



# **CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES INTEGRATED TASKFORCE: SYNTHETIC DRUGS: MYTHS, FACTS, AND STRATEGIES**

**ADDICTION PREVENTION AND RECOVERY  
ADMINISTRATION**

**TUESDAY FEBRUARY 19, 2012**

*“Providing a Continuum of Quality Prevention, Treatment and  
Recovery Services for Residents of the  
District of Columbia”*



# Panelists

Nura Green, Ph.D – SPF SIG Coordinator,  
Prevention Center W7,8

Todd Menhinick – Chief of Quality Assessment

Javon Oliver – Director of Treatment



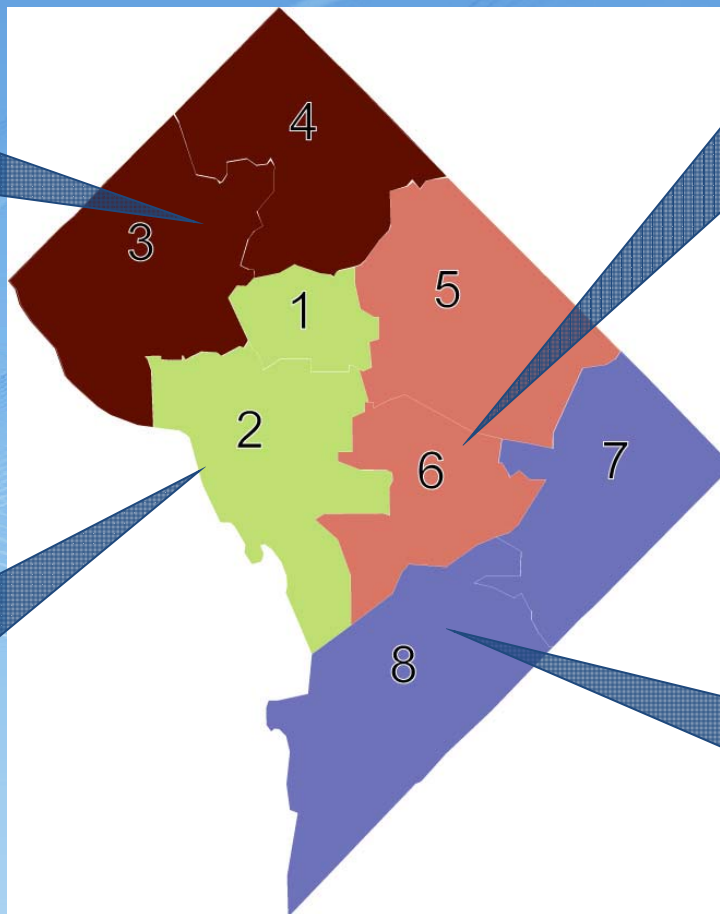
# DC Prevention Centers

Wards 3 and 4

Nadine Parker  
(202) 686-4850

Wards 1 and 2

Mark Robinson  
(202) 319-2259



Wards 5 and 6

Charles Dark  
(202) 543-5796

Wards 7 and 8

Rosalind Parker  
(202) 388-3001





:

# Funded Prevention Services

- **Four DC Prevention Centers** that build capacity and mobilize communities and neighborhoods across 8 Wards
- Funding **new evidence-based prevention** grants for youth, families, and communities; and developing a social marketing campaign
- Supporting **APRA Community Change Team** (e.g. Mayor's Summer Youth Program, "Beat the Streets," "One City Summer Fun," "Public Safety Walk-Thrus," Public Health Events, Youth Prevention Leadership Corps, and special initiatives)
- Developing **Prevention Leadership Center** (training and technical assistance, leadership Forums, data and evaluation studies)



# Learning from Community Conversations

- Young people can easily buy K2 because of the lack of legal age restrictions surrounding its purchase.
- Youth are unaware or do not care of the short term effects of K2 use and its variability per person.
- Young people use K2 because it is a drug that is not commonly tested and thereby will not legally harm those on probation/ in juvenile system or those who may need to take drug tests for other reasons (e.g. employment.)
- Laws surrounding K2 are inadequate for proper enforcement by authorities (e.g. police, district attorney). No DC Law and Federal Law focuses on specific chemical components
- Drug paraphernalia laws that may affect K2 are easily adapted to, sidestepped or, just ignored despite potential fines because the vendors make significant profits from the sale of K2.
- Parents and community need to become aware of the health risks associated with K2 use.
- **Post event research revealed that the current federal ban on K2/Spice is across the board, beyond the initially banned five chemicals so vendors should no longer be able to avoid the law; enforcement is now key.**



# Community Capacity Building

- Provide continual education, training and understanding of the effects of K2 developmentally, socially, and environmentally
- Continue engagement with network partners to develop or enhance strategy for addressing the drug trend
- Provide meaningful youth-focused prevention activities that offer hands-on engagement and interaction with impacted / at-risk communities and populations.
- Continue monitoring, enforcement, and strengthening of current laws about the sale and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products and removal of K2/SPICE
- Ensure strategy is robust and appropriate for the impacted community





# What Next?

- Provide on-going education, training and understanding of the harmful effects of K2 developmentally, socially, and environmentally
- Continue engagement with network partners.
- Provide meaningful youth-focused prevention activities that offer hands-on engagement and interaction with impacted and at-risk communities and populations.
- Provide more vendor education about banned products and their removal from stores
- Continue monitoring, enforcement, and strengthening of current laws about the sale, distribution and removal of K2/SPICE from stores including gas stations.



# Performance and Quality

Detection of drug use is a  
critical element of  
addressing the problem  
at every phase





# Why Detection Matters

- Detection enables proper diagnosis and referral
- Detection is a deterrent to drug use while being monitored
- Detection is a vital tool in ongoing case-by-case evaluation of treatment effectiveness
- Detection is a tool for data collection and outcome evaluation





- Current detection protocols do not fully capture when a client is using a synthetic drug
- This gap in detection creates an incentive to use synthetics for clients who are being monitored and want to continue using



# Accessing Treatment

- Why is synthetic marijuana attractive?
  - Effect
  - Difficult to Detect
  - Marketed as benign



The challenge of detection requires greater interventions on the part of the provider to impact client's motivation to change his or her behavior





# Motivation to Change

## Internal Motivation

- Comes from within the patient and the patient owns responsibility and always starts with “I” statements.
- For examples:  
*I am ill..., I am tired..., I am depressed...*



# Motivation to Change

## External Motivation

- Comes from outside of the patient and the patient may deny responsibility, starting with stories such as:

*My PO sent me..., my wife kicked me out..., they locked me up..., “what had happened was.....”*



# Accessing Treatment

- Make the connection
  - Psychosocial history, past assessments
  - Drug Screen results
  - Corroborating information regarding drug use
  - Contact information and consents for treatment team
- Follow up
  - Did client make it to assessment?
  - Is client enrolled in treatment?
- Follow through
  - Be a part of the treatment team





*Thank You!*



**ADDICTION PREVENTION AND RECOVERY  
ADMINISTRATION**

**1300 First Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20002  
(202) 727.8857**

**[www.doh.dc.gov/APRA](http://www.doh.dc.gov/APRA)**





# Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Synthetic Drug Symposium

February 19, 2013

# Synthetic MARIJUANA



SPACE CADET  
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HERBAL INCENSE

CaptainHerbal.com



**100x**

**NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION**

yellowsohil








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Bag when C  
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e indicated  
elease Liner





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# Synthetic Cathinones (Bath Salts)



Add a miniscule amount of "3" to your warm bath  
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**WARNING**

**Not For Human Consumption  
USE SPARINGLY**











HIGH QUALITY BATH SALT





NEW

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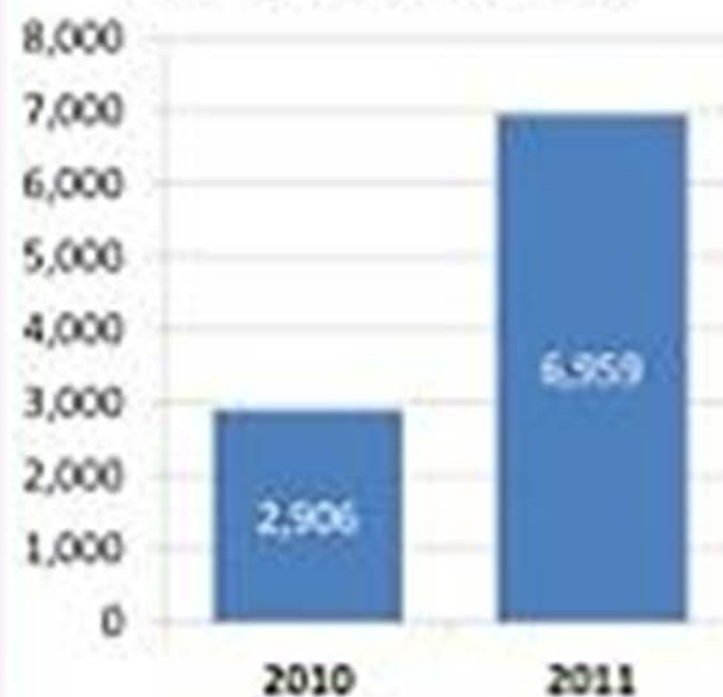
250 mg

NOVELTY



## Calls Received by Poison Control Centers for Human Exposure to Synthetic Marijuana, 2010 to January 2012

*The number of calls in 2011 are more than double that in 2010.*



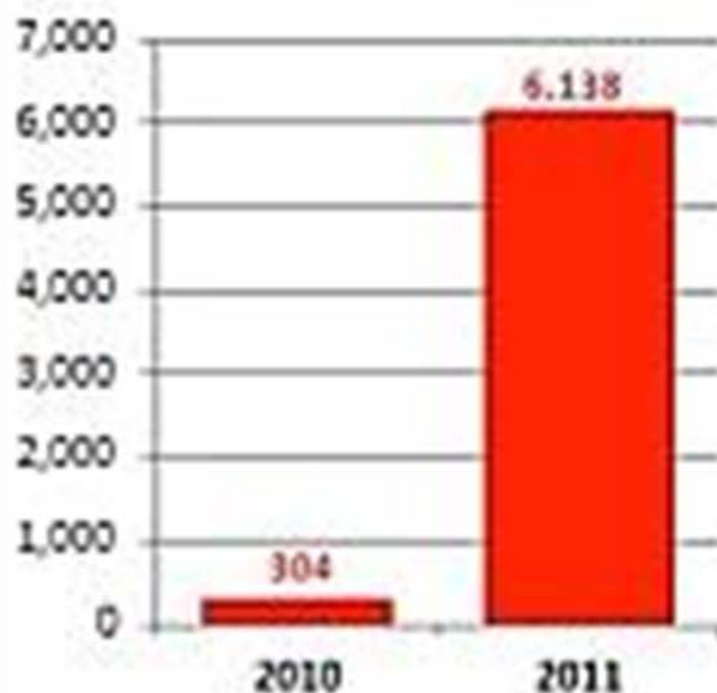
*Calls remain high since a steady rise from January to July 2011.*



Source: American Association of Poison Control Centers, Synthetic Marijuana Data, Updated February 8, 2012 (Preliminary data)

## Calls To Poison Control Centers for Human Exposure to Bath Salts, 2010 to January 2012

The number of calls in 2011 are over 20 times that in 2010.



In early 2011, calls in each month\* spiked through June, then gradually declined and is level in the past 3 months.

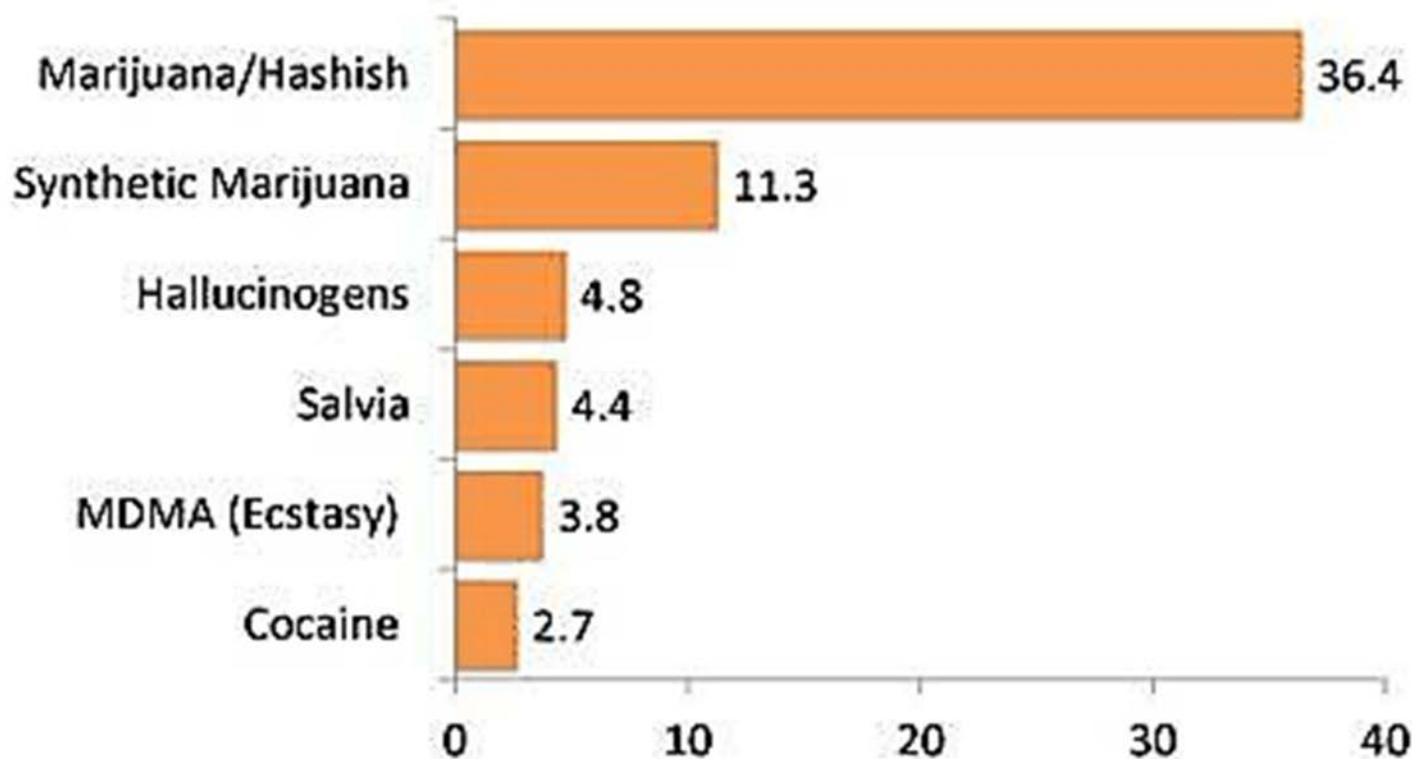


\*Numbers may change as cases are closed and additional information is received.

Source: American Association of Poison Control Centers, Bath Salts Data, Updated February 8, 2012 (Preliminary data).



## Past-Year Use of Illicit Drugs by High School Seniors (percent)



Source: University of Michigan, 2012 Monitoring the Future Study



### **Treatment of Cannabis Use in Schools: An Evidence-Based Approach**

Cannabis Youth Treatment (CYT) is a series designed to address the problem of marijuana use by adolescents. Motivational Enhancement Therapy and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Adolescent Cannabis Users: 5 Sessions (MET/CBT5) is Vol. 1 of the CYT. This is a brief five-session intervention for adolescents with cannabis use disorders, supported for use in schools. It combines two sessions of motivational enhancement therapy provided individually and three sessions of cognitive behavioral therapy provided in a group format.

#### **Scope and Significance of the Marijuana Problem**

In 2009-2010, past month marijuana use was reported by 6.8 percent of the U.S. population aged 12 years or older, an increase from 6.4 percent in 2008-2009. Nine states that were in the top fifth for past month illicit drug use among persons aged 12 or older also were ranked in the top fifth for past month marijuana use: Alaska, Colorado, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Nine States (Alaska, Colorado, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Vermont) that were ranked in the top fifth for past month marijuana use in the 12 or older age group also had a similar standing for marijuana incidence. The incidence of marijuana use is defined as the number of persons who used marijuana for the first time during a 2-year period preceding the survey interview. These findings were published by the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality [CBHSQ], 2011.

The following findings result from the DC Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup conducted under the auspices of the DC Department of Health Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration and published in 2009. Marijuana was also the most frequently used illicit drug among high school students and juvenile arrestees. Juvenile arrestees were far more likely to test positive for marijuana than any other drug.

Relative to nonusers, adolescents who used marijuana (and typically alcohol) weekly were 3 to 47 times more likely to have a host of problems including symptoms of dependence, emergency room admissions, dropping out of school, behavioral problems, fighting, non-drug-related legal problems, other legal problems, and being arrested. Unfortunately, fewer than 1 in 10 adolescents with past-year symptoms of dependence received treatment (Dennis & McGeary, 1999; Dennis, Godley & Titus, 1999).



## Impact on School Performance

According to the National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse XVII (2012), teens with lower grades are more than three times more likely to have used marijuana. Alternatively, other high achieving students are seven times more likely to have used marijuana to combat feelings of stress. Addressing marijuana use is aligned with the DCPS Strategic Plan to improve attendance, school satisfaction, academic achievement, and graduation rates.

The DCPS CYT 2012-2013 Pilot Program

## Objectives

The CYT pilot is designed to introduce evidence-based marijuana treatment for students whose marijuana use or dependence presents as a barrier to learning. The efficacy of this treatment for synthetic cannabis use is supported by the use of motivational enhancement therapy and cognitive behavioral therapy. CYT treatment fosters motivation to change and the development of skills supportive of the reduction or cessation of marijuana and/or the use of synthetic cannabis.

Treatment outcomes include:

- Learning basic skills for refusing offers of marijuana
- Developing a plan for pleasant drug-free activities
- Establishing a social network that will support recovery
- Coping with high-risk situations
- Recovering from relapse, should one occur.

## Implementation and Training

Thirteen DCPS high schools are pilot sites for School Year 2012-2013. Clinicians identified for the pilots have received two days of training, ongoing monthly training and in-school technical assistance in the delivery, documentation and evaluation of the CYT intervention.

Referral sources include school administrators, teachers, related services providers, school security, clinical caseload and self-referral. Clinicians provide education to school staff on marijuana and synthetic cannabis and psycho-education to students in the classrooms in support of the therapeutic intervention.

## Pilot Evaluation

CYT utilizes the CRAFFT instrument, by permission from the Center for Adolescent Substance Abuse Research Children's Hospital Boston, and the recommended Global Assessment of Individual Needs Short Screener (GAIN-SS) for assessment, treatment planning and outcomes. In conjunction with these tools the DCPS Office of Special Education Related Services team has adopted the use of the Ohio Scales as a universal outcomes measure across several domains.

Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health  
Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT) presents

# **Synthetic Drugs: Myths, Facts, and Strategies**

A Symposium

February 19, 2013

## **CASE STUDY**



# Synthetic Drugs: Myths, Facts, and Strategies

## Case Study

### Introduction

The following scenario is designed to illuminate issues and capture the current practices and responses to the emerging prevalence of synthetic drugs. Each participant will contribute to a roundtable discussion by educating your group members about your agency's approach to the facts in the scenario. Each group has a mixture of representatives from local and federal agencies that will discuss the separate, yet interconnected, issues that each faces regarding synthetic drugs. By participating in a discussion group, you will experience the challenges faced by other local businesses, governmental, criminal justice, and social service agencies, and community organizations. During the discussion, your group's task is to forge a working relationship and to come to mutually agreed upon solutions.

### Instructions

1. Briefly introduce yourselves to members of your group.
2. Read the scenario and questions.
3. Discuss and memorialize your group's responses to the questions on the paper provided.
4. Facilitators will be available to answer your questions.
5. Designate one person to present on behalf of your group to the larger group.

Several local news reports have focused on the increase in synthetic marijuana use in the D.C. metro area. This is a concern to local citizen, Ms. Casey, the mother of two teenagers who attend a local public school. Of particular concern is a gas station at the end of her block, where she has noticed more and more teens and young adults coming out with brightly colored packages. Often, they stand right in front of the gas station smoking. Some of the men have red eyes and are speaking slowly, like they are in a daze. Others seem very excited and are speaking very quickly. Ms. Casey believes that they are not smoking tobacco, and suspects that they are doing drugs.

Ms. Casey has talked to the owners of the surrounding businesses who report that they have seen the packages being brought in from a distribution company based in New York. The businesses are losing customers due to the smokers standing outside of the gas station. Ms. Casey has several of the businesses sign a petition asking City Council to address the issue of the juveniles “doing drugs” in front of the gas station. Ms. Casey indicates that she knows one of the young men, Frank, and that he is under Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) supervision, as well as participating in Drug Court.

Frank is one of the young men smoking in front of the store. He is an adult who has never been in legal trouble. He is home from Army basic training for the weekend and spending time with his sister, Renee, and his neighborhood buddy, Rodney. Rodney pressures Frank to smoke some “Spice” with him. After smoking, Frank jumps in his car and speeds off. He is shocked when he thinks he sees an angry bear on roller skates in the intersection and swerves his car, sideswiping another vehicle. Luckily, no one in the other vehicle was injured, but Frank suffered a broken wrist. A Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) officer arrives, field tests Frank at the scene and he is taken to the hospital.

Rodney and Renee are in the car with Frank. Rodney is on probation and under the supervision of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA). After the accident, Renee, who is 14, begins holding her chest and breathing in short shallow breaths. She tells the officer, “I can’t breathe, I feel like I’m going to die.” Renee is dual jacketed with the Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA) and the Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DYRS). She has been living in a group home due to parental abuse and neglect, but recently she has been skipping school to spend more time with her older brother, Frank. In addition, Renee has been fighting other girls in the neighborhood and breaking into cars to steal electronics to sell. She is currently connected to a Department of Mental Health (DMH) community service organization to manage her Oppositional Defiance Disorder.





Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health  
Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT) presents

# **Synthetic Drugs: Myths, Facts, and Strategies**

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# LEGISLATION

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

## AN ACT

Codification  
District of Columbia  
Official Code  
2001 Edition

Summer 2013

## IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To amend the Omnibus Public Safety and Justice Amendment Act of 2009 to clarify that intentionally failing to charge a detection device is considered tampering for purposes of the offense; to amend An act for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property within the District of Columbia to return prosecutorial authority on certain matters to the Office of the Attorney General, and to permit a charge for a less serious offense where one or more persons demonstrate in an area where it is not permitted and remain or return to the area after receiving a warning from law enforcement; to amend the District of Columbia Law Enforcement Act of 1953 to prohibit excessive noise and disruptive conduct in public buildings and to return prosecutorial authority on certain matters to the Office of the Attorney General; to amend An Act Regulating the issuance of checks, drafts, and orders for the payment of money within the District of Columbia to increase the felony threshold for a “bad check” to \$1,000; to amend An Act To establish a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes to clarify a provision related to escape from an institution or officer; to amend the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia Establishment Act of 2001 to designate the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council as a criminal justice agency for purposes of accessing criminal justice-related data and information; to amend Title 23 of the District of Columbia Official Code to conform the District’s Crime Victim’s Rights statute with the federal statute on crime victims restitution, to modify the list of offenses for which pre-trial detention is authorized, and to allow law enforcement officers to arrest, without a warrant, an individual that he or she has probable cause to believe has committed a misdemeanor offense outside of the officer’s presence; to amend the Federal Law Enforcement Officer Cooperation Act of 1999 to make conforming changes related to amendments in Title 23 related to law

**ENROLLED ORIGINAL**

enforcement officers' ability to arrest without a warrant; to amend the District of Columbia Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1981 to clarify the Mayor's authority to schedule substances, and to add to the list of controlled substances those substances that have recently been added to the federal controlled substances act; to amend An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia to create offenses for assault and aggravated assault on a public vehicle inspection officer; to amend the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985 to create an offense for fleeing from a public vehicle inspection officer; to amend the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 to approve the compensation for the Director of the Department of Forensic Sciences; to amend The District of Columbia Health Occupations Revision Act of 1985 to clarify the regulation of massage therapists; to amend the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Act of 2008 to incorporate technical corrections; to amend the Access to Justice Initiative Establishment Act of 2010 to enlarge the number of eligible participants and improve civil legal services to low-income residents; to amend the Omnibus Police Reform Amendment Act of 2000 to clarify the duties of the Police Officers Standards and Training Board; to amend the Arson Investigators Amendment Act of 1998 to provide authority related to ensuring compliance with the fire code; to amend the Department of Forensic Sciences Establishment Act of 2011 to clarify the membership of the Science Advisory Board; to amend the Homeland Security, Risk Reduction, and Preparedness Amendment Act of 2006 to change the terms of commission members; to amend section 16-914 of the District of Columbia Official Code to prohibit a person convicted of rape from obtaining legal custody, physical custody, or any visitation rights with a child that has been conceived as a result of that rape; to amend the Innocence Protection Act of 2001 to amend the definition of "Biological material"; to repeal section 47-2811(b) of the District of Columbia Official Code; to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925 to make technical corrections; and to repeal section 401 of An Act To provide for the more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia; the Criminal Justice Supervisory Board Act of 1978; and Chapter 10 of Title 28 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That this act may be cited as the "Omnibus Criminal Code Amendments Act of 2012".

#### TITLE I -- CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENTS

Sec. 101. Section 103(a)(1) of the Omnibus Public Safety and Justice Amendment



## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

Act of 2009, effective December 10, 2009 (D.C. Law 18-88; D.C. Official Code § 22-1211(a)(1)), is amended as follows:

(a) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking the phrase “device; or” and inserting the phrase “device;” in its place.

(b) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking the phrase “device.” and inserting the phrase “device; or” in its place.

(c) A new subparagraph (C) is added to read as follows:

“(C) Intentionally fail to charge the power for the device or otherwise maintain the device’s battery charge or power.”.

Sec. 102. Section 6 of An act for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property within the District of Columbia, approved July 29, 1892 (27 Stat. 323; D.C. Official Code § 22-1307), is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 6. Crowding, obstructing, or incommoding.

“(a) It is unlawful for a person, alone or in concert with others:

“(1) To crowd, obstruct, or incommode:

“(A) The use of any street, avenue, alley, road, highway, or sidewalk;

“(B) The entrance of any public or private building or enclosure;

“(C) The use of or passage through any public building or public

conveyance; or

“(D) The passage through or within any park or reservation; and

“(2) To continue or resume the crowding, obstructing, or incommoding after being instructed by a law enforcement officer to cease the crowding, obstructing, or incommoding.

“(b)(1) It is unlawful for a person, alone or in concert with others, to engage in a demonstration in an area where it is otherwise unlawful to demonstrate and to continue or resume engaging in a demonstration after being instructed by a law enforcement officer to cease engaging in a demonstration.

“(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “demonstration” means marching, congregating, standing, sitting, lying down, parading, demonstrating, or patrolling by one or more persons, with or without signs, for the purpose of persuading one or more individuals, or the public, or to protest some action, attitude, or belief.

“(c) A person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in section 101 of the Criminal Fine Proportionality Amendment Act of 2012, passed on 2<sup>nd</sup> reading on November 1, 2012 (Enrolled version of Bill 19-214), imprisoned for not more than 90 days, or both.”.

Sec. 103. Section 211 of the District of Columbia Law Enforcement Act of 1953, approved June 29, 1953 (67 Stat. 98; D.C. Official Code § 22-1321), is amended as follows:

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

(a) Subsection (c) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) It is unlawful for a person to engage in loud, threatening, or abusive language, or disruptive conduct with the intent and effect of impeding or disrupting the lawful use of a public conveyance by one or more other persons.”.

(b) A new subsection (c-1) is added to read as follows:

“(c-1) It is unlawful for a person to engage in loud, threatening, or abusive language, or disruptive conduct in a public building with the intent and effect of impeding or disrupting the orderly conduct of business in that public building.”.

Sec. 104. An Act Regulating the issuance of checks, drafts, and orders for the payment of money within the District of Columbia, approved July 1, 1922 (42 Stat. 820; D.C. Official Code § 22-1510), is amended as follows:

(a) Strike the phrase “instrument is \$100 or more” and insert the phrase “instrument is \$1,000 or more” in its place.

(b) Strike the phrase “is less than \$100” and insert the phrase “has some value” in its place.

Sec. 105. Section 8(a)(1) of An Act To establish a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes, approved July 15, 1932 (47 Stat. 698; D.C. Official Code § 22-2601(a)(1)), is amended as follows:

(a) Strike the word “penal” and insert the phrase “penal or correctional” in its place.

(b) Strike the phrase “, judge, or commissioner”.

Sec. 106. Section 1504 of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia Establishment Act of 2001, effective October 3, 2001 (D.C. Law 14-28; D.C. Official Code § 22-4233), is amended as follows:

(a) Subsection (a) is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (7) is amended by striking the phrase “Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia” and inserting the phrase “Attorney General for the District of Columbia” in its place.

(2) Paragraph (8) is amended by striking the phrase “Human Services’ Youth Services Administration” and inserting the phrase “Youth Rehabilitation Services” in its place.

(3) Paragraphs (13), (16), and (17) are repealed.

(4) Paragraph (15) is amended by adding the word “and” at the end.

(5) A new paragraph (18) is added to read as follows:

“(18) The United States Marshal, Superior Court of the District of Columbia.”.

(b) Subsection (b) is repealed.

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

Sec. 107. Title 23 of the District of Columbia Official Code is amended as follows:

(a) Section 23-1331 is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (3) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (H) is amended by striking the phrase “abuse; or” and inserting the phrase “abuse;” in its place.

(B) Subparagraph (I) is amended by striking the phrase “offense.” and inserting the phrase “offense; or” in its place.

(C) A new subparagraph (J) is added to read as follows:

“(J) Fleeing from an officer in a motor vehicle (felony).”.

(2) Paragraph (4) is amended as follows:

(A) Strike the phrase “assault with intent to commit any other offense” and insert the phrase “assault with significant bodily injury; assault with intent to commit any other offense” in its place.

(B) Strike the phrase “or an attempt or conspiracy” and insert the phrase “or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy” in its place.

(b) Section 23-1905(2)(A)(i) is amended by striking the word “violent”.

(c) Section 23-1322(c)(7) is amended by striking the phrase “§ 22-4503 (unlawful possession of a firearm) or [§ 22-2511] (presence in a motor vehicle containing a firearm)” and inserting the phrase “or § 22-4503 (unlawful possession of a firearm)” in its place.

## TITLE II -- PROBABLE CAUSE MISDEMEANOR ARREST

Sec. 201. Section 2(a) of the Federal Law Enforcement Officer Cooperation Act of 1999, effective May 9, 2000 (D.C. Law 13-100; D.C. Official Code § 5-301(a)), is amended as follows:

(a) The lead-in language is amended by striking the phrase “the Department” and inserting the phrase “MPD” in its place.

(b) Paragraph (2) is amended as follows:

(1) Strike the phrase “reasonably believes” and insert the phrase “has probable cause to believe” in its place.

(2) Strike the phrase “in his presence” at the end.

Sec. 202. Section 23-581 of the District of Columbia Official Code is amended as follows:

(a) Subsection (a-7) is amended to read as follows:

“(a-7) A law enforcement officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed the offense of misdemeanor sexual abuse, misdemeanor sexual abuse of a child or minor, or lewd, indecent, or obscene acts, or sexual proposal to a minor, as provided in §§ 22-3006,



## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

22-3010.01, and 22-1312.”.

(b) New subsections (a-8) and (a-9) are added to read as follows:

“(a-8) A law enforcement officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed the offense of stalking as provided in § 22-3133.

“(a-9) A law enforcement officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed the offense of presenting a fraudulent identification document for the purpose of entering an establishment possessing an on-premises retailer’s license, an Arena C/X license, or a temporary license as provided in § 25-1002(b)(2).”.

## TITLE III -- CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Sec. 301. The District of Columbia Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1981, effective August 5, 1981 (D.C. Law 4-29; D.C. Official Code § 48-901.01 *et seq.*), is amended as follows:

(a) Section 201(d) (D.C. Official Code § 48-902.01(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) If any substance is designated, rescheduled, or deleted as a controlled substance under federal law, the Mayor may similarly designate, reschedule, or delete the controlled substance under this act, or may otherwise designate, reschedule or delete as a controlled substance pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this section.”.

(b) Section 204 (D.C. Official Code § 48-902.04) is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (3) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (X) is amended by striking the word “and”.

(B) New subparagraphs (Z) through (KK) are added to read as

follows:

“(Z) Alpha-methyltryptamine (other name: AMT);

“(AA) 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (other name: 5-MeO-DIPT);

“(BB) 2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine (other name: 2C-T-7);

“(CC) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl)ethanamine (2C-E);

“(DD) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)ethanamine (2C-D);

“(EE) 2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (2C-C);

“(FF) 2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (2C-I);

“(GG) 2-[4-(Ethylthio)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]ethanamine (2C-T-2);

“(HH) 2-[4-(Isopropylthio)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]ethanamine (2C-T-4);

“(II) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (2C-H);

“(JJ) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-nitro-phenyl)ethanamine (2C-N); and

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

“(KK) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylphenyl)ethanamine (2C-P);”.

(2) Paragraph (4) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking the word “and”.

(B) A new subparagraph (C) is added to read as follows:

“(C) Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (some other names include GHB; gamma-hydroxybutyrate; 4-hydroxybutyrate; 4-hydroxybutanoic acid; sodium oxybate; sodium oxybutyrate);”.

(3) Paragraph (5) is amended as follows:

(A) The lead-in language is amended by striking the word “including” and inserting the phrase “including their analogues or derivatives and” in its place.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking the word “and”.

(C) Subparagraph (C) is amended by striking the phrase “Cathinone.” and inserting the phrase “Cathinone;” in its place.

(D) New subparagraphs (D) through (H) are added to read as follows:

“(D) N-Benzylpiperazine (some other names: BZP, 1-benzylpiperazine);

“(E) Methcathinone (Some other names: 2-(methylamino)-propiophenone; alpha-(methylamino)propiophenone; 2-(methylamino)-1-phenylpropan-1-one; alpha-N-methylaminopropiophenone; monomethylpropion; ephedrone; N-methylcathinone; methylcathinone; AL-464; AL-422; AL-463 and UR1432), its salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers, as well as synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity to methcathinone;

“(F) 4-methyl-N-methylcathinone (other name: mephedrone);

“(G) 3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone (other name: MDPV); and

“(H) 3,4-methylenedioxymethylcathinone (other name: methylone).”.

(c) Section 206(4)(G) (D.C. Official Code § 48-902.06(4)(G)) is amended by striking the word “Dronabinol” and inserting the word “Dronabinol” in its place.

(d) Section 208(a) (D.C. Official Code § 48-902.08(a)) is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (5)(BB) is amended by striking the word “and” at the end.

(2) Paragraph (6) is amended by striking the phrase “Cannabis.” and inserting the phrase “Cannabis; and” in its place.

(3) A new paragraph (7) is added to read as follows:

“(7)(A) Unless specifically exempted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of cannabimimetic agents, or which contains their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation.

“(B)(i) For the purposes of this paragraph, the term “cannabimimetic

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

agents” means any substance that is a cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB1 receptor) agonist as demonstrated by binding studies and functional assays within any of the following structural classes:

“(I) 2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol with substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring by alkyl or alkenyl, whether or not substituted on the cyclohexyl ring to any extent.

“(II) 3-(1-naphthoyl)indole or 3-(1-naphthylmethane)indole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring, whether or not further substituted on the indole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthoyl or naphthyl ring to any extent.

“(III) 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the pyrrole ring, whether or not further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthoyl ring to any extent.

“(IV) 1-(1-naphthylmethylene)indene by substitution of the 3-position of the indene ring, whether or not further substituted in the indene ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent.

“(V) 3-phenylacetylindole or 3-benzoylindole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the phenyl ring to any extent.

“(ii) The term “cannabimimetic agents” includes:

“(I) (6aR,10aR)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10, 10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c] chromen-1-ol) (HU-210);

“(II) 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol (CP 47,497);

“(III) 5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol (cannabicyclohexanol or CP-47,497 C8-homolog);

“(IV) 1-pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-018 and AM678);

“(V) 1-butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-073);

“(VI) 1-hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH- 019);

“(VII) 1-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-200);

(JWH-250);

(JWH-081);

“(X) 1-pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-122);

“(XI) 1-pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-398);



## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

(AM2201);  
 (AM694);  
 19 and RCS-4);  
 methoxyphenylacetyl)indole (SR-18 and RCS-8); and  
 (JWH-203).”.

(e) Section 210(a) (D.C. Official Code § 48-902.10(a)) is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (1) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (UU) is amended by striking the word “and”.

(B) Subparagraph (VV) is amended by striking the phrase “Triazolam;” and inserting the phrase “Triazolam; and” in its place.

(C) A new subparagraph (WW) is added to read as follows:

“(WW) Fospropofol;”.

(2) Paragraph (3)(D) is amended by striking the word “Cathine” and inserting the word “Cathine” in its place.

(f) Section 408 (D.C. Official Code § 48-904.08), is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended by striking the phrase “convicted of a second or subsequent offense under this act” and inserting the phrase “convicted under this act of a second or subsequent offense” in its place; and

(2) Subsection (b) is amended by striking the phrase “narcotic drugs, depressants, stimulants, or hallucinogenic drugs” and inserting the phrase “a controlled substance” in its place.

#### TITLE IV -- ASSAULT ON PUBLIC VEHICLE INSPECTION OFFICERS

Sec. 401. An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1189; codified in scattered cites of the D.C. Official Code), is amended by adding new sections 806b and 806c to read as follows:

“Sec. 806b. Assault on a public vehicle inspection officer.

“(a) A person commits the offense of assault on a public vehicle inspection officer if that person assaults, impedes, intimidates, or interferes with a public vehicle inspection officer while that officer is engaged in or on account of the performance of his or her official duties.

“(b) A person who violates this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall:

“(1) Be fined not more than the amount set forth in section 101 of the Criminal Fine Proportionality Amendment Act of 2012, passed on 2<sup>nd</sup> reading on November

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

1, 2012 (Enrolled version of Bill 19-214), or be imprisoned for not more than 180 days; and

“(2) Have his or her license or licenses for operating a public vehicle-for-hire, as required by the Commission pursuant to the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-97; D.C. Official Code § 50-301 *et seq.*), revoked without further administrative action by the Commission.

“(c) It is neither justifiable nor excusable for a person to use force to resist the civil enforcement authority exercised by an individual believed to be a public vehicle inspection officer, whether or not such enforcement action is lawful.

“(d) For the purposes of this section, the term:

“(1) “Commission” shall have the same meaning as provided in section 4(6) of the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-97; D.C. Official Code § 50-303(6)).

“(2) “Public vehicle-for-hire” shall have the same meaning as provided in section 4(17) of the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-97; D.C. Official Code § 50-303(17)).

“(3) “Public vehicle inspection officer” shall have the same meaning as provided in section 4(19) of the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-97; D.C. Official Code § 50-303(19)).

“Sec. 806c. Aggravated assault on a public vehicle inspection officer.

“(a) A person commits the offense of aggravated assault on a public vehicle inspection officer if that person assaults, impedes, intimidates, or interferes with a public vehicle inspection officer while that officer is engaged in or on account of the performance of his or her official duties, and:

“(1) By any means, that person knowingly or purposely causes serious bodily injury to the public vehicle inspection officer; or

“(2) Under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life, that person intentionally or knowingly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and thereby causes serious bodily injury.

“(b) A person who violates this section shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall:

“(1) Be fined not more than the amount set forth in section 101 of the Criminal Fine Proportionality Amendment Act of 2012, passed on 2<sup>nd</sup> reading on November 1, 2012 (Enrolled version of Bill 19-214), or be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both; and

“(2) Have his or her license or licenses for operating a public vehicle-for-hire, as required by the Commission pursuant the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-97; D.C. Official Code § 50-301 *et seq.*), revoked without further administrative action by the Commission.

“(c) It is neither justifiable nor excusable for a person to use force to resist the civil

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

enforcement authority exercised by an individual believed to be a public vehicle inspection officer, whether or not such enforcement action is lawful.

“(d) For the purposes of this section, the term:

“(1) “Commission” shall have the same meaning as provided in section 4(6) of the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-97; D.C. Official Code § 50-303(6)).

“(2) “Public vehicle-for-hire” shall have the same meaning as provided in section 4(17) of the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-97; D.C. Official Code § 50-303(17)).

“(3) “Public vehicle inspection officer” shall have the same meaning as provided in section 4(19) of the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-97; D.C. Official Code § 50-303(19)).

Sec. 402. The District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-97; D.C. Official Code § 50-301 *et seq.*), is amended by adding new section 20o to read as follows:

“Sec. 20o. Fleeing from a public vehicle inspection officer in a public vehicle-for-hire.

“(a)(1) An operator of a public vehicle-for-hire who knowingly fails or refuses to bring the public vehicle-for-hire to an immediate stop, or who flees or attempts to elude a public vehicle inspection officer, following the public vehicle inspection officer’s signal to bring the public vehicle-for-hire to a stop, shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in section 101 of the Criminal Fine Proportionality Amendment Act of 2012, passed on 2<sup>nd</sup> reading on November 1, 2012 (Enrolled version of Bill 19-214), or be imprisoned for not more than 180 days.

“(2) An operator of a public vehicle for hire who violates paragraph (1) of this subsection and while doing so drives the public vehicle-for-hire in a manner that would constitute reckless driving under section 9 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, approved March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1123; D.C. Official Code § 50-2201.04(b)), or cause property damage or bodily injury, shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in section 1001 of the Criminal Fine Proportionality Amendment Act of 2012, passed on 2<sup>nd</sup> reading on November 1, 2012 (Enrolled version of Bill 19-214), or be imprisoned for not more than 5 years.

“(b) It is an affirmative defense under this section if the operator of a public vehicle-for-hire can show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that his or her failure to stop immediately was based upon a reasonable belief that his or her personal safety or the safety of passengers was at risk. In determining whether the operator has met this burden, the court may consider the following factors:

“(1) The time and location of the event;

“(2) Whether the public vehicle inspection officer was in a vehicle clearly



## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

identifiable by its markings, or if unmarked, was occupied by a public vehicle inspection officer in uniform or displaying a badge or other sign of authority;

“(3) The conduct of the public vehicle-for-hire operator while being followed by the public vehicle inspection officer;

“(4) Whether the public vehicle-for-hire operator stopped at the first available reasonably lighted or populated area; and

“(5) Any other factor the court considers relevant.

“(c)(1)(A) The Chairperson of the Commission shall suspend the license or licenses for operating a public vehicle-for-hire, as required by the Commission pursuant to this act, of a person convicted under subsection (a)(1) of this section for a minimum of 30 days, but no more than 180 days, without further administrative action by the Commission.

“(B) The Chairperson of the Commission may suspend the license or licenses for operating a public vehicle-for-hire, as required by the Commission pursuant to this act, of a person convicted under subsection (a)(2) of this section for a period of no more than one year without further administrative action by the Commission.

“(2) A suspension of a public vehicle-for-hire operator’s license or licenses under paragraph (1) of this subsection for a person who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a violation of subsection (a)(1) or (2) of this section shall begin following the person’s release from incarceration.”.

## TITLE V -- MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Section 1052(b) of Title X-A of the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, effective June 10, 1998 (D.C. Law 12-124; D.C. Official Code § 1-610.52(b)), is amended as follows:

(a) Strike the phrase “paragraph (2)” wherever it appears and insert the phrase “paragraphs (2) and (2A)” in its place.

(b) A new paragraph (2A) is added to read as follows:

“(2A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Council approves the existing level of compensation for the position of Director of the Department of Forensic Sciences Max M. Houck (\$203,125).”.

(c) Paragraph (4) is amended by striking the phrase “February 24, 2012.” and inserting the phrase “February 24, 2012, or in the position of Director of the Department of Forensic Sciences, who takes office after the effective date of the Omnibus Criminal Code Amendments Act of 2012, passed on 2<sup>nd</sup> reading on December 18, 2012 (Enrolled version of Bill 19-645).” in its place.

502. The District of Columbia Health Occupations Revision Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-99; D.C. Official Code § 3-1201.02*et seq.*), is amended by adding a new section 524 to read as follows:

"Sec. 524. Council approval of massage therapy regulations directed at licensed

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

therapist facilities.

“There shall be no regulation of massage therapy that is directed at regulating a licensed therapist facility without affirmative approval by the Council of the District of Columbia.”.

Sec. 503. The Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Act of 2008, effective July 18, 2008 (D.C. Law 17-197; D.C. Official Code § 3-1351 *et seq.*), is amended as follows:

(a) Section 5 (D.C. Official Code § 3-1354) is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (8) is amended by striking the phrase “, subject to the financial limit in section 9(a)(2)”.

(2) Paragraph (9) is amended by striking the phrase “funds in the Fund to effectuate the purposes of the Commission, except as restricted by section 9” and inserting the phrase “its authorized budget to effectuate the purposes of the Commission” in its place.

(3) Paragraph (10) is amended by striking the phrase “for deposit into the Fund”.

(4) Paragraph (11) is amended by striking the phrase “provided, that non-monetary contributions shall not be included in the costs of administration limitation prescribed by section 9(a)(2);”.

(b) Section 8 (D.C. Official Code § 3-1357) is repealed.

(c) Section 9 (D.C. Official Code § 3-1358) is amended as follows:

(1) The heading is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 9. Use of budget authority.”.

(2) Subsection (a) is amended as follows:

(A) The lead-in language is amended by striking the phrase “expend money in the Fund” and inserting the phrase “use its budget authority” in its place.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking the phrase “and the Fund; provided, that money expended for this purpose shall not in any fiscal year exceed 15% of the amount of funds deposited in the Fund during the same fiscal year”.

Sec. 504. The Access to Justice Initiative Establishment Act of 2010, effective September 24, 2010 (D.C. Law 18-223; D.C. Official Code § 4-1701.01 *et seq.*), is amended as follows:

(a) Section 101(9) (D.C. Official Code § 4-1701.01(9)) is amended to read as follows:

“(9) “Eligible employment” means those areas of legal practice certified by the Administrator to serve the public interest, including employment with legal organizations that qualify for District of Columbia Bar Foundation funding, but does not include employment with the District of Columbia government or federal government or with or as the Administrator; and

“(A) Working not less than 35 hours per week where such hours are fully

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

devoted to eligible employment, hereinafter “full-time employment”; or

“(B) Working not less than 17 hours per week where such hours are fully devoted to eligible employment, hereinafter “part-time employment.”.

(b) Section 403(a)(4) (D.C. Official Code § 4-1704.03(a)(4)) is amended by striking the phrase “\$65,000” and inserting the phrase “\$75,000, subject to a 3% annual increase beginning on October 1, 2013;”.

Sec. 505. Section 205 of the Omnibus Police Reform Amendment Act of 2000, effective October 4, 2000 (D.C. Law 13-160; D.C. Official Code § 5-107.04), is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 205. Duties of the Board.

“(a) The Board shall establish minimum application and appointment criteria for the Metropolitan Police Department that include the following:

“(1) That an applicant be a citizen of the United States at the time of application;

“(2) Age limits;

“(3) Height and weight guidelines;

“(4) Physical fitness and health standards;

“(5) Psychological fitness and health standards;

“(6) The completion of a criminal background investigation;

“(7) The consideration to be placed on an applicant's participation in court-ordered community supervision or probation for any criminal offense at any time from application through appointment;

“(8) The consideration to be placed on an applicant's criminal history, including juvenile records;

“(9) The completion of a background investigation;

“(10) Military discharge classification information; and

“(11) Information on prior service with the Metropolitan Police Department.

“(b) Notwithstanding the minimum standards established by the Board in accordance with subsection (a) of this section, the Chief of Police may deny employment to any applicant based upon conduct occurring while the applicant was a minor if, considering the totality of the circumstances, the Chief of Police determines that the applicant has not displayed the good moral character or integrity necessary to perform the duties of a sworn member of the Metropolitan Police Department.

“(c) Each applicant selected for appointment as a sworn member of the Metropolitan Police Department shall successfully complete an initial training program and initial firearms training program before deployment, including minimum requirements developed by the Board, unless the applicant receives a waiver pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.

“(d) The Board shall determine minimum requirements for the initial training

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

program and initial firearms training program for Metropolitan Police Department recruits, including the appropriate sequence, content, and duration of each program, and:

“(1) The minimum number of hours required;

“(2) If and under what circumstances the initial training program will include temporary deployment of the applicant before regular deployment as a sworn member; and

“(3) The subjects to be included as part of every applicant's initial training.

“(e) The Chief of Police may modify or waive the initial training program and initial firearms training program requirements for either of the following:

“(1) Any applicant who is a former sworn member of the Metropolitan Police Department who has been separated from employment with the Metropolitan Police Department for less than 3 years; or

“(2) Any former member of a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency who has completed training similar to the Metropolitan Police Department's initial training program and initial firearms training program and who has been separated from employment with a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency for less than 3 years.

“(f) The Board shall determine minimum requirements for a continuing education program for sworn members of the Metropolitan Police Department, including:

“(1) Requirements for a continuing education firearms training program; and

“(2) The appropriate consequence, including ineligibility for promotion, if a member fails to satisfy the continuing education requirement.

“(g) The Metropolitan Police Department may utilize the services of other law enforcement agencies or organizations engaged in the education and training of law enforcement personnel to satisfy any portion of the initial training program, the initial firearms training program, or the continuing education program pursuant to this section.

“(h) The Board shall establish the minimum requirements for any instructor of any component of the Metropolitan Police Department's initial training program, continuing education program, or firearms training program.

“(i) The Board shall establish minimum selection and training standards for members of the District of Columbia Housing Authority Police Department.

“(j) The Board shall also review and make recommendations to the Chief of Police, the Mayor, and the Council, regarding:

“(1) The Metropolitan Police Department's tuition assistance program;

“(2) The optimal probationary period for new members of the Metropolitan Police Department pursuant to subsection (q) of this section;

“(3) The issue of creating separate career tracks for patrol and investigations;

“(4) Minimum standards for continued level of physical fitness for sworn members of the Metropolitan Police Department; and

“(5) The Metropolitan Police Department Reserve Corps program's training and standards.

“(k) The minimum standards set by the Board pursuant to subsections (a), (d), (f),



## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

and (h) of this section shall not preclude the Metropolitan Police Department from establishing higher standards, including standards regarding its application, initial training, and continuing education programs at the department.

“(l) The minimum standards set by the Board pursuant to subsection (i) of this section shall not preclude the District of Columbia Housing Authority Police Department from establishing higher standards.

“(m) Not later than December 31 of each calendar year, the Board, through the Chief of Police, shall deliver a report to the Mayor and the Council concerning the Metropolitan Police Department's initial training program, continuing education program, and firearms training program. The report shall include:

“(1) The number of:

“(A) Applicants who have successfully completed the application process;

“(B) Applicants who have completed the initial training program;

“(C) Sworn members who have completed the continuing education and firearms training programs;

“(2) An assessment of the Metropolitan Police Department's compliance with the Board's prescribed minimum standards for each of its application and training programs pursuant to this section;

“(3) Recommendations where the Board believes that the Metropolitan Police Department's current standards for applicants, initial training including firearms training, and continuing education can be improved; and

“(4) An overall assessment of the Metropolitan Police Department's current and planned recruiting efforts in light of public safety needs in the District.

“(n) The administrative work of the Board shall be carried out by members of the Metropolitan Police Department as appointed by the Chief of Police.

“(o) Any applicant who met the age requirement at the time of application and who was denied appointment on the basis of racial discrimination, as determined by the Director of the Office of Human Rights, may be appointed notwithstanding the applicant's age at the time of that determination.

“(p) Applications for appointment to the Metropolitan Police Department shall be made on forms furnished by the Metropolitan Police Department.

“(q) Appointments to the Metropolitan Police Department shall be for a probationary period to be determined by the Chief of Police. Continuation of service after the expiration of that period shall be dependent upon the conduct of the appointee and his or her capacity for the performance of the duties to which assigned, as indicated by reports of superior officers. The probationary period shall be an extension of the examination period.

“(r) If the Police and Fire Clinic shall find any probationer physically or mentally unfit to continue his or her duties, that probationer shall be required to appear before the Police and Firefighter's Retirement and Relief Board. That Board shall make any findings as

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

are required pursuant to section 12(i) of the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act, approved September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718; D.C. Official Code § 5-713), and those findings shall be incorporated in a recommendation submitted to the Mayor.

“(s) Each police officer appointed shall maintain a level of physical fitness to be determined by the Chief of Police. The final determination with respect to inappropriate fitness levels shall be made by the Medical Director of the Police and Fire Clinic.

“(t)(1) The Mayor, pursuant to Title I of the District of Columbia Administrative Procedure Act, approved October 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1204; D.C. Official Code § 2-501 *et seq.*), may issue rules to implement the provisions of this section.

“(2) The proposed rules shall be submitted to the Council for a 45-day period of review, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days of Council recess. If the Council does not approve or disapprove the proposed rules, by resolution, within this 45-day review period, the proposed rules shall be deemed approved.”.

Sec. 506. The Arson Investigators Amendment Act of 1998, effective March 26, 1999 (D.C. Law 12-176; D.C. Official Code § 5-417.01 *et seq.*), is amended by adding a new section 2a to read as follows:

“Sec. 2a. Compliance with fire code and occupancy requirements -- Authority, generally; authority to enter and examine; sanctions.

“(a) The Fire Chief, the Fire Marshal, or his or her authorized representative shall have the authority to enter upon or examine any area, building or premises, vehicle or other thing during normal business hours to inspect for compliance with the District fire code, or enter any building at any time when there is probable cause to believe that the premises may be overcrowded.

“(b) The Fire Chief, the Fire Marshal, or his or her authorized representative shall have the authority to sanction a restaurant or other public venue for failure to post a seating or occupancy capacity placard; provided, that no restaurant or public venue shall be liable for the resulting fine or penalty unless the Mayor has provided the seating or occupancy capacity placard to the owner of the premises.”.

Sec. 507. Section 12(a)(1) of the Department of Forensic Sciences Establishment Act of 2011, effective August 17, 2011 (D.C. Law 19-18; D.C. Official Code § 5-1501.11(a)(1)), is amended by striking the word “journals” and inserting the phrase “journals, and who are not currently employed by the Department or by a law enforcement laboratory or agency” in its place.

Sec. 508. Section 202(b)(1) of the Homeland Security, Risk Reduction, and Preparedness Amendment Act of 2006, effective March 14, 2007 (D.C. Law 16-262; D.C. Official Code § 7-2271.02(b)(1)), is amended to read to as follows:

“(b)(1) Commission members shall be nominated by the Mayor and

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

confirmed by the Council for terms of 3 years, in accordance with section 2(e) of the Confirmation Act of 1978, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-142; D.C. Official Code § 1-523.01(e)), except that initially 4 Commission members shall be appointed to a 3-year term and 3 Commission members shall be appointed to a 2-year term.”.

Sec. 509. Section 16-914 of the District of Columbia Official Code is amended by adding a new subsection (k) to read as follows:

“(k) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, no person shall be granted legal custody or physical custody of, or visitation with, a child if the person has been convicted of first degree sexual abuse, second degree sexual abuse, or child sexual abuse, and the child was conceived as a result of that violation. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as abrogating or limiting the responsibility of a person described herein to pay child support.”.

Sec. 510. Section 2(2) of the Innocence Protection Act of 2001, effective May 17, 2002 (D.C. Law 14-134; D.C. Official Code § 22-4131(2)), is amended as follows:

(a) Strike the phrase “a sexual assault forensic examination kit, semen, vaginal fluid, blood, saliva, visible skin tissue, or hair” and insert the phrase “the contents of a sexual assault examination kit, bodily fluids (including, but not limited to, blood, semen, saliva, and vaginal fluid), hair, skin tissue, fingernail scrapings, bone, or other human DNA source matter” in its place.

(b) Add the following sentence at the end:

“This definition applies equally to material that is present on other evidence, including, but not limited to, clothing, ligatures, bedding or other household material, drinking cups, or cigarettes, and to material that is recovered from evidence and thereafter maintained separately from that evidence, including, but not limited to, on a slide, on a swab, in cuttings, or in scrapings.”.

Sec. 511. Section 47-2811(b) of the District of Columbia Official Code is repealed.

Sec. 512. Section 7b of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, signed by the Mayor on October 23, 2012 (D.C. Act 19-487; 59 DCR 12507), is amended as follows:

(a) Subsection (a)(3)(A) is amended by striking the phrase “name address” and inserting the phrase “name, address” in its place.

(b) Subsection (b) is amended as follows:

(1) Strike the phrase “obtained by the Department of Motor Vehicles” and insert the phrase “obtained by the Department” in its place.

(2) Strike the phrase “motor-vehicle” and insert the phrase “motor vehicle” in its place.

(c) Subsection (c) is amended as follows:

## ENROLLED ORIGINAL

(1) Paragraph (4)(A) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) For use by a person involved in the accident and listed on the accident report;”.

(2) Paragraph (12) is amended by striking the phrase “revoked by the person who is the subject of the motor vehicle record” and inserting the phrase “revoked by the person who is the subject of the motor vehicle record or accident report” in its place.

(d) Subsection (e) is amended as follows:

(1) Strike the phrase “of Motor Vehicles” wherever it appears.

(2) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking the phrase “made confidential and prohibited from disclosure” and inserting the phrase “prohibited from disclosure by subsection (b) of this section” in its place.

(3) Paragraph (2) is amended as follows:

(i) Strike the phrase “However only authorized” and insert the phrase “Authorized” in its place.

(ii) Strike the phrase “pursuant to” and insert the phrase “only in accordance with” in its place.

(d) Subsection (f) is amended by striking the phrase “of Motor Vehicles.”

Sec. 513. Section 401 of An Act To provide for the more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia, approved June 29, 1953 (67 Stat. 101; D.C. Official Code § 3-801), is repealed.

Sec. 514. The Criminal Justice Supervisory Board Act of 1978, effective September 13, 1978 (D.C. Law 2-107; D.C. Official Code § 3-901 *et seq.*), is repealed.

Sec. 515. Chapter 10 of Title 28 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations is repealed.

## TITLE VI -- FISCAL IMPACT AND EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 601. Fiscal impact statement.

The Council adopts the fiscal impact statement in the committee report as the fiscal impact statement required by section 602(c)(3) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code §1-206.02(c)(3)).

Sec. 602. Effective date.

This act shall take effect following approval by the Mayor (or in the event of veto by the Mayor, action by the Council to override the veto), a 60-day period of Congressional review as provided in section 602(c)(2) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act,



**ENROLLED ORIGINAL**

approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code § 1-206.02(c)(2)), and publication in the District of Columbia Register.

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Chairman  
Council of the District of Columbia

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Mayor  
District of Columbia

Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health  
Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT) presents

# **Synthetic Drugs: Myths, Facts, and Strategies**

A Symposium

February 19, 2013

# FEEDBACK

On behalf of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce, thank you for attending and enthusiastically participating in Synthetic Drugs: Myths, Facts, and Strategies. Thanks also to those of you who took the time to provide feedback during and after the symposium.

We are pleased to have received overwhelmingly positive comments about the topic, content, and overall organization of the symposium. Approximately 85% of the feedback left on comment cards or on the post-symposium survey was positive. Generally, attendees thought that the symposium was “very informative,” “compelling,” “well-organized,” and “timely.” We also appreciate the thoughtful suggestions on how the form, substance, and logistics of our events might be improved going forward.

Some suggestions on how the form and substance of the symposium could have been improved include:

- more interactive
- more depth of information
- invite more agencies/organizations (e.g. the Mayor, the Council, DYRS, CFSA)
- more activities that provide “boots on the ground” solutions
- more information on the treatment of addiction to synthetic drugs
- less of the lecture-style delivery
- lunchtime should not be a working session

“Symposium was great, lots of useful information. I wish it would have been two days instead of one!”

Suggestions on how the venue and other logistics could have been improved include:

“Very well organized and timely.”

- larger venue
- larger projection screen
- better sound system
- more comfortable chairs

Moving forward, there was a consensus that our efforts to address the emerging issues related to synthetic drug use in the District of Columbia should continue beyond this symposium:

- follow up on action items and next steps
- create workgroups
- encourage interagency dialogue and collaboration
- conduct a follow-up symposium
- step up community education
- “The symposium should occur at regular intervals to keep agencies, communities, and families abreast of the current issues around synthetic drugs.”

“. . . I came out of that symposium energized and excited about trying to combat this pandemic problem.”

Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health  
Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT) presents

# **Synthetic Drugs: Myths, Facts, and Strategies**

A Symposium

February 19, 2013

## **BIOGRAPHIES**



**Sharon Banks, Program Analyst, *Pretrial Services Agency***

Sharon A. Banks has been employed with the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) for the past thirteen years. She worked six years as a Pretrial Services Officer in the General Supervision Branch. Currently, she is a Program Analyst in the Office of Strategic Development (OSD). For the past seven years, she has been responsible for assisting with developing evaluation criteria and indicators, outcomes, and other performance measures for PSA. She has been the lead evaluator for the Random Drug Testing Pilot, Ocular Testing Project, and is currently leading the defendant focus groups to assess their opinion of PSA delivery of Treatment Services. She has been a presenter at conferences such as the Middle Atlantic States Correctional Association (MASCA), National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies (NAPSA), Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia Training Days, and OSD's Information Exchange meetings with upper and senior level management. She also has participated in PSA's Mentoring Program as a protégé and mentor.

Prior to PSA, Ms. Banks worked as a Social Worker with Fairfax County Government Child and Family Services and as Victim Coordinator with the Fairfax County Police Department. She has also worked as a Social Worker and Juvenile Probation Intake Officer for the District of Columbia. She holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice from Old Dominion University and a Master of Social Work Degree from Howard University.

**Bonita Bantom, Clinical Specialist, *District of Columbia Public Schools***

Bonita Bantom received her undergraduate degree in Sociology from Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania and her graduate degree in Social Work from Indiana University at Indianapolis, Indiana. She has held addiction counselor certification from NAADAC and is currently certified at the Master's level by the American College of Certified Forensic Counselors.

Ms. Bantom has extensive experience providing and managing mental health and substance use/dependency programs and interventions. Her professional experience includes highlights such as the supervision of the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority (WMATA) Employee Assistance Program; management of an opioid replacement therapy clinic for women and directing the Office of Public Policy and Special Populations for DC Department of Health Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration.

As a member of the DC Public Schools Clinical Specialist team Ms. Bantom introduced Motivational Enhancement Therapy/Cognitive Behavior Therapy 5 (MET/CBT5) of the Cannabis Youth Treatment CYT) Series. This is an evidence based structured psychotherapy intervention to address the problem of marijuana use.

**Richard Baum**, Chief of International Policy, Office of Supply Reduction, *Office of National Drug Control Policy*

Richard Baum has worked since 1997 at the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in various positions. He currently serves as Chief of the six-person International Policy Branch within the Office of Supply Reduction. As an added duty he coordinates ONDCP policy on synthetic drugs.

The International Policy Branch is responsible for coordinating ONDCP policy on both the Southwest and Northern borders and managing the NSC/ONDCP co-chaired International Policy Committee on Illicit Drugs and Transnational Crime and the Southwest Border Executive Steering Group. Rich co-chaired, with the National Security Council's representative interagency working group which drafted the July 2011 Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime. His team at ONDCP is also lead for working with Europe, Asia, Africa, Canada and international organizations such as the UN Commission on Narcotics Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board, and the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission.

At the start of the Obama Administration Rich was detailed to ONDCP Director Kerlikowske's personal staff to lead the team which developed what became the 2010 National Drug Control Strategy. Baum was also previously the editor/coordinator for the National Southwest Border Counter-Narcotics Strategy (2007, 2009 and 2011), the National Synthetics Drug Action Plan (2004), and previous iterations of the National Drug Control Strategy during the Bush Administration (2006-2009).

Prior to joining ONDCP he worked as a criminal justice researcher and writer for the non-profit Center for the Community Interest, as Editor/Publisher of the monthly Washington-based newsletter, *Crime & Drug Policy Report*, as a Professional Staff Member of the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control and as a Legislative Assistant to Congressman Benjamin Gilman. Baum has a B.A. in Government, an M.A. in National Security Studies from Georgetown University, and a Masters in Public Administration (M.P.A.) from the University of Colorado at Denver. He is a Member of the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA). Baum was born and raised in New York City and currently lives in Falls Church, Virginia with his wife and their two children, ages 12 and 7.

**Mannone A. Butler**, Executive Director, *Criminal Justice Coordinating Council*

Mannone A. Butler was appointed Executive Director of the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) in May 2011. CJCC, an independent District agency, serves as the forum to facilitate and support systemic planning, analysis, information sharing, problem solving and cooperation among local, federal, legislative, executive and judicial partners to address criminal and juvenile justice issues facing the District of Columbia.

Ms. Butler began her career with the CJCC in 2006 as a Legal Advisor/Program Analyst. In that capacity, she provided general legal and policy analyses on interagency criminal and juvenile justice issues. She also served as Deputy Executive Director where she was responsible for managing the implementation of the agency's strategic priorities and day to day operations. She was the Interim Executive Director prior to her appointment.

Before joining the CJCC, Ms. Butler was a Senior Associate in the Washington, DC law firm of Curtis White, Esq. specializing in telecommunications and information technology. She also served as the Senior Associate for ALTA Consulting Group, a Washington DC consulting firm specializing in public policy development, project management and organizational development. In addition, she served as the Director of Program Operations for the Urban Family Institute, a nonprofit organization that served youth and families nationally. While at the Urban Family Institute, she developed the Bridge, a program, supported by Maryland's Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services and in partnership with the Eastern Correctional Institution, for incarcerated fathers to engage and stay connected to their children.

Ms. Butler is a native Washingtonian and attended DC Public Schools. She earned her B.S. in Finance from Georgetown University and J.D. from Georgetown University Law Center. After graduating law school, Ms. Butler served as a Law Fellow for Georgetown University Law Center's Street Law Clinic.

**Dr. Anthony Campbell, Clinical Specialty Consultant, *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration***

Dr. Anthony Campbell is a Clinical Specialty Consultant with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment in the Division of Pharmacologic Therapies (SAMHSA/CSAT/DPT). Dr. Campbell serves as a Commander in the United States Public Health Service. In his role at SAMHSA, he is responsible for planning, directing, and evaluating the development of pharmacotherapy-based treatment standards and guidelines that require specialized DPT medical review. Dr. Campbell also serves as an adjunct professor at both Howard University Colleges of Pharmacy and Medicine in Washington DC.

Dr. Campbell earned two bachelor's degrees from Howard University; Chemistry (85) and Pharmacy (88). He earned his Doctorate of Osteopathic Medicine from Ohio University (94). Additional training followed, including a residency in Internal Medicine, with Board certification and specific training in Clinical Pharmacology.

**Charles Dark, Director, DC Prevention Center Wards 5 & 6, *Sasha Bruce Youthwork***

Charles A. Dark, II serves as the Director of the Ward 5 & 6 DC Prevention Center as a member of the Sasha Bruce Youthwork staff. During the past three years Charles has worked in conjunction

with the Addiction Prevention Recovery Administration (APRA) and the Department of Health (DOH) to use a public health risk and protective factor approach as the guiding framework for the ongoing development of a Ward 5 & 6 Prevention Center. The targeted population for this initiative are youth ages 8 to 18 and those in the community that influence their decision making (peers, families, caregivers and communities). Through his leadership the plan has been to address three District wide substance abuse outcomes, (Community Education, Community Leadership, Community Changes), and priority risk factors that have been documented as contributing to alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use (ATOD) among children and youth in the District.

Charles has a significant background in Education having taught in both the District of Columbia Public School System and the Prince George's County Public School System. Charles also worked for several years at Howard University as the Academic Support Programs Director for the Center for Research on the Education of Students Placed at Risk (CRESPAR), which is now CAPSTONE Institute. Charles has also worked providing program management and identifying program best practices for the DC Children and Youth Investment Trust Corporation.

Charles earned a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), English & Mass Communications degree from Virginia State University. He also was selected as one of the second cohort of teachers to receive his Early Elementary Teaching Certification from the African-American Males into Teaching/ Teacher Certification Program at Howard University.

**Jane Erisman, Senior Attorney, Office of the Chief Counsel, Drug Enforcement Administration**

Jane M. Erisman is a Senior Attorney with the Drug Enforcement Administration's Office of Chief Counsel, Domestic Criminal Law Section. Previously, she was an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, where she specialized in drug trafficking investigations and prosecutions. Prior to that, Ms. Erisman was a supervisory Assistant State's Attorney in the Narcotics Section of the Office of the Baltimore City State's Attorney. She was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1989 and to the DC bar in 1991.

**Dr. Nura Green, Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant Coordinator, Wards 7 & 8 DC Prevention Center, Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration**

Dr. Nura Green is a native Washingtonian and the founder of Aban Institute and Associates, Inc. (Aban), a 501(c)3 tax-exempt nonprofit founded in Washington, DC in 1998. Aban's mission to reclaim our children, rebuild our families, and revive our communities.

She currently serves as the Strategic Prevention Framework - State Incentive Grant Coordinator (SPF-SIG) with the Ward 7 and 8 DC Prevention Center. Her goal is to reduce and prevent early onset and use of Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drugs among youth in Wards 7 and 8.



She also serves on various task forces and collaborative partnerships including the Early Childhood Obesity Prevention Collaborative, Ward 8 Drug-Free Coalition, and a member of the Anacostia Coordinating Council. This spring, Dr. Green was recognized by the Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative for her leadership and community development activities. She received the highest honor as the 2012 President's Award Honoree.

Dr. Green received her PhD in 2005 from Bernelli University and Certificate in Nonprofit Executive Management from Georgetown University.

**Cedric Hendricks**, Associate Director of Community Justice Programs, *Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency*

Cedric R. Hendricks currently serves as Associate Director for the Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA). This federal agency is responsible for the supervision of offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release in the District of Columbia. From August 2008 to November 2009, he served as Acting Deputy Director with responsibility for the daily management of the agency's 900 employees and \$140 million budget. Mr. Hendricks is a member of the Senior Executive Service. Mr. Hendricks joined CSOSA in January 2001

Before assuming his present position, Mr. Hendricks worked 15 years on Capitol Hill, serving on the staffs of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and the House Judiciary Committee. He has also served as Legislative Director for Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton, and began his career on Capitol Hill in September 1983 serving as Legislative Counsel for Congressman John Conyers, Jr., who represents Mr. Hendricks' hometown of Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Hendricks is a 1983 graduate of the Howard University School of Law, located in Washington, DC, and was admitted that same year to the District of Columbia Bar. Mr. Hendricks also holds both a Bachelors and Masters of Social Work Degree from Wayne State University, in Detroit, MI.

**Charisma Howell**, Deputy Executive Director, *Criminal Justice Coordinating Council*

Charisma X. Howell is the Deputy Executive Director and General Counsel of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. Mrs. Howell joined the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council in April of 2012. She has extensive experience in criminal and civil law and education policy. Mrs. Howell is a practicing lawyer and successful trial attorney. She served as Policy Counsel for a non-profit, education advocacy organization where she conducted research in the areas of accountability, assessment and best practices. She worked as a Visiting Professor and Clinic Co-Director at Georgetown University Law Center where she also attained a Master of Laws and continues to teach classes at Georgetown University.

**Karen Johnson, Supervisory Community Supervision Officer, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency**

Karen Johnson is a Supervisory Community Supervision Officer with Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA). She has served in this position since April of 2009. She currently supervises eight Community Supervision Officers and one Community Supervision Assistant. She is responsible for overseeing offenders on supervision, East of the River, in the District of Columbia.

She received a Bachelors of Science Degree in Sociology from Bowie State University. And, later returned to Bowie State University in 2003, and obtained her Masters Degree in Public Administration in 2005.

She entered the field of Criminal Justice in 1994, where she served as a Senior Correctional Officer, at the Central Detention Facility (DC Jail). She worked with the female inmate population, juveniles, mental health inmates, and with the General population. Additionally, she worked as a Cell Block Processing Technician with the Metropolitan Police Departments Youth Services Division.

SCSO Johnson commenced her career at CSOSA in September 2001. During her tenure as a Community Supervision Officer, she was assigned to the General Supervision Unit. She supervised persons who were sentenced in criminal cases, Felony and/or Misdemeanor, who were placed on probation, parole, and supervised release in the District of Columbia.

During her assignment to Branch IIB, SCSO Johnson has acquired extensive knowledge and experience in criminal behavior and successful supervision strategies. She has served as an Adjunct Facilitator to Community Supervision Officers during the Basic Skills Academy. She has led initiatives to develop resources and contacts to establish additional services for the offender population. Assisted in the development and planning of the Faith Based Initiative, Initiated Young Mens/Womens groups, Participated in the planning of Community Fairs in the Anacostia area, participated in the Rivers Correctional Institute Mentoring Video conference, Commissioned to serve as a representative for Sex Offender Life Skills Group, and graduated from Pretrial Services Substance Abuse Certified Addiction Counseling Training Program. She has organized and held job resources fairs for the offender population. Lastly, she has played an active role with the planning and development of the pending Young Adult unit at CSOSA.

As a SCSO, her goal is to provide guidance to her staff so that they can provide quality supervision for all offenders. SCSO Johnson provides motivational leadership to ensure officer productivity, offender accountability, and victim safety. She is very passionate about the work that she does and enjoys working with the population.

Ms. Johnson, a native Washingtonian, is the proud mother of a twelve year old honor roll student.

**Cliff Keenan, Director, *Pretrial Services Agency***

Cliff Keenan became Director of the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia in July 2012, having previously served as Deputy Director since 2005. He received his B.A. from Georgetown University in 1976 and his J.D. from the Columbus School of Law at Catholic University in 1983. He began his career in law enforcement in 1973 when he joined the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). He remained with MPD until 1985, finishing both his undergraduate work and law degree requirements while serving in various assignments. Mr. Keenan became an Assistant United States Attorney with the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO) in D.C. in 1985 and served in a variety of litigation assignments. In 1996, he developed the Community Prosecution Pilot Project for then-U.S. Attorney Eric Holder. Mr. Keenan remained at the USAO until September 2004 when he became Director of Operations at PSA.

**Dr. Jason Kolowski, Director of the Forensic Science Laboratories, *Department of Forensic Sciences***

Dr. Jason Kolowski is the Director of the Forensic Science Laboratory section under the Department of Forensic Sciences with overall responsibility for managing and providing strategic direction and oversight for all of the forensic laboratory processes in the DNA, Trace, Firearms, and Fingerprint units, as well as outlining the future development of units to address Controlled Substances, Digital Evidence, and Forensic Photography.

Dr. Kolowski brings over twelve years of forensic experience to the DFS after beginning his career at the New York City Office of Chief Medical Examiner, where he began as a DNA and crime-scene analyst, worked to develop and validate the mitochondrial DNA laboratory, served as long-term supervisor to the Homicide and Sexual Crimes section, and oversaw the internal development of a custom LIMS system before accepting the managerial position in Washington D.C. Dr. Kolowski holds a Fellow certification with the American Board of Criminalistics, is a member of both the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and the American Chemical Society. Dr. Kolowski is a co-author of the book *Forensics Demystified*, has authored peer-reviewed research articles, and serves as a reviewer for the *Forensic Science International: Genetics* and *Forensic Science Policy and Management* journals.

Dr. Kolowski earned a Ph.D. in biochemistry from the City University of New York, a Master of Science in forensic science from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and a Bachelor of Arts degree in biochemistry and philosophy from Cornell College.

**Saul Levin, Director, *Department of Health***

As the Interim Director for the DC Department of Health Dr. Saul Levin serves the District's residents, to promote healthy lifestyles, prevent illness, protect from threats to their health, and provide equal access to quality healthcare services for all in the District of Columbia.

Before assuming the position as Interim Director of the District of Columbia Department of Health (DOH), Dr. Levin served as the Senior Deputy Director of the Addiction Prevention and Recovery

Administration in the Department from March 27, 2012 to July 17, 2012. During his tenure at APRA, Dr. Levin promoted substance abuse prevention efforts in all eight wards of the city through the work of the Prevention and Access to Recovery teams, assessed and referred an increasing number of individuals into treatment services, as well as connected more clients to recovery support services.

Prior to joining DOH, Dr. Levin served as Vice President of the American Medical Association for Science, Medicine and Public Health, oversaw programs consistent with the needs of evolving health delivery systems, from prevention to science policy to health care disparities. He also led efforts to improve the interface between clinical medicine and public health.

Dr. Levin's professional career also includes: serving as a special expert appointee in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, a division of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, where he led the initiative to integrate primary care, substance abuse, mental health and HIV/AIDS. When serving as President for Access Consulting International, Inc., Dr. Levin worked with federal, state, local governments and private companies to provide health and human service policy, program, and research and evaluation services. He also served as President and CEO of Medical Education for South African Blacks, which was as an anti-apartheid education trust that provided scholarships to South African black students in the health care arena. In this capacity, Dr. Levin helped award more than 11,000 scholarships to students studying to become doctors, nurses, substance abuse counselors and other health care professionals.

In 1982, Dr. Levin received his MBBCh (MD), Medicine from the University Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, and completed his residency in Psychiatry at the University of California Davis Medical Center. In 1994, he received his Master's in Public Administration (MPA) from Harvard University Kennedy School of Government.

### **Nicholas Majett, Director, *Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs***

Nicholas A. Majett is a native Washingtonian who has served the District of Columbia Government in several capacities for over 30 years.

He earned both his Bachelor of Science and Law Degrees from Howard University before becoming a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association. In 1985 Mr. Majett joined the DC Office of the Attorney General and served as an assistant attorney general for approximately 19 years. During his tenure as an assistant attorney general, Mr. Majett handled regulatory, real estate, tax and civil cases and prosecuted tax and government fraud cases.

From 1990 until 1991, Mr. Majett served as the chief of assessment services for the Office of Tax and Revenue and then returned to the Office of the Attorney General.



In 2005 he was elected to the DC Bar's District of Columbia Affairs Section Steering Committee where he served as co-chair.

In 2006 Mr. Majett became the deputy director of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) and served until he was appointed as director on December 18, 2010. On April 5, 2011 he was unanimously confirmed by the Council of the District of Columbia.

He is also a member of the Boards of Directors for the Washington, DC Economic Partnership, the Comprehensive Housing Strategy Task Force and "Joseph's House," a DC nonprofit organization. He was recently appointed by Mayor Gray to Chair the Business Regulatory Reform Task Force.

**Todd Menhinick, Chief of Quality Assurance, *Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration***

Todd Menhinick currently serves as the Chief of Quality Assessment at the Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration in the District of Columbia Department of Health. In that capacity, Mr. Menhinick is responsible for collecting data to monitor and evaluate District treatment providers on a range of quality indicators. Additionally, Mr. Menhinick oversees monitoring of the youth treatment system in the District of Columbia, working closely with youth treatment providers to enhance the quality of treatment for young people in DC.

Prior to joining APRA, Mr. Menhinick worked in the field of Chemical Dependency Counseling for over eight years in both Upstate New York and Maryland. Mr. Menhinick provided outpatient treatment to addicted and mentally ill adults and adolescents and supervised an outpatient addiction treatment program in Prince George's County, Maryland.

Mr. Menhinick received his Master's Degree in Counseling Psychology from the University at Albany in Upstate New York and received formal training in Project Management at the School of Continuing Studies at Georgetown University.

**Javon Oliver, Director of Treatment, *Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration***

Javon Oliver currently serves as the Director of Treatment at the Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration in the District of Columbia Department of Health. In that capacity, Mr. Oliver develops and administers policies related to all phases of substance abuse treatment for APRA and its provider network. As Director of Treatment, Mr. Oliver enhances treatment standards, giving special consideration to the integration of internal administrative and clinical policies.

Prior to joining APRA, Mr. Oliver monitored co-occurring and substance abuse program contracts for the Montgomery County Government. He also served as a Mental Health Therapist at the Renaissance Center in Catonsville, Maryland. Mr. Oliver also served as Clinical Supervisor at the Progressive Life Center, a community based behavioral and mental health program for adjudicated

African-American youth and their families in Baltimore, Maryland. In this role, he facilitated family, group, and individual counseling and provided crisis intervention and advocacy services. Mr. Oliver also provided clinical guidance to the Functional Family Therapy team.

Mr. Oliver is a Licensed Clinical Professional Counselor (LCPC) licensed in Maryland and the District of Columbia. In 2005, Mr. Oliver was recognized as a National Certified Counselor through the National Board of Certified Counselors. Mr. Oliver received his Master's Degree in Counseling from Loyola College in Maryland and a Bachelors of Science Degree in Psychology from Morgan State University in Maryland.

***Adrienne Poteat, Deputy Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency***

Adrienne R. Poteat was named as the Acting Director for Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, (CSOSA), in July 2008. In this position, Ms. Poteat oversees a federal agency, which was created by the D.C. Revitalization Act of 1997. CSOSA is responsible for supervising adults on probation, parole and supervised release in the District of Columbia.

Ms. Poteat has 39 years of solid law enforcement experience, in which she began her career with the Hampton Virginia Police Department Intake Division. Shortly thereafter, she worked for the Newport News Juvenile Domestic Relations Court. Both of these experiences were short lived because she elected to return to the District of Columbia, where she briefly taught Junior High School in the Montgomery County School System.

In 1975, Ms. Poteat became the first female Correctional Officer hired in the District of Columbia Department of Corrections. Her career with the DC Department of Corrections quickly expanded from Case Manager, Unit Manager to Deputy Warden of the Maximum Security Facility. During her tenure there, this facility became the first to achieve its national accreditation from the American Correctional Association (ACA). Because of her thorough knowledge of the District's correctional institutions and her ability to apply national correctional standards in her leadership and management responsibilities, she was promoted to Warden of the Correctional Treatment Facility. Ms. Poteat was the Department's principle lead expert on the privatization of the Correctional Treatment Facility to the Corrections Corporation of America in a sale/lease back to the Government of the District of Columbia for a 20-year period. Ms. Poteat also served as Deputy Director for the Department of Corrections and in this position; she had management oversight for eleven correctional institutions and five key correctional program areas.

After a distinguished career with the District of Columbia Department of Corrections, Ms. Poteat left the department and began working with the U.S. Parole Commission as a Hearing Examiner. In 2002, she was selected as Deputy Director for the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

Ms. Poteat has been the recipient of numerous awards throughout her career. In 2012, she was awarded the President's Meritorious Service Rank Award. She holds a B.A. degree in Sociology from Hampton Institute. Ms. Poteat currently resides in the District of Columbia.

**Paul A. Quander Jr., Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice**

Paul A. Quander Jr. is a native Washingtonian and resident of Ward 7. He has spent nearly his entire career in the criminal justice sector, working to improve public safety in the District of Columbia. He has served in a variety of capacities, including serving as the presidentially appointed Director of Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency. In that capacity, he was responsible for approximately 15,000 men and women who were being supervised on probation, parole or supervised release. Mr. Quander was also appointed as the Executive Director of the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). The CJCC serves as the forum for identifying issues and their solutions, proposing actions and facilitating cooperation that will improve public safety in the District of Columbia for its residents, visitors, victims and offenders. Prior to that, Mr. Quander served as an Assistant United States Attorney for more than seven years, investigating and trying the most serious and violent criminal offenders and organizations. He has also served as the Deputy Director of the DC Department of Corrections where he was responsible for the day-to-day operations of 8 prisons, 2 detention facilities and several community correctional centers. In addition, he served as an Assistant in what is now the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia where he prosecuted juvenile offenders and represented District of Columbia agencies and personnel in civil actions. Currently, he serves as the Deputy Mayor for Public and Justice to District of Columbia Mayor Vincent C. Gray.

**Jordana Randall, Program Coordinator, United States Parole Commission**

Jordana Randall is a graduate of Virginia Union University who studied Criminal Justice. She has served at the Commission since 2001 and has served as the Program Coordinator since 2009 overseeing alternative to incarceration initiatives as well as representing the agency on the DOJ Drug Endangered Children's Interagency Task Force and other committees and work groups designed to support Re-Entry efforts and reduce recidivism.

**Alan Santos, Associate Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration**

Alan G. Santos began his career with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in 1987. He is a career Special Agent who has held supervisory and management positions that included Task Force Group Supervisor and Resident Agent in Charge (Kansas City District Office), Country Attaché (New Delhi Country Office), Inspector (Office of Inspections), Section Chief (Dangerous Drugs & Chemicals Section), Executive Assistant to the Administrator, and Assistant Special Agent in Charge (Washington Division Office). In December 2011, Mr. Santos was appointed to the Senior Executive Service (SES) to the position of Associate Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office



of Diversion Control. As Associate Deputy Assistant Administrator, Mr. Santos is part of the senior management team at the Office of Diversion Control that is responsible for overseeing and coordinating major pharmaceutical, precursor chemical, clandestine laboratory and synthetic drug investigations; the drafting and promulgating of regulations; establishing drug production quotas; and serves as liaison to the pharmaceutical industry, international governments, state governments, federal agencies, and law enforcement agencies. He holds a B.A. Degree in Criminal Justice from Saint Martin's College.

**Melvin Scott, Commander, *Metropolitan Police Department***

On October 1, 2011 Chief of Police Cathy L. Lanier positioned Commander Melvin L. Scott charge over the Metropolitan Police Department's Narcotics & Special Investigations Division (NSID). This unit encompasses the Major Crimes Unit, Drug Interdiction, Human Trafficking, Asset Forfeiture, Strike Force, Gun Recovery units in addition to eight (8) task forces which act in partnership with the ATF, DEA, FBI, IRS, USSS and other federal agencies. The command decision to place Commander Scott in this position was to give him charge over the complete functions of the NSID. Commander Scott has brought vigor to the NSID and has challenged all members of his command to remain committed to the mission Metropolitan Police Department and to continuing to work "...to safeguard the District of Columbia and protect its residents and visitors by providing the highest quality of police service with integrity and compassion as well as a commitment to innovation that integrates people, technology and progressive business systems."

Commander Scott joined the Metropolitan Police Department in 1981 as an officer in the Fifth District. In 1982 he quickly moved up the ranks to investigator out of the Criminal Investigations Division working as an undercover and personally led the investigation and arrest of the infamous and murderous R Street Crew. He also played a vital role in the murder of Catherine Fuller which ended with 17 convictions.

In 1986, Commander Scott was promoted to sergeant and was assigned to the 2<sup>nd</sup> District. He did not remain a sergeant too long in the Second District, for in 1987 he was chosen to lead 15 detectives in major criminal investigations including commercial and bank robberies, but was notably cited by the MPD Chief, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other law enforcement for the successful resolution of the well-known "Halloween Kidnapping" of a six year old in 1998.

After being promoted to lieutenant in 1989, Commander Scott initiated a community policing model centered on foot patrols in the Third District at the request of his superiors while at the same time managing the Community and Youth Services Unit. As a an Acting Captain in 1993 he became the Deputy Director of the Youth and Family Services Division and continued to act as the Director of the Police Boys & Girls Clubs raising \$100,000 for the Clifton Street Boys and Girls Club.



Commander Scott remained an acting captain at the Youth Division until he was promoted to the Homicide Division in 1997 as captain, where he increased the unit's closure rate to 77 percent, a nearly 300% improvement.

In 1998, he was promoted to commander and commanded the Fourth District where there a crime reduction there approximately 16% in a year. He was then transferred to the First District in 1999 until 2003 where he won Manager of the Year in 2002.

He left the First District to assist with the Fifth District where he planned and implemented a highly successful community policing approach.

In 2007, Commander Scott was chosen to assist and bring restoration of on Assistant Chief heading a bureau. He was the Executive Officer and Commander of all seven patrol districts, Special Liaison Division, Central Cell Block and School Security Division. After the recreation of the Patrol Services & School Security Bureau, Commander Scott then went on to become the Commanding Officer of the NSID.

He has more than 31 years of law enforcement experience and management. He has gained the trust of individuals and organizations with often divergent views and interests to effect positive change within a highly traditional work culture.

Commander Scott attended the University of the District of Columbia where he studied Criminal Justice.

**Keela Seales, Chief of Policy and Planning, *Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration***

Keela Seales currently serves as the Chief of Policy and Planning at the Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration in the District of Columbia Department of Health. In that capacity, Ms. Seales facilitates substance abuse program development and expansion, promotes the development of standards and protocols to enhance integration of substance abuse, mental health, HIV/AIDS, recovery support, and primary care services, and oversees regulatory compliance through the investigation of client grievances and unusual incidents. Ms. Seales successfully oversaw implementation of a community-based, Medicaid reimbursable substance abuse treatment system for adolescents in 2009. With the implementation of the Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Enhancement Program, APRA doubled the number of adolescent outpatient treatment programs operating in the District.

Prior to joining APRA, Ms. Seales practiced federal administrative law for the Department of Veterans Affairs at the Board of Veterans Appeals. Ms. Seales also served as a law clerk for Justice Bernette Joshua Johnson of the Louisiana Supreme Court, where she specialized in reviewing capital sentences.

Ms. Seales received her JD from Tulane University in New Orleans and a BA in English with a minor in Administration of Justice magna cum laude from Howard University. She is licensed to practice law in Louisiana and Maryland.

**Michen Tah, Policy Analyst, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council**

Michen M. Tah joined the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council as a Policy Analyst in December of 2012. Prior to her current position, Ms. Tah practiced civil and criminal law as an associate attorney at Dudley, Topper, and Feuerzeig, LLP. She has also served as a law clerk to the Honorable James S. Carroll III, Judge of the Superior Court of the Virgin Islands.

Ms. Tah received her A.B. in Politics and a Certificate in African-American Studies from Princeton University in 2005 and her law degree from Georgetown University Law Center in 2008. She is licensed to practice law in Maryland and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

**Terrence Walton, Director of Treatment Programs, Pretrial Services Agency**

Terrence D. Walton, Director of Treatment for the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA), in Washington, D.C., is among the nation's leading experts in providing treatment, training, and technical assistance in the areas of substance abuse prevention, assessment, and treatment. He is currently responsible for overseeing the division that provides substance abuse and mental health assessment, treatment, and social services for all adults released under PSA supervision in the District of Columbia. These responsibilities include overseeing the city's adult drug court – the Superior Court Drug Intervention Program. Prior to assuming these responsibilities, he excelled as the director of what was then the District's leading adolescent outpatient substance abuse treatment center. There he was charged with developing and executing evidenced based models for effectively treating adolescent substance involvement including substance used, addiction, and juvenile drug trafficking.

Mr. Walton is an internationally certified alcohol and other drug abuse counselor with years of experience helping men, women, and children to champion positive change in their lives. He began his formal training at Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio where he received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Psychology. He went on to study at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, where he received his Master of Social Work degree with specializations in program administration and substance abuse.

Mr. Walton started his career in Dayton, Ohio at the Kettering Medical Center where he developed and implemented its first Day Treatment Program for adolescent substance abusers. He then went to join the research staff at Wright State University where he served as Site Data Coordinator for an HIV/AIDS prevention program for adult illicit drug users and their sexual partners funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

**Nancy Ware, Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency**

Director Nancy M. Ware serves as the Agency Director of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA). In that capacity, she leads the agency's 800 federal employees in providing community supervision for over 15,000 adults on probation, parole, and supervised release in the District of Columbia.

Nancy Ware has over three decades experience in the management and administration of juvenile and adult criminal justice programs on the local, state and national level. Prior to assuming leadership of CSOSA, Ms. Ware guided the Agency's compliance with the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRA), focusing on strategic planning and performance measurement. Her organizational experience includes serving as the first Executive Director of the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), where for eight years she developed the infrastructure to promote collaboration between the District of Columbia government and the executive and judicial branches of the federal government on critical public safety issues. One of Ms. Ware's proudest accomplishments at the CJCC was the development of the technical capability to support criminal justice information sharing among CJCC member agencies.

Ms. Ware's other professional experience includes serving as Director of Technical Assistance and Training for the Department of Justice's Weed and Seed Program and as Director of National Program for the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs. Early in her career she also served as Executive Director of the Rainbow Coalition, Executive Director of the Citizenship Education Fund and Executive Director of the District of Columbia Mayor's Youth Initiatives Office.

Nancy Ware is a native Washingtonian who has devoted her professional career to public service and has spent the last several years working to ensure that the nation's capital remains safer for residents, workers, and visitors, and that juveniles and adults who have become involved in the criminal justice system are provided opportunities to contribute and thrive. Ms. Ware holds a Bachelor's and Master's degree from Howard University and has three children and three grandchildren.

**Frederick Weisberg, Judge, District of Columbia Superior Court**

Judge Frederick H. Weisberg was appointed to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in 1977 by President Jimmy Carter, was reappointed to a second fifteen- year term in 1992 by President George H.W. Bush and was appointed to serve a third fifteen year term in 2007 by President George W. Bush.

Judge Weisberg graduated from Cornell University with honors in 1965, and he received his law degree, *cum laude*, in 1968 from the University of Michigan, where he was Notes and Comments Editor of the Michigan Law Review.



Following graduation from law school, Judge Weisberg entered an Office of Economic Opportunity lawyers' program, sponsored jointly by VISTA and the New York University Law School. In connection with that program, Judge Weisberg represented indigent residents of Brooklyn, New York in a variety of civil matters and concurrently earned an LL.M. degree in Urban Law from NYU Law School.

In 1970, Judge Weisberg came to Washington, DC as a staff attorney for the Public Defender Service (PDS). During his first three years at PDS, he was on the trial staff, representing juveniles and indigent criminal defendants in both the Superior Court and the United States District Court. In 1973, Judge Weisberg joined the appellate staff of PDS, becoming the Chief of the Appellate Division in 1974. As Chief, he supervised all of the appeals handled by PDS attorneys in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and the United States Court of Appeals and, at the same time, litigated his own cases in both Courts as well as in the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Weisberg served as the Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division from 1989 to 1995. He was a member of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission and served as its Chairman from 1987 until it was dissolved in 1992. He currently serves as Chairman of the District of Columbia Sentencing Commission. During his tenure on the Superior Court, Judge Weisberg has served in every Division of the Court other than Tax and Probate.

**Biographies not listed were unavailable at the time of printing.**



Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health  
Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT) presents

# **Synthetic Drugs: Myths, Facts, and Strategies**

A Symposium

February 19, 2013

## ABOUT THE CJCC



## **ABOUT US**

### **Criminal Justice Coordinating Council**

As an independent agency, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) for the District of Columbia is dedicated to continually improving the administration of criminal justice in the city. The mission of the CJCC is to serve as the forum for identifying issues and their solutions, proposing actions, and facilitating cooperation that will improve public safety and the related criminal and juvenile justice services for District of Columbia residents, visitors, victims and offenders. The CJCC draws upon local and federal agencies and individuals to develop recommendations and strategies for accomplishing this mission. The guiding principles are creative collaboration, community involvement and effective resource utilization. The CJCC is committed to developing targeted funding strategies and the comprehensive management of information through the use of integrated information technology systems and social science research.

The CJCC is committed to:

- Facilitating systemic changes across the District's juvenile and criminal justice systems through shared commitment and collaboration.
- Evaluating and promoting continuous improvements within the juvenile and criminal justice agencies in the District of Columbia.
- Increase communication among criminal juvenile and criminal justice agencies to eliminate duplication and maximize available resources.

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Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce would like to thank our distinguished panelists for sharing their insight and expertise on this important topic with us.

**Synthetic Drugs:  
Myths, Facts, and Strategies**

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The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT) would like to acknowledge its chair, co-chairs, symposium planning committee, partners, and participants for their commitment of time, hard work, and dedication in furtherance of the integration of comprehensive substance abuse treatment and recovery and mental health services in the District of Columbia.

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**Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency  
Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration  
District of Columbia Department of Health  
Pretrial Services Agency  
United States Parole Commission  
Metropolitan Police Department  
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**Stephen T. Baron**, Director, *Department of Mental Health*

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