

# 2016 ANNUAL REPORT

15 Years of Service





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## **CJCC Mission**

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

# Letter from the Mayor

The mission of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) is to serve as a collaborative forum for identifying issues and corresponding solutions, proposing actions, and facilitating cooperation to improve public safety and justice services for DC residents, visitors, victims, and offenders. To meet this mission, the CJCC has been charged with assembling local and federal criminal justice partners to address the complex and constantly changing criminal justice issues facing Washington, DC.

Fifteen years have passed since the CJCC was first established. In that time, the CJCC has accomplished a great deal of important work and, on behalf of the residents of Washington, DC, I offer my gratitude and congratulations on this milestone. The challenge for the CJCC is as it looks forward to the next 15 years and adapting to the ever-changing criminal justice needs of Washington, DC. All of us who serve the public must be ever mindful that each day, our first duty is to serve our residents and work to ensure their needs are met, their voices are heard, and their concerns are addressed. Going forward, a great deal of work remains to be done by the CJCC, all its partner agencies, and all its public servants.

I applaud the CJCC's accomplishment of successfully addressing the long-standing issue of reducing the number of outstanding warrants. By employing a multi-pronged strategy with partner agencies, the CJCC was able to eliminate almost 3,700 outdated warrants, some going as far back as 1978. In the coming year, I will urge the CJCC to expand its efforts at providing our residents with open, accessible data on our criminal justice system. The quality research that we have come to expect from the CJCC provides us with the critical information needed as we work collectively to hold our criminal justice system, and ourselves, accountable to the residents we all serve. Our community is counting on us and we shall not fail them.

I thank you for your commitment and your partnership as we work to break down the barriers that do exist so that we can accomplish meaningful criminal justice reform here in DC. I know that with the hard work and dedication of all the CJCC's partner agencies, we can and will make the Washington, DC a safer, stronger city for our residents in all eight wards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Muriel Bowser". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop for the letter 'B'.

Muriel Bowser  
Mayor

# Letter from the Co-Chair

It is clear we are on the precipice of significant changes in the criminal justice community and our nation. There is a national reexamination of policing practices, a resurgence in strategic efforts to improve reentry options for returning citizens, and movement towards a treatment based framework for low level drug offenders to name a few. With a fifteen year track record of identifying and addressing system-wide criminal justice issues, the CJCC embraces the evolving approaches to public safety and justice as a reality of a 21st century criminal justice system. In response, the CJCC, which consists of Federal and local agencies acting in concert and in the interest of public safety and justice:

- Publishes the “Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia” report. The report is the collective result of multiple agencies pooling data and resources to provide the public with easily accessible information on social, economic, crime, and justice trends in the District.
- Developed a pilot program between the D.C. Housing Authority (DCHA) & the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) to mitigate the number of obstacles preventing returning citizens from moving in with family living in public housing.
- Received a Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) grant to plan and develop a research and analysis tool that would leverage system-wide data to improve research capabilities.
- Held the 2016 DC Safe Surrender Initiative. During three consecutive Saturday’s in September more than 300 individuals surrendered themselves to DC Superior Court resolving hundreds of legal matters.
- Continues to provide real-time criminal justice data to its partner agencies to improve the type, scope, and quality of data shared among partner agencies.
- Convened the 3rd Annual Women’s Reentry Leadership Conference with the theme of “Reflect, Renew, and Reconnect”. The all-day conference had interactive workshops on safe zones, healthy relationships, and a facilitated conversation on women’s reintegration.
- Created the New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) Workgroup with a focus on information sharing, legislation, and research. Data from the NPS Workgroup informed The Synthetics Abatement and Full Enforcement Drug Control Act of 2015 (“Safe DC Act”). This Act strengthens law enforcement’s ability to test for and prosecute cases against sellers and distributors.

Although only a small representation of the CJCC’s work, each example above shows the tangible outcomes that result from the effective collaboration between the CJCC partners. We hope the impact of our efforts will be felt far into our future.

Effective collaboration is not limited to the CJCC partners. The CJCC relies upon the support of the local community to make longstanding change. To this end, the CJCC has focused intently on engaging the community to brainstorm solutions to pressing criminal justice issues and implementing justice system reforms.

One example is the Citywide Reentry Strategic Action Plan. The CJCC sought extensive community input in creating the Citywide Reentry Strategic Action Plan. This three-year comprehensive plan, includes policy recommendations for connecting returning citizens with the housing, employment, education, and supportive services necessary for successful reintegration. The CJCC also hosted its fall public meeting with a focus on violent crime in the District. CJCC public meetings are a forum for diverse groups of stakeholders to gather for a common purpose. They inform the residents of efforts underway by CJCC partners, seek perspective on policies or proposals and create an avenue for CJCC agency leaders to listen to the criminal justice concerns of residents. The meeting saw its greatest turnout with over 100 residents in attendance. The participants provided actionable recommendations for system improvement directly to criminal justice leaders. Working with our partners and the community have been a pleasure and we are proud to have you all working alongside us.

These are just a few of the initiatives supported by CJCC members and are further explored in this Annual Report. While pleased with the progress we made in 2016, we are driven to go further. I commend the minds and hands that continue to pave the way for public safety and justice. We look forward to continuing and growing the partnerships that have improved the DC justice system over the past 15 years.

Sincerely,



Nancy Ware  
Director, CSOSA  
Co-Chair, CJCC

# Letter from the Executive Director

In 2001, an independent forum was needed to convene the District's unique blend of local and federal justice agencies, coordinate public safety strategies, and support information sharing. The CJCC was established to be that forum. For the last 15 years, the CJCC, in partnership with the District's justice system leaders, have worked relentlessly to tackle the District's complex criminal and juvenile justice issues. I am pleased to present CJCC's 2016 Annual Report, which demonstrates the breadth and depth of the District's interagency efforts to improve information sharing, conduct impactful research, and provide technical assistance and training. In pursuit of the fair administration of justice and increased public safety, the District has engaged in a number of essential events to improve its justice system. A sample of the important work of the CJCC is as follows:

- The CJCC drafted a report on the myriad of interagency initiatives and strategies undertaken by partners to address the mental health and substance abuse issues confronting the justice system. In keeping with the District's commitment to address these issues, Mayor Muriel Bowser signed a participation letter joining the District to the White House Data-Driven Justice initiative, a bipartisan coalition of over 139 city, county, and state governments that have committed to using data-driven strategies to divert low-level offenders with mental illness out of the criminal justice system. The CJCC facilitates this initiative on behalf of the District. CJCC member agencies are exploring ways to identify high volume users across these various systems to provide targeted interventions that result in improved outcomes and prevent recidivism.
- CJCC performed extensive design and development work on the Justice Information System (JUSTIS) system to system exchange functionality. These enhancements will increase the data shared between law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies. The initiative, called the Arrest Feed Enhancement Project, will significantly expand the volume of arrest data shared in an automated fashion via the JUSTIS. This project is slated to go into production in 2017.
- The CJCC and 12 local and federal criminal justice partners held the District's third Safe Surrender initiative that provided individuals with low level bench warrants an opportunity to address their unresolved legal matter in a safe and expedited fashion. On three consecutive Saturday's, a total of 344 participants voluntarily surrendered to DC Superior Court, addressing 383 cases.
- CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) published the Public Safety and Justice Report (2008-2014). The report is a trend analysis of the District's socio-economic, safety, and justice statistics. The SAC also published a series of research briefs on new psychoactive substances, restorative justice, "super utilizers", and justice-system involved individuals within the District.
- In partnership with DC's Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, the DC Superior Court and the US Marshal's Service, the CJCC convened a full-scale exercise to test the capacity of partnering agencies to respond to an emergency that requires the closure and relocation of court services.

The CJCC serves as a vital and relied upon resource for the District's justice leaders and stakeholders as well as our national public safety and justice partners. While the CJCC has played an instrumental role in a number of the District's interagency public safety accomplishments over the past 15 years, we look forward to maintaining and forging new partnerships and are committed to doing the hard work necessary to continue to improve public safety and justice in the years to come.

Sincerely,



Mannone A. Butler  
Executive Director

# CJCC Members *as of January 2017*



**The Hon. Muriel Bowser** | Mayor  
District of Columbia



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



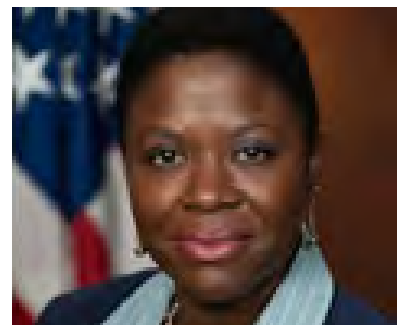
**The Hon. Phil Mendelson** | Chairman  
Council for the District of Columbia



**Channing Phillips** | United States Attorney  
for the District of Columbia



**Clifford T. Keenan** | Director  
Pretrial Services Agency



**Patricia Smoot** | Acting  
United States Parole Commission



**Quincy L. Booth** | Interim Director  
Department of Corrections



**Thomas R. Kane** | Director  
Federal Bureau of Prisons



**Avis E. Buchanan** | Director  
Public Defender Service



**Charles Allen** | *Chairman*  
Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety  
Council for the District of Columbia



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



**Kevin Donahue** | *Deputy City Administrator and  
Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice*



**Peter Newsham** | *Interim Chief*  
Metropolitan Police Department



**Karl Racine** | *Attorney General*  
District of Columbia



**Michael Hughes** | *United States Marshal*  
Superior Court for the District of Columbia

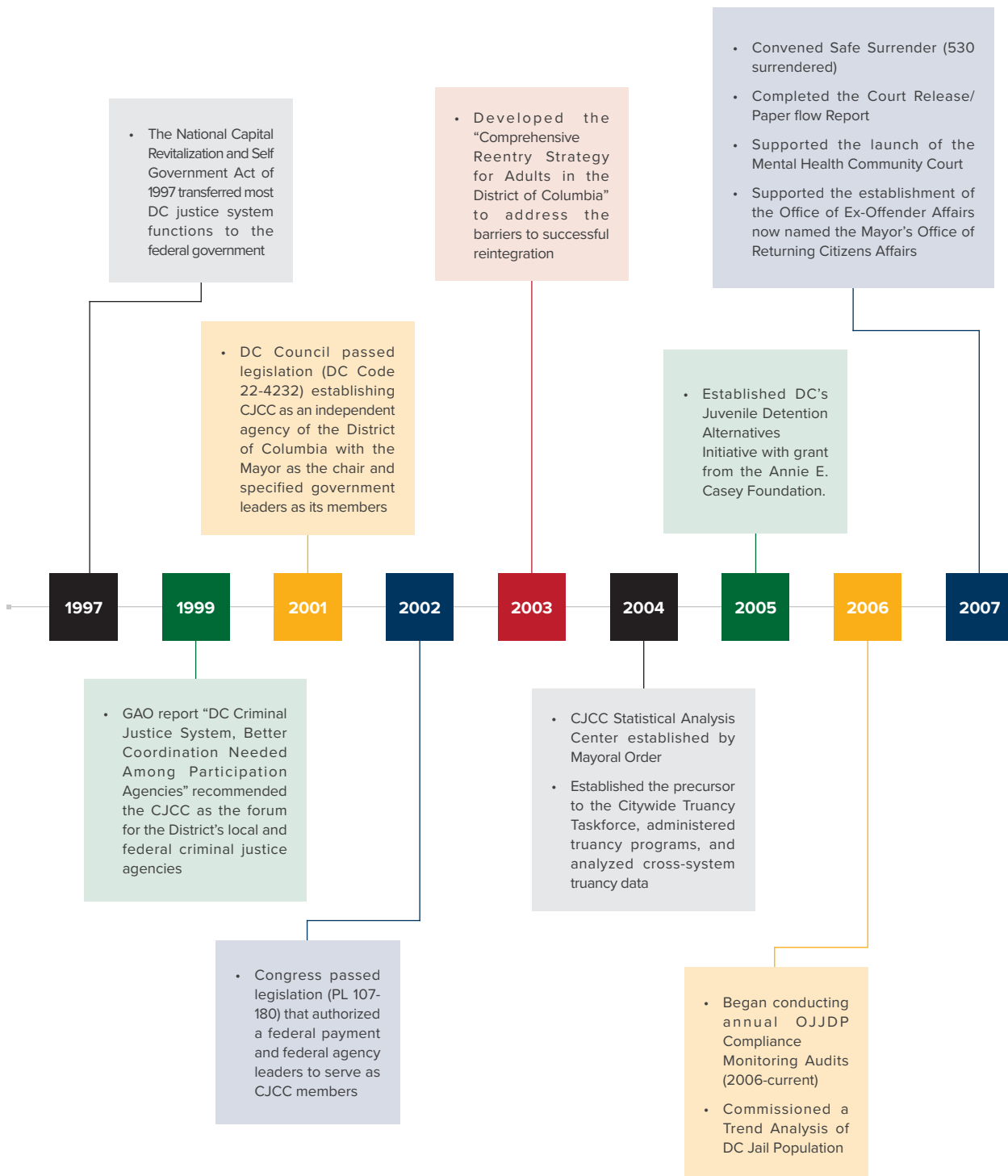


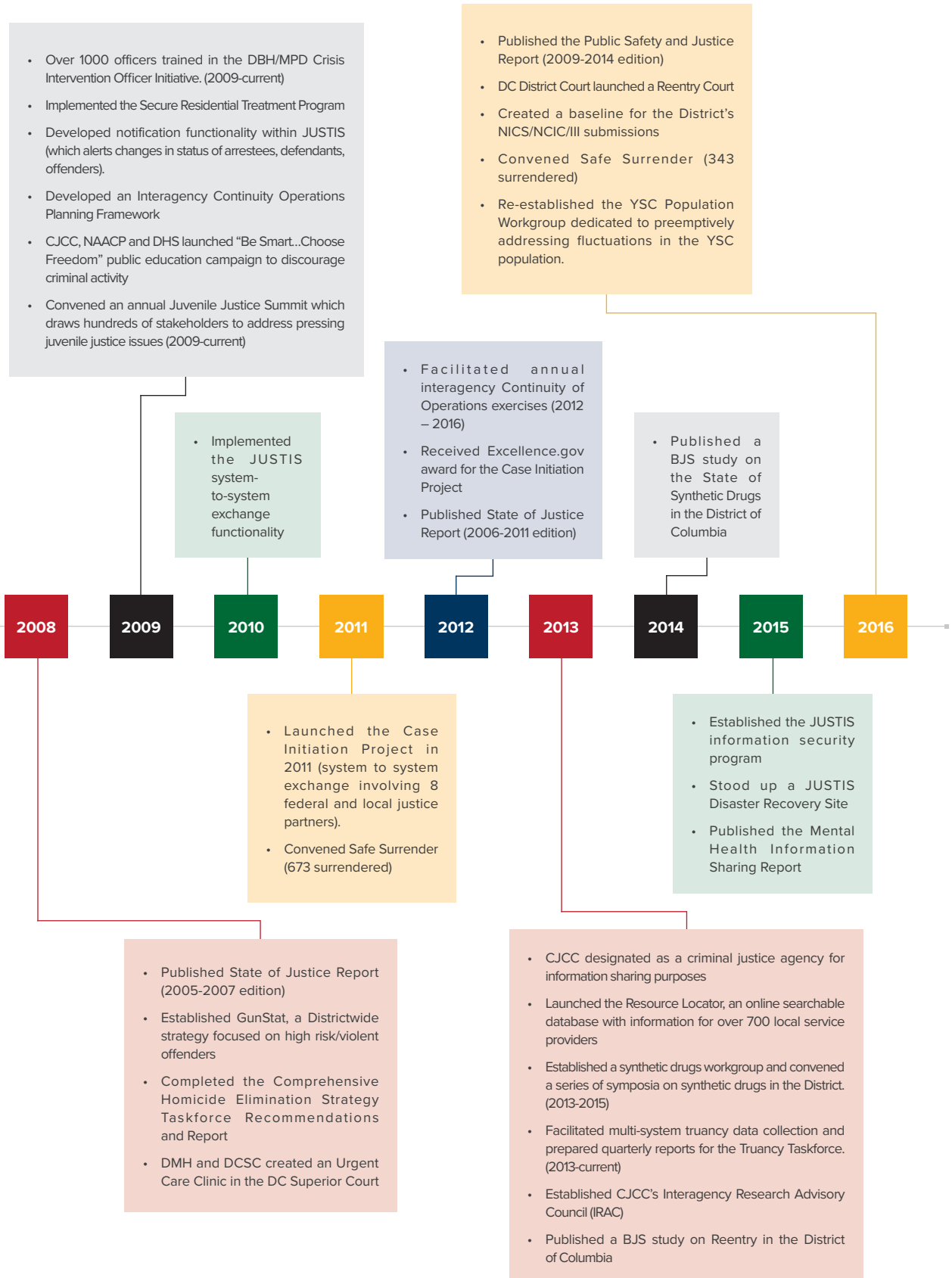
**Clinton Lacey** | *Director*  
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services



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

# Milestones







As a member of the CJCC since 2004, I have appreciated the regular access to CJCC member leadership that the CJCC not only allows but promotes. Developing lines of communication with my counterparts during less pressured times not only improves the prospects for achieving solutions when problems or urgent matters arise but also helps avoid problems. In this, the CJCC achieves one of the key purposes for which it was created.

**Avis E. Buchanan**, Director, Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia

# Introduction

Congress' 1999 passage of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, mandated by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), set the District's criminal justice system on a trajectory towards a more unified operation. The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was established following the introduction of the Revitalization Act and the GAO's report citing the need for better coordination within the criminal justice system due to the District's unique composition of local and federal agencies. Now in its 15th year, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, known as the CJCC, works stridently with its members, executive, judicial, legislative and justice agency leadership, to provide seamless and unified coordination of governance and execution of the multitude of criminal justice agencies' obligations. The CJCC and its members regularly meet to strategically plan the priorities pursued by the CJCC.

The District of Columbia's criminal justice system is complex. As an independent District agency, CJCC serves as a valuable forum for the District's criminal justice agencies to identify and address public safety issues.

The CJCC is "the common denominator" in coordinated justice in the District. As the central unit of the District's criminal justice community, the CJCC harmoniously accumulates a body of shared resources and serves as a repository for every agency that contributes to the ongoing improvement of the District's criminal justice system. Through research and data gathering, interagency collaboration, information sharing, and the facilitation of discussion around criminal justice best practices, the CJCC proudly works with the members of the CJCC to shepherd the policymaking, technical assistance and training needed to ensure the well being of those who live in, work in, and love Washington, D.C.

# Strategic Priorities

Through the CJCC, 16 local and federal criminal justice partners unify to tackle the District's persistent and challenging public safety matters. This 2016 Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Annual Report presents a "30,000-foot view" of this organizing body's accomplishments through the lens of four overarching themes to cohesively demonstrate how the symbiotic relationship of the District's criminal justice partners work to achieve measurable improvement in the administration of criminal justice in the District. The themes are: Information Sharing, Research and Analysis, Interagency Collaboration, and Facilitation of Cross-System Technical Assistance and Training.

The strategic priorities that fall under these four themes are established by the CJCC members and are aligned with the CJCC's overarching goals to:

1. Improve data-driven services by increasing effective interagency collaboration and planning; and,
2. Improve criminal justice systems operations requiring interagency collaboration and information sharing;

Priority	Purpose	Chair	Participating Agencies
<b>Justice Integrated Information System (JUSTIS)</b>	To leverage JUSTIS as a system-wide resource to improve interagency information sharing. To enhance the availability, accessibility and utility of information that flows through JUSTIS.	Mannone Butler, Executive Director, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	BOP, CFSA, CSOSA, CJCC, DOC, DCSC, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, USAO, USPC, USMS, USPO, DYRS
<b>Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC)</b>	The Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC) serves as an advisory body to the CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) and supports the SAC in its efforts to effectively collect and analyze data and address research, policy, and program evaluation questions of importance to the District's juvenile justice and criminal justice systems.	Cliff Keenan, Director, Pretrial Services Agency	PSA, CSOSA, CJCC, DOC, DCSC, MPD, OAG, PDS, BOP, USAO-DC, USPC, USMS, USPO, DYRS
<b>Combating Violent Crime (CVC)</b>	To deter and prevent violent crime through (a) GunStat, a coordinated interagency effort guided by information sharing, regular law enforcement-initiated community contact, swift and certain sanctions, and risk-appropriate pre- and post-trial supervision; (b) improving the District of Columbia's compliance with NICS reporting and; (c) reducing the number of outstanding bench and arrest warrants.	Kenyan McDuffie, DC Council Judiciary Committee Chair	CJCC, DCSC, OAG, CSOSA, MPD, DC Council, OCA, PSA, USPC, USAO-DC

Priority	Purpose	Chair	Participating Agencies
<b>Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT)</b>	To improve (a) the treatment options and access to services for criminal justice-involved individuals with mental health issues, substance abuse problems, or co-occurring disorders, and (b) information sharing among criminal justice partners.	<p><b>Co-Chair:</b> Nancy Ware, Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency</p> <p><b>Co-Chair:</b> Dr. Tanya Royster, Director, Department of Behavioral Health</p>	BOP, CSOSA, CJCC, DBH, DOC, DFS, DYRS, DCHA, DCHR, DCSC, WIC, EEOC, EOM, MPD, OAG, ODMPSJ, MORCA, PSA, PDS, USAO-DC, USPC, ULS
<b>Juvenile Justice</b>	The Juvenile Justice Committee seeks to improve interagency collaboration and information sharing, support data driven decision-making, and support the successful reintegration of system-involved youth.	<p><b>Co-Chair:</b> Hiram Puig-Lugo, Presiding Judge, DC Superior Court, Family Court</p> <p><b>Co-Chair:</b> Brenda Donald, Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services</p>	DCSC, DMPSJ, DYRS, CSSD, DBH, MPD, OAG, PDS, CFSA, JGA, DOC, CJCC, DOES, DCPS, PCSB, OSSE
<b>Adult Reentry</b>	To develop and support the implementation of a comprehensive, data driven, District-wide three-year action plan for reentry that provides strategies for connecting returning citizens with housing, employment and education, and the supportive services necessary for successful reintegration.	<p><b>Co-Chair:</b> Cedric Hendricks, Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency</p> <p><b>Co-Chair:</b> Charles Thornton, Director, Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs</p>	BOP, CFSA, Commission on Reentry, CIC, CCE, CSOSA, CJCC, DBH, DOC, DYRS, DOES, DCHA, DCHR, DC WIC, EEOC, JGA, OAG, ODMPSJ, MORCA, PSA, PDS, USAO-DC, USPC, USPO, UDC-CC, ULS
<b>Grants Planning</b>	To improve the coordination of the District's justice grant-related processes and procedures through strategic planning, technical assistance and training and interagency information sharing.	<p><b>Co-Chair:</b> Lafayette Barnes, Director, Mayor's Office of Partnerships and Grant Services</p> <p><b>Co-Chair:</b> Michelle Garcia, Director, Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants</p>	OVSJG, OPGS, PSA, CSOSA, EOM, USAO, MPD, DOC, HSEMA, DYRS, OAG
<b>Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)</b>	To support interagency emergency and continuity of operations planning through technical assistance, information sharing and exercises.	Michael Hughes, U.S. Marshal, DC Superior Court	DC HSEMA, CJCC, DC Courts, OAG, USAO-DC, CSOSA, MPD, ODMPSJ, PSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, USMS, USPC, USPO, BOP



The Superior Court of the District of Columbia congratulates the CJCC on the celebration of its 15th anniversary.

The CJCC plays a critical role in bringing the participating agencies together to solve problems across the criminal justice community. As part of this, the IT Advisory Committee (“ITAC”) is essential to fostering the sharing of data and information among the participating agencies, to promote the JUSTIS program and other initiatives designed to improve the criminal justice system and best serve the citizens of the District of Columbia. I am very pleased to contribute to this effort.

**Judge Lynn Leibovitz**

ITAC Chair

Presiding Judge, Criminal Division

Superior Court of the District of Columbia



# Information Sharing

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 brought to light the inability of intelligence and law enforcement officials to share information with each other.

Prior to September 11th, in July 2000, the CJCC partnered with local and federal agency leaders to design a conceptual solution for a secure, confidential data access, data sharing system. The District's complex criminal justice system at that time consisted of information technology that was disjointed with dozens of different and unlinked information systems being used to share crucial information. Change was needed to organize and coordinate the flow of information between partners. Through the collaboration of multiple federal and District criminal justice

agencies a funding strategy was developed and committees were created. These were the cornerstones for the District's Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS), also known as "JUSTIS" that was launched in 2002. JUSTIS serves as the foundation in the ongoing facilitation and flow of information among federal and District government agencies. Over the course of its existence, JUSTIS has undergone significant changes to adapt to rapidly changing technology. In its ninth year of operation, JUSTIS added the ability to receive and send information via near "real-time" data feeds among different agencies electronically. This improvement dramatically decreased processing times and the amount of time officials waited for critical information.

Date	JUSTIS Milestones
<b>Dec 2000</b>	JUSTIS Proof-of-Concept developed
<b>Sept 2002</b>	JUSTIS launched, governance structure established, users presented with read-only information via the JUSTIS Information Portal
<b>Feb 2006</b>	JUSTIS Technical Upgrade: Updated technical design to make system faster; presentation and layout of information made more logical; notification alerts introduced; user customization of information made available
<b>Sept 2008</b>	Reports section created based on business requests
<b>Sept 2010</b>	Near real-time data feeds incorporated within system via the JUSTIS System Exchange
<b>July 2015</b>	JUSTIS Disaster Recovery Site established
<b>Sept 2015</b>	JUSTIS Information Security Plan aligned with national standards

The strategic goal is to leverage JUSTIS as a criminal justice, system-wide resource to improve interagency information sharing among partner criminal justice agencies in and around the nation's capital. The CJCC meets this goal by providing access to information and constantly striving to enhance the amount of information made available by partner agencies.

## The Common Denominator in Information Sharing Through JUSTIS

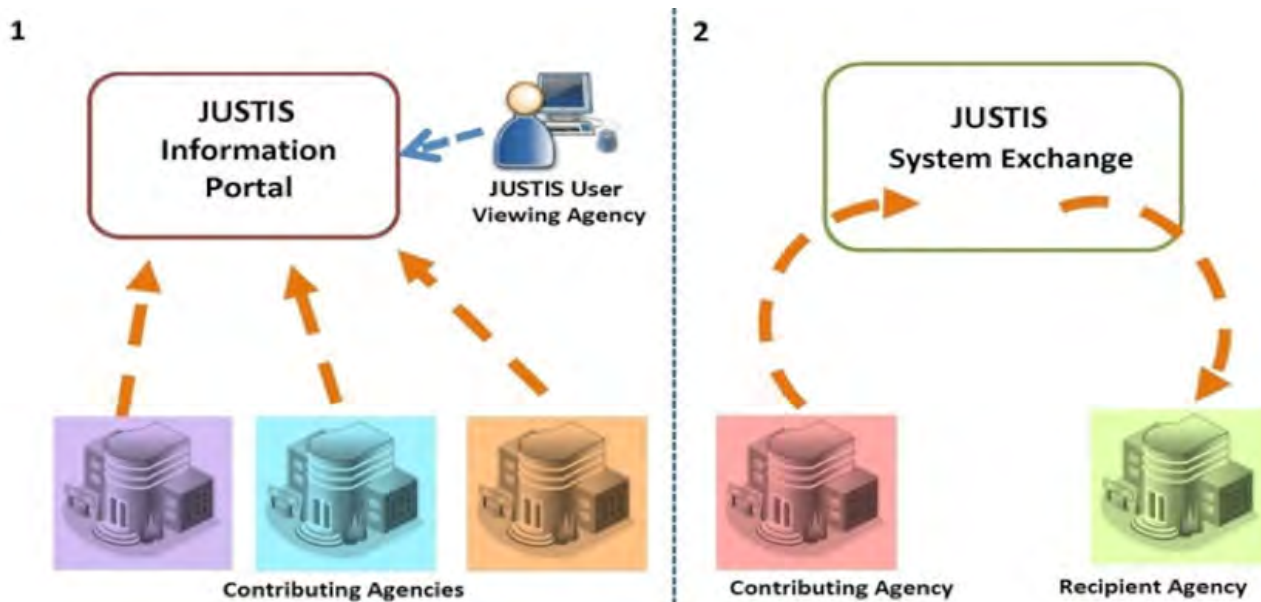
Two areas of focus inform how JUSTIS helps CJCC members manage data to produce valuable information. The second area of focus is JUSTIS' system-to-system exchange that allows systems to 'talk' to one another to glean data that enables law enforcement and criminal justice agencies to manage, address and monitor operations on a near "real-time" basis.

The JUSTIS information portal enables agencies to view data from multiple agencies in one place. The CJCC is the managing agency and also serves as the administrator for the JUSTIS Information Portal. Under the CJCC's guidance, in 2016, the JUSTIS system maintained 99% availability to the JUSTIS Information Portal users by scheduling all planned maintenance and upgrade-related tasks for the late evenings and/or on weekends. The JUSTIS Help Desk

responded to agency-related issues within one hour during normal business hours, and three hours during evenings and weekends and met all response time requirements throughout the year.

In 2016, CJCC was steeped in extensive design and development work to support three system-to-system exchanges.

- The Arrest Feed Enhancement project, which will significantly expand the volume of arrest data shared in an automated fashion with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. The agencies participating in this project include the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), US Attorney's Office (USAO), Office of the Attorney General (OAG), Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), DC Superior Court (DCSC) and the Public Defender Service (PDS). At the end of the year, partners were engaged in critical interagency testing. This project is slated to go into production by summer 2017.
- The Juvenile Papering Project was officially launched in 2015. MPD, OAG, DCSC, and CJCC finalized the business steps that will be automated through this project. An agreement was reached regarding the data sets that will be exchanged, as well as any accompanying documents.



**Figure 1: Overview of the JUSTIS system**

JUSTIS receives criminal justice information from multiple sources simultaneously, and then makes this information available to Authorized Agencies. Contributing Agencies voluntarily provide information to the JUSTIS Information Portal for display on a single screen to Viewing Agencies, or to the JUSTIS System Exchange module that distributes real-time data feeds to Recipient Agencies. Put simply, JUSTIS facilitates the flow of information among Federal and District government agencies.

- The Warrant Exchange Project (WEP) was also launched in the last quarter of calendar year 2016. Participating agencies include MPD, DCSC and the CJCC with the overall objective to automate the exchange of warrant-related information between MDP and DCSC via the JUSTIS system-to-system exchange.

JUSTIS acknowledges the need to engage adjacent jurisdictions in information sharing to improve public safety and justice. Through the Mid-Atlantic Regional Information Sharing Initiative (MARIS) the CJCC engaged with Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware to focus on technology implementation, business operations, and governance information sharing. This multi-year undertaking connects JUSTIS with the equivalent IJIS systems for Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware. JUSTIS has connected to the Maryland Dashboard system, while Delaware and Pennsylvania plan to connect to the system by the end of 2017.

## JUSTIS Governance

CJCC members govern the management and implementation of JUSTIS. The members' commitment to creating and maintaining a governance structure that enables the criminal justice community to coordinate and collaborate through JUSTIS and to continually improve and enhance the system's functionality is crucial. In keeping with JUSTIS' NIST-compliant System Security Plan, the CJCC worked to update interagency information sharing agreements to align with best practices. This work was performed under the auspices of the JUSTIS governance structure and included:

- An updated Memorandum of Agreement, Interconnection Security Agreement, JUSTIS Policy and Procedures Manual and JUSTIS Policy Manual was distributed to partners;
- Enhancements to the JUSTIS Data Quality Assurance module for use by MPD and DCSC to communicate Police Department Identification Number (PDID), name, and duplicated case corrections to partner agencies;
- A joint session of the Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC) and Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC) was held in May 2016 where business managers, researchers and technology personnel participated. The purpose was to have members envision what an optimal research and analysis environment leveraging existing data feeds would look like for the District of Columbia's criminal justice system. This objective was facilitated by the presentation of a needs and capacity assessment developed and compiled by the CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) in which partner

agencies provided feedback on their strategic information needs. CJCC received a Bureau of Justice Statistics grant to plan and develop a research and analysis tool that would leverage system-wide data to improve research capabilities.

The CJCC is also looking to the future and anticipating system needs. To this end, it established the JUSTIS Disaster Recovery (DR) Site. This site holds invaluable criminal justice information in the event of an emergency that renders normal data systems inoperable. In 2016, all available agencies were connected to the JUSTIS' Disaster Recovery Site and the CJCC IT Department tested connections with the JUSTIS DR Site. Over half of the impacted agencies have completed all testing activities. In the future, partner agencies will have access to the JUSTIS Information Portal in the event of a disaster scenario and will be able to retrieve criminal justice information throughout the duration of a crisis.

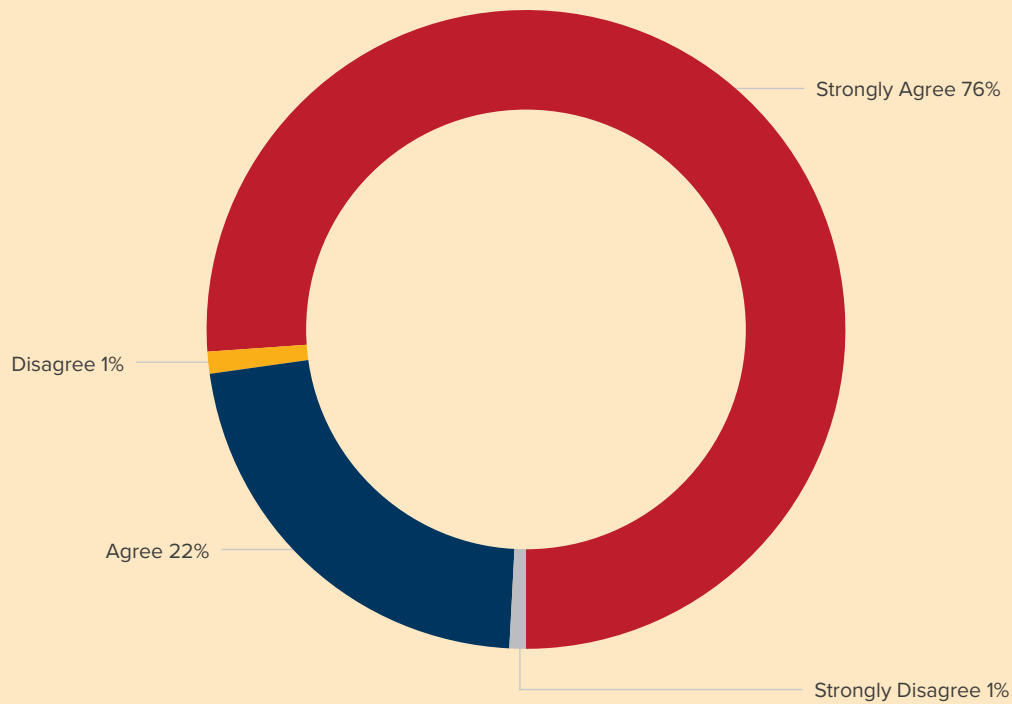
**Case in Point:** The CJCC conducts an annual survey of JUSTIS Information Portal users to gauge their satisfaction with the system. The survey also identifies potential future system enhancements to ensure that JUSTIS evolves based upon the needs of its users. Some of the responses from the survey include:

- "JUSTIS provided valuable information on a suspect's true address for a search warrant."
- "It is very useful to find people with warrants and upcoming trials. The fact that JUSTIS has pictures of the subjects is very useful."
- "I was able to identify suspects through JUSTIS that I wasn't able to locate in other Criminal Justice Systems."
- "It helps with confirming stay away orders and warrants."
- "Excellent program, is my main source of information, looking up warrants and defendant information."
- "JUSTIS has become a main tool in investigations. Keep up the good work."

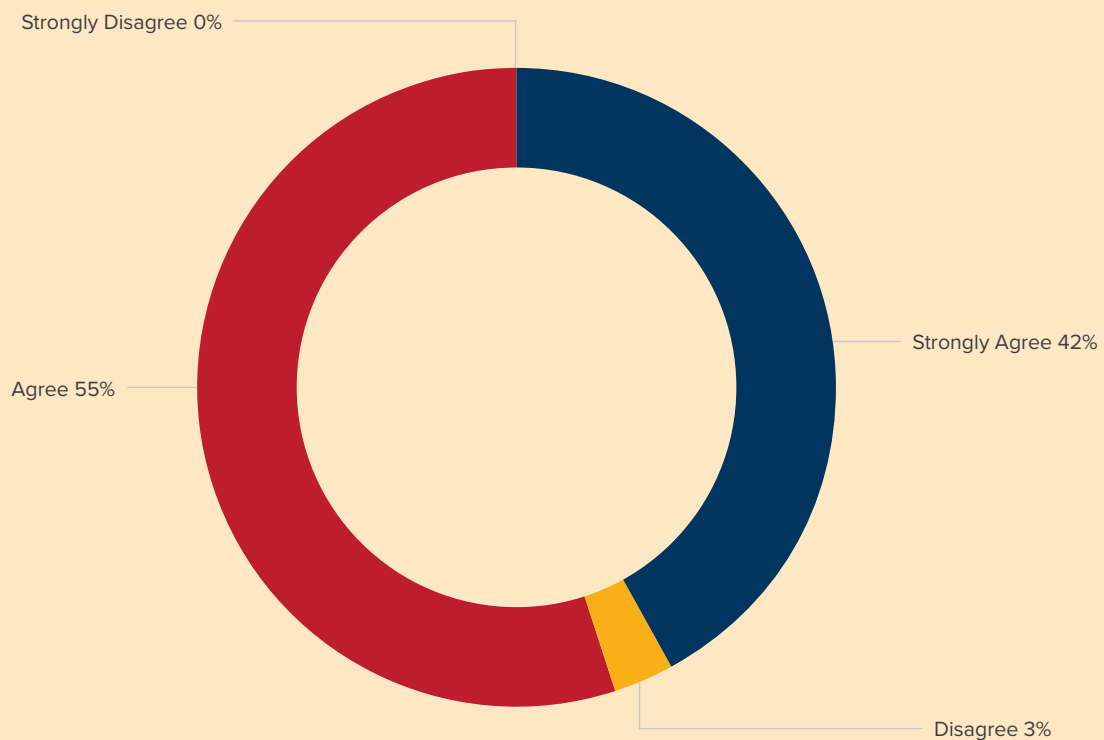
JUSTIS continues to be a heavily relied upon resource. It improves decision-making throughout the criminal justice community by promoting information sharing among authorized law enforcement and criminal justice agencies and facilitates data sharing locally and regionally.

## 2016 JUSTIS User Annual Survey Results

**Question: JUSTIS provides important and necessary information for my agency**



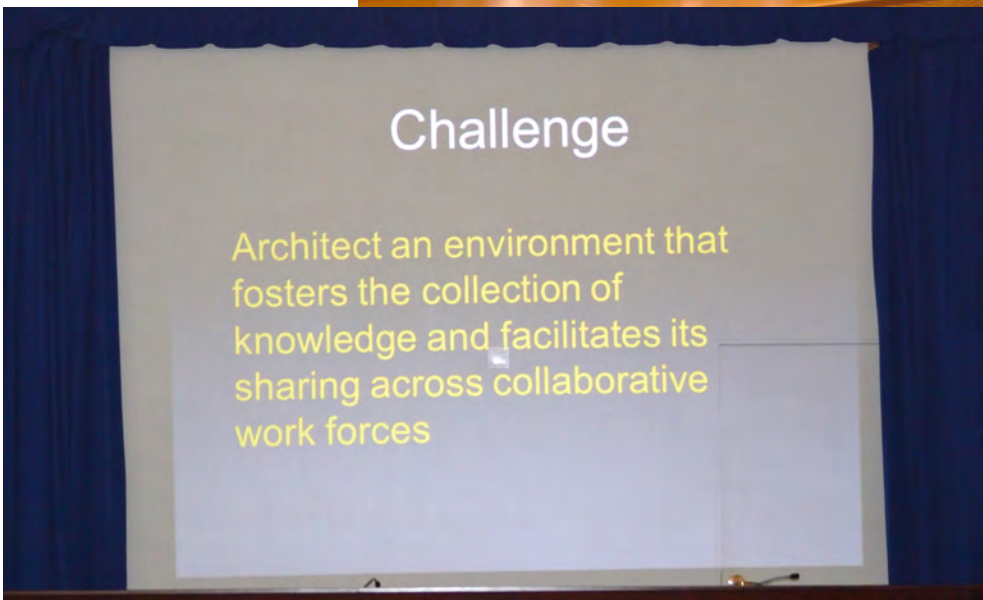
**Question: I am satisfied with my JUSTIS experience**





CJCC Information Technology Staff

JUSTIS Interagency Working Group



CJCC Information Sharing Summit



DC has a very complex criminal justice system, especially given the various responsibilities and roles of both federal and city agencies. The importance that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council brings to fostering collaboration among those agencies cannot be overstated. In particular, the need for the robust sharing of data and analyses is more important today than ever - the Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC) was created to facilitate research, evaluation, and data sharing within DC's juvenile and criminal justice systems to the greatest extent possible. The IRAC provides the most practical forum from which meaningful data sharing, analysis, and research among the principal agencies will emanate.

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



# Research and Analysis

Criminal justice scholars and public policy organizations tout the benefits of criminal justice data to improve policing/police community relations, to hold public officials accountable and to improve the functionality of the criminal justice system (Sunlight Foundation). Across its eight priority areas, the CJCC provides data to its partner agencies to improve the type, scope, and quality of data shared among partner agencies.

## Case in Point: The White House Data-Driven Initiative

In 2016, Mayor Bowser signed a participation letter joining the District of Columbia to the White House's Data-Driven Justice initiative, a bipartisan coalition of over 139 city, county, and state governments who committed to using data-driven strategies to divert low-level offenders with mental illness out of the criminal justice system. This initiative addresses two key populations: (1) super utilizers, often chronically homeless individuals, with mental illness, substance abuse and health problems who repeatedly cycle through multiple systems, including jails, hospital emergency rooms, shelters and other services; and (2) people held in jail before trial because they cannot afford to bond out, not because they are a risk to the community or a risk of flight. The District committed to: (1) creating or expanding real or near real time local data exchanges that combine justice, health or other system data, as appropriate and consistent with applicable legal and privacy protections; (2) diverting this population and others who may be committing low level crimes due to mental illness; and (3) implementing data-driven risk assessment tools to ensure decisions on pre-trial release. CJCC is facilitating this initiative on behalf of the District. CJCC's policy and research staff are working with local and federal agencies along with the University of Chicago to identify and develop interventions for those individuals with mental health issues within the District frequently interacting with multiple systems, including the justice system.

The Interagency Research Advisory Council (IRAC) serves as an advisory body to the CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) and enables the SAC to collect and analyze partner agencies' administrative data, to the extent allowed by law, regulation, court order, and agency policy. The data are 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 issues. Since its first meeting in February 2014, the IRAC meets regularly to identify issues of importance across the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems.

In April 2016 the IRAC published its *2009-2014 Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia Report*. This report serves as a snapshot of the state of crime and justice in the District and provides readers with an easily accessible document that brings together in a single report on social, economic, crime, and justice trends in the District. In addition to outlining the District's demographics and reported crime, it examines the adult justice system from multiple angles and necessitated input from twelve agencies over the course of eleven months.

To compliment the *2009-2014 Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia Report*, the SAC worked to streamline the collection and sharing of public safety and justice data. The SAC received funding from the Bureau of Justice Statistics to automate the data in the form of a dashboard, and to make this important information available in a more efficient and timely way. A template of data elements was created and consensus was reached around frequency of submission. At the end of fiscal year 2016, the SAC received additional grant funding from the Bureau of Justice Statistics to continue enhancements to the dashboard.

The SAC worked with partners to approve data elements, and began receiving data from four agencies. Data collection of the first baseline information was completed in October 2016. The SAC, with the assistance of an information technology contractor, established a dashboard template tailored specifically for those agencies that submit data to the SAC. The IRAC has reviewed, critiqued, and approved these dashboards as they have been developed with the initial dashboard having been completed September 30, 2016. This project is slated to be completed in fiscal year 2017.

In August 2015, the Mayor and the DC Council Chairman asked that an analysis be conducted on the increase in homicides. The CJCC and its partner agencies immediately set out to fill the request for an extensive examination into DC homicides. The SAC compiled information from nine agencies, MPD, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME), the Department of Corrections (DOC), the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), the US Parole Commission (USPC), the US Attorney's Office (USAO), and the DC Sentencing Commission (DCSC) to conduct the homicide analyses. The SAC presented findings to the CJCC Principals.

The homicide analysis is just one example of the aggressive CJCC research agenda set by the CJCC principals. Another example of the IRAC's research efforts are four annual research briefs on criminal and juvenile justice related topics. In 2016, these briefs take the form of short publications that summarize a topic, reviews national practices on the topic, and includes the status of the topic/program/initiative in the District.

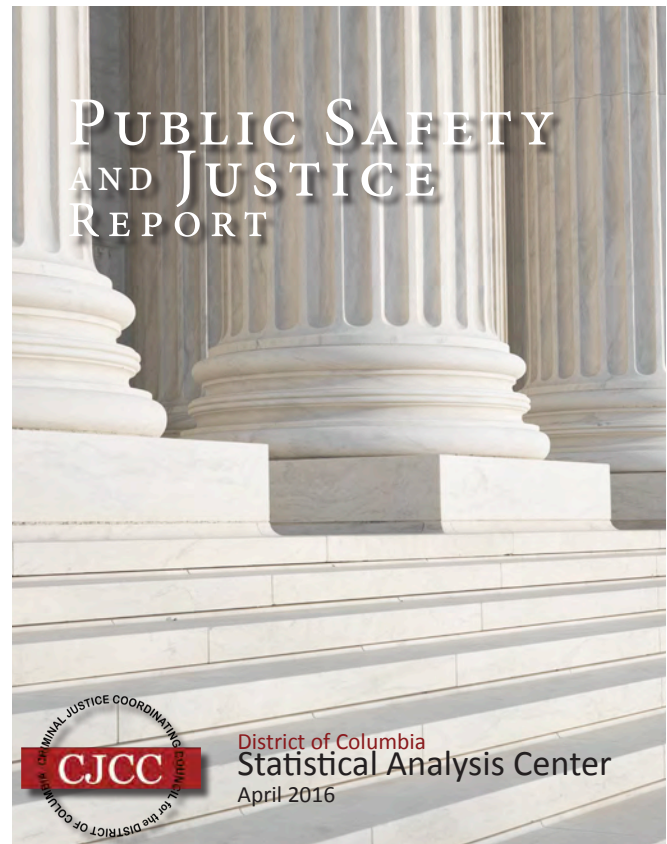
The SAC produced the following four research briefs during 2016:

- Research in Brief published, Spring 2016: Volume 1 Issue 1 in collaboration with the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), the first brief "New Psychoactive Substances".
- Research in Brief published, Summer 2016: Volume 1 Issue 2 "Restorative Justice," the second brief, was published for dissemination following the annual Juvenile Justice Summit of the same theme.
- Research in Brief published, Fall 2016: Volume 1 Issue 3. "Super Utilizers of Justice and Health Services".
- Research in Brief, Fall 2016: Volume 1 Infographic 1 A fourth brief was developed and took the form of an 'infographic' to show how many individuals are involved in the DC justice system, and how many are released from each agency in a year. The final product will be used across various workgroups to inform service provision and reentry and was published in November 2016.

The IRAC also fielded research requests from CJCC members that included the aforementioned homicide analysis, a family reunification home assessment, a custodial population study and an analysis of the universe of the District's "justice involved" population. This will lead to a more thorough quantitative analysis with targeted system-wide recommendations on service delivery, policies and practices in 2017.

The SAC supports a number of other CJCC committees and performs varied research and analysis functions including:

- Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Sharing Information Taskforce (SATMHSIT) Annual Report
- 2009-2014 Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia (2016)
- Study and Report of the State of Mental Health Information Sharing (2015)



- Annual Compliance Monitoring Report submitted by the Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor (July 2016)
- 2012-2015 Juvenile Justice Trends Report (Oct. 2016)
- The Reunification Home Assessment Report (Oct. 2016)
- JUSTIS User Annual Survey & Results 2016
- Girls and Young Women in the Juvenile Justice System (Spring 2016)
- Monthly Juvenile Data Reports

## The CJCC SAC works to Inform, Educate and Act on important criminal justice issues

### Issue

Stakeholders needed additional information about “super utilizers”. These are chronically homeless individuals with mental illness and/or substance abuse and health problems who repeatedly cycle through multiple systems, including jails, hospital emergency rooms, and shelters in DC to target intervention and prevention strategies. The CJCC SAC supported this effort with a strategy to gather information about the issue, spread awareness, and act intentionally to gather resources and support to address the issue.

### Inform

The CJCC Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC) worked with the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to convene a workshop consisting of local and national experts to discuss best practices to identify and develop appropriate interventions for “super utilizers”.

### Educate

The SAC developed and disseminated a research brief on *Super Utilizers of the Justice and Health Services*.

### Act

The SAC facilitated the BJS grant application between the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) and MPD, with the support of a broad spectrum of District agencies. The District was awarded the grant that will identify and provide enhanced support to justice and mental health services “super utilizers”. Additionally, partners will leverage existing data systems to track the progress of coordinated system delivery improvement efforts and inform long-term diversion policies that reduce the number of persons with mental illness in jail.



CJCC SAC Research Staff



# Interagency Collaboration

## Combating Violent Crime

The CJCC collaborates with partners across a broad spectrum of activities to address, violent crime, the breadth of substance abuse and mental health issues confronted by the justice system, ways to improve the successful reintegration of justice involved individuals, juvenile justice and continuity of operations planning, to name a few.

### What is NICS, III and NCIC?

The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) determines if prospective firearms or explosives buyers' name and birth year match those of a person who is not eligible to buy. Interstate Identification Index (III) provides Criminal History Record Information to Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. It also helps the FBI process fingerprint searches used in criminal investigations. The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) is a computerized index of criminal justice information (i.e.- criminal record history information, fugitives, stolen properties, missing persons). It is available to Federal, state, and local law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies and is operational 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

### Improving Federal Warrant Reporting (NICS, III and NCIC)

Reporting to NCIS, III and NCIS prevents the accidental release of detained suspects and prevents access to firearms by those who are prohibited from their purchase. The District wants to improve reporting to NICS, III and NCIC and is working to identify reporting gaps and build consensus on its reporting mechanisms. Thanks

to the efforts of partners in assisting the CJCC with obtaining baseline information from the FBI, the CJCC was able to identify reporting gaps in the District's submissions to NICS, NCIC and III. To date, the District has to overcome two barriers to become eligible for NARIP funding. The District must legislatively establish a, "Relief From Disabilities Program" that would allow an individual previously considered disabled to contest their disability and have their records rescinded from the NCIC database. In addition to legislation, the District's criminal justice partners must submit a "State Estimate of Records Available to NICS/NCIC/III".

### GunStat

GunStat is a citywide effort that began in 2008 to track gun cases as they progress through the criminal justice system. GunStat focuses on deterring and preventing repeat offenders from future offenses while identifying trends, strengths, and weaknesses of the criminal justice process. GunStat involves monthly meetings to review the criminal activity of 50 high-risk individuals with gun-related offense histories. GunStat aids the District in reaching its goal of reducing violent crime and making the District the safest city in America. On November 2016, GunStat marked 100 sessions completed.

In January 2016, the SAC performed a system review (arrest to disposition) of GunStat individuals arrested for violent offenses between 2013-2015. The goal was to assess how many cases resulted in a conviction.

While a candidate is enrolled in GunStat the individual is assigned one of these statuses: active, inactive or watch. To deploy resources and improve coordination, GunStat membership reviewed the categorization of GunStat individuals.

### Case in Point: DC Safe Surrender

Safe Surrender is an effort supported by the District and its Federal partners to encourage those with bench warrants for non-violent offenses to surrender themselves and avoid arrest. This opportunity is considered a win-win as it allows the individual to turn him or herself in with an expedited judicial system and assists with clearing old cases so that judicial and criminal justice resources can be directed toward cases that have a greater impact on public safety. In September 2016, the CJCC in collaboration with partners from across the system held the 2016 DC Safe Surrender Initiative. During three consecutive Saturdays in September more than 300 individuals surrendered themselves to DC Superior Court resolving hundreds of legal matters. The District's Safe Surrender program has, to date, resulted in approximately 1,500 hundred individuals wanted on non-violent warrants to voluntarily surrender to law enforcement authorities. With more than 4,000 bench warrants outstanding that are more than a decade old, the Safe Surrender program has successfully reduced the city's outstanding bench and parole warrants. The DC Safe Surrender program occurred in 2007, 2011 and 2016 with interagency collaboration between the DCSC, USPC, CSOSA, PSA, USAO, PDS, and USMS as principal participants. Like many Safe Surrender participants, one such participant who turned himself in 2007, now encourages and supports other non-violent offenders who have bench warrants out and helps them, "take a first step to a new beginning, the first step for a second chance."

### Addressing Outstanding Warrants

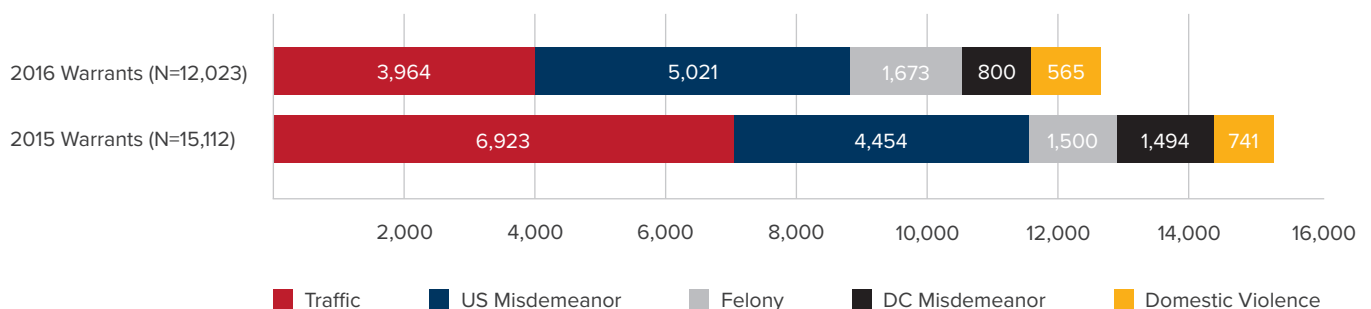
The 2014 Warrant White Paper recommended addressing the backlog of old warrants as a key step in helping to clear the judicial system of old cases and warrants. If a warrant is not properly logged, an officer that comes in contact with someone will not know that the individual has an open warrant. In April 2016, DCSC, MPD and CJCC submitted an application for FY16 National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) funding to help address issues with warrant submissions between agencies and to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Once implemented this project would ensure that 100% of the District's warrants and protection orders are provided to the FBI for the purposes of building criminal histories and prohibiting individuals with local or federal disqualifiers from legally obtaining firearms.

The Safe Surrender Program is only one avenue used by the criminal justice system to address outstanding warrants. In 2015, the OAG has worked diligently to file motions to quash older warrants the agency no longer wished to prosecute. To date, motions have been filed and granted on 3,622 bench warrants. A year over year analysis shows that the number of open bench warrants has declined by 20%.<sup>2</sup>

### Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration

The District of Columbia has long recognized the need to provide preventive and jail diversion services to persons with serious and persistent mental illness or co-occurring mental health and

## 2015 and 2016 Bench Warrant Counts



<sup>2</sup> This analysis compared all open bench warrants as of 7/31/2015 to those open as of 7/31/2016.



Annual CJCC Strategic Planning Meeting

substance use disorders. As part of its annual strategic planning process in 2006, the CJCC identified this as a priority for the District, which led to the formation of the Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT). The same year, the Department of Mental Health (now Department of Behavioral Health) and the CJCC were the collaborative recipients of a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance Mental Health Collaboration Program to develop a strategic plan for persons with serious and persistent mental illness or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders involved in the criminal justice system in the District of Columbia. The CJCC SATMHSIT was designated as the interagency, collaborative group through which the plan would be developed. The SATMHSIT developed the 2009-2015 Strategic Plan, which envisioned a community services system that focuses on timely and effective referrals, assessments, and treatment. The system should have a base of accessible services, including comprehensive therapeutic and community support services, and safe and affordable housing.

In 2006, the Department of Mental Health<sup>1</sup> and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) were the collaborative recipients of a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program, which funded the development of a strategic plan for persons with serious and persistent mental illness or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders involved in the criminal justice system in the District of Columbia. CJCC's Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT or the "Taskforce") was designated as the interagency, collaborative group through which the plan would be developed. Employing

the Sequential Intercept Model,<sup>2</sup> the Taskforce developed the 2009-2015 Strategic Plan for Persons with Serious and Persistent Mental Illness or Co-Occurring Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders Involved in the Criminal Justice System in the District of Columbia ("Strategic Plan").

In addition to developing the Strategic Plan, CJCC's SATMHSIT has continued to serve as the body that implements and monitors the activities laid out in the Strategic Plan. Below you will find some of the activities and accomplishments partners throughout the District have realized pursuant to the Strategic Plan since its implementation.

### **Mental Health Community Court<sup>3</sup>**

The DC Superior Court Mental Health Community Court seeks to integrate community resources to meet the unique needs of persons with mental illness in the court system. Mental Health Community Court began in 2007 for persons with non-dangerous or violent misdemeanor charge(s). In 2010, the Mental Health Community Court began hearing non-violent felony cases, as well as misdemeanors.

### **US Parole Commission Mental Health Sanctions Hearing Docket**

USPC created the Mental Health Sanctions Hearing Docket in 2012 to identify the needs of offenders with mental health diagnoses, and provide collaboration with stakeholders to acquire effective services. The goal of the Mental Health Docket is to target a specific population whose non-compliant conduct is likely

<sup>1</sup> In 2013, the Department of Mental Health and the Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration merged to become the Department of Behavioral Health.

<sup>2</sup> Munetz and Griffin (2006). A systemic approach to the de-criminalization of people with serious mental illness: The Sequential Intercept Model. *Psychiatric Services*, 57, 544-549.

<sup>3</sup> District of Columbia Superior Court Mental Health Community Court, Informational Brochure, 2015, <http://www.dccourts.gov/internet/documents/MH-BR-11-9-15.pdf>.

caused by a mental illness. USPC will review the Mental Health Docket's eligibility criteria and will work to build the Docket's capacity, and expand gender-specific supports.

### **Crisis Intervention Training (CIT)**

The Crisis Intervention Officer initiative is a partnership between the Department of Mental Health and MPD to strengthen the District's ability to support people with mental illness who come to the attention of law enforcement but do not meet the threshold for arrest. Officers are trained to recognize the signs of mental illness, determine the most appropriate response, and use de-escalation techniques that build on their skills and training. DBH provides Crisis Intervention Training to officers of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and meets monthly with Crisis Intervention Officers. Over 1,000 Crisis Intervention Officers (out of about 3,000 officers) have been trained since 2009. There are 4 or 5 trainings held annually. Limited Crisis Intervention Training has also been provided for 911 operators.

### **PSA Specialized Supervision Unit Expansion**

PSA has created a third Team within the Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU), which provides specialized services and supervision to defendants with mental illness, disabilities, and co-occurring substance abuse disorders.

### **2016 BJA Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program Grant**

The high prevalence of individuals with mental illness in jail represents a serious issue in the District of Columbia, and across the nation. DBH and MPD, with the support of a broad spectrum of District agencies, has applied for Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant funding to support District efforts to identify and provide enhanced support to justice and mental health services "super-utilizers" – chronically homeless individuals with mental illness and/or substance abuse and health problems who repeatedly cycle through multiple systems, including jails, hospital emergency rooms, and shelters. Additionally, partners will leverage existing data systems to track the progress of coordinated system delivery improvement efforts and inform long-term diversion policies that reduce the number of persons with mental illness in jail.

### **CJCC Mental Health Information Sharing Report (2015)**

To help address the need for better mental health information sharing among District agencies, the CJCC retained a consultant to conduct research and provide analysis regarding the mental health information currently being collected and shared among the District's criminal justice agencies.<sup>4</sup> The report identifies the legal and other restrictions to sharing mental health information collected by partner agencies, and presents recommendations for improved data sharing. A Mental Health Information Sharing Workgroup has been convened under the auspices of the

SATMHSIT to explore and implement the recommendations of the Mental Health Information Sharing Report. The report recommendations are:

- Comprehensively automate MPD mental health information collection and sharing.
- Share Central Cell Block intake lists electronically and in real-time.
- Provide DOC and PSA with access to partner agency records.
- Create a HIPAA-compliant process at MPD and the US Marshals Service (USMS) for mental health information access.
- Electronically share USMS records with other custodial agencies electronically.
- Share mental health information automatically and electronically with custodial agencies.
- Designate a centralized database to maintain and share mental health information.

### **DBH Sequential Intercept Mapping Workshop/Report (2016)**

In 2016, DBH convened representatives from criminal justice, health, and behavioral health agencies and community organizations collaborated to update map the District's forensic services map using the Sequential Intercept Model. The Sequential Intercept Model provides a conceptual framework for communities to organize targeted strategies for justice-involved individuals with behavioral health disorders along each intercept point in the criminal justice system. Partners developed priorities for activities designed to improve system and service-level responses for individuals in the target population. Identified priorities are:

- Improved information sharing between criminal justice and behavioral health systems – this includes identifying super-utilizers of criminal justice and behavioral health systems services, streamlining the intake process at each intercept point, automation of information from initial contact to release, and improved post-release continuity of care and communication.
- Housing for returning citizens – includes creation of various levels of care housing, such as permanent supportive housing, transitional housing, group homes, and high-level of care housing.
- Diversion to Treatment – includes enhancing mental health diversion opportunities, ensuring diversion compliance, and terminating criminal proceedings after engagement and compliance.

4 Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Research Report: Mental Health Information Sharing in the District of Columbia Criminal Justice System, 2015, <http://cjcc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/cjcc/publication/attachments/CJCC%20Mental%20Health%20Final%20Report%20081315.PDF>



Reentry Action Plan Community Forum

- Increase Comprehensive Psychiatric Emergency Program (CPEP) capacity – identifying current and future funding streams, decreasing expenses, and reorganizing existing programs and incorporating evidence-based practice models. DBH envisions a mutually beneficial partnership with a local hospital as a way to enhance CPEP capacity.

### Addressing New Psychoactive Substances

The Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce encourages interagency collaboration through partnerships, workgroups and the electronic exchange of information. The Taskforce convened a local New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) Workgroup and a regional workgroup as agreed upon during the September 2015 regional NPS symposium with a focus on information sharing, legislation, and research. The Synthetics Abatement and Full Enforcement Drug Control Act of 2015 (“Safe DC Act”) – introduced by the Chairman of the DC Council at the request of the Office of the Attorney General – criminalizes synthetic drugs based on the class of the chemical compound, rather than the individual compound found in a particular substance. This Act strengthens law enforcement’s ability to test for and prosecute cases against sellers and distributors. This legislation was a product of the Office of the Attorney General’s (OAG) Emerging Drug Trends Taskforce created in collaboration with the Department of Forensic Sciences and other local and federal partners.

In September 2015, the CJCC in partnership with the Maryland Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention and Virginia’s Department of Criminal Justice Services convened a regional symposium on NPS to examine coordinated approaches that balance the public health and safety concerns related to synthetic drug use throughout the Washington Metropolitan region. One of the next steps that emerged from the Summit was

to engage partner agencies from Maryland and Virginia in the CJCC NPS workgroup. Regional partners reconvened in May of 2016, committed to enhanced information sharing and focused efforts on region-wide legislation/enforcement, toxicology, drug testing, and prevention.

**Case in Point:** As an extension of CJCC’s efforts to enhance collaboration and information sharing, the CJCC Resource Locator ([www.cjccresourcelocator.net](http://www.cjccresourcelocator.net)) was audited and updated to enhance this searchable, online database of service providers in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, allowing users to navigate easily through services available to those in the community who require assistance on a variety of matters including, but not limited to, housing, substance abuse, mental health, social services, medical, or legal needs. This empowering guide to resources located in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan area is available to the general public as well as to legal, medical, education, and social service practitioners. In 2016, CJCC conducted an extensive audit of the resources and revised information contained within the database to reflect updated information.

### Adult Reentry

Each year, thousands of men and women return to the District after a period of incarceration. This transition can be daunting for the returning citizen, their family, and the community. 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. The Committee strives to identify opportunities for collaboration and implement strategies that address the barriers faced by individuals with criminal histories.

The Reentry Steering Committee and the work groups that fall under its purview seek to improve data-driven services by increasing effective interagency collaboration and planning. To meet this goal, the CJCC retained a consultant to develop a three-year Citywide Reentry Strategic Action Plan. The Plan, which builds on the District's Comprehensive Plan completed in 2003 and updated in 2009, documents the major touch points associated with release and reentry in to the District, and identify the factors in the environment that enable and/or inhibit effective collective action and coordination of services by governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. The plan assesses the District's current and future capabilities for action and proposes strategies and action steps to accomplish the District's goals with respect to returning citizens. An independent consultant was engaged to conduct research, convene stakeholder interviews and a forum, and develop recommendations. The Reentry Town Hall Forum was convened to bring together returning citizens, family members, community-based providers and government agencies to explore processes to more effectively reintegrate returning citizens into the District of Columbia. CJCC is working with government and community based stakeholders to finalize the plan.

## Juvenile Justice

A healthy juvenile justice system works towards low recidivism, successful rehabilitation and eventual reintegration and balances these goals with public safety. The District constantly strives for multi-disciplinary approaches to violence prevention, building community capacity, and to finding ways to prevent the root causes of crime. The CJCC's Juvenile Justice Committee (JJC) is the primary body that works to this end for young people in the DC juvenile justice system. The JJC seeks to improve interagency collaboration and information sharing, support data driven decision-making, and support the successful reintegration of system involved youth. The JJC oversees the CJCC's juvenile justice efforts.

### Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

The District of Columbia is part of a nationwide initiative, the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), and is supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and seeks to reduce unnecessary detention for youth, without compromising public safety. The District became a site in 2005 joining over 150 sites within 32 states currently engaged in the data-driven initiative supported by the District's juvenile justice stakeholders through cross-agency collaboration and information sharing to identify trends in arrests and charges and reduce the detention populations. The JDAI Data Committee responsible for identifying juvenile justice data and trends. The committee worked with CJCC's SAC to develop monthly juvenile justice reports that were ultimately shared with the JJC to inform policy discussions and decisions.

In October 2015, JDAI Data Committee prepared and presented a report to the Juvenile Justice Committee on Girls and Young Women in the Juvenile Justice System. The report showed that although arrests and commitments have decreases since 2013, the proportion of young women represented in the Juvenile Justice system has increased. In addition, in October 2016,

CJCC prepared and presented a report to the Juvenile Justice Committee on 2012-2015 Juvenile Justice Trends. The report showed that during that timeframe, among other things, arrests increased by 4%, while new commitments decreased 18%.

## Compliance Monitoring

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act provides that status offenders and non-offenders shall not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities. Violations for valid court orders are the exception to the rule. The District of Columbia realizes that secure detention is not the permanent solution for housing status offenders based on DC Code 16-2320(d). The purpose of this established law is to reduce the city's rate of institutionalization of status offenders.

The Juvenile Justice Compliance monitor is responsible for monitoring the District's compliance with the JJDP Act. The Compliance Monitor receives annual admissions reports from all DC juvenile correctional and detention facilities. Every detained juvenile charged with a status offense, or where there is insufficient information to determine the youth's charge, is noted as a presumptive violation of the JJDP Act. The compliance monitor then investigates each presumptive violation. If violations are found, a high level of surveillance and, depending on the type of violation, provides technical assistance to prevent further violations. The Compliance Monitor develops recommendations for further action as necessary. The Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor submitted the annual Compliance Monitoring Report to OJJDP on July 15, 2016.

The Compliance Monitor also completed a Family Reunification Home Assessment that included Reunification home site visits, in-person interviews with management staff, an online survey, and in person focus groups with youth at the reunification homes. The Family Re-Unification Home Assessment Report was completed and was disseminated to stakeholders in October 2016.

## Dual Supervision

The Dually Supervised Youth Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was revised and re-executed in 2016. The MOA addressed the gaps between the adult and juvenile systems to streamline service provision, reduce redundancy and improve outcomes for the youth served by CSSD, CFSA, CJCC, DYRS, PSA and CSOSA.

## Truancy Prevention and Intervention

The Truancy Taskforce is charged with developing and implementing initiatives to reduce truancy and promote school attendance in the District. The Taskforce is comprised of education, human services, and public safety stakeholders. The Taskforce passed amending legislation for the Attendance Accountability Act (AAA) that provides schools the choice to use full day absences for the purpose of calculating truancy. The amendment to the AAA Act allowed referrals to be based on a full day absence instead of using the "80/20 rule". This rule required schools to mark a student absent if they were absent for 20% of the school day. By reducing reliance on 80/20, schools were better able to identify students who were chronically



The JJC plays a critical role in promoting collaboration, cooperation and dialogue among its members to produce the best possible outcomes for the District of Columbia and its youth.

**Hiram Puig Lugo**, Presiding Judge, DC Superior Court, Family Court

absent versus chronically truant. The Taskforce also standardized methodologies for truancy calculation over all education sectors (DC Public Schools and Charter Schools).

The CJCC facilitates the Taskforce's Data Committee. CJCC received data from contributing agencies (CFSA, OAG, CSSD, PCS and DCPS) and completed three quarterly reports and one year-end report. The year-end report was reviewed during the August meeting. Both DCPS and PCSB improved their in-seat attendance rates, by .2% and .1% respectively and also decreased their truancy rates by .4% and .2% respectively. Last, OAG is working to divert as many students as possible to the Alternatives to the Court Experience (ACE) program. Partners agreed to a research proposal to examine outcomes for youth 14 and older that are referred to OAG. Partners are reviewing mechanisms for data sharing and also a list of potential data fields. This proposal will be the first step in identifying barriers for information sharing between juvenile justice and education partners. Once the data fields are identified each partner will be asked to review a Memorandum of Agreement to share those specific data fields.

## Grants Planning

All of the District's public safety and justice initiatives have a fiscal reality and the availability of these resources is in constant fluctuation. In response to partners' request for baseline information on federal funding secured by the District to support adult and juvenile justice, the CJCC compiled information on all FY15 federally funded discretionary grants that were supporting government and non-profit efforts in the adult and juvenile justice domains. In short, to know what you need, you must know what you have. In FY15, partners were awarded \$11,107,002 in discretionary funding for local projects. Once these statistics and information were compiled, project partners asked that the CJCC compile all formula awards. In FY15, the District received \$12,220,645 in formula funds to support local projects. In total government and non-profit partners brought in \$23,327,647 in federal funding to assist with the administration of justice across the District.

With the FY15 funding baselines established, CJCC, with the support of partners, collected and disseminated information on FY16 funding.

“As a co-chair of the DC Criminal Justice Coordination Council's Grants Planning Committee (GPC), I have witnessed first-hand the progress made by CJCC to establish greater collaboration among the committee's nine member agencies. CJCC has arranged several meetings with key US Department of Justice officials to explore how District and Federal stakeholders can obtain and evaluate evidence based data needed to prepare more competitive public safety grant proposals and improve the likelihoods of the successful reentry of adult and juvenile returning citizens in the District of Columbia.

**Lafayette Barnes**, Director, Office of Partnerships and Grant Services

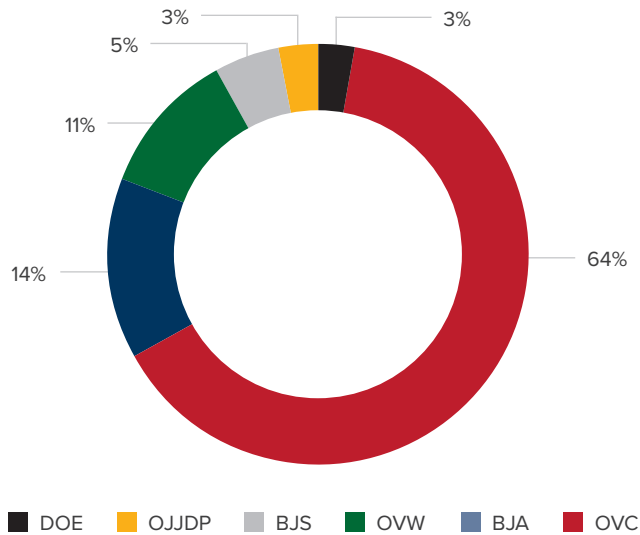
“The Grants Planning Committee is a critical to identifying opportunities for collaboration across agencies to increase resources in the District for criminal justice related activities and services.

**Michelle Garcia**, Director, Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants

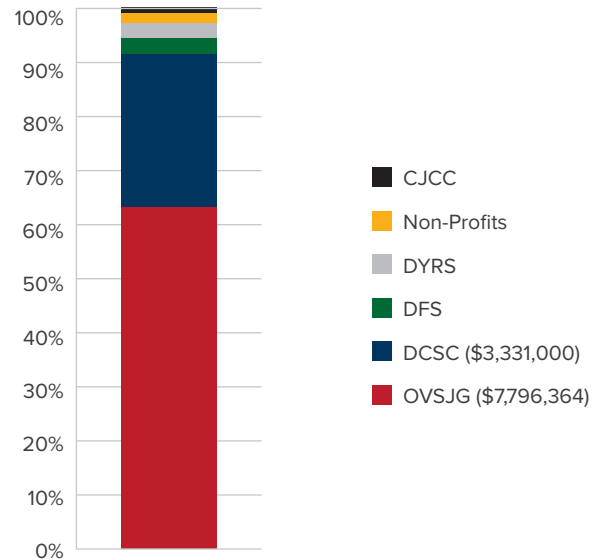
**FY15 Total: \$23,327,647**

**FY15 Formula Awards Total: \$12,220,645**

**Funding by Award Agency**

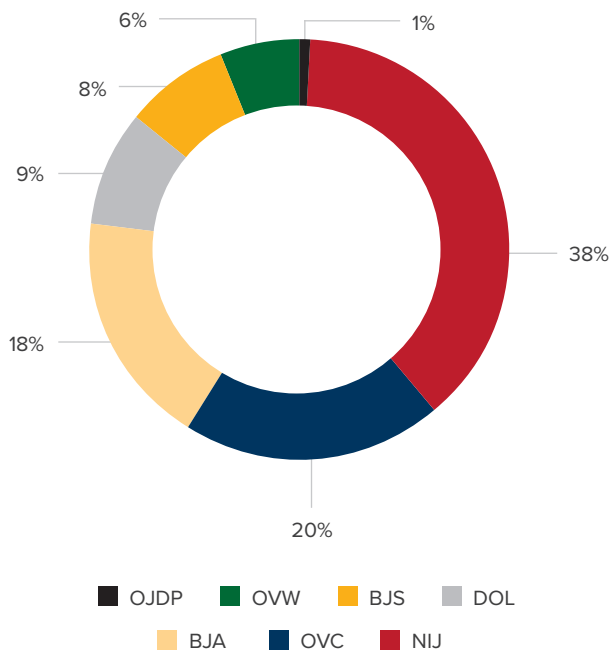


**Funding by Award Recipient**

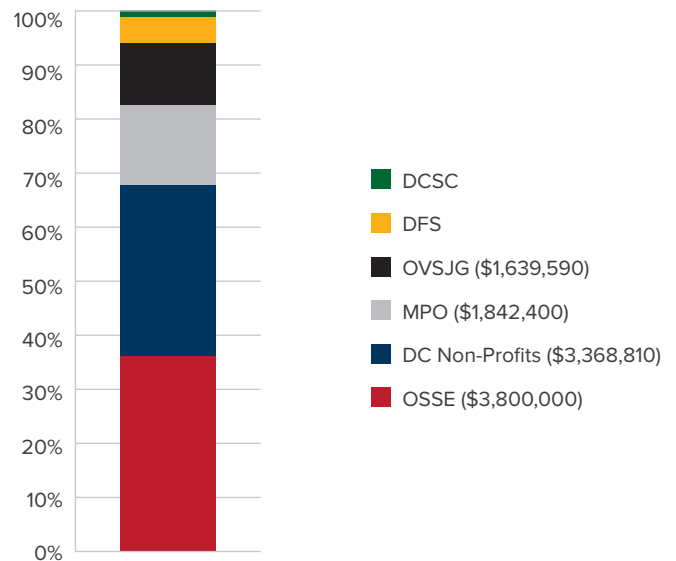


**FY15 Discretionary Awards Total: \$11,107,002**

**Funding by Award Agency**



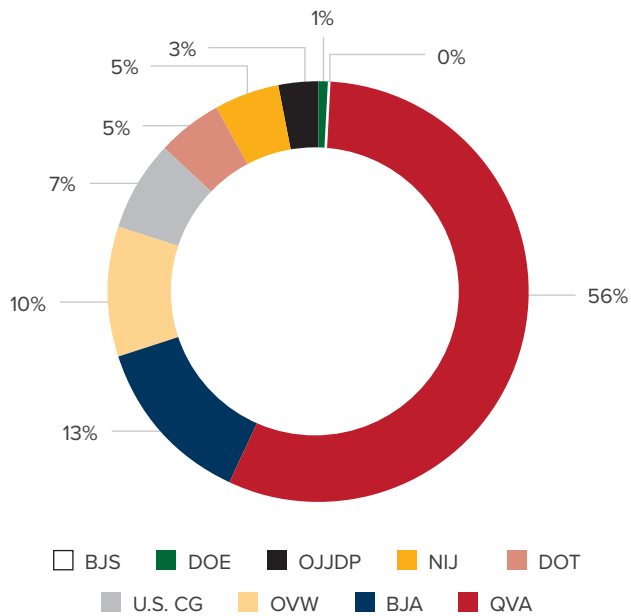
**Funding by Award Recipient**



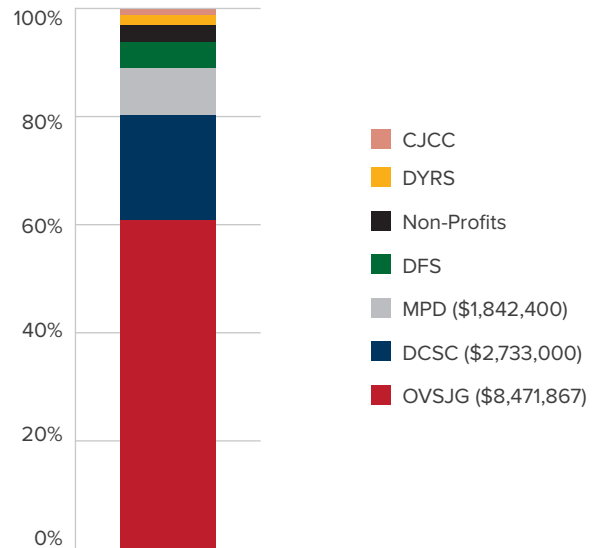
## FY16 Total: \$20,241,906

### FY16 Formula Awards Total: \$13,931,740

Funding by Award Agency

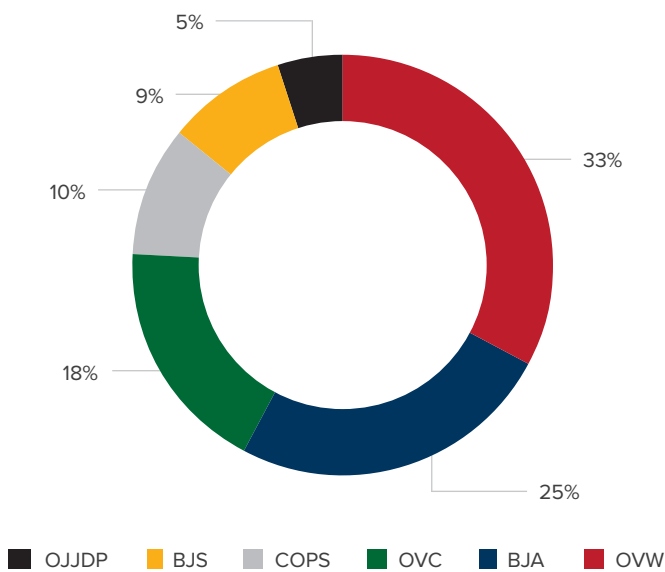


Funding by Award Recipient

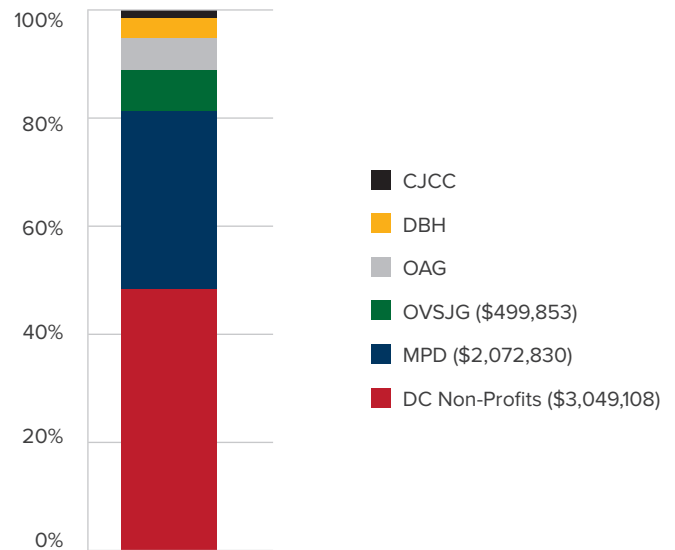


### FY16 Discretionary Awards Total: \$6,310,166

Funding by Award Agency



Funding by Award Recipient



## Select 2016 CJCC Member Accomplishments

The District is unafraid of change and recognizes it must be nimble and adapt its relationships and policies to accommodate these fluctuations. The following are just a few of the responses by CJCC partners to an ever-changing criminal justice landscape.

- Improved Pretrial Services for Mentally Ill, Disabled and Substance Use Disorders - To accommodate a growing caseload, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) created a third Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU) that provides specialized services and supervision to defendants with mental illness, disabilities, and co-occurring substance abuse disorders.
- Increased access to Medicare and Social Security - The Federal Bureau of Prisons is nearing completion of an MOU with the U.S. Social Security Administration that would allow inmates to apply for Medicare benefits 120 days prior to release. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) recently issued new Medicaid guidance that clarifies those individuals' who are currently on probation, parole or in home confinement are not considered inmates of a public institution. It also extends coverage to Medicaid-eligible individuals living in community halfway houses where they have freedom of movement, improving access to care for as many as 96,000 individuals in Medicaid expansion states over the course of the year. However, this guidance does not extend coverage to individuals living in Federal Residential Re-entry Centers such as Fairview and Hope Village located in the District. DHCF is in the process of implementing coverage for individuals within the Department of Corrections (DOC) halfway house facilities. Finally, the Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) is working with the Department of Corrections to automate Medicare reinstatement upon release.
- Opened a Gender Responsive Unit at DYRS - "Journey" is a gender-responsive 10-bed unit at New Beginnings Youth Development Center (NBDC) that will meet the treatment needs of girls committed to the agency while keeping them closer to the District. The opening of "Journey" is momentous for the District in improving local placement options and services for young women committed to DYRS. Historically, the District of Columbia disproportionately sent girls to out-of-state residential facilities due to a lack of local placements.<sup>[1]</sup>
- Offered First Responder Training - Law enforcement agencies have increasingly become de facto first responders to persons experiencing a mental health crisis. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) programs can help law enforcement cope with these difficult calls for service, and increase safety in these situations for officers, individuals in crisis, and the community. The Crisis Intervention Officer initiative is a partnership between the Department of Mental Health and MPD to strengthen the District's ability to support people with mental illness who come to the attention of law enforcement but do not meet the threshold for arrest. Officers are trained to recognize the signs of mental illness, determine the most appropriate response, and use de-escalation techniques that build on

their skills and training. DBH provides Crisis Intervention Training to officers of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and meets monthly with Crisis Intervention Officers. Over 1,000 Crisis Intervention Officers (out of about 3,000 officers) have been trained since 2009.

- Added Specialized Court Dockets - The United States Parole Commission (USPC) created the Mental Health Sanctions Hearing Docket in 2012 to identify the needs of offenders with mental health diagnoses, and collaborate with stakeholders to acquire effective services. The goal of the Mental Health Docket is to target a specific population whose non-compliant conduct is likely caused by a mental illness. USPC is currently working to review the Mental Health Docket's eligibility criteria and will work to build the Docket's capacity and expand gender-specific supports.
- Created a Mental Health Step Down Unit - The Department of Corrections (DOC) in partnership with University Legal Services and Unity Healthcare, to create a voluntary Mental Health Step Down Unit located in the Central Detention Facility. This unit will provide an intermediate level of care to those with serious mental illness. The goal is to provide a therapeutic community environment to maximize functional capabilities, minimize the potential for relapse, and to ease transition back to the community. Program participation lasts eight weeks and includes structured, unstructured, and therapeutic activities. Unity HealthCare is the Step Down Unit's mental health services provider, with Unity psychiatric staff available on-site. Step Down Unit staff receives mental-health training, trauma-informed care training, and crisis intervention training. The Unit opened in May 2016. DOC will work to expand mental health, trauma-informed care, and crisis intervention training for staff in the juvenile and women's mental health units.

Initiated Pre Release Information Sharing - In 2011, during a CJCC Reentry Steering Committee meeting, Unity Health Care expressed concern about the difficulty they were having with obtaining patient health records from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The CJCC facilitated meetings between Unity and the BOP that resulted in the development of a secure and timely process for providing the records to Unity that has produced cost savings and effective treatment delivery. This accomplishment laid the groundwork for discussions between Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) and the BOP regarding pre-release information sharing about returning inmates with severe and persistent behavioral health disorders. The BOP recognized that the need to share this type of information was needed outside of the District of Columbia and put in place a team of regional social workers to identify the 'level 4 cases' in the reentry pipeline and facilitate information sharing between the BOP's releasing institutions and the receiving parole/probation agencies that facilitate continuity of care.

- Implemented the Community Stabilization Protocol - Mayor Bowser launched the community stabilization protocol, a program that mobilizes a wide range of social and health services from government and nonprofits to address the immediate needs of families whose lives have been tragically interrupted by violence. The protocol included;

significant investments in the District's crime lab to ensure evidence processed uses the best scientific standards available; implemented and are in the process of expanding a security camera program that reimburses residents and businesses for the purchase and installation of private security cameras, and; opened the Public Safety Academy at Anacostia High School so that we are preparing our young people to protect and serve their communities.

- Created the Reentry Court - The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, the U.S. Probation Office, USAO, and the Public Defender Service collaborated to create a Reentry Court designed to assist participants who are at a high risk of recidivism. The District Court held its Reentry Court Inauguration Ceremony on June 6, 2016 with U.S. Attorney General Loretta Lynch providing remarks. The Reentry Court is a 52-week voluntary program that includes weekly meetings with the reentry court judge where participants receive treatment, educational tools, employment and job training assistance, as well as incentives and sanctions. Participants that successfully complete the program may be eligible for up to a one-year reduction of their supervision term. The inaugural Reentry Court class consisted of five men who volunteered for the program.
- Implemented Positive Youth Development Programming - "The Credible Messenger Initiative" at the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) is a transformative, mentoring intervention program for youth committed to the agency, with a restorative justice philosophy for young people in the community at large. The mission of the initiative is to connect all young people in the care and custody of DYRS to healthy homes and supportive communities, and to provide preventative supports to all youth in Washington D.C. Credible messengers are neighborhood leaders, experienced youth advocates and individuals with relevant life experiences whose role is to help youth transform attitudes and behaviors around violence. They serve young people whose needs

go far beyond the traditional mentoring approach of companionship, confidence-building and typical academic, social or career guidance.<sup>[2]</sup>

- Established the OAG/USAO partnership - Mayor Bowser joined with Channing Phillips, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia (USAO) and Karl Racine, DC Attorney General (OAG) to announce a partnership that will increase the number of attorneys prosecuting crimes in the District of Columbia. The partnership calls for the Mayor's Office to fund eight new attorney positions at the Office of the Attorney General. Those attorneys and others will be detailed from the OAG to the USAO where they will receive training and assist in the prosecution of criminal cases.<sup>[3]</sup>
- Launched Diversion Programming – The Redirect Diversion program provides opportunities to participate in education and job readiness classes to eligible persons with "low level" offenses. This is an example of the partners working together to establish opportunities for persons in the criminal justice system. This effort is a continuation of the years-long partnership between the DC Superior Court, Family Court and city programs, DBH and the community court liaison.
- Released Recommendations from the Safer Stronger Advisory Committee - Dr. Roger A. Mitchell, Jr., Chief Medical Examiner and Dr. LaQuandra S. Nesbitt, Director of the DC Department of Health released the recommendations from the Safer, Stronger Advisory Committee (SSAC). The Advisory Committee consisting of public, private, non-profit and community representatives, devoted hundreds of hours to this important task. During the four-month collaborative process, members framed fifty-five (55) recommendations around the challenges and opportunities for violence prevention within the District, particularly through a national and local public health and evidence based approach.<sup>[4]</sup>

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[1] <https://dyrs.dc.gov/release/dr-stephanie-covington-discusses-gender-bias-juvenile-justice-models>

[2] <https://dyrs.dc.gov/release/dr-stephanie-covington-discusses-gender-bias-juvenile-justice-models>

[3] <https://dyrs.dc.gov/page/credible-messenger-initiative>

[4] <https://mayor.dc.gov/release/mayor-muriel-bowser-us-attorney-channing-phillips-and-dc-attorney-gen>



The successful reintegration of DC's men and women is one of CSOSA's primary strategic goals. The CJCC's Reentry Steering Committee has helped us achieve that goal by facilitating informed and helpful collaboration between all the Reentry stakeholders in the community and the justice system.

**Cedric Hendricks**, Associate Director, Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs, CSOSA



# Cross-System Technical Assistance and Training

In 2016 the CJCC, in collaboration with partners, hosted numerous events and programs designed to professionally develop and educate agency partners and the community on the issues that are most pressing for the District. Bringing together the multitude of voices and worldviews around topics that range from reentry to psychoactive substances to continuity of operations planning enables CJCC partners and the District of Columbia community to engage in an ongoing dialogue about best practices for improving the criminal justice system. The following events display the breadth and depth of CJCC cross systems trainings.

## **Case in Point:** Continuity of Operations Planning – Multi-agency Full-Scale Exercise

In December 2016, CJCC, in conjunction with the DC Superior Court coordinated and executed a full scale exercise (FSE) involving a simulation that required the closure of the Court due to loss of generator power, necessitating relocation of court functions (youth supervision and adjudication) to an alternate facility, e.g., the Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) site located in Northeast DC. The exercise included in excess of 70 role players representing DC Superior Court, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, and the US Marshals staff and volunteers. The HSEMA consultant completed the requisite after-action report (AAR) for the December full-scale exercise (FSE).

## *Training and Technical Assistance Highlights*

- In May 2016, the CJCC hosted an Information Sharing Forum. The theme of this forum was “Leveraging Information for Better Decision Making”. The goal of the forum was to promote information sharing among CJCC’s

partner agencies to continue improving the administration of criminal justice in Washington, DC and beyond. Fifty-six criminal justice system partners attended the forum where speakers presented on topics such as current challenges in the implementation of information sharing best practices, privacy, cyber security, and the limitations on sharing juvenile information.

- CJCC’s 2016 spring and fall public meetings, *Addressing the Harm: A Community Conversation About Crime Victims, Their Needs, & Effective Criminal Justice Responses* and *Strategic Focus on Girls and Women in the Criminal Justice System: Creating Pathways to Promise and Success*, provided an opportunity for the community to have a conversation with public officials and experts about systemic strategies already in place as well as those that are emerging and voice challenges and issues.
- Women reentering society post-incarceration face unique challenges, particularly in regard to family reunification, repairing relationships, and coping with trauma. The CJCC provided meaningful dialog and actionable recommendations to address the needs of this population in two different sessions. First, the CJCC’s spring public meeting, *Strategic Focus on Girls and Women in the Criminal Justice System: Creating Pathways to Promise and Success*, provided an opportunity for the community to have a conversation with public officials and experts about current and emerging strategies, to support justice-involved girls and women in the District of Columbia. A panel of experts discussed the fundamental differences between the treatment of men and women involved in the criminal justice system, and the need for policies and procedures that accommodate the unique needs of girls and women, such as gynecological health services. Recommendations



Take Care to Give Care Training

included establishing mentoring programs, life skills coaching, and support systems to help heal fractured and dysfunctional families. Second, the CJCC co-sponsored 3rd Annual Women's Leadership Conference with the Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs held at the Georgetown University School of Continuing Studies. The conference featured sessions on trauma services, mental health services, and family reunification services, as well as a session focusing on the importance of building healthy relationships.

- The CJCC convened its 7th Annual Juvenile Justice Summit. The Summit's theme was "Restorative Justice: A Bridge to Improving Education and Justice for Youth". The Summit attracted over 600 registrants, a blend of District of Columbia juvenile justice agency professionals, educators, social workers, juvenile justice system-involved youth, parents, and community stakeholders. Through a series of plenary sessions and workshops, Summit attendees explored ways in which restorative practice concepts can be effectively used to reduce violence and youth recidivism, increase accountability, heal victims impacted by crime, and strengthen District communities. This year, CJCC was pleased to partner with the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education to ensure coordination with and the participation of the District's education system partners.

The overall goals explored at the Summit include:

- » reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency and recidivism;
  - » restore youth, families and communities impacted by crime; and
  - » preserve the effective administration of justice through information sharing, evidence-based training, and collaboration.
- In November 2016 the "Take Care to Give Care" training was held. This interactive training for juvenile justice professionals explored the effects of indirect trauma exposure. Sixty-five individuals from multiple agencies attended the event.
  - The Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) work group completed two trainings and a full-scale exercise in 2016. The first training helped agencies establish a hierarchy during an emergency. The CJCC in consultation with HSEMA hosted training for Public Information Officers (PIOs). The training focused on how to uniformly disseminate information during an incident or emergency. Approximately 75% of CJCC agency senior staff and principals attended and participated in the training. CJCC and HSEMA/Office of Unified Communications (OUC) also



CJCC Policy Staff

3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Women's Reentry Leadership Conference



CJCC Spring 2016 Public Meeting

hosted trainings on interoperable radio communications that can be used during an emergency. In December 2016, CJCC, in conjunction with the DC Superior Court, coordinated and executed a full-scale exercise (FSE). The day-long simulation included in excess of 70 role players representing DC Superior Court, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, and the US Marshals staff and volunteers.

- The CJCC convened the final training in the three-part 2015-2016 Grant Writing and Management Training Series. The workshops, designed for the public and government stakeholders, explored grant writing, strategic planning and assessment. This series attracted more than 250 participants from across the District's government and non-profit community. In the summer of 2016 the CJCC and the Grants Planning Committee (GPC) began fleshing out the content for the 2016/2017 training series. Eighty-five government and community-based public safety stakeholders attended the Strategic Planning for Grant Success workshop held in November 2016. The next installment will focus on enhancing public safety partnerships and collaborations and will convene February 2017.
- In June 2016, an "Educational Interventions for Improved Youth Outcomes" session was held that brought together speakers from Georgetown University's Baby Elmo program and the Office of the State Superintendent of Education's Reengagement Center. Following the session several audience members made meaningful connections with the presenters' organizations and are working at this time to implement what they learned.
- In addition to publishing research briefs, the SAC convenes a Bridging Research to Practice series which

connects subject matter experts to practitioners. The SAC strives each year to showcase panels of local and national experts, and to invite participants across the District to establish links to potential partners.

- » In July 2016 a session was held entitled, "Evaluation in the District of Columbia: Goals, Value, and Low-Cost Evaluation." At this meeting, speakers from Westat, the Laura and John Arnold Foundation, and the DC Lab shared what evaluation means, includes, and costs, as well as the benefits. Participants also learned of new grant opportunities to support evaluation, and several made connections with professional evaluators.
- » In September 2016 the, "Women's Reentry in the District of Columbia: Unique Issues, Unique Solutions" event was held. The audience listened to presentations from a returning citizen, and from agency directors around the special issues and needs, as well as opportunities to improve outcomes.
- » Also held in September was the *Super Utilizers in the District of Columbia: Collaboration, Identification, and Care* event, where Kayvon Behroozian with the White House Office of Social Innovation, Dawn Wiest, PhD, with the Camden Coalition of Healthcare Providers White House, John Snook, Executive Director, Treatment Advocacy Center, and Nicole Johnson, MD, with DBH shared with the audience much needed dialogue on the need for attention to this subject. The audience included a broad range of stakeholders, policy makers, and on-the-ground service providers who will be surveyed going forward regarding their specific interest areas for research and action.



7<sup>th</sup> Annual Juvenile Justice Summit

7<sup>th</sup> Annual Juvenile Justice Summit



Women's Reentry Bridging Research to Practice Workshop



Low Cost Evaluations Bridging Research to Practice Workshop

3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Women's Reentry Leadership Conference



CJCC Fall 2016 Public Meeting



I am immensely proud of the efforts of the COOP Work Group in 2016. Consistent with our strategic objectives, we completed two exercises, including an Incident Command System (ICS) training, in addition to a Full Scale Exercise (FSE) that tested the capacity of the District Superior Court and related partners to simulate the relocation of Court functions to an alternate site in the District. The FSE was the first of its kind for the CJCC. Additionally, we conducted a training of Public Information Officers (PIOs) to execute ‘single and consistent messaging’ whenever the DC Homeland Security Emergency Agency (HSEMA) Joint Information Center (JIC) is activated. Most notably, our CJCC members were able to obtain training and technical assistance in the use of interoperable radio communications, and the process to procure them.

We will continue to increase and expand the capacity of our stakeholders to respond to crises in a systematic and competent fashion by continuing to raise the bar of readiness, competency, and execution among our CJCC partners. It is indeed gratifying to witness the evolution that is occurring relative to our COOP activities, drills, and exercises.

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

# Staff

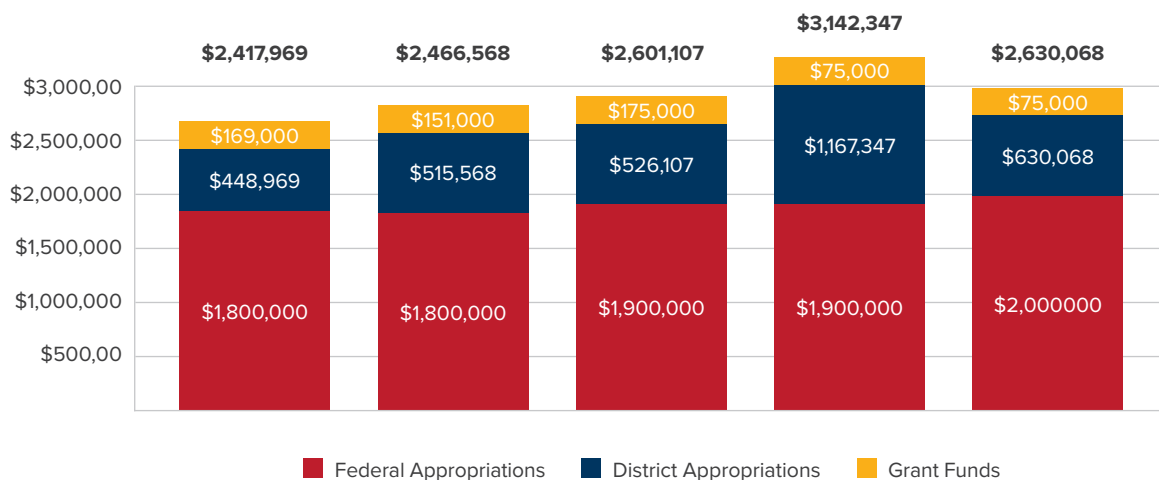
The CJCC operational staff is comprised of a diverse group of highly skilled and committed information technology, research, policy and legal professionals.



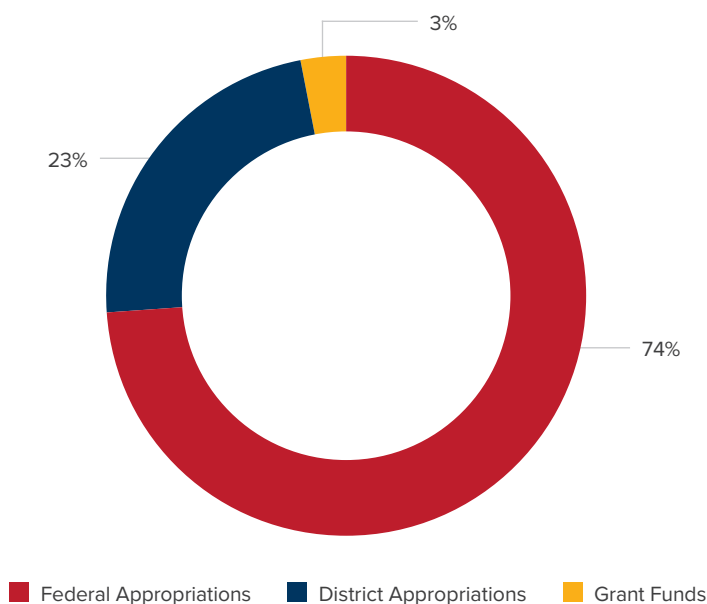
# Budget

The CJCC budget is comprised of appropriations from the Federal Government, Government of District of Columbia and several grants.

## Criminal Justice Coordinating Council FY 2016 Appropriations



## Criminal Justice Coordinating Council FY 2012-2016 Appropriations



# Acronyms

APRA Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration	DMH Department of Health	OCME Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
BOP Federal Bureau of Prisons	DMPSJ Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice	ODME Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education
CCE Council for Court Excellence	DOC Department of Corrections	ODMHHS Office of the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services
CFSA Child and Family Services Agency	DOES Department of Employment Services	ODMPSJ Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice
CIC Corrections Information Council	DOH Department of Health	OJJDP Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
CJCC Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	DSO Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	OSSE Office of the State Superintendent on Education
COOP Continuity of Operations Planning	DYRS Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	OVSJG Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants
CSOSA Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	EOM Executive Office of the Mayor	PDS Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia
CSSD Court Social Services Division, Family Court, DC Superior Court	GAO Government Accountability Office	PSA Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia
CVC Combating Violent Crime	IJIS Integrated Justice Information System	SAC Statistical Analysis Center
DBH Department of Behavioral Health	IRAC Interagency Research Advisory Committee	SATMHSIT Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce
DC HSEMA District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency	ITAC Information Technology Advisory Committee	UDC-CC University of the District of Columbia Community College
DCHA District of Columbia Housing Authority	JDAI Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative	ULS University Legal Services
DCHR District of Columbia Human Resources	JGA Justice Grants Administration	USAO-DC United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia
DCPCSB District of Columbia Public Charter School Board	JJC Juvenile Justice Committee	USMS United States Marshals Service, District of Columbia Superior Court
DCPS District of Columbia Public Schools	JJDPA Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	USPC United States Parole Commission
DCSC District of Columbia Superior Court	JUSTIS Justice Information System	USPO United States Probation Office
DFS Department of Forensic Sciences	MORCA Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs	WIC Workforce Investment Council
DHCF Department of Health Care Finance	MPD Metropolitan Police Department	
DMC Disproportionate Minority Contact	OAG Office of the Attorney General	
	OCA Office of the City Administrator	





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