

2014 ANNUAL REPORT

CULTIVATE ▶ PROMOTE ▶ ENHANCE



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MISSION

As an independent agency, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia is dedicated to continually improving the administration for 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 for the comprehensive management of information through the use of integrated information technology systems and social science research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council would not be able to accomplish its mission without the hard work and dedication of countless individuals and organizations. Acknowledgments are extended to the committee and members, stakeholders, and support staff who have worked tirelessly on the accomplishments described in this report.



Members

01 VINCENT C. GRAY

Mayor
District of Columbia

02 LEE F. SATTERFIELD

Chief Judge
Superior Court for the District of
Columbia

03 PAUL A. QUANDER, JR.

Deputy Mayor for Public Safety
and Justice

04 PHIL MENDELSON

Chairman
Council of the District of Columbia

05 CATHY L. LANIER

Chief
Metropolitan Police Department

06 RONALD C. MACHEN, JR.

U.S. Attorney
U.S. Attorney's Office
District of Columbia

07 ISAAC FULWOOD, JR.

Chairman
U.S. Parole Commission

08 NANCY M. WARE

Director
Court Services and Offender
Supervision Agency

09 CHARLES E. SAMUELS

Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons

10 MICHAEL A. HUGHES

U.S. Marshal of the District of
Columbia Superior Court

11 CLIFFORD T. KEENAN

Director
Pretrial Services Agency

12 AVIS E. BUCHANAN

Director
Public Defender Service

13 NEIL A. STANLEY

Director
Department of Youth
Rehabilitation Services

14 IRVIN B. NATHAN

Attorney General of the
District of Columbia

15 THOMAS N. FAUST

Director
Department of Corrections

16 MANNONE A. BUTLER

Executive Director
Criminal Justice Coordinating
Council



LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS

The CJCC's unique structure promotes and facilitates partnership among numerous local, federal, private, and community-based organizations that impact public safety in the District of Columbia. These partnerships are effective because of the emphasis the CJCC has placed on collaboration, transparency, and information sharing in the development of new approaches and strategies for solving some of the District's most pressing public safety problems.

The information presented in this annual report is a reliable measure of our strategic efforts, but it cannot adequately illuminate the broad portfolio of projects undertaken in 2014 by the CJCC and its members. While these pages contain numerous examples of CJCC collaborations, we realize that ultimately, it is the impact of those collaborations that matters. The CJCC has worked diligently to achieve meaningful, measurable results.

We've made strides in 2014. Compared to 2013,

- Violent crime is down 9 percent across the District.
- Robberies have decreased by 18 percent.
- Robberies with a gun decreased by 17 percent.
- The number of juveniles arrested in the District decreased by 6 percent.

We are committed to realizing even greater results through each of the CJCC's partnerships and strategic priority areas. This report reflects the dedication of those who share our vision and work every day to ensure public safety for all who reside in or visit our great city.

Sincerely,


Vincent C. Gray,
Mayor, District of Columbia
CJCC Chair


Nancy Ware
Director, CSOSA
CJCC Co-Chair

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) was born out of the recognition that interagency coordination and cooperation are essential to addressing pressing public safety issues in the District. Each year, the CJCC members identify priority areas that – as a system – we collectively focus on and address. The ultimate aim is to improve public safety.

In 2014, the CJCC tackled a blend of emerging and longstanding criminal justice issues through the provision of integrated information sharing, actionable research and analysis, and technical assistance and training. CJCC partners and stakeholders embraced and employed an array of prevention, intervention, enforcement, and aftercare approaches in order to respond to the multi-dimensional priority areas, which include substance abuse treatment and mental health services for the justice involved population, gun violence prevention, reentry, warrants, and continuity of operations planning.

As a result of the sustained commitment of CJCC’s members, stakeholders, and staff, the CJCC realized a number of accomplishments. In 2014, we:

- Implemented additional JUSTIS data feeds to enhance information exchange among partner agencies.
- Launched the Juvenile Papering Project.
- Published the Synthetic Drug Report, a Statistical Analysis Center study funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to assess the prevalence of synthetic drugs in the District of Columbia.
- Facilitated the participation of criminal justice partners in emergency planning exercises.
- Convened juvenile and criminal justice technical assistance and training sessions on topics including juvenile justice, mental health, reentry, information sharing, synthetic drugs, research, and analysis for over 1000 criminal justice stakeholders.

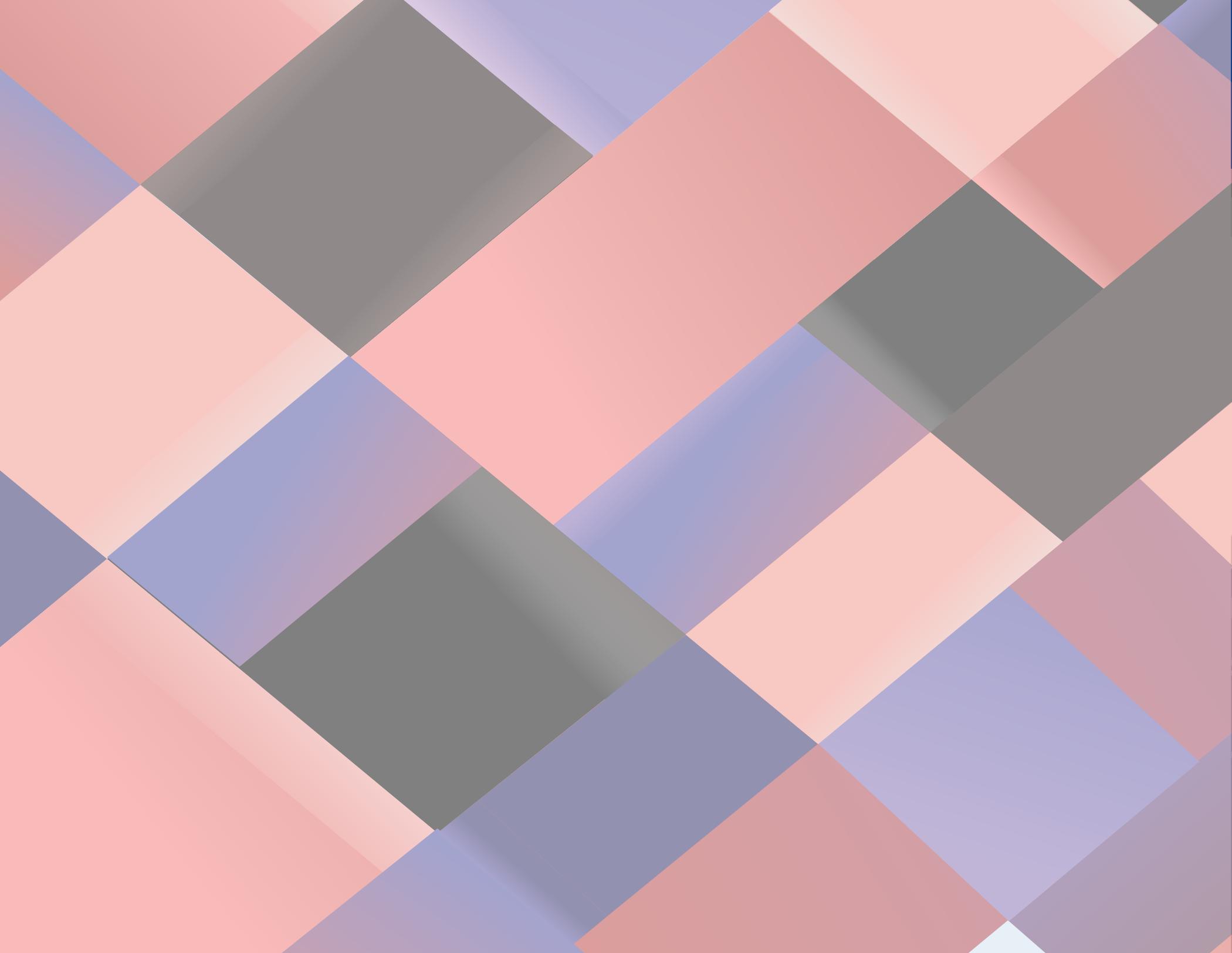
It is my distinct privilege to present this year’s annual report which begins with an overview of CJCC’s members, mission, and history. The report then summarizes the goals and accomplishments of the subcommittees, working groups, and the SAC in furtherance of our priority areas. The report concludes with information on the CJCC’s budget.

Thank you for your support of CJCC as we strive to continue to improve public safety in the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,



Mannone A. Butler
Executive Director
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council



GOAL
ONE

Improve data driven services by increasing effective interagency collaboration and planning



*The JUSTIS application seeks to provide
timely criminal justice data while meeting
the changing needs of participating agencies.*

Justice Information System (JUSTIS)

CHAIR:
MANNONE A. BUTLER,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CRIMINAL
JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

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

There are dozens of criminal justice agencies within the District's 61 square mile radius. JUSTIS, the District of Columbia's Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS), is composed of two components, the information portal and the system-to-system exchange (aka "data feed") module. The information portal allows criminal justice agencies to share information in a secure environment through a common user interface. Data feeds send and receive data without altering the data during the transmission. JUSTIS is vital to public safety as it allows various federal and local criminal justice agencies to share mission critical data, documents, images, and transactions at key decision points in near real-time, quickly, securely, and accurately. As more information becomes available within the infor-

mation portal and as more data feeds are established, we increase efficiencies and improve decision-making.

JUSTIS SYSTEM TO SYSTEM DATA EXCHANGES

Three new electronic data feeds were introduced during 2014:

- 1) Pretrial Service Report (PSR) - The PSR uses a variety of information ranging from employment status, housing, community ties, health, and financial status, obtained from the accused to determine their flight risk and danger to the community. The Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) is the federal agency responsible for gathering information about newly arrested defendants and preparing the recommendations considered by the Court in deciding release options. The pretrial services officer uses this information to craft a recommendation to release from custody or continue detention of the accused until the next hearing date. The PSR is a key document



The CJCC convened a half day meeting with a delegation from Iraq who participated in a US Study Tour focused on information sharing and data management sponsored by the National Center for State Courts.



Mannone Butler, Executive Director, CJCC presenting information on JUSTIS to the Iraqi delegation.

whose transmission is now automated to the appropriate criminal justice agencies via JUSTIS.

- 2) Alleged Violation Report (AVR) - In 1984, Congress established supervised release. Supervised release begins when a person is released from prison back into the community. While on supervised release, a federal probation officer with the Court Supervision and Offender Services Agency (CSOSA) monitors the offender and ensures the conditions of release are followed. If an offender violates a condition, a CSOSA officer creates an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) that documents the nature of the violation. The AVR is then shared with the United States Parole Commission (USPC) who decides if the offender will be returned to federal custody. The AVR was previously ex-

changed with the USPC via e-mail. This transfer is now automated via JUSTIS. Once a USPC examiner reviews the AVR, an official response called the Notice of Action (NOA) containing the examiners findings is created and returned to CSOSA to ensure the offender adheres to the findings. The pipeline for the electronic transfer of NOA's between USPC and CSOSA was established during 2014 and the NOA's will be electronically transmitted after the technology infrastructure is established in 2015.

- 3) The DC Superior Court (DCSC) IJIS Outbound Project - This data feed, commonly referred to as 12.1, was launched in 2012 and electronically connects select criminal justice agencies to near real-time court information. 12.1 is a District-wide

information exchange system that enables the DCSC and justice system partners to share the information needed to make critical decisions through the JUSTIS interface. In addition to being designated by the DCSC as the only authorized external system for the display of adult criminal information, JUSTIS is also designated as the sole distributor of the 12.1 data feed. The PSA, the DC Public Defender Service (PDS) and the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) are already connected to 12.1. In 2014, the D.C. Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission (SC-CRC) and the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO-DC) plugged into 12.1 and began receiving DCSC adult criminal data through JUSTIS.

These three feeds were accompanied by enhancements to JUSTIS. The CJCC provided administrative support to maintain existing data feeds, which are now considered essential to maximizing resources and staff time for each recipient agency. The CJCC addressed a total of nine issues; five were modifications requested by partner agencies, and four that were data formatting related. All were resolved to the satisfaction of the stakeholders.

JUVENILE PAPERING PROJECT

The Juvenile Justice Committee, described more in depth in the Juvenile Justice section of this report,

AN EXAMPLE OF HOW 12.1 DATA HELPS AGENCIES ACCOMPLISH THEIR MISSIONS: THE D.C. SENTENCING AND CRIMINAL CODE REVISION COMMISSION (SCRC) BEGAN ACCESSING THE 12.1 DATA FEED FROM JUSTIS THIS YEAR. AMONG THE COMMISSION'S STATUTORY MANDATES IS TO CALCULATE AND MONITOR JUDICIAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISTRICT'S FELONY SENTENCING GUIDELINES AND TO REPORT THOSE FINDINGS TO BOTH THE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR AND THE DC COUNCIL. PRIOR TO RECEIVING THE 12.1 DATA FEED, JUDICIAL COMPLIANCE WAS CALCULATED MANUALLY AND A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF STAFF RESOURCES WERE EXPENDED ON ENSURING ALL FELONY SENTENCES WERE ACCOUNTED FOR AND INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS. WITH THE NEW 12.1 DATA FEED, EACH CASE AND COUNT SENTENCED IS ELECTRONICALLY TRANSFERRED TO THE SCRC ON A DAILY BASIS AND JUDICIAL COMPLIANCE IS CALCULATED AUTOMATICALLY THROUGH THE COMMISSION'S NEW DATA SYSTEM. THE ELECTRONIC TRANSFER OF DATA HAS SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED THE TIMELINESS OF THE SENTENCING DATA RECEIVED BY THE AGENCY, AS WELL AS THE ACCURACY OF JUDICIAL COMPLIANCE CALCULATIONS. STAFF HOURS FOR THIS ANALYSIS HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY 64%, RESULTING IN MORE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT USE OF SCRC RESOURCES.

approved the Juvenile Justice Papering Project in 2014. This initiative aims to create a system that electronically sends case information from MPD to the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) and then from OAG to DCSC. Given the sensitive nature of the data being shared, the project involves many considerations as well as a series of reviews and approvals. Each partner designated representatives to the project team, which developed the general scope of the project, and began outlining the steps in the papering process. This collective review examines the specific data points that will be shared, and with whom, taking care to share data only between the authorized agencies. In 2015, the project team plans to solidify the scope of the Juvenile Papering Project, with installation of the necessary technology tentatively scheduled for FY 2016.

JUSTIS INFORMATION PORTAL

JUSTIS also serves as a vital information display portal for criminal justice partners. The CJCC, working with

Bureau of Prisons (BOP), was able to successfully display the physical location of a person incarcerated in a federal prison and their scheduled release date. This data feed allows partners to coordinate planning for an inmate's eventual reintegration into the community.

JUSTIS DISASTER RECOVERY SITE

A Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) provides for business continuity in the event of a disaster that destroys part or all of a business's resources, including IT equipment, data records, and the physical space of an organization. A disaster recovery (DR) site is an off-site backup facility that is used when a primary location becomes unusable following a natural or man-made disaster. It contains equipment and infrastructure that can be temporarily used to maintain business operations until the main site's functionality is fully restored. The CJCC procured and installed hardware and software for the future JUSTIS DR site, which shall serve as a key resource for partner agencies during a disaster. In 2014, partner

agencies identified the information that is necessary to share and access during an emergency. This information will be used to design, develop, and implement the first phase of a functional JUSTIS DR site in 2015.

MID ATLANTIC REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING

The Mid Atlantic Regional Information Sharing (MARIS) initiative is a joint venture between the District of Colum-

bia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. These states have come together to enhance inter-state information sharing to improve public safety in a secure, convenient, and simple process. The initiative is supported by a grant from the Department of Justice (DOJ) for the purchase of hardware and software that will allow the partners to share criminal justice information regionally. Once complete, each state will have the ability to exchange information between their justice information systems. During 2014, the Governing Board was established with the CJCC's Executive Director serving as the District's



CJCC was pleased to host a meeting on the JUSTIS program for colleagues from the Adams County, CO Criminal Justice Coordinating Council in December 2014. Imran Chaudhry, CIO, CJCC is presenting on the JUSTIS governance structure.

representative. A participation agreement was drafted, which establishes the general governance framework for MARIS, and a technology strategic design framework was developed, which outlines the information exchange process among the four IJS systems.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chair: The Honorable Robert Morin
*Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division
Superior Court for the District of Columbia*

The Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC), chaired by Judge Robert Morin, is the governing body for JUSTIS-related initiatives. The ITAC exists to ensure the quality of JUSTIS-related projects, and to act in the best interests of the parties and the wider community. It also serves as an essential forum for the identification and discussion of technological challenges facing the criminal justice system within the District. In addition to focusing on strategic and policy issues, deliberate attention has been paid to determine appropriate solutions. Highlights of areas covered

by the ITAC include:

- Prioritizing technology-based projects for FY 2015-2016, allowing partner agencies to budget accordingly.
- Focusing on information security policies and practices in light of the increased exchange of information via JUSTIS, in order to maintain the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of information as it is transferred from one agency to another.
- Addressing challenges associated with data quality from a systemic perspective.

INFORMATION SECURITY WORKGROUP

Co-Chair: Imran Chaudhry
*Chief Information Officer
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council*

Co-Chair: Jennifer Epps
*Deputy Chief Information Officer
Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency*

The Information Security Workgroup (ISW) is charged with marrying

information security best practices with technology system design and implementation. In 2014, the ISW created an Information Security Strategic Framework model for partner agencies to consider, and focused on reviewing best practices and standards related to securing criminal justice information. Federally mandated controls have been a specific area of review, in light of the fact that many of the agencies contributing information to JUSTIS are federal, and thus subject to the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA).

The CJCC also has initiated an internal information security review which is slated for completion in 2015.

INTERAGENCY WORKGROUP

Co-Chair: Imran Chaudhry
*Chief Information Officer
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council*

Co-Chair: Dennis Caravantes
*Director of IT Security & System
Development
Pretrial Services Agency*

MARIS MISSION STATEMENT: THE THE MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING (MARIS) WILL MAKE INTERSTATE JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING A SECURE, EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT, SIMPLE AND PRACTICAL PROCESS FOR EACH MEMBER. MARIS WILL ACCOMPLISH AN INTER-STATE JIS SYSTEM THAT:

- A. BUILDS UPON, LEVERAGES, AND ENHANCES THE EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS CURRENTLY DEPLOYED BY EACH MEMBER.
- B. ENABLES EFFECTIVE INFORMATION FLOW AMONG MEMBERS, BOTH FOR THEIR IMMEDIATE BENEFIT AND ULTIMATELY TO PROVIDE A NATIONAL MODEL.
- C. ADOPTS AND USES PROVEN NATIONAL STANDARDS TO GUIDE AND ENHANCE INFORMATION SHARING ACROSS SYSTEMS (E.G. NIEM, JRA, GFIPM) WHEREVER AND WHENEVER PRACTICABLE.

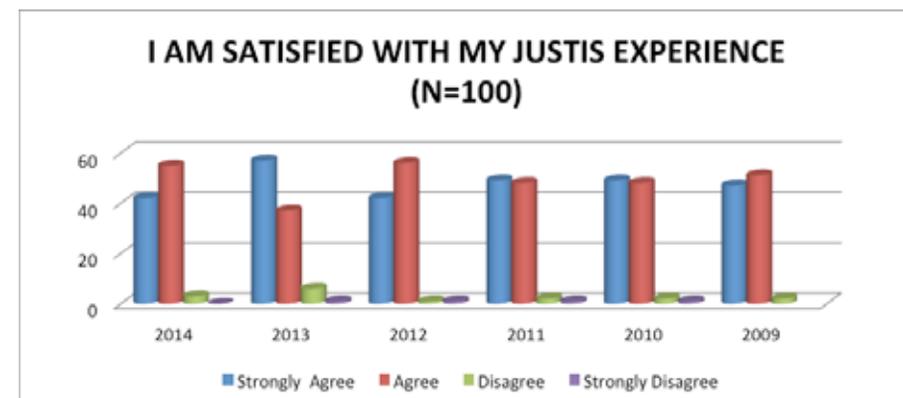
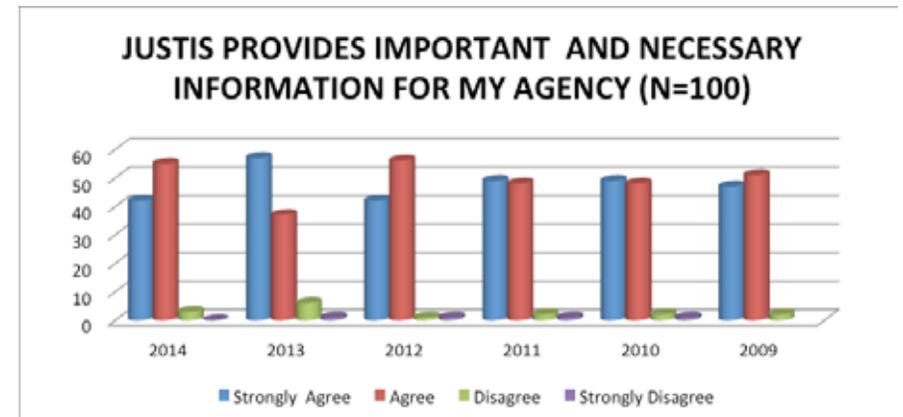
The Interagency Working Group (IWG) implements ITAC-sanctioned technology based projects and initiatives. The workgroup is composed of both business and technical representatives. In 2015, the IWG successfully: 1) rolled out the Pretrial Services Report data feed, and 2) initiated the consumption of the adult criminal data feed from DCSC via JUSTIS to the D.C. Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission, and the U.S. Attorney's Office.

2015 JUSTIS ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATIONS:

The JUSTIS partners have identified a number of strategic priority areas for 2015. They include:

- ◆ Applying resources to facilitate the completion of the following criminal justice system-wide priorities, which were identified within the ITAC:
 - Participating in all testing-related tasks to achieve a successful transition from MPD's current case management system, ILEADS, to the new Mark43 system.
 - Performing enhancements and modifications to any of the agencies' multiple data feeds, as requested by partner agencies through the Inter-Agency Workgroup.
 - Establishing a baseline functional JUSTIS Disaster Recovery site, which agencies may utilize during a natural or man-made disaster.
- ◆ Gather requirements for the Juvenile Papering project and align resources in anticipation of technology implementation in FY 2016.
- ◆ Continue in the implementation of the MARIS initiative and provide JUSTIS users with access to information that becomes available from Maryland, Delaware, or Pennsylvania.
- ◆ Convene the Inter-Agency Data Quality Group to identify systemic issues associated with information being exchanged among partner agencies via electronic data feeds.

- ◆ The ISW continue to identify system-wide best practices to promote the integrity, availability, and confidentiality of information being exchanged electronically among partner agencies via electronic data feeds.



The Reentry Steering Committee and the workgroups falling under its purview seek to support a system for successful reentry of those returning to the District after incarceration with a focus on high risk offenders.

Adult Reentry

CO-CHAIR: CEDRIC HENDRICKS

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE,
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY

CO-CHAIR: CHARLES THORNTON

DIRECTOR
OFFICE ON RETURNING CITIZEN AFFAIRS

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

BOP, CFSA, COMMISSION ON REENTRY, CIC, CCE, CSOSA,
CJCC, DBH, DOC, DYRS, DOES, DC JOBS COUNCIL, DCHA, DCHR, CSSD,
DC WIC, EEOC, JGA, OAG, ODMPSJ, ORCA, PSA, PDS, TRANSITIONAL
HOUSING CORPORATION, USAO-DC, USPC, USPO, UDC-CC, ULS

REENTRY STEERING COMMITTEE

The Reentry Steering Committee seeks to unite public, private, and community based entities to support District residents returning home after incarceration, with a particular focus on high risk offenders. Reintegration into the community often requires addressing other problems, such as securing employment and stable housing. Two subcommittees, the Employment | Education | Training Workgroup and the Housing Workgroup, were created to identify opportunities for collaboration and implement strategies that address barriers faced by individuals with criminal histories.

HOUSING WORKGROUP

Chair: Adrienne Todman

Director
District of Columbia Housing Authority

Individuals who have been involved in the criminal justice system face a



Charles Thornton, Director, discussing reentry efforts during a CJCC strategic planning meeting.



Tom Faust, Director, Department of Corrections (center), discussing DOC reentry efforts at the CJCC Strategic Priority Planning Meeting with Neil Stanley, Director, DYRS (right) and Isaac Fulwood, Jr., Chairman, USPC (left).

number of obstacles to securing stable housing, besides affordability. The Housing Workgroup focuses on improving and expanding available housing options and evaluating current transitional housing options for the returning citizen population. In addressing this charge, the workgroup used the Housing ABCs as a framework – Availability of units, Barriers keeping individuals out of units, and Connecting with those who need housing assistance.

The Housing Workgroup made strides in connecting returning citizens with information about available housing. The workgroup's 2014 accomplishments include finalizing and distributing the District of Columbia Housing Authority's Frequently Asked Questions brochure, which was designed to dispel myths and inform the public about public housing in the District of Columbia. The Directory of Housing Resources for Returning Citizens, which includes temporary shelters as well as long-term transitional housing options, was updated and has been included on the websites of various agencies. Partners including the District of Columbia Housing Authority, the Office on Returning Citizen Affairs, and the Reentry Network joined together to share information with returning citizens at town hall-style gatherings.

Representatives from the Office of Planning, Board of Zoning Adjustment, and Jubilee Housing, respectively, educated workgroup members about the impact

of various zoning regulations on an entity's ability to provide supportive housing for returning citizens.

EMPLOYMENT | EDUCATION | TRAINING WORKGROUP

Co-Chair: Charles Jones

*Associate Director, Project Empowerment
Department of Employment Services*

Co-Chair: Edith Westfall

*Director, Center for Workforce Strategies, Workforce Development & Lifelong Learning
University of the District of Columbia – Community College*

Some criminal justice research suggests that finding and maintaining a job can reduce recidivism. However, returning citizens face a number of barriers that can hinder their ability to find sustaining employment. The Employment | Education | Training Workgroup has taken a multidimensional approach to generating policies that break down these barriers.

Local and federal legislation has been enacted in an effort to entice employers to hire returning citizens. Employers can save money on their federal income taxes in the form of a tax credit incentive through the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) program by hiring ex-felons. The Federal Bonding Program provides fidelity bonding insurance coverage to individuals with criminal histories and other high-risk job applicants who are qualified, but fail

to get jobs because regular commercial bonding is denied due to their criminal backgrounds. These incentives have existed for some time. Some employers are not aware of these incentives for hiring ex-offenders. On September 17, 2014, the Council for Court Excellence, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), DC Chamber of Commerce, DC Jobs Council, DC Workforce Investment Council, Office on Returning Citizen Affairs (ORCA) and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council co-sponsored "Hiring DC Residents with a Criminal Record Makes Sense," a forum where employers learned how hiring people with criminal records can help a business' bottom line, received information about employers' legal rights and responsibilities, and reviewed local laws on incentives to hire.

The General Educational Development Test (GED) has been used by returning citizens to make them more marketable for employment. On January 2, 2014, GED Testing Services launched a new version of the GED test. The new 2014 GED is largely computer-based with a few paper-based accommodations still being made. In addition to the changes in the administration format, there have also been significant substantive changes to the test. According to GED Testing Services, the 2014 GED is aligned with career- and college-readiness content that is most closely linked to career and postsecondary success. Notably, the scores from the current test series are not

transferable to the new test series, making awareness of the change important to test takers who had previously taken parts of the GED test. In response, the workgroup developed a brochure listing the sites that are ready to prepare individuals to take the 2014 GED, as well as sites that offer general computer literacy classes. Stakeholders were asked to provide the brochure to the populations they serve, including those inmates in Bureau of Prisons facilities who will not obtain their GED prior to release.

GENDER-SPECIFIC INITIATIVES

Women represent 26% of the over 12.4 million persons arrested for serious crimes¹. Women have unique service needs and challenges as they return to their communities from incarceration. Their crimes tend to be non-violent property offenses, they are more likely to face substance abuse and mental health obstacles, and to have experienced physical and sexual abuse. While the population of criminal justice-involved women has increased, re-entry programs tailored to women are limited. It is critical for successful initiatives to understand these challenges and to acknowledge the impact they have on successful reentry as the first steps in properly addressing these issues.

The Office on Returning Citizen Affairs' First Annual Women's Leadership Conference, The Ceiling,

¹ <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/persons-arrested/persons-arrested>

Not the Floor: Setting Higher Standards and Raising the Bar, co-sponsored by the CJCC, CSOSA and the Howard University School of Law, was held on June 19, 2014, at the Howard University School of Law. The conference sessions aimed to empower returning women to develop personal and professional capacity in the areas of holistic health and wellness, public speaking, and entrepreneurship. Approximately 100 returning women attended. ORCA also teamed up with Consultants for Change to provide a concurrent practitioner training – Translating Theory into Practice – which focused on understanding and defining “gender-specific awareness.”

In addition to continuing the efforts already underway, the Reentry Steering Committee and the workgroups under its purview plan to highlight family reunification as an area of focus in 2015.

GunStat was established in March 2008 to reduce gun crime by identifying repeat violent offenders who are responsible for most of the city's violent crime, and focusing the system's resources on those offenders. GunStat achieves its mission through a coordinated interagency effort guided by information sharing, regular

law enforcement-initiated community contact, swift and certain prosecution, and risk-appropriate pre- and post-trial supervision.



LaShonia Etheridge, Staff Assistant, ORCA, kicking off the 1st Annual ORCA Women's Reentry Leadership Conference.



Attendees at the 1st Annual ORCA Women's Reentry Leadership Conference

GunStat's mission is to deter and prevent repeat offenders responsible for most of the District's violent crime from future offending through a coordinated interagency effort guided by information sharing, regular law enforcement-initiated community contact, swift and certain sanctions, and risk-appropriate pre- and post-trial supervision.

GunStat

The Combating Gun Violence workgroup reviews and enhances the District of Columbia's strategic efforts to address gun violence.

Combating Gun
Violence

GUNSTAT

CHAIR: PAUL A. QUANDER, JR.

DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

CJCC, DCSC, OAG, CSOSA, MPD, DC COUNCIL, ODMP SJ, PSA, USPC, USAO-DC

During 2014, CJCC convened monthly meetings with GunStat partners to discuss individuals of interest and develop appropriate strategies. CJCC also conducted regular analyses of arrest, charge, and conviction histories of specific candidates for the purpose of identifying trends, policies, and initiatives that impact gun-related offenses. Among the notable accomplishments for 2014 was the development of the GunStat theory of change and logic model. Partner agencies had the opportunity to review and update their performance measures and present them to the GunStat member group.

Also during 2014, GunStat, in conjunction with the CJCC SAC, conducted the following analyses:

- Analysis of juvenile gun offenses for 2013;
- Trend analysis on “carrying a pistol without a license” (CPWL) arrests made during the month of April 2014; and,
- Analysis of 78 incidents of robbery with a gun in May 2012.

Looking forward to 2015, GunStat will continue to enhance communication and information sharing between criminal justice agencies, identify information gaps, analyze and trends, and allocate appropriate resources to meet ever-changing needs of the criminal justice system. In addition, it will examine criminal histories of known family members and associates of individuals on the GunStat list to enhance investigations and interventions.

COMBATING GUN VIOLENCE

CHAIR: PAUL A. QUANDER, JR.

DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

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

The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) is used to conduct background checks on potential gun purchasers, and looks at records from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the Interstate Identification Index (III), and the NICS Index. A self-assessment survey was circulated to the workgroup members to determine the District’s compliance regarding records submissions to the FBI. A summary of the survey results will serve as the basis for establishing a baseline, and identifying technical, and resource challenges, as well as next steps.



Cathy Lanier, Chief, Metropolitan Police Department, briefing CJCC members on criminal justice trends.



Paul Quander, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, advising CJCC members on GunStat.

The Juvenile Justice Committee serves as the Executive Body for the District's juvenile justice priorities and the JDAI Executive Committee. In this capacity, it plans to work in four areas: training/collaboration, prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation to reduce the number of youth who enter the system and recidivate.

Juvenile Justice

CO-CHAIR: HIRAM PUIG-LUGO
PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE FAMILY
COURT, DC SUPERIOR COURT

CO-CHAIR:
BEATRICE “BB” OTERO
DEPUTY MAYOR FOR HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:
DCSC, ODMPSJ, ODME, DYRS,
CSSD, APRA, DMH, MPD,
OAG, PDS, CFS, JGA, DOC, CJCC

The CJCC Juvenile Justice Committee (JJC) believes that juvenile justice should be centered on the dual goals of promoting public safety and executing programming that affords young people the opportunity to become independent, productive, and law abiding citizens. The committee advises on juvenile justice issues and guides the effective implementation of juvenile justice policies and programs. In addition to focusing on information sharing and cross-system training and opportunities for system improvement, the Juvenile Justice Committee serves as the executive body for the District’s Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). Ultimately the JJC is committed to collaboratively develop and

implement joint solutions to improve the lives of system-involved children, youth, and families.

5TH ANNUAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SUMMIT

The CJCC worked to train and inform service coordinators, case managers, educators, parents, and youth on how to obtain services and supports for children and youth with complex needs and their families from multiple child-serving systems. To reach this goal, the CJCC hosts a number of lectures, summits, and symposiums each year. In 2014, the JJC and the CJCC hosted its 5th Annual Juvenile Justice Summit at the Walter E. Washington Convention Center on September 29th and 30th. The theme for this year’s Summit was Reduce, Restore, Preserve. The goal of the Summit is to use information sharing, evidence based training and collaboration to reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency and recidivism, restore youth, families and communities impacted by crime, and preserve the effective administration of justice. By gathering a mixed audience of juvenile justice

stakeholders and staff working with system-involved youth and families in one place, the Summit aims to:

- (1) Develop strategies to reduce system involvement and recidivism that include input from all juvenile justice partners;
- (2) Strengthen the collaboration and coordination among system actors;
- (3) Engage participants in cross system training that is relevant, impactful, meaningful, and effective; and,
- (4) Promote the exchange of information through interdisciplinary dialogues among conference participants who represent government, non-profit, and private organizations.

The past 5 years have seen the Juvenile Justice Summit grow by leaps and bounds. Attendance increased



Hiram Puig Lugo, Presiding Family Court Judge, DC Superior Court presenting a workshop at the 5th Annual CJCC Juvenile Justice Summit.

exponentially from its inception, nearly doubling each year over the last three years, with over 600 stakeholders and youth registering for the most recent Summit. For the second time in the history of the Summit, an all-day Youth Leadership Track (YLT) was added to the agenda. Emerging leaders who have been or are system-involved or susceptible to system involvement were hand selected by their court officers, schools, and community organizations to attend. The Youth Leadership Track encourages thoughtful problem solving, idea

sharing, and productive self-expression. Youth participants learn the power and effectiveness of well-crafted communication, identify their individual leadership style, and collaboratively explore strategies with peers and adults to create positive and lasting change in their lives and their communities.

The topics discussed at each Summit are chosen by a subcommittee of our juvenile justice partners who currently work with youth and families and can readily identify training that will address the needs of their clients and colleagues. The Summit invited local and nationally renowned speakers to train juvenile justice practitioners on implicit bias, gang prevention and intervention strategies, child human trafficking, workplace wellness, positive youth development, public



Terri Odom, Director, Court Social Services Director and Neil Stanley, Director, Department of Youth Rehabilitation presenting juvenile justice priorities to CJCC members.

health and violence prevention, creating an intergenerational dialogue, the DC juvenile justice system, and crews, cliques and gangs.

Evaluations of the prior year's Youth Leadership Track revealed the need to create a peer-led discussion for the emerging leaders. In response, the CJCC partnered with the Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DYRS) to establish a CJCC Youth Steering Committee. For nine months, the CJCC and DYRS devoted staff and resources to raise the leadership capacity and facilitation skills of 15 youth, a majority of whom were currently or formerly court involved. With the guidance of adult mentors, these youth undertook all of the responsibilities to ensure the successful implementation of the Youth Leadership Track. The CJCC plans on continuing the Youth Steering Committee due to the success of this event.

UNCOVERING CRISIS CARE: IDENTIFICATION, OPTIONS AND OUTCOMES

Youth and families in the juvenile justice system are often in need of mental health services. This undeniable overlap requires us to establish successful juvenile justice and mental health collaborations. Research suggests that comprehensive crisis management services can improve outcomes for clients, increase public safety, and reduce involvement with the juvenile or criminal justice system. The goals of crisis services are to improve access to the most appropriate treatment resources, and to decrease the

IN 2015, THE JJC HAS IDENTIFIED THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF FOCUS:

- MAP LOCAL JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY EFFORTS;
- PROVIDE RELEVANT TIMELY DATA ON JUVENILE JUSTICE TRENDS;
- SUPPORT QUARTERLY CROSS-SYSTEMS TRAININGS, WHICH FOCUS ON ISSUES AND TOPICS RELEVANT TO CROSS-SYSTEM INVOLVED YOUTH;
- SERVE AS THE STEERING COMMITTEE FOR THE 6TH ANNUAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SUMMIT;
- DEVELOP AND IDENTIFY POLICIES THAT CAN REDUCE RECIDIVISM OR ENTRY INTO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM;
- IDENTIFY AND PROMOTE EXISTING RESOURCES (HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION) FOR THE BENEFIT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTITIONERS, THEIR CLIENTS AND THE COMMUNITY; AND
- FACILITATE SUCCESSFUL REINTEGRATION OF SYSTEM-INVOLVED YOUTH WITH ENHANCED INFORMATION SHARING AND COORDINATED CASE MANAGEMENT.

utilization of jails, prisons, and homeless programs for behavioral health emergencies. In addition to the Summit, the JJC hosted Uncovering Crisis Care: Identification, Options and Outcomes (April 2014), a half-day mental health training. This training was designed to improve the way juvenile justice practitioners respond to young people and families experiencing a mental health crisis. Nearly 100 juvenile justice practitioners, law enforcement officers, mental health providers, and five service providers attended the event at the Washington Convention Center.

The training had three objectives:

1. Provide practitioners with tools to identify clients in crisis;
2. Invite resource providers to present available programs and services that immediately address mental health need(s); and,
3. Create a dialogue between families who received services and practitioners seeking to improve service provision.

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) was developed in response to

national trends reflecting a drastic increase in the use of secure detention for juveniles despite decreases in juvenile arrests, and the resulting overcrowding of youth detention centers nationwide². Juvenile detention is the temporary placement of a youth accused of a delinquent act, while awaiting the final outcome of his or her case in court. The purpose of detention is to house youths who, by virtue of their alleged offenses or documented prior histories, pose a serious public safety or flight risk³. The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initia-

² http://www.nj.gov/oag/jjc/localized_programs_jdai.html

³ <http://nj.gov/oag/newsreleases13/pr20130801c.html>

tives, supported by the Annie E. Casey foundation, was launched in the District in 2005 with the objective of eliminating the unnecessary detention of youth and supporting the use of alternatives to detention during the pre-trial phase of a young person's court case. The District's JDAI effort is based on the philosophy that secure detention for juveniles should be used in the interest of public safety for those requiring the most secure level of supervision.

The JJC is committed to using data to illuminate critical questions in detention reform and drive policy and decision-making in an effort to



Opening remarks provided to the over 500 attendees at the 5th Annual CJCC Juvenile Justice Summit



Hannah McElhinny, Chief, Juvenile Section, D.C. Public Defender Service (right) and Dave Rosenthal, Senior Assistant Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General (left) presenting at the 5th Annual CJCC Juvenile Justice Summit



CJCC Uncovering Crisis Care: Identification, Options and Outcomes mental health training.



Mental health service provider panel at the CJCC Uncovering Crisis Care: Identification, Options and Outcomes mental health training.

minimize detrimental effects of detention, create a more efficient system, and improve public safety. In addition, as a result of the JDAI strategic planning session held at the end of 2013, the JJC merged the JDAI Workgroup and the Data Committee into the JDAI Data Committee, with the JJC serving as the executive JDAI body. The JDAI Data Committee consists of partners from law enforce-

ment, detention, the defense bar, prosecution, and probation who meet monthly to discuss data trends, identify opportunities for system enhancements, and address barriers to the effective administration of justice. During 2014, the JDAI effort experienced important changes. After a significant decrease in the number of youth diverted from prosecution, the District introduced DC Alternatives to the Court Experience (ACE) the District's own comprehensive youth detention program, and began to gradually discontinue Youth Court and Access, two of the District's juvenile diversion programs.

A key product of JDAI Data Committee is the data report. The report provides a data rich look at the young people coming through the system, from the point of first contact through case disposition. Each month, the committee members provide juvenile justice data and the CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) compiles, analyzes, and produces the monthly JDAI Data report, an important resource for partner agencies to evaluate their procedures and measure outcomes. This year, the JDAI data committee created nine monthly reports compiling data from multiple agencies that shows trends in juvenile justice. Notable trends include:

- A reduction in the detained youth population at the Youth Services Center (YSC). The Average Daily Population (ADP) at YSC during 2014 was 77 youth, compared to 108 in 2013.



Comment from an audience member at the CJCC Uncovering Crisis Care: Identification, Options and Outcomes mental health training.



Robert L. Listenbee, Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention presenting a lunch keynote at the 5th Annual CJCC Juvenile Justice Summit.

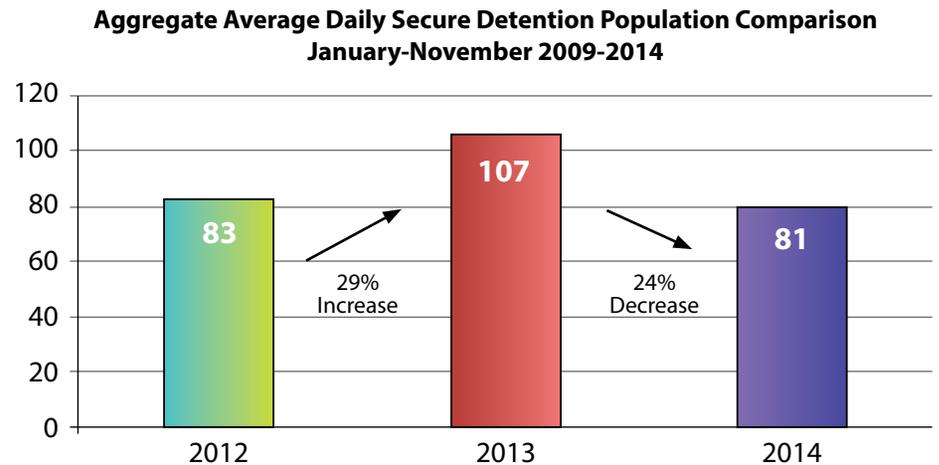
- A reduction in the average length of stay in secure detention, from 18.5 days in 2013 down to 12.5 days in 2014.
- A 9 percent increase in MPD diversions, which is attributable to the introduction of the ACE program.
- Consistent rates of arrests due to violent offenses.

In the coming year, the JDAI Data Committee will continue to build on its successes and lay the groundwork for more improvements and system reform.

In 2014, the report underwent a series of changes to sharpen the view of the juvenile justice landscape. Changes to the report included integrating current and new diversion programs into the JDAI data report and evaluating these programs. The JDAI data committee also explored the causes of youth abscondence from an assigned secure governmental facility, community shelter home, group home, residential facility, or foster care placement, while tracking abscondence rates. Additionally, the JDAI data committee members completed a recidivism analysis of Youth Court and Access juvenile diversion programs.



Youth Leadership Track session for over 85 youth at the 5th Annual CJCC Juvenile Justice Summit.



The average detention population does not include overnighters
Data Source: DYRS Research & Quality Assurance Division

*The purpose of the Citywide Truancy Taskforce
is to track key progress indicators and review implementation
of the accountability plan and programmatic interventions.*

Truancy Prevention and Intervention

CO-CHAIR: ABIGAIL SMITH

DEPUTY MAYOR FOR EDUCATION

CO-CHAIR: BEATRICE “BB” OTERO

DEPUTY MAYOR FOR HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

ODME, ODMHHS, ODMPSJ, CJCC, DCPS, PCSB, OAG, CSSD, CFSA, DHS, MPD, JGA, DYRS, DBH, PDS, DC CITY COUNCIL, OSSE, DOES, DDOT, CHARTER SCHOOL CENTER FOR STUDENT SERVICES, HEALTHY FAMILY THRIVING COMMUNITY COLLABORATIVE COUNCIL, DC LAWYERS FOR YOUTH, THE CHILDREN’S LAW CENTER, OTHER GOVERNMENT, AND COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS

The District’s interagency Truancy Taskforce is a collaborative effort among stakeholders from the District’s education, human services and public safety systems to provide comprehensive supports to students experiencing chronic absenteeism. The Taskforce seeks to improve collaboration across agencies and key stakeholders to develop strategies to re-engage disconnected young people in their academic success. In 2014, the Taskforce pursued two objectives:

1. Tracking key progress indicators including outcome measures (e.g., truancy rates by grade level tracked over time) and secondary indicators (e.g., trends in root causes); and
2. Reviewing implementation of the accountability plan and of programmatic interventions including addressing identified obstacles to progress and aligning resources in response to data.

These objectives were pursued through a number of truancy initiatives in 2014, including the Truancy Data Committee, Justice Grants Administration (JGA) Show Up, Stand Out program, DDOT Student Transportation Subsidy, and the Parent and Adolescent Support Services (PASS) program.

TRUANCY TASKFORCE - DATA COMMITTEE

The CJCC Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), along with the ODME, facilitated the Truancy Data Committee. Partners agreed to work collaboratively to address deficiencies in truancy data collection to improve outcomes for youth and their families. The committee collected and analyzed baseline data and Attendance Accountability Amendment Act data from OAG, CSSD, DCPS, PCSB, and CFSA for school year 2013-2014. The Data Committee met monthly to coordinate data collection and reporting to the Taskforce. Four reports outlining truancy and attendance in the city, including measures that document compliance with the Attendance Accountability Amendment Act, were finalized and presented to the taskforce. The report revealed strengths and challenges in both truancy data collection and truancy reporting.

KEY TRUANCY TRENDS⁴

- ◆ Chronic truancy rates for SY13-14 to date show improvement from this point during SY12-13
 - DCPS shows a 8.8 percentage point decrease
 - PCSB shows a 4.9 percentage point decrease*

	DCPS			PCSB		
Time Period	SY12-13	SY 13-14	SY13-14 Goal	SY12-13	SY 13-14	SY13-14 Goal
Chronic Truancy Rate	26.9%	18.1%	22%	19.9%	15%	N/A

*Based on SY2013 audited enrollment of 35,565

⁴ All information provided by DCPS and PCSB.

SHOW UP, STAND OUT

The Justice Grants Administration (JGA) Truancy Reduction Program operated in 48 elementary and middle schools in school year (SY) 13-14 (up from 16 schools in SY12-13). Show Up, Stand Out, a multimillion-dollar effort of the JGA in partnership with 7 community organizations across the city, works one-on-one with parents of elementary and middle school students to overcome the many challenges they face – including homelessness, unemployment, and domestic violence – in getting their kids to school every day. The Show Up, Stand Out program began as a pilot in 2012, in partnership with 17 elementary schools. Because of the program’s promising results, it has since been expanded to include more than 55 elementary and middle schools, including charter schools, in an effort to reach more than 4,000 students. It is currently engaging over 650 students and their families. In an effort to increase visibility for the importance of school attendance throughout the District, JGA also launched a new Show Up, Stand Out public service announcement (PSA) campaign, to be seen on buses and transit stations throughout September 2014, which is Attendance Awareness Month. The PSAs reinforce the idea that before children can accomplish their

dreams, they have to be students. And that behind every successful student is a parent making sure he or she gets to school.



Abby Smith, Deputy Mayor for Education, briefing stakeholders on Truancy Taskforce efforts during the CJCC 2014 Strategic Priority Planning Meeting.

THE DC KIDS RIDE FREE ON BUS PROGRAM

The Student Transportation Subsidy Program is an incentive designed to remove transportation barriers preventing students from arriving to school on time. Officially started in August 2013, the program serves students attending DC public, charter, and private schools, as well as students participating in educational

programs in the District. District students can ride Metrobus and the DC Circulator without charge Monday to Friday, in the morning from 5:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and in the afternoon from 2:00 pm to 8:00pm, during the regular school year and can also take advantage of the program during school designated half-days. The restricted hours of free ridership are in place to assist with the District’s efforts to improve student attendance. Updates to the transportation card are being made to enable more accurate tracking in frequency and route utilization rates. Current estimated utilization is between 22,000 to 25,000 rides per day.

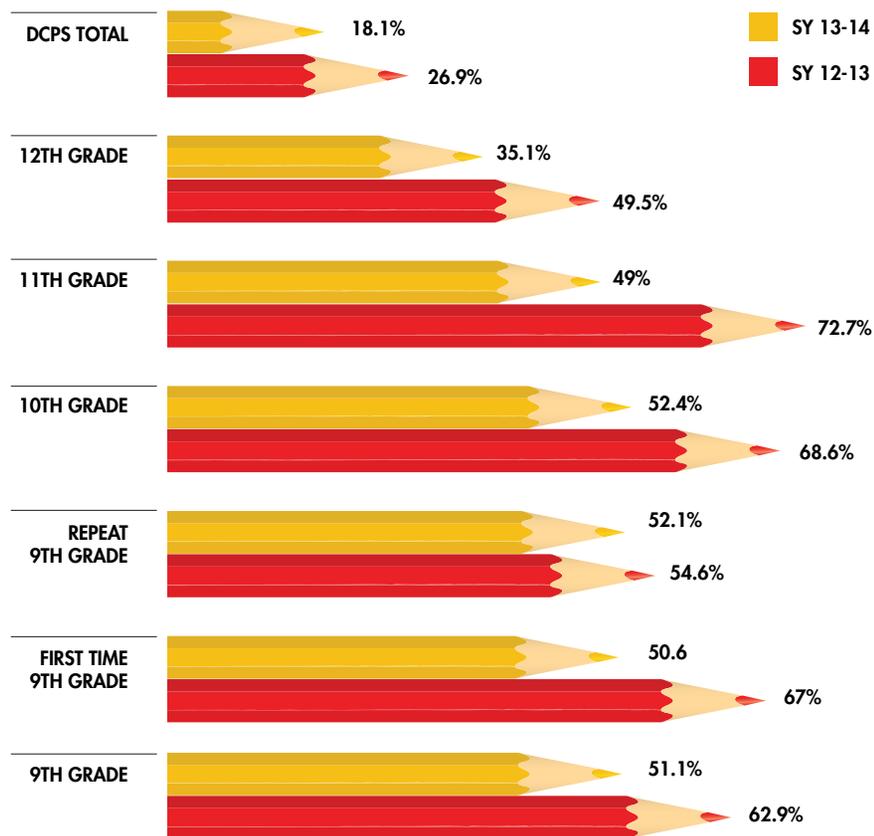
PARENT AND ADOLESCENT SUPPORT SERVICES (PASS) PROGRAM

Parent and Adolescent Support Services (PASS) serves District of Columbia families of youth who are committing status offenses. Status offenses include truancy, running away, curfew violations, and extreme disobedience, among other behaviors that are illegal for young people under the age of 18. PASS works cooperatively with families and service providers to reduce these challenging behaviors before child welfare and/or juvenile justice intervention is needed.

In FY 2014, PASS became a Functional Family Therapy (FFT) site, having 6 full time FFT therapists provide services to youth who commit status offenses or low-level delinquency offenses. PASS continues to work closely with four partner schools, offering case management and FFT services to students at Anacostia, Dunbar, and Maya Angelou high schools, and Friendship Blow-Pierce middle school. PASS launched the Alternatives to the Court Experience (ACE) Diversion Program. ACE was developed in partnership with the Children Youth Investment Trust Corporation (CYITC), Court Social Services Division (CSSD), the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and the Office of the Attorney General (OAG). Youth that are seized by the MPD for non-violent misdemeanor offenses may be given the option to take part in the ACE diversion program in order to avoid a formal arrest and possible prosecution. The purpose of the Diversion program is to provide youth with the skills, resources, supports, and opportunities necessary to not re-offend, not enter the court system, make better/positive decisions, and strengthen

their connection to their families and communities. ACE serves as the front door for all diversions in the District.

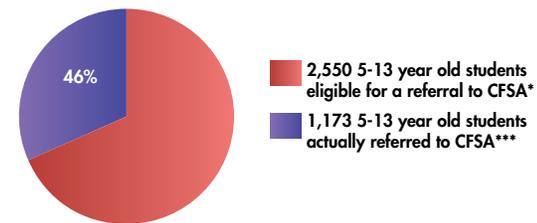
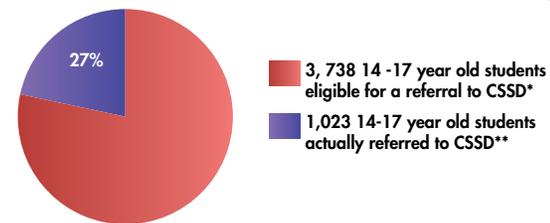
DCPS CHRONIC TRUANCY BY GRADE (9-12)⁵



⁵ Information provided by DCPS.

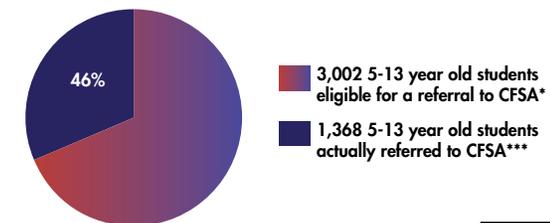
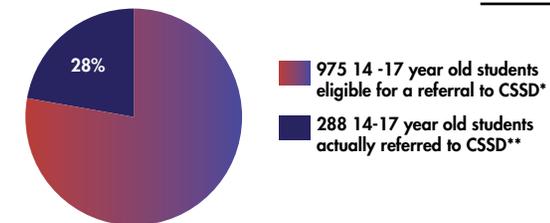
REFERRAL UNIVERSE

These referrals are required under the 2013 Attendance Accountability and Amendment Act.



* Provided by DCPS, ** Provided by CSSD, *** Provided by CFSA.

DCPS



* Provided by DCPS, ** Provided by CSSD, *** Provided by CFSA.

PCSB

Partnership for Success is a forum for agencies to coordinate cross agency case management for high risk youth who are system-involved.

Partnership for
Success (P4S) stat

The Dually Supervised Youth workgroup encourages information sharing amongst adult and juvenile criminal justice agencies that simultaneously supervise youth.

Dually Supervised
Youth

PARTNERSHIP FOR SUCCESS (P4S) STAT

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

MPD, OAG, CSSD, DYRS, CJCC

The primary goal of Partnership for Success (P4S) Stat partners is to focus agency resources on reducing recidivism for high risk youth in the District. The success or failure of P4S is tied directly to mutual cooperation, communication, and coordination by participating agency partners. P4S is a collaborative initiative between select juvenile justice agencies, including law enforcement (MPD), Court Social Services Division (CSSD), the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) and the CJCC. Other agencies, including the Department of Employment Services (DOES), Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), and the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS), support the effort by providing employment, education, mental health, and academic supports. The agencies meet to identify the distinct needs of the youth that will equip them to make better life choices.

In 2014 the Juvenile Justice Committee approved the P4S logic model. Logic models are usually a graphical depiction of the logical relationships between the resources, activities, outputs and outcomes of a program⁶. MPD, CSSD, and DYRS agreed to convene quarterly strategic planning sessions and monthly P4S meetings address needs of high risk youth. Partners also agreed to engage in technical assistance and training. In 2015, P4S will focus on promoting the independence and successful rehabilitation of system-involved youth including Partnership for Success youth, and dually supervised youth.

DUALLY SUPERVISED YOUTH

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

MPD, OAG, CSSD, DYRS, CJCC, CSOSA, PSA

Youth charged with both adult and juvenile crimes are caught between two very different systems. A rehabilitative program is required in the juvenile system, while it is only required by a case-by-case basis in the adult system. These youth may experience the consequences of insufficient cross-systems coordination in the development of case plans that will best serve their needs. In 2013, juvenile justice agencies signed on to a court-approved Memorandum of Agreement. The goal of the MOA is to effectively manage the cases of clients involved with both juvenile and adult criminal justice agencies. The process involves case management and review. Participating agencies convene and conduct case reviews to identify how to address the unique needs of the youth.

The workgroup members collectively review particularly challenging cases that require unique support services. The objectives are to identify barriers (institutional, educational, employment, housing, etc.) that can potentially undermine the successful rehabilitation of high-risk clients who may recidivate without appropriate institutional support. A crucial element of the review of cases is information-sharing among the coordinating agencies. The convened meetings are intended to develop policies and procedures that improve information-sharing, reduce inefficiency, and support rehabilitative efforts at the system level.

In 2014, agencies improved their information sharing: The District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) began providing a list of the individuals being held in the jail pending a hearing to CSSD and DYRS. This list allows CSSD and DYRS to cross check the list against the youth currently under their supervision. In addition, DYRS and CSOSA developed protocols for information exchange.

⁶ http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/50363_ch_1.pdf

The Juvenile Reentry Workgroup was established to examine and address the considerable and unique educational, reunification, and employment challenges juveniles face as they return to the community from out-of-home placement.

Juvenile Reentry

CO-CHAIR:

FANNIE BARKSDALE

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, DC SUPERIOR COURT, COURT SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

CO-CHAIR: LIANE ROZZELL

FAMILY ENGAGEMENT COORDINATOR DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH REHABILITATION SERVICES

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

DCSC, ODMPSJ, DYRS, CSSD, DBH, MPD, OAG, PDS, CFSA, JGA, DOC, CJCC, DOES, DCPS, PCSB, OSSE

The adage that it takes a village to raise a child rings especially true for juveniles returning to the community. The Juvenile Reentry Workgroup was established to examine and address the considerable and unique educational and reunification challenges juveniles face as they return to the community from out-of-home placements. In furtherance of this objective, the workgroup will, among other efforts, focus on developing a multidimensional approach to better engage the support systems of juveniles in the District, as well as improving and standardizing service provision across reentry partners.

In 2015, the workgroup plans to conduct trainings for stakeholder agencies to better engage parents, guardians, and caregivers in the successful reentry of juveniles. Additionally, the workgroup will endeavor to connect directly with the parents, guardians, and caregivers in order to help them create an environment conducive to the successful return of the youth.

*The Compliance Monitor is housed within the CJCC
and is responsible for ensuring the District is in compliance
with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention Act.*

Compliance Monitoring and DMC (Disproportionate Minority Contact)

Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) in 1974. The JJDP Act authorized the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to fund local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. The JJDP Act includes four core requirements that states participating in the formula grants program must address: (1) the Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO); (2) Sight and Sound Separation, (3) Jail Removal and (4) Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC). The District's compliance monitor is housed in the CJCC. After extensive evaluation of each of the facilities that hold youth, the District was found to be in full compliance with the first three core requirements.

In addition to monitoring compliance, the DMC core protections found in the JJDP Act require the examination and reduction of disproportionate minority representation in all contact points of the juvenile justice system. As a result, states must institute multi-pronged and comprehensive DMC-reduction efforts that include prevention and system improvement efforts. The District was awarded a grant by the Justice Grants Administration (JGA) to fund activities that comply with the requirements of the JJDP Act, for compliance monitoring and DMC in the District. The four core requirements provide a framework of strategies that help reduce the inappropriate use of secure juvenile detention, while maintaining public safety and court appearance rates. A major focus of the work is reducing the disproportionate use of detention for minority youth. To that end, in 2014 the CJCC secured a vendor to conduct a Readiness Assessment Consultation (RAC). The RAC will assess the nature and extent of disparities in the District of Columbia, as well as the effectiveness of ongoing efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities. The RAC is a full jurisdictional assessment designed to highlight issues that may impact DMC, and to identify strengths, weaknesses, assets, and challenges, which may affect the District's ability to engage in an effective DMC reduction. The assessment results are expected in 2015.

FOUR CORE REQUIREMENTS DEFINED

1. DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (DSO) - A STATUS OFFENDER OR NON-OFFENDER CANNOT BE HELD IN A SECURE JUVENILE DETENTION OR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, NOR CAN THEY BE HELD IN ADULT FACILITIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME. STATES ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE STATUS OFFENDERS WITH COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES INCLUDING RESIDENTIAL HOME TREATMENT, COUNSELING, MENTORING, ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING.
2. SIGHT AND SOUND SEPARATION - ALLEGED AND ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS, GENERALLY, CANNOT BE DETAINED OR CONFINED IN A SECURE INSTITUTION (SUCH AS A JAIL) IN WHICH THEY CAN SEE OR HEAR ANY ADULT OFFENDERS.
3. JAIL REMOVAL - PEOPLE UNDER THE AGE OF 18 CANNOT BE SECURELY DETAINED OR CONFINED IN ADULT JAILS.
4. DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC) - REDUCE THE DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF JUVENILE MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS WHO COME INTO CONTACT WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.



GOAL
TWO



Improve criminal
justice systems
operations
requiring
interagency
collaboration
and information
sharing.

Use interagency collaboration to improve the treatment options for criminal justice-involved individuals with mental health issues, substance abuse problems, or co-occurring disorders.

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

CO-CHAIR: STEVE BARON

DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

CO-CHAIR: NANCY WARE

DIRECTOR, COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

BOP, CSOSA, CJCC, DBH, DOC, DFS, DYRS, DCHA, DCHR, DCSC, EOM, MPD, OAG, ODMPSJ, ORCA, PSA, PDS, USAO-DC, USPC, UNITY HEALTHCARE, ULS

The disproportionate number of people involved in the criminal justice system who also suffer from behavioral health and substance abuse disorders puts a tremendous strain on already dwindling public resources. Appropriate treatment and access to community-based services reduce the chance of recidivism and increases the opportunities for these individuals to be productive, healthy citizens. The Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT) is dedicated to interagency collaboration to improve the treatment options for criminal justice-involved individuals with mental health issues, substance abuse problems, or co-occurring disorders. SATMHSIT focuses on creating opportunities for cross system education and training, enhancing the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) Resource Locator, and the Synthetic Drugs Workgroup to achieve its mission.

CROSS SYSTEM EDUCATION AND TRAINING

SATMHSIT has created a series of trainings intended to enable practitioners to make long-term changes in the way they work with clients and their families, share best practices and disseminate relevant information. The two trainings that took place in 2014 were the Real Deal on Synthetic Drugs and Implications of Implementation: The Affordable Care Act and Criminal Justice.

THE REAL DEAL ON SYNTHETIC DRUGS

On Thursday, July 17, 2014, the CJCC held The Real Deal on Synthetic Drugs, a follow up to the synthetic drugs symposium held in February 2013. Nearly 200 behavioral health, medical, legislative, criminal justice, social services, and business leaders came together to examine the current landscape of synthetic drugs in the District of Columbia. Subject matter experts described the innovative approaches being taken both nationally and locally to address this issue, reported on the progress that has been made locally since last year's symposium, and continued the dialogue on local response strategies. Attendees identified a handful of next steps that arose from the symposium discussion, including:

- (1) increasing outreach and education to youth in the community and young adults on college campuses;

- (2) pursuing further research on synthetic drugs; and
- (3) continue collaboration so that a multidisciplinary approach can be used to develop evidence-based solutions.

IMPLICATIONS OF IMPLEMENTATION: THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

On Monday, April 28, 2014, CJCC held Implications of Implementation: The Affordable Care Act and Criminal Justice a forum that invited national and local experts to discuss the effects of the Affordable Care Act best practices, challenges, numbers, and the state of healthcare for criminal justice-involved individuals in the District. More than 50 representatives from partner agencies and service providers attended the event. A list of next steps, including determining Medicaid eligibility of vendors that provide substance abuse and mental health services, was generated. The SATMHSIT began working to address the identified items. The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA), and the Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) have been working together to identify which vendors are Medicaid eligible and ensure that there is sufficient capacity to serve the health needs of justice-involved individuals as well

as increasing enrollment of justice-involved individuals at various points in the criminal justice system.

CJCC RESOURCE LOCATOR

Launched in April 2013, the CJCC Resource Locator is a searchable, online database of service providers in the Washington, DC metropolitan area. Users can navigate easily through services including, but not limited to, housing, substance abuse, mental health, social services, medical, or legal needs. This resource guide is available to the general public as well as to legal, medical, education, and social service practitioners. The Resource Locator was created under the auspices of the CJCC's SATMHSIT, in collaboration with the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA), and was derived from the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia's (PDS) Directory of Adult Services.

Throughout 2014, the CJCC has conducted training sessions on the Resource Locator for various stakeholders and community and faith-based partners, including the Office on Returning Citizen Affairs (ORCA), Consultants for

Change, Virginia Williams Family Resource Center, the Department of Corrections (DOC), and the US Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO). The CJCC also presented information about the Resource Locator at the Public Defender Service's Annual Community Resource Fair. In 2015, the Resource Locator will undergo a series of technical updates that enhance the database's usability.

MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION SHARING

A critical component of the SATMHSIT's cross-system collaboration effort is information sharing, particularly information about the health and treatment of people with mental illnesses. In response, the CJCC is collaborating with DBH on a project that will seek to address the gaps, inefficiencies, and other challenges to sharing mental health information across the criminal justice and behavioral health systems. The CJCC was awarded a \$60,000 grant to support this effort with the goal of identifying tools that can be used to structuring secure, efficient information sharing. Phase 1 of the project will identify the behavioral health information local and federal criminal justice agencies are currently collecting and sharing.



As a follow up to the ACA forum, CJCC partnered with the Department of Health Care Finance to convene a workshop entitled, A Primer on Medicaid Suspension for Incarcerated Individuals.



Roger Mitchell, Chief Medical Examiner, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (left), Lucas Zarwell, Chief Toxicologist, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (middle), Jerome Robinson, Director of the Office of Forensic Research Pre Trial Services Agency (right) at the The Real Deal on Synthetic Drugs event.

SYNTHETIC DRUGS WORKGROUP

The Synthetic Drugs Workgroup was formed to tackle the issues arising from the emergence of synthetic drug use in the District of Columbia and has focused on three major areas: (1) legislation – working to ensure that legislation and regulations keep pace with the rapidly changing synthetic drugs landscape; (2) detection in the living, in the deceased, and in solid dose form; and (3) coordination of information among local and federal agencies.

Dr. Max Houck

Director

Department of Forensic Sciences

Synthetic drugs, commonly known as “synthetic marijuana,” “K2,” “Spice,” or “bath salts,” are often sold in gas stations and convenience stores as “herbal incense”, “potpourri” and “jewelry cleaner.” These drugs are a toxic mix of manmade chemicals that are marketed as a “legal” high. Often these drugs are labeled “not for human consumption” to mask their intended purpose. The contents and effects of synthetic drugs are unpredictable due to the constantly changing variety of chemicals used in manufacturing processes, which are devoid of quality controls and government regulatory oversight.

The Synthetic Drugs workgroup has gathered representatives from the federal and local governments to evaluate the current policies and legislative options to address the proliferation of synthetic drugs, as well as to educate the public about the tremendous health risks posed by these substances. The workgroup has pursued a multifaceted approach designed to tackle issues arising from the emergence of synthetic drug use in the District, focusing specifically on coordination of information, detection and legislation.

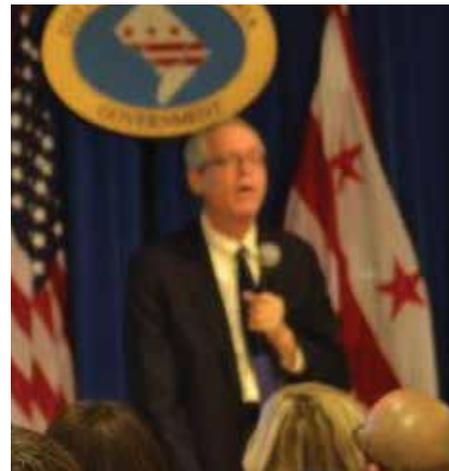
COORDINATION OF INFORMATION

Recognizing the need for better coordination of information among stakeholder agencies, the workgroup created a centralized location to electronically

house information on synthetic drugs from local, national, and international sources. On October 7, 2014, the CJCC launched the Synthetic Drugs Information Clearinghouse SharePoint site. The secure website houses information about the Synthetic Drugs Workgroup as well as data from partners, links to relevant articles, and reports.

RESEARCH

The Bureau of Justice Statistics awarded the CJCC Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) a State Justice Statistics grant to assess the state of synthetic drugs in the District. Program Research & Analysis, LLC was engaged to conduct the study and to gain perspective about the prevalence of synthetic drug usage, sales, and manufacturing within the District. The findings will be used to support efforts to address distribution and use of synthetic drugs.



Paul Samuels, President, Legal Action Center speaking at the Implications of Implementation: The Affordable Care Act and Criminal Justice forum.



Diane Lewis, Chairperson, DC Health Benefit Exchange Executive Board presenting at the Implications of Implementation: The Affordable Care Act and Criminal Justice forum.

LEGISLATION

There is an increasingly expanding array of synthetic drugs on the market. 51 new synthetic cannabinoids, which are purportedly designed to mimic the effects of marijuana, were identified in 2012, compared to just two in 2009. Thirty-one new synthetic cathinones, which mimic the effects of amphetamines, were identified in 2012, compared to only four in 2009. Seventy-six additional synthetic compounds were identified in 2012, bringing the total number of new synthetic substances identified in 2012 to 158⁷.

In 2013, the Council for the District of Columbia

³ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/ondcp-fact-sheets/synthetic-drugs-k2-spice-bath-salts>

enacted legislation concerning synthetic cathinones (e.g. bath salts) and synthetic cannabinoids (e.g. K2/Spice) in the District. Although certain compounds found in synthetic drugs were already scheduled in the Federal Controlled Substances Act, these compounds had not yet been included on the District's version. The language contained in the District's legislation was modeled after the federal legislation.

Both the Federal and District Controlled Substances Act must list specific chemical compounds. Although legislation is worded to include aberrations of the named substances, it must be reasonably specific on the drugs covered, so as to withstand legal challenges to its breadth. With the rapidly

changing chemical composition of these synthetic compounds, swift action is required. To this end, the Mayor has the authority, and may delegate said authority, to add to the District's Controlled Substances Act any controlled substance that has been added to the Federal Controlled Substances Act, even if the substance was only briefly added to the Federal Controlled Substances Act. The Department of Health and the Office of the Attorney General are working in concert to ensure that federally-scheduled synthetic drugs are included on the District's list of prohibited substances.

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs' (DCRA) "The Right Choice" campaign seeks to address the sale of synthetic drugs by retail businesses in the District in three phases: education, engagement, and enforcement. DCRA added regulations that aim to hold business owners responsible for the sale of synthetic drugs by banning the sale of certain substances on the basis of packaging, marketing, promoted use, and the effects of products. The regulations do not ban substances based on the chemical make-up of the product, or whether the product is a scheduled narcotic, due to the long periods of time involved in performing chemical testing, or obtaining official scheduling of narcotics. DCRA regulations already prohibit its licensees from selling scheduled substances. DCRA has worked with stakeholders, other government agencies, and community organizations to implement and promote this campaign.



DC Council Chairman Phil Mendelson discussing the legislative efforts to address synthetic drugs in the District of Columbia during the July 2014 Synthetic Drug Symposium. Panelists Leslie Cooper, Deputy Director, Pretrial Services Agency and Todd Menhinick, Chief of Quality Assurance (DBH) also presented.

Use of synthetic cannabinoids is alarmingly high, especially among young people. In the coming year, the workgroup plans to expand its partnerships to be better poised to reach out to the community, and especially youth, to share information about synthetic drugs. According to the 2012 Monitoring the Future survey of youth drug-use trends, one in nine 12th graders in America reported using synthetic cannabinoids in the past year. This rate, unchanged from 2011, puts synthetic cannabinoids as the second most frequently used illegal drug among high school seniors after marijuana⁸. For this reason, the workgroup will focus on reaching out to youth and college students to stem the use of synthetic drugs.

All of these efforts combine to raise awareness about synthetic drugs in the District, keep the issues associated with synthetic drug use at the forefront of discussions, and dampen the supply of, and demand for, synthetic drugs in the District.

⁸ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/ondcp-fact-sheets/synthetic-drugs-k2-spice-bath-salts>



Danielle Lewis, Associate Director for Eligibility Policy, Department of Healthcare Finance presenting at the Implications of Implementation: The Affordable Care Act and Criminal Justice forum.



Rabbiah Sabbakhan, DCRA Director highlighting DCRA's Right Choice Campaign during the Synthetic Drug Symposium held July 2014.

The purpose of this workgroup is to eliminate in-person papering in most cases and to streamline records-sharing and administrative processes by establishing the electronic collection and dissemination of arrest and prosecution reports across the criminal justice system.

Papering Reform

CHAIR: RONALD C. MACHEN, JR.

U.S. ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY OFFICE

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

USAO-DC, MPD, DCSC, OAG, CJCC, CSOSA, EOM, PSA, DOC

As computers have gained widespread penetration in organizations, it is increasingly apparent that they can be used to improve service delivery from the initial arrest through case disposition. The Case Initiation Project is a prime example of using technology to reduce costs and increase efficiency. Each time an individual is arrested, the arresting officers must complete a number of police reports and meet with the prosecutor's office. After meeting with the officer and reviewing the reports, the prosecutor decides whether to bring criminal charges against the person arrested. This process is referred to as "papering" a case. Previously, this process required extensive resources and

long overtime hours. In an effort to reduce papering costs, the Metropolitan Police Department, Office of the Attorney General and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council launched a pilot program in September 2011 known as the Case Initiation Project (CIP). Eight agencies participated in CIP and agreed to transmit the incident report (PD 251), adult criminal prosecution report (PD 163) and the signed probable cause affidavit (Gerstein) needed to make a papering decision. The CIP effectively automated the entire papering process, from adult arrest through prosecutorial filing of a case with the Superior Court for the District of Columbia (DCSC). The project successfully reduced the time spent papering new cases. Continued efforts to improve the papering process resulted in a reduction in the papering error rate, and a reduction in missing data. MPD's transition to the Mark43 police reporting software will provide an opportunity to improve the papering process as Mark43 will exchange records through JUSTIS to USAO-DC. Mark43 has an anticipated launch date of spring 2015.



Ron Machen, US Attorney for the District of Columbia discussing papering reform efforts with CJCC members.

The goal of the Warrants Workgroup is to reduce violent crime through interagency collaboration and reduce the number of unexecuted warrants.

Warrants

CO-CHAIR: CATHY LANIER

CHIEF, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

CO-CHAIR: MICHAEL HUGHES

U.S. MARSHAL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUPERIOR COURT

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

CSOSA, CJCC, DOC, DCSC, MPD, OAG, OCA, ODMPSJ, ORCA, PSA, USAO-DC, USMS

A warrant is a document issued by the courts that authorizes the police to take suspected criminals into custody and hold them until they can be brought to trial. The existence of outstanding warrants presents administrative and public safety challenges. Executing decades-old warrants requires time and resources that could be better spent elsewhere tracking down felons and fugitives with more serious offenses. Most warrants are issued for individuals who failed to show up for court or who have violated probation. Although many agencies have authority to execute warrants, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and the United States Marshall’s Service (USMS) are primarily responsible for the safe, efficient execution of all of the District’s felony warrants.

The Warrants Workgroup endeavors to reduce the number of outstanding bench and arrest warrants and collaborate to enhance interagency system

operations and information sharing. The workgroup meets regularly to discuss best practices and review current warrants statistics. In 2014 the, the following strides were made to address outstanding warrants.

MPD WARRANTS

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) serves as the primary law enforcement agency for the District of Columbia that patrols, investigates and arrests individuals suspected of committing criminal offenses in the District. MPD is the primary body that executes warrants for individuals created under the DC Code.

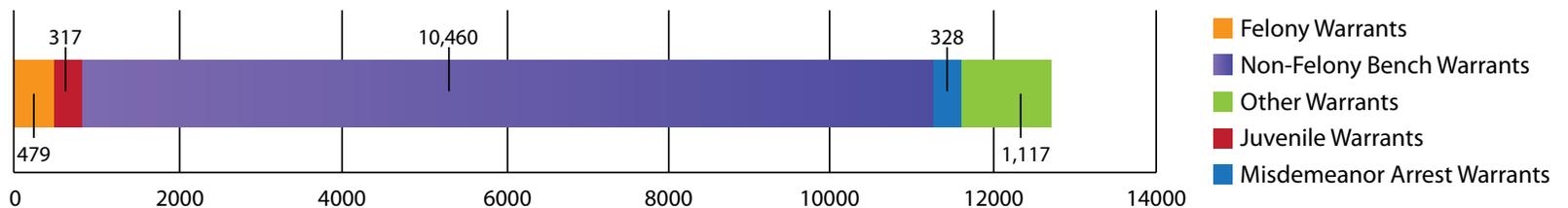
MPD OUTSTANDING WARRANTS⁹

Felony:	479
Misdemeanor:	328
Non-Felony Bench Warrants:	10460
Juvenile Warrants:	317
Other Warrants (Traffic, Fugitive, etc.):	<u>1117</u>
Total Outstanding as of 12/31/2014:	12701

⁹ Provided by the Metropolitan Police Department

WARRANTS IN THE DISTRICT¹

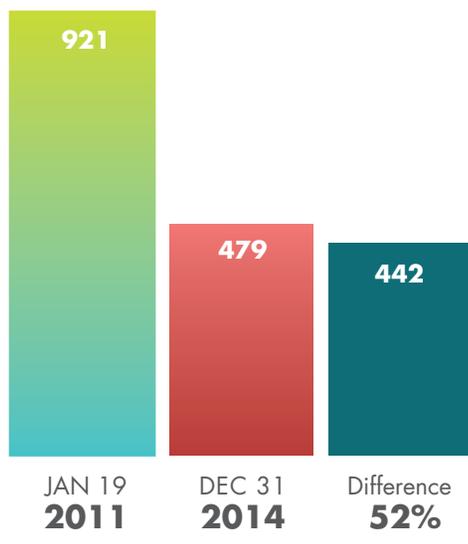
BREAKDOWN OF OUTSTANDING WARRANTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2104



¹ Provided by the Metropolitan Police Department



MPD FELONY WARRANTS THEN AND NOW



A total reduction of 442 felony warrants equals a 52% decrease.

Overall Success to Date¹⁰

Total Outstanding Warrants	
January 19, 2011	= 14,933
As of December 31, 2014	= 12,701
Change	= 2,232

¹⁰ Provided by the Metropolitan Police Department

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE FELONY WARRANTS

The U.S. Marshals Service is the nation's oldest federal law enforcement agency. It occupies a central position in the federal justice system and serves as the enforcement arm of the federal courts. The US Marshal's Service of the DC Superior Court executes warrants for federal felonies in the District.

USMS Warrants Status as of December 31, 2014¹¹

Warrant Type	Status		Total Outstanding
	Closed	Current	
Felony	294	1330	1036
Misdemeanor	83	196	113
Adopted MPD Cases	267	370	103

Other workgroup members also made large strides in 2014 to reduce the number of outstanding warrants.

- The USAO-DC completed a review of outstanding warrants through 2011. The office plans to review 2012 misdemeanor warrants in January 2015, in addition to reviewing its outstanding drug case warrants.

¹¹ Provided by the U.S. Marshal's Service

- The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) evaluated in excess of 800 outstanding non-violent warrants, some more than a decade old, to determine if motions to quash and dismiss are appropriate.
- In 2014, CSOSA established a special warrants team in 2012 that collaborates with the MPD and the USMS to apprehend offenders with an outstanding warrant for more than 90 days. Throughout most of 2014, CSOSA averaged 1200 outstanding warrants monthly in contrast to an average monthly figure of 2000 in 2011. The agency's efforts resulted in an approximated 40% reduction in outstanding warrants between 2011-2014.
- DCSC and MPD continue to work together to effectuate the eventual electronic transfer of warrant information on a real time basis.

WARRANTS WHITE PAPER

In early 2014, a white paper that examined the current statutes, practices, and issues associated with warrant execution in the District was drafted and circulated to the Warrants Workgroup members. As a result, the workgroup created subgroups to address issues that were raised regarding extraditable, search, and arrest warrants.

The COOP workgroup serves to maintain and, if needed, exercise the interagency criminal justice continuity of operations and emergency plans.

Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)

CHAIR: MICHAEL HUGHES

US MARSHAL
DC SUPERIOR COURT

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

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

Essential criminal justice functions and operations must continue to be performed during a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies. The CJCC Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) Workgroup is designed to cultivate important partnerships with local and federal government entities that play integral roles in ensuring our security in the event of an emergency.

An organization's continuity of operations plan documents the overarching strategy, policies, and procedures required to support its operations during an emergency. In 2014, the COOP workgroup members participated in a review and update of their agency COOP plans. Stakeholders also actively participated in tabletop and practical training exercises administered by the DC Homeland Security Emergency Management Agency (DC HSEMA). These exercises provide opportunities to execute COOP plans and conduct a real time evaluation of the capabilities of the District government and its partners. The exercises included a two-day category four hurricane disaster drill, and an active shooter

scenario. As a follow-up to the exercises, the directory of emergency contacts for CJCC members was completed and emergency contact protocols were developed in coordination with DC HSEMA.

Real-time data exchange during a crisis situation is critical to public safety. "Interoperability" is the ability of field units and agencies to talk and share data in real time, when needed and as authorized. Communications interoperability is often a challenge because public safety agencies use radios that operate on various frequency bands¹². COOP workgroup members expressed the need for interoperable radio communications. As a result, the CJCC examined reliable mechanisms for inter-agency communication in the event that an emergency disables traditional forms of communication. The examination was the catalyst for a briefing paper on interoperable radio communications options. Consequently, member organizations assessed their current interoperable communications capacity.

In 2015, the workgroup will continue to work towards the highest preparation in the event of a disaster and has identified the following areas of focus: updating and enhancing COOP plans, facilitating member participation in practical exercises, and facilitating communications capacity among the members.

¹² The National Institute of Justice. <http://www.nij.gov/topics/technology/communication/pages/interoperability-basics.aspx>

The Statistical Analysis Center is a unit of the CJCC responsible for independent research, statistical analyses, data collection, and program evaluation. The Statistical Analysis Center was established to: improve data-driven services by increasing effective inter-agency collaboration and planning; and, improve criminal justice systems operations requiring interagency collaboration and information sharing.

Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

The CJCC Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is an independent collaborative forum that allows the 16 federal, judicial and local criminal justice members to address system-wide public safety challenges in the District. The SAC was established under the CJCC in 2001 by a Mayoral Executive Order and is dedicated to the collection, analysis and dissemination of criminal justice information. The SAC seeks to: identify activities and operations that can improve the administration of justice in the District of Columbia by applying the highest level of scientific rigor and objectivity to the study of juvenile and criminal justice policies, programs and practices, and; produce empirical research, evaluation, and analysis that informs stakeholders and enhances decision-making in the District of Columbia.

The CJCC SAC tackled a variety of juvenile and adult research issues ranging from youth offenses and rehabilitation to synthetic drugs. A seminal representation of this cross agency partnership is a report entitled "Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005-2011" (PSJ Report). The PSJ Report provides an overview of crime and the administration of justice in the District between 2005 and 2011. Staff from the Metropolitan Police Department, the Office of Attorney General, the Department of Corrections, the US Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, the US District Court Criminal Division, the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the US Administrative Office of the Courts, the US Proba-

tion Office for the District of Columbia, the Court Services Offender Supervision Agency, the Pretrial Service Agency for the District of Columbia, and the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services all provided data and input, and the CJCC SAC compiled the data, conducted the analysis, and drafted the report. As evidenced by the PSJ Report, a collaborative approach to data collection and analyses is a key component to the CJCC's research success.

As noted previously, the SAC received a State Justice Statics grant from the Bureau of Statistics to study the state of synthetic drugs in 2013. In 2014, the SAC received a State Justice Statistics grant to assess the District's criminal justice, mental health and substance abuse treatment agencies' efforts regarding the collection and potential sharing of behavioral health data. This project seeks to identify the many barriers to information sharing between the various systems who service individuals with behavioral health needs.

The SAC provided research and data analysis for other CJCC priority areas including the Truancy Data Committee, GunStat, JDAI, the Truancy Data Committee and Partnership for Success. Moreover, the SAC collaborated with the Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC) to prioritize research efforts. The SAC continued hosting its brown-bag seminar series that began in 2013. These informal sessions serve as both an opportunity to invite colleagues from other public, private, and commu-

nity based agencies to hear about new research methodologies or topics, and to participate in an interactive dialogue between the audience and speaker. All of the topics relate to critical issues impacting the criminal justice system in the District of Columbia. Sessions during the 2014 brown bag series included Risk Assessment of Pretrial Defendants and The Use of Weighted Data to Identify Criminal Justice Priorities.

The SAC will continue to support CJCC member research priorities and will also provide a new round of presentations in 2015. For more on SAC publications, please visit <http://cjcc.dc.gov/page/statistical-analysis-center>.

The Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC) serves as an advisory body to the CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) and support the SAC in its efforts to collect and analyze data effectively as well as address research, policy and program evaluation questions of importance to the District's juvenile justice and criminal justice systems.

Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC)

CHAIR: CLIFF KEENAN

DIRECTOR

PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

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

In July 2013, the CJCC members revised its governing MOU. The MOU established an Interagency Research Advisory Council (IRAC). The IRAC serves as an advisory body to the CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) and enables the SAC to collect and analyze partner agency's administrative data, to the extent allowed by law, regulation, court order, and agency policy. The data will be analyzed to address relevant research and policy questions of importance to the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems. Additionally, the IRAC is charged to commission independent research studies performed by the SAC on systemic issues involving multiple criminal and juvenile justice agencies in the District of Columbia, and prioritize research projects related to emergent criminal and juvenile justice issues. One of the primary roles of the IRAC is to assist in the prioritization of research topics so that time, resources, and commitment are made to those projects with the greatest potential to impact the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems in the District. CJCC members have the opportunity to recommend areas of focus.

The IRAC held its inaugural meeting in February 2014 and met regularly throughout the year to help

identify issues of importance across the District's criminal justice and juvenile justice systems. In addition to its research efforts, the IRAC members are informed of the availability of federal funding to conduct priority research directed toward capacity building and multi-agency data-sharing.

Important highlights during 2014 include: a) the identification of necessary data and their sources for selected research topics; b) understanding data access needs and barriers; and, c) outlining potential research projects for review by the IRAC. As a result, two projects are currently underway: the Behavioral Health Data Assessment project, and the Pretrial Detention & Post-Disposition Recidivism study.



Cliff Keenan, Director, Pretrial Services Agency, providing an update on the IRAC.

IRAC RESEARCH PROCESS

1. PRINCIPALS IDENTIFY BROAD RESEARCH TOPICS ALIGNED WITH CJCC MISSION AND OF LOCAL, SYSTEMIC IMPACT AND AUTHORIZE THE IRAC TO MOVE FORWARD.
2. IRAC REVIEWS TOPICS IN DEPTH, SEEKS INPUT, PRIORITIZES TOPICS AND VALIDATES RESEARCH EFFORTS. IRAC DRIVES COLLABORATION.
3. SAC CONDUCTS RESEARCH. IRAC MEETS QUARTERLY WITH SAC TO GAUGE PROGRESS, EVALUATE IMPACT AND SOLICITS FURTHER INPUT FROM PRINCIPALS AS NEEDED.
4. SAC SUBMITS FINAL REPORT TO PRINCIPALS.
5. IRAC MONITORS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROPRIATE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM COMMISSIONED RESEARCH STUDIES.

CJCC PUBLIC MEETINGS

The CJCC convenes two public meetings each year. These gatherings seek to engage a wide audience to solicit views on issues of importance, invite the public to provide input on pressing public safety issues, increase awareness of issues and discuss those issues with the leaders who can implement change.

In 2014, the CJCC hosted two public meetings. The spring 2014 public meeting was held at Dunbar Senior High School and introduced the Communities on the Rise Initiative (COR). COR is coordinated by DC Children and Youth Investment Trust Corporation (CYITC) and brings together DC government agencies and community partners to coordinate opportunities, services, and supports for youth and families in neighborhoods throughout the year. In addition, a community panel discussion of young leaders, community elders, and a community activist explored summer safety issues, initiatives, and opportunities for partnership. The main topic of the discussions was identifying issues, strategies and opportunities to increase public safety during the summer.



*Community members on a panel at the spring 2014
CJCC Public Meeting*

The fall 2014 public meeting addressed the growing proliferation of synthetic drugs and their harmful effects on the community. The audience consisted of a cross section of individuals, including concerned citizens, public officials, community leaders, youth, and vendors. The program was divided into two separate panel discussions. The first panel focused on the public health realities, implications, and consequences of synthetic drug use and the second panel discussed mobilizing resources and implementing targeted strategies.

CJCC BIENNIAL PUBLIC MEETINGS

GENERALLY SPEAKING PUBLIC MEETINGS SERVE THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

- TO ENSURE BETTER FLOW OF INFORMATION FROM PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO CITIZENS, ESPECIALLY ABOUT IMPORTANT DECISIONS AFFECTING THE COMMUNITY, AND FACILITATE DIRECT PARTICIPATION OF THE PUBLIC IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE.
- TO ENABLE FOLLOW-UP AND PUBLIC SCRUTINY OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS/ GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, THEREBY INCREASING ACCOUNTABILITY.
- TO FOSTER BETTER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS/LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CITIZENS¹.

¹ http://ww2.unhabitat.org/cdrom/TRANSPARENCY/html/2b_1.html



Vince Cohen, Principal Assistant U.S. Attorney (foreground), Cliff Keenan, Director, Pre Trial Services Agency (middle) and Paul Quander, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice (background) at the CJCC Strategic Priority Planning Meeting.



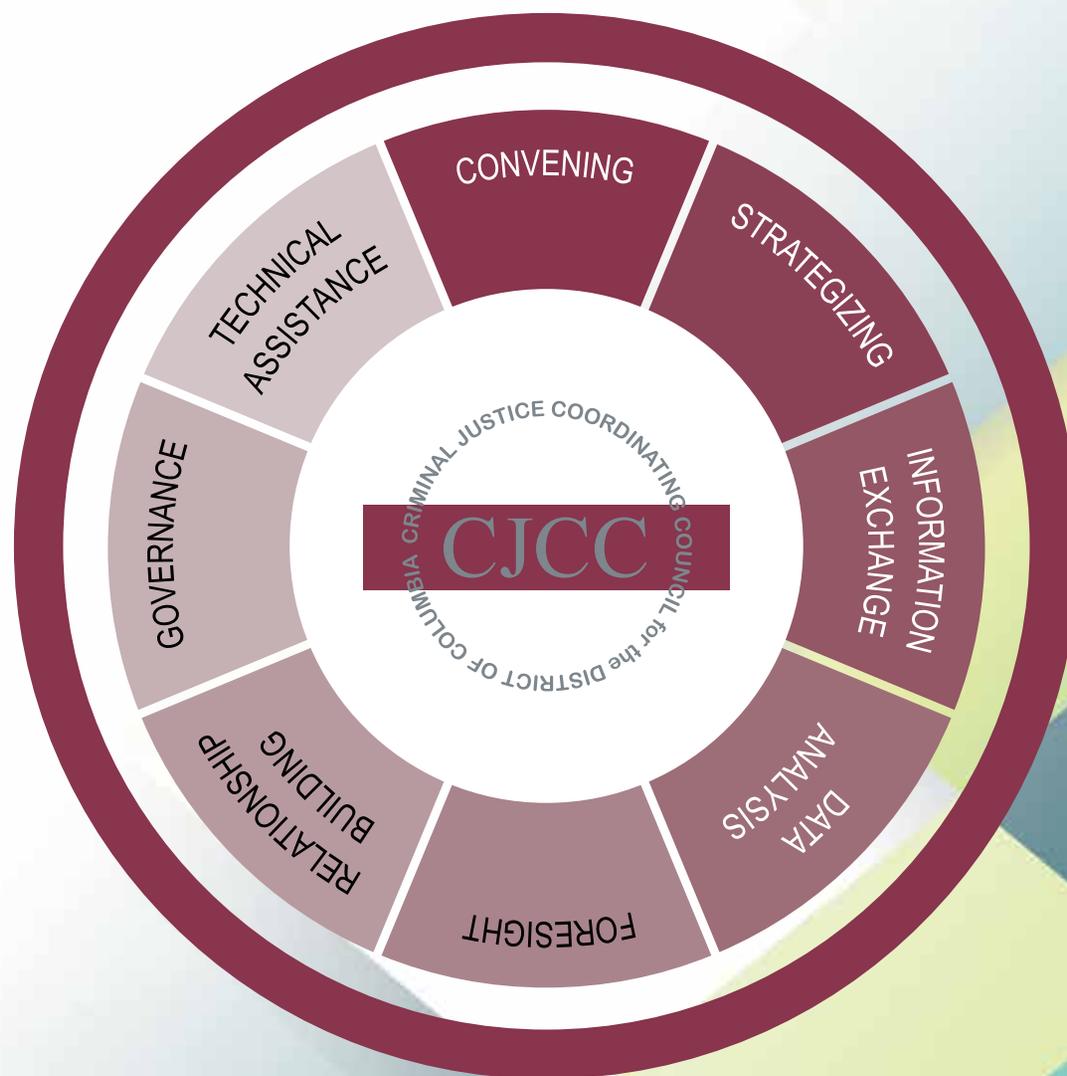
DC Council Chairman, Phil Mendelson, Dr. Geoffrey Mount Varner, former Chair and Chief of Howard University Hospital Emergency Department, Steve Baron Director of Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) and Melissa Frazier, parent and DC resident preparing for a panel at the CJCC fall public meeting addressing the use and abuse of synthetic drugs in the District.



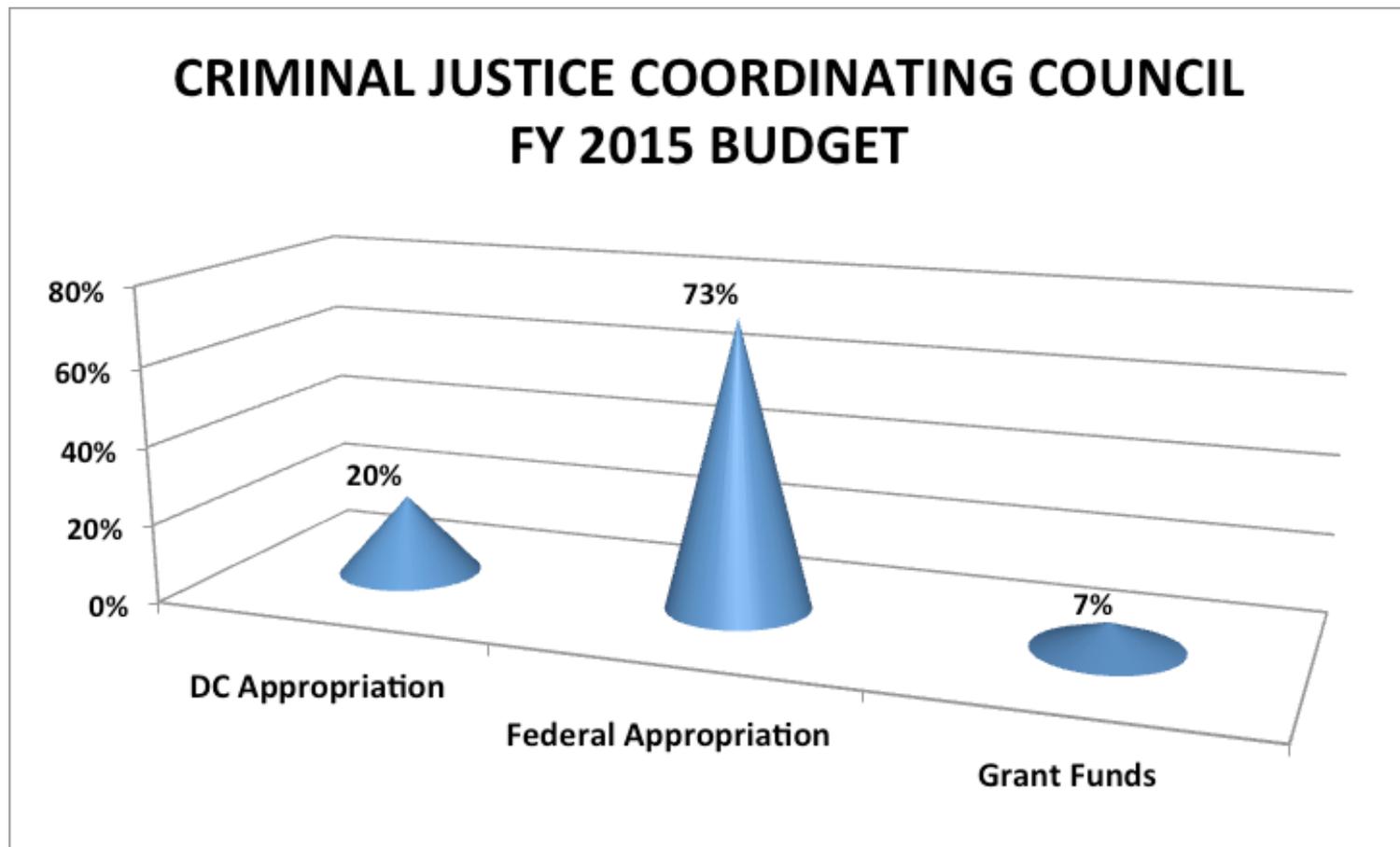
Panel discussion at the CJCC synthetic drugs fall public meeting.



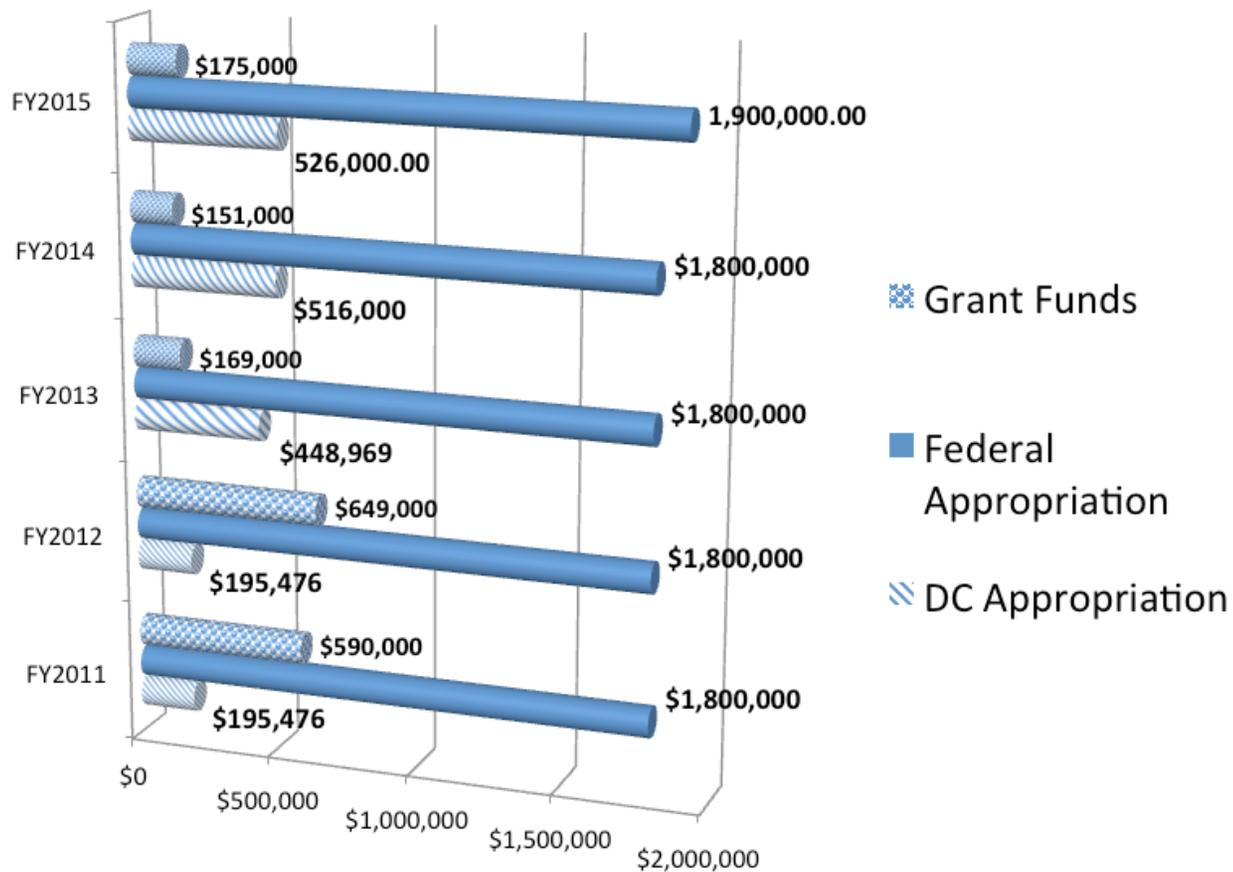
CJCC OPERATIONS



BUDGET



CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL FY 2011-2014 APPROPRIATIONS



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CHARISMA X. HOWELL

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ACRONYMS

APRA Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration

BOP Federal Bureau of Prisons

CCE Council for Court Excellence

CFSA Child and Family Services Agency

CIC Corrections Information Council

CJCC Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

CMPI Case Management Partnership Initiative

COOP Continuity of Operations Planning

CSOSA Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

CSSD Court Social Services Division

DBH Department of Behavioral Health

DCHA District of Columbia Housing Authority

DCHR District of Columbia Human Resources

DCHSEMA District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency

DCPCSB District of Columbia Public Charter School Board

DCPS District of Columbia Public Schools

DCSC District of Columbia Superior Court

DCSC-FC District of Columbia Superior Court - Family Court

DFS Department of Forensic Sciences

DHCF Department of Health Care Finance

DMC Disproportionate Minority Contact

DMH Department of Health

DMR Disproportionate Minority Representation

DOC Department of Corrections

DOES Department of Employment Services

DSO Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

DYRS Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

EEOC United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

EOM Executive Office of the Mayor

GED General Equivalency Diploma

IJIS Integrated Justice Information System

ITAC Information Technology Advisory Committee

IWG Inter-Agency Workgroup

JDAI Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

JGA Justice Grants Administration

JJC Juvenile Justice Committee

JJDP Act Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

JUSTIS Justice Information System

MPD Metropolitan Police Department

OAG Office of the Attorney General

OCME Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

ODME Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education

ODMHHS Office of the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services

ODMPSJ Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

OJJDP Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

ORCA Office on Returning Citizen Affairs

OSSE Office of the State Superintendent on Education

PDS Public Defender Service

PSA Pretrial Services Agency

SAC Statistical Analysis Center

SATMHSIT Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce

TCDP Truancy Court Diversion Program

UDC-CC University of the District of Columbia Community College

ULS University Legal Services

USAO-DC United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia

USMS United States Marshals Service of the District of Columbia Superior Court

USPC United States Parole Commission

USPO United States Probation Office

WIC Workforce Investment Council

