifying these concerns and, in light of the restrictions, working to identify options for expanding data sharing in a meaningful way.

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 DMC 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, provides additional monitoring and technical assistance, and proposes recommendations for corrective action if a violation is confirmed. The CJCC Compliance Monitor assisted the District's juvenile facilities with an audit, the results of which will be published in 2019.

ADULT RE-ENTRY

Each year, individuals who have completed their sentence of incarceration return home to the District of Columbia. This transition can be challenging for the returning citizens, their families, and the community in a variety of ways, ranging from obtaining housing to continuing treatment. The CJCC seeks to ensure that these individuals not only find success upon re-entry, avoiding any additional exposure to the system, but also that CJCC partners communicate effectively with improved quality and availability of timely information and data to effect a successful re-entry for returning citizens. To achieve these goals, the CJCC Re-entry 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 works to identify opportunities for collaboration and implement strategies that address the barriers faced by individuals with criminal records.

Recidivism Reduction Efforts

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 Re-entry 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 developed a 3-year Citywide Re-entry 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 re-entry into the District of Columbia. It also identifies environmental factors that enable or inhibit effective coordination of services by governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. The plan assesses the District of Columbia's current and future capabilities for action, and proposes strategies and action steps to accomplish the District's goals with respect to returning citizens.

The recommendations outlined in the Strategic Action Plan were incorporated into the District-wide Framework for Reducing Recidivism, developed by the Vera Institute with the support of the DOC and the CJCC, in addition to a broad spectrum of District justice agencies. The Re-entry Steering Committee will serve as a coordinating body for implementation of the Framework.

Additionally, the District of Columbia has been awarded implementation funding through the BJA Second Chance Act Statewide Recidivism Reduction Grant program.

The goal of the program is to use strategic plans that are informed by data-driven assessments, drivers of recidivism in the jurisdiction, and system limitations to focus on system-level reforms related to risk and need-driven case planning and resource allocation; delivery of quality programming targeting criminogenic needs; and effective supervision practices. Through this grant, the District will focus on reducing recidivism among two populations: women and young adults.

Collaboration with the Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs (MORCA)

In order to refine its services, MORCA is developing a Strategic Plan throughout 2018-2019 that will clearly define its mission, capabilities, and activities. The CJCC has provided support to MORCA in the strategic planning process and will assist the agency in carrying out its activities through the support of the Re-entry Steering Committee.

CJCC Partner Efforts

READY Center. The District of Columbia allocated funding in 2018, to launch a Center for returning citizens released from DOC, providing access to 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 Center is to reduce the likelihood of recidivism and to close the gaps that create barriers to successful re-entry. The Center aims to expand availability in the future to include persons returning from BOP, as well as persons who are not incarcerated but are still under CSOSA supervision.

The READY Center is a one-stop resource on the DOC grounds for those leaving the jail. Several District agencies will have staff present to work with those being released and assure they have needed documents and are connected to appropriate services. The READY Center staff, including some who are called Navigators, will work with individuals in the jail prior to release in order to prepare them for their return to the community.

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. Representatives from CSOSA, along with USPC, USAO, BOP, OAG, nonprofits, and other 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.

Women's Re-entry Symposium. The CJCC provided support for the annual CSOSA Women's Re-entry Symposium – an event to empower formerly incarcerated women on their way to success in the District of Columbia.

GRANTS PLANNING

Another positive effect of the focus on CJCC's goal to improve the quality and availability of timely information and data is the CJCC's work on the Grants Planning Committee. Each year, on behalf of the Grants Planning Committee, the CJCC reviews and analyzes information published by the DOJ to identify federal grant funding awarded to agencies and nonprofits in the District of Columbia to support criminal justice and juvenile justice efforts. 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.

Funding Received: In fiscal year 2018, partners were awarded \$7,263,570 in discretionary grant funding and \$14,693,129 in formula grant funds from the DOJ to support local projects. In total, government and non-profit partners brought in \$21,956,699 in DOJ funding to assist with the administration of justice across the District.

2018 Grants Planning Committee - Partner Technical Assistance: During the course of the 2018 open grant season, CJCC staff worked with partners to research, draft, and submit applications to the DOJ in hopes of securing funding for the District to support criminal justice efforts. CJCC supported three successful grant applications during 2018, including the BJA FY 18 Second Chance Act Statewide Adult Recidivism Reduction Strategic Plan Implementation Program, the FY 2018 National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), and the BJA FY 18 Project Safe Neighborhoods. Staff time was used to prepare foundational research, provide writing support, and assist partners with compiling budgets and letters of support.



CJCC'S FY 2019 CONSOLIDATED JUSTICE GRANTS REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS (RFA) TRAINING SESSION

CJCC Partner Efforts

Re-entry Action Network (RAN). The mission of the DC Re-entry Action Network is to bring together a network of client-centered re-entry 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 District of Columbia 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 re-entry services.

The DC RAN strives to ensure that all returning citizens in the District of Columbia will have the opportunity to access high quality re-entry 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 an efficient, victim-centered, and best-practices-informed continuum of victim services in the District of Columbia, through a partnership among 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.

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The CJCC hosts training and technical assistance events to improve processes and effect positive outcomes throughout the District. A core belief is that together we can learn more. This aspect of CJCC efforts truly ties together CJCC values. Throughout our history, the CJCC has sought to bring together partners to benefit from the expertise available – to use cutting-edge approaches in the development of programs and policies.



MANNONE BUTLER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CJCC WITH MEMBERS OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION FOR A SITE VISIT TO DISCUSS JUSTIS

In 2018, the CJCC continued in its tradition of dynamic training and technical assistance events aligned with the agency's strategic priority areas to help educate justice, education, public health, and community partners and stakeholders on emerging and long-standing justice issues.

Criminal Justice Summit

In March 2018, the CJCC hosted its Second Annual Criminal Justice Summit. The summit was called "Mental Health at the Intersection: Exploring Best Practices for Addressing the Mental Health Needs of Adults in the Criminal Justice System." The summit shed light on the work underway in the District to assist system-involved individuals with mental health needs. The Summit explored alternatives to incarceration and criminal justice involvement for people living with mental health needs. It was a powerful event to build consensus around system-wide initiatives to improve behavioral health outcomes for the system-involved, and maintain public safety.

The CJCC was honored to present Nancy Ware with the 2nd annual Paul A. Quander, Jr. Leader and Fair Administration of Justice Award at the summit.

Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance Workshops

The CJCC hosted a Juvenile Justice Training and Technical Assistance Session at Anacostia High School, entitled "Uprooting the Challenges: Improving School Attendance for System-Involved Youth," where participants from the juvenile justice, education, and health and human services sectors identified the root causes of attendance challenges for system-involved youth, and how best to address them. Chronic absenteeism and truancy place students at risk of experiencing academic challenges and not being able to obtain a high school diploma. The session included 46 local and federal agency professionals responsible for adjudicating, caretaking, defending, educating,

monitoring, prosecuting, and supervising system-involved youth. One of the key takeaways from this session was better information sharing.

Grants Training and Technical Assistance

The CJCC, under the auspices of the Grants Planning Committee, conducted three grant writing trainings to help ensure that District of Columbia government and non-profit partners were prepared to respond to fiscal year 2018 and 2019 local and federal grant solicitations.

Preparing a Federal Grant Application: Understanding the Basics – February 2018

Responding to DC's FY 2019 Consolidated Justice Grants Request for Applications (RFA) – March 2018

Building a Budget, Understanding Allowable Expenses and Tying Cost Estimates into Budget Narratives – October 2018

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 2019 grant cycle, and will also convene District of Columbia



ANDREA ALLEN, DCPS AND RASHIDA YOUNG, DCPCSB PRESENTING DURING THE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR SYSTEM INVOLVED YOUTH WORKSHOP



KEVIN DONAHUE AND LESLIE COOPER AT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUMMIT



CJCC MEMBER AND KATE AND CANDACE QUANDER WITH NANCY WARE, THE RECIPIENT OF THE CJCC'S PAUL A. QUANDER JR. AWARD

agencies and nonprofits that do re-entry work to discuss potential partnerships to help ensure they submit a competitive application for DOJ Second Chance Act grant funding.

Information Sharing Forum

On October 31, 2018, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia hosted the 3rd Annual Information Sharing Forum at One Judiciary Square in Washington, DC. The theme for the 2018 Forum was “Criminal Justice System Information Sharing: Pathways to Overcoming Challenges”. The forum focused on national and local perspectives on information sharing, the challenges associated with information exchanges between local and federal partners, and promising strategies to address information sharing challenges—particularly across federal and local boundaries, as well as interdisciplinary boundaries. The goal of this important convening was to promote ways to support new and existing strategies to improve information sharing among federal and local partners.

Participants heard informative presentations from Ashwini Jarral, Executive Director of The IJIS Institute, Imran Chaudhry, Chief Information Officer at the CJCC, David J. Roberts, Executive Director of SEARCH Group Inc., and Verne Rinker, Health Information Privacy

Specialist at the Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights. Their presentations covered JUSTIS, HIPAA applications and exceptions, the Privacy Act, and important information on best practices when sharing information between a health and a justice agency.

Bridging Research to Practice

Throughout the year, CJCC’s SAC organizes and executes seminars to inform the work of partner agencies as well as community partners. The CJCC

Statistical Analysis Center conducted two Bridging Research to Practice sessions in 2018. During the sessions, practitioners, researchers, and other stakeholders gained further appreciation for how data and analysis can be used to drive criminal and juvenile justice decision-making. The topics included:

Measuring Disproportionate Minority Contact in the District of Columbia

On July 19, 2018, the CJCC convened the first of its Bridging Research to Practices Series to explore the theme “Measuring Disproportionate Minority Contact in the District of Columbia.” The session was held in the Old Council Chambers of One Judiciary Square in Washington, DC. DMC refers to the overrepresentation of minorities in the justice system. Addressing DMC



CJCC STAFF WITH DR. DELORES JONES-BROWN AT THE BRIDGING RESEARCH TO PRACTICE, MEASURING DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT SESSION



PANEL SPEAKERS AT THE 2018 ANNUAL SPRING PUBLIC MEETING

requires an understanding of the extent to which minorities interact with each component of the justice system, and this understanding is dependent upon sound data collection practices. The CJCC hosted the session to serve as a forum for justice system stakeholders to discuss the similarities and differences in how justice agencies in the District of Columbia collect data on race and ethnicity, as well as gender. In addition, participants learned about data collection practices nationwide and suggestions for capturing data in a way that can better inform DMC reduction strategies.

Risk and Needs Assessments for Youth

The CJCC hosted the second of the 2018 Bridging Research to Practice series, following up on a 2017 discussion, around risk and needs assessments and their uses. On September 19th, a panel of experts presented and discussed the tools being utilized to understand public safety risks as well as the needs of youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system. These included representatives from the DC Department of Human Services, the Juvenile Intake Services and Delinquency Prevention Branch of the DC Court Social Services Division, and DYRS. The panel first revisited the overall use and purpose of Risk and Needs Assessments, and then discussed both the particulars of the instruments utilized at different points of the DC juvenile justice system, and the different purposes of each. The phases of the system represented and discussed by the panelists included: those serving youth who are diverted from formal justice system involvement; those that first assess youth when they enter the system at Court Intake; and those that serve youth who are committed for rehabilitative services as a result of system involvement. The session resulted in various takeaways,

specifically including follow-up connections between the representative from MPD's School Resource Officers and the DC Court. Attendees reported that they better understood the movement of youth through our system, and that they better understood the decision-making processes of system actors.

Public Meetings

The CJCC Spring Public Meeting was called "A Fresh Start: How Correctional Facilities Prepare the District's Incarcerated Persons for Successful Reintegration". The meeting was held at the R.I.S.E. Demonstration Center in Washington, DC.

DYRS youth clients presented original dance and dramatic performances. Quincy Booth, Director of the DOC, outlined efforts to expand college and career readiness programs through partnerships with educational institutions that offer for-credit college courses, remedial education, and ceremonies to honor student achievement. Cheryl Litsey, Administrator of the National Re-entry Affairs Branch, Community Treatment Services, Federal Bureau of Prisons, highlighted initiatives that promote successful re-entry—including education, psychological services, the chaplaincy, and residential re-entry management. The audience participation segment emphasized the importance of incorporating families into the transition efforts of returning citizens, utilizing mentoring to assist clients, and acknowledging the importance of providing support programs for persons who struggle with alcoholism. Following the public meeting, CSOSA and DOC are collaborating to address the needs of women and provide core services.



PANEL MEMBERS AT THE 2018 ANNUAL FALL PUBLIC MEETING

The CJCC Fall Public Meeting was called “Violence Prevention—Creating the New Normal: A Community Conversation Examining Patterns of Thought and Action to Prevent Violence” and took place at Israel Baptist Church in Washington, DC.

Ryane Nickens, President of the TraRon Center, provided her personal testimonial on how violence has influenced her life and work. Audience members then broke up into discussion groups to address questions relating to violence and how to prevent violence in communities.

The groups then proposed solutions that touched on all areas of a community, including parents, teachers,

organizations, and government services. Discussions emphasized changes in core values surrounding violence, as well as addressing underlying issues that often contribute to a violent culture. Suggestions included: helping community members appreciate the value of better life choices; expanding community programs; promoting healing relationships; and approaching violence as a public health problem.

Following the breakout group discussions, Dr. Roger Mitchell, Jr., Chief Medical Examiner of the District of Columbia, moderated a panel discussion to address ways that District stakeholders and agency heads can address violence and establish a “New Normal.”



AVIS BUCHANAN, DIRECTOR, PDS AND A MEMBER OF MOMS DEMAND ACTION AT THE 2018 ANNUAL FALL PUBLIC MEETING



JAMES BERRY, INTERIM DIRECTOR, CSOSA AT THE 2018 ANNUAL FALL PUBLIC MEETING

DEDICATION



*This year, we were forced to say good-bye
far too soon to*

J. Patricia Wilson Smoot

*a beloved member of the
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.*

Ms. Smoot's exemplary history of service and unwavering dedication to justice has been the touchstone of her career. Ms. Smoot was appointed as the Deputy Director for the Pretrial Services Agency in August of 2018. Previously, she was designated Chairperson of the United States Parole Commission, and served in that capacity since 2015, having served on the Commission since 2010.

We honor Ms. Smoot's countless contributions to our criminal justice system, the community, and her work on the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.

**THE PHOTO ABOVE OF MS. SMOOT WAS TAKEN AT
THE FALL 2018 CJCC PUBLIC MEETING**

GOALS for 2019

On December 19, 2018, the CJCC principals convened to set goals for the coming year. Each year brings fresh ideas and projects to CJCC, as well as emerging challenges, such that planning takes a dual format, weaving long-term goals with more immediate ones. The planning session included CJCC members who discussed the agency's strategic goals and agreed to a collective focus on shootings in the District.

Automated Information Sharing

In 2019, based on recommendations from ITAC, the CJCC looks forward to completing the Warrant Exchange Project, implementing Juvenile data feeds into JUSTIS, and continuing Phase II of the MARIS initiative. The CJCC will work on continually improving information/data quality, such as positive identification of expunged, sealed, and set-aside records. The CJCC's IT department also looks forward to implementation of J23 (Juvenile equivalent of Adult 12.1 data feed), Information/Data Quality Improvement (positive identification, expunged/sealed/set aside records), strategic planning (business-driven information-sharing initiatives), and establishing data feeds which provide information of interest to multiple agencies. The CJCC will also address any production-related issues associated with current data feeds, and continue Phase 1 monitoring of JSAT.

Interagency Collaboration

In a 2018 report, CSOSA reported that almost 12 percent of its caseload lived in unstable housing, and that those in unstable housing were 37 percent more likely to fail supervision. In 2019, the Re-entry Steering Committee will focus on housing availability for returning citizens. This will include a thorough identification of available housing and developing recommendations for expanding the availability of housing for returning citizens.

Research and Analysis

The CJCC will conduct research as identified by members which includes, but is not limited to, analysis that: informs efforts to reduce gun violence, identifies opportunities to better serve justice involved individuals with behavioral health needs, examines ways to stem juvenile justice involvement.



CJCC BUDGET

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Federal Payments	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,900,000
Local Funds	\$445,969	\$516,000	\$607,422	\$1,167,347	\$555,068	\$1,237,782
Grant Funds*	\$169,000	\$151,000	\$175,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$249,409
Totals	\$2,414,969	\$2,467,000	\$2,682,422	\$3,142,347	\$2,630,068	\$3,387,191

*Includes Intra-District grant funds

CJCC STAFF

<i>Mannone A. Butler</i>	Executive Director
<i>Imran Chaudhry</i>	Chief Information Officer
<i>Machah Colbert</i>	IT Specialist (Systems Administrator)
<i>Luis Diaz</i>	Policy Analyst
<i>Christine Johnson</i>	Strategic Analysis Specialist
<i>Safdar Hussain</i>	IT Specialist
<i>Robin Y. Jackson</i>	Special Assistant
<i>Mohammad Khan</i>	Enterprise Architecture
<i>Kristy Love</i>	Deputy Executive Director
<i>David Marimon</i>	Policy and Research Analyst
<i>Ellen McCann Sfecla, Ph.D.</i>	Statistician
<i>Margarita A. Mikhaylova</i>	Public Affairs Specialist
<i>Colleen Moses</i>	Systems Engineer
<i>Khalil Munir</i>	Policy Analyst
<i>Charlea Robinson</i>	Policy and Research Analyst
<i>Kaitlyn Sill, Ph.D.</i>	Statistician
<i>Keith Towery</i>	Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor
<i>Sandra Villalobos Agudelo</i>	Research Analyst
<i>Tamara Vines</i>	Staff Assistant

ACRONYMS

AFE	Arrest Feed Enhancement Project
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
BOP	Federal Bureau of Prisons
CFSA	Child and Family Services Agency
CJCC	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
CSOSA	Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
CSSD	Court Social Services Division
CSP	Cloud Services Provider
CYJAA	Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act
CVC	Combatting Violent Crime
DBH	Department of Behavioral Health
DCSC	District of Columbia Superior Court
DDJ	Data Driven Justice Initiative
DFS	Department of Forensic Sciences
DHCF	Department of Health Care Finance
DMC	Disproportionate Minority Contact
DMP	Disposition Modernization Project
DOC	Department of Corrections
DOJ	Department of Justice
DYRS	Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
ePHI	Electronic Protected Health Information
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMS	Fire and Emergency Management Services Department
FERPA	Federal Educational Rights Privacy Act
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
IBO	Interagency Business Operations
IDQ	Inter-Agency Data Quality Workgroup
III	Interstate Identification Index
IJIS	Integrated Justice Information System
IRAC	Interagency Research Advisory Council
ISA	Interconnection Security Agreement
ISW	Information Security Workgroup
IT	Information Technology
ITAC	Information Technology Advisory Committee
IWG	Inter-Agency Workgroup

ACRONYMS, CONTINUED

JJDPA	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act
JPP	Juvenile Papering Project
JSAT	Justice Statistical Analysis Tool
JUSTIS	Justice Information System
MARIS	Mid-Atlantic Regional Information Sharing Initiative
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MORCA	Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs
MPD	Metropolitan Police Department
NCHIP	National Criminal History Improvement Program
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NEAR Act	Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Act
NPS	New Psychoactive Substances
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OSSE	Office of the State Superintendent of Education
PDS	Public Defender Service
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PINS	Persons In Need of Supervision
PSA	Pretrial Services Agency
RAN	Re-entry Action Network
RJ	Restorative Justice
ROI	Return on Investment
RTM	Risk Terrain Modeling
SAC	Statistical Analysis Center
SAFE DC Act	Synthetics Abatement and Full Enforcement Drug Control Act of 2015
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SATMHSIT	Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce
USAO	United States Attorney's Office
USPC	United States Parole Commission
VAN	Victim Assistance Network
WEP	Warrant Exchange Project
YSC	Youth Services Center

