

RESTORE

PRESERVE

REDUCE





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COLUMBIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
Public Safety Meeting



*Nancy Ware, Director of CSOSA, speaking at a fall CJCC public meeting held at Dunbar Senior High School.*

WELCOME  
to CJCC's  
Public Safety Meeting



*Participants listening to agency leaders at the spring CJCC public meeting.*



*Agency leaders at the CJCC Strategic Priority Planning meeting.*



*Paul Quander, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice at the SATMHSIT Synthetic Drugs Symposium.*



*Tom Faust, Director of the DC Department of Corrections, presenting at the fall CJCC Public Meeting.*

- Speakers
- Avis Buchanan, Director of the Department of Corrections
- Ron Henderson, Director of the Department of Corrections
- Cliff Keenan, Director, Pretrial Services, the District of Columbia
- Brent Kiser, Residential Reentry Manager, Administrator, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Cathy Lanier, Chief, Metropolitan Police Department for the District of Columbia
- Honorable Lynn Leibovitz, Chief Justice, Superior Court
- Neil Stanley, Director, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
- Nancy Ware, Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia
- Tommy Wells, Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety, Council of the District of Columbia

October 14, 2013  
6:00 pm to 8:00 pm

School  
W

# CJCC MISSION STATEMENT

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

The annual report explains and highlights the work of the CJCC. As you will see, the CJCC continues to work with our partners on public safety issues for the benefit of District residents and visitors.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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



### **IMPROVE DATA DRIVEN SERVICES BY INCREASING EFFECTIVE INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION AND PLANNING**

#### **GOAL 1 PRIORITY AREAS INCLUDE:**

- Justice Information System
- Adult Reentry
- GunStat
- Juvenile Justice
  - Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
  - Truancy Prevention and Intervention
  - Partnership for Success Stat
- Compliance Monitoring and Disproportionate Minority Contact



### **IMPROVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS OPERATIONS REQUIRING INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION AND INFORMATION SHARING**

#### **GOAL 2 PRIORITY AREAS INCLUDE:**

- Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Integration Taskforce
- Papering Reform
- Warrants
- Continuity of Operations Planning





01

**01**

Vincent C. Gray  
Mayor  
District of Columbia



02

**02**

Lee F. Satterfield  
Chief Judge  
Superior Court for the  
District of Columbia



03

**03**

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



04

**04**

Phil Mendelson  
Chairman  
Council of the District of Columbia

**05**

Cathy I. Lanier  
Chief  
Metropolitan Police Department



**06**

Ronald C. Machen, Jr.  
U.S. Attorney  
U.S. Attorney's Office  
District of Columbia



**07**

Isaac Fulwood, Jr.  
Chairman  
U.S. Parole Commission



12

**08**

Nancy M. Ware  
Director  
Court Services and Offender  
Supervision Agency

11



01

09



**09**

Charles E. Samuels  
*Director*  
*Federal Bureau of Prisons*

**10**

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

**11**

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

**12**

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

**13**

Neil A. Stanley  
*Director*  
*Department of Youth*  
*Rehabilitation Services*

**14**

Irvin B. Nathan  
*Attorney General of the*  
*District of Columbia*

**15**

Thomas N. Faust  
*Director*  
*Department of Corrections*

**16**

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

# FROM THE LEADERSHIP

**Leadership Our goal is simple.** The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) for the District of Columbia is dedicated to continually improving the administration of criminal justice in the city. Deep changes in the District's economy and demographics demand an infusion of creativity and ingenuity in the administration of justice. The CJCC is comprised of over 16 law enforcement and criminal justice agencies working together to solve the pressing issues that impact crime and justice in the District.

Our commitment to this goal is described in the following pages of this Annual Report. We addressed a myriad of complex issues in 2013 ranging from truancy; barriers to the successful reintegration of ex-offenders; the impact of mental illness and substance abuse on crime; gun violence; papering reform; warrant reduction; and the use of data driven solutions and information sharing to improve outcomes.

**Our methods are sound.** There has been widespread recognition that to effectively address the diverse needs of our community, there must be a coordinated, multi-agency approach. By utilizing technology, data, and analytics, the CJCC has helped identify and address the criminal justice issues in the District through improved cross-system communication.

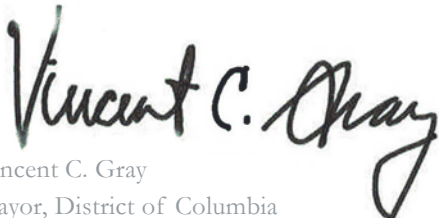
**The results are undeniable.**

- The number of juveniles arrested in the District decreased 13.5% between 2010- CY2013.
- Between 2011 and 2013 total robberies decreased by 3.6%. This decline was driven primarily by robbery without a gun offenses which decreased by 8.9%.
- There were 104 homicides in 2013; twelve came as a result of the tragic shooting at the Navy Yard. Despite the increase in homicides in the District in 2013, homicides are down 21.2% since 2010. In 2012, there were 88 homicides which was the lowest number in 50 years.
- There was a 23% decline in the Department of Correction's population.

**People are at the core of collaboration.** These achievements are a testament to what can be accomplished by a community of dedicated people. In addition to promoting collaboration between government entities, twice each year the CJCC invites citizens and stakeholders to a city-wide event to gain additional perspective on the challenges and brainstorm potential solutions with public safety leaders on pressing issues.

**Appreciating today and looking towards tomorrow.** We want to thank the CJCC members, as they work tirelessly to improve the outcomes for District residents, and we look forward to broad support and engagement as we move into the 2014 fiscal year. We will continue to be persistent in forging our collaborative efforts to improve the quality of life in this great city.

Sincerely,



Vincent C. Gray  
Mayor, District of Columbia  
CJCC Chair



Nancy Ware  
Director, CSOSA  
CJCC Co-Chair



# FROM THE DIRECTOR

During the past year, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) addressed a set of interagency criminal and juvenile justice strategic priorities established by the CJCC members. Our work has been guided by an unwavering commitment to reducing crime and the penetration of the criminal justice system, facilitating successful reentry and preserving public safety.

Integrated information sharing, rigorous actionable research, strong policy analysis coupled with keen multi-stakeholder involved facilitation are the keystones of the CJCC's approach to the priority areas, which include: Justice Information System (JUSTIS), GunStat, Reentry, Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration and Truancy Prevention.

An essential ingredient to tackling the CJCC's strategic priorities has been a collective commitment to collaboration. CJCC's 2013 accomplishments are the direct result of a dynamic network of partner agencies, community-based stakeholders and a dedicated staff all of whom work extremely hard to address and improve the justice system in the District of Columbia.

The 2013 achievements include:

- Upgraded JUSTIS, the District's Integrated Justice Information System and enhanced electronic information exchanges.
- Launched CJCC Resource Locator, a searchable online database of substance abuse, mental health, social services, medical, legal and housing service providers in the DC metropolitan area.
- Established the Interagency Research Advisory Committee, an interagency advisory body to the CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) convened to support the SAC in its efforts to collect and analyze data effectively as well as address research, policy and program evaluation questions of importance to the District's juvenile justice and criminal justice systems.
- Designated as a criminal justice agency for purposes of information sharing.
- Automated the Office of Returning Citizen's Affairs' Case Management System.
- Convened the 4th Annual Juvenile Justice Summit, the Affordable Care Act and the Criminal Justice System Forum, and Synthetic Drugs: Myths, Facts and Strategies Symposium.

I am pleased to present CJCC's 2013 annual report which provides details on the initiatives undertaken in support of the strategic priority areas and the partners who have been instrumental to the work. The CJCC is poised to continue working with partner agencies and stakeholders to address longstanding and emerging public safety issues that confront the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,



Mannone A. Butler  
*Executive Director*

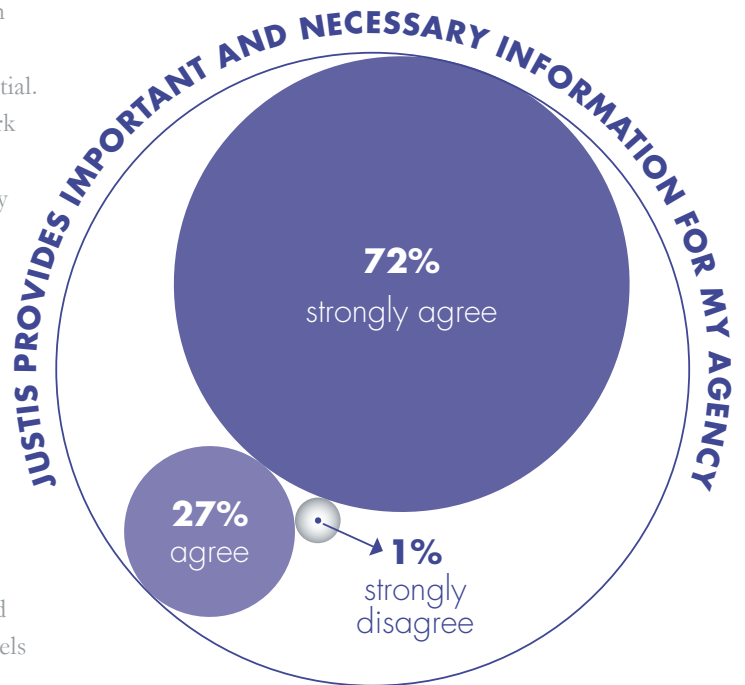


IMPROVE DATA DRIVEN  
SERVICES BY INCREASING  
EFFECTIVE INTERAGENCY  
COLLABORATION AND  
PLANNING

# JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (JUSTIS)

Whether it is the beat cop, the prosecutor, probation officer or case manager, having access to the information that will help them do their job is essential. Over the last decade the CJCC has continued to work with its partners to maximize and integrate data systems, address the barriers that hinder inter-agency information sharing and promote responsible data sharing. The goal of JUSTIS, the District's justice information system, was to facilitate access to and retrieval of criminal justice data to improve public safety, minimize human error, improve response time, and provide effective, efficient, and timely information between criminal justice agencies while maintaining the integrity of the information being exchanged. The result has been significant improvements in the collection and distribution of criminal justice information, as well as improved and enhanced partnerships that have developed at all levels of government.

The District leveraged JUSTIS to facilitate the electronic exchange of information among partner agencies. JUSTIS is a secure, web-based communication network, used to access and exchange data. JUSTIS serves as a vital information display portal for criminal partners and it is now a key hub by which agencies can exchange information among themselves via system-to-system exchanges known as "data feeds." These data feeds provide near real-time criminal justice information to authorized users resulting in increased efficiency in the transmission of relevant data and the reduction of data entry errors.



## JUSTIS

### Chair:

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

### Responsible Agencies:

*BOB, CFSA, CSOSA, CJCC, DOC, DCSC, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, USAO, USPC, USMS, USPO, DYRS*

The CJCC maintains the infrastructure and provides the technical support that sustains all

of the JUSTIS operations. In 2013, JUSTIS continued to grow in its use as a reliable and efficient justice information exchange hub. The myriad of projects mentioned below could not take place without the support and participation of judicial, local and federal criminal justice partners. Each project is the result of a multi-step collaborative process that includes assessment, strategic planning, policy and procedure development and launch.

## AVR/NOA PROJECT

When a supervisee violates their conditions of release, an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) is drafted and forwarded from the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) to the United States Parole Commission (USPC). Once the AVR is reviewed by the USPC a decision is made and the resulting Notice of Action (NOA) is sent to CSOSA. Previously, this exchange has been manual or via e-mail. Once complete, the AVR/NOA project will allow for the electronic transmission of these documents between the agencies, effectively minimizing response times and improving the administration of justice. The AVR/NOA project will take place in two phases. The first phase installed an automated system that electronically transmits the completed AVR from CSOSA to USPC. The second phase will electronically send the NOA from USPC to CSOSA. In 2013, the AVR phase of the project was launched as a pilot.

## DC SUPERIOR COURT IJIS OUTBOUND PROJECT (12.1)

Critical decisions made by courts and justice system partners are dependent upon current and accurate case-related information. The DC Superior Court IJIS Outbound Project (referred to as “12.1”) was launched in 2012. This data feed electronically connects select criminal justice agencies to near real-time court information. 12.1 is a District-wide information exchange system that enables the superior court and justice system partners to share the information necessary to make critical decisions. With the rollout of 12.1, JUSTIS became the sole distributor of adult criminal court data to other criminal justice agencies. Last year, Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) and Public Defender Service (PDS) successfully started receiving this data feed from JUSTIS. In 2013, the United States Attorney’s Office (USAO), DC Sentencing

and Criminal Code Revision Commission (SCCRC) and Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) began receiving data via this feed.

## TRANSITION OF USERS FROM COURTVIEW TERMINAL SERVICES TO JUSTIS

District of Columbia Superior Court (DCSC) has been providing direct access to its in-house information system, CourtView, over the past number of years. Authorized users are able to access CourtView via a mechanism known as Terminal Services. CJCC worked with DCSC and affected agencies in advance of the retirement of such Terminal Services access making the JUSTIS information portal the sole source of DCSC information for these former CourtView users.

## MD-DC JUVENILE DATA EXCHANGE PROJECT

The close proximity to Maryland creates an undeniable need for the District to have real-time criminal data exchanges with its neighbors. Juvenile delinquents crossing state lines prompted Maryland and DC to design and implement a juvenile information exchange that appreciated the confidentiality and privacy concerns associated with sharing sensitive juvenile data. The technical infrastructure for the MD-DC Juvenile Data Exchange was designed, developed and deployed last summer and users began transmitting information in fall 2012. Instructional training was provided to staff members at the Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DYRS) and Court Social Service Division (CSSD), the District’s probation department for juveniles. This exchange may help to identify needed services to the child and/or family and enhance case planning.

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ITAC)

The ITAC, chaired by Judge Robert Morin, is the governing body for JUSTIS related initiatives. The ITAC is composed of executive level technical and business representatives that represent each of the criminal

**ITAC**  
**Chair:**  
*Robert Morin, Judge,  
District of Columbia  
Superior Court*

justice partner agencies. It is responsible for setting the technology direction of JUSTIS, making policy decisions, establishing long range goals, and promoting participation of the appropriate agencies in emerging JUSTIS projects. Throughout 2013, the ITAC received updates and provided guidance as necessary in a variety of areas such as the transition of CourtView users to JUSTIS; District entities providing information to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS); which is required for individuals making handgun purchases; the Mid America Regional Information Systems (MARIS) initiative involving the District, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware, continuity of operations planning for the criminal justice system as a whole within the nation's capital, and addressing issues related to the completeness and accuracy of data shared among partner agencies.

## INTER-AGENCY WORKGROUP (IWG)

The Inter-Agency Workgroup (IWG) (pronounced “eye-wig”) is a supporting committee and leads the effort to implement technology projects adopted by the ITAC. Leveraging the experience of IT professionals from the CJCC and partner entities, the IWG designs, deploys tests and monitors each data exchange. In 2013, the IWG met twice a week via conference call and in person as-needed. In addition to designing, testing and going live with new projects, the group also serves as the forum for identifying and resolving issues associated with existing information exchanges.



**IWG**  
**Co-Chairs:**  
*Imran Chaudhry, Chief Information Officer, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council*  
*Dennis Caravantes, Director Systems Development/Security, Pre-Trial Services Agency*

## SECURITY GROUP

Security threats are varied in their nature and scope but all have the same end result: the disruption of vital information flow. The Security Group was re-engaged this year to address growing concerns about the security of criminal justice information transmitted via JUSTIS. The group will consider policies which promote the implementation of best practices in network and systems security using members of the criminal justice community to proactively prevent attacks on the JUSTIS

infrastructure and improve overall system integrity. Reporting to the ITAC, the group shall focus on identifying security standards for partners to consider as part of their overall information sharing system design and implementation. The group shall also focus on documenting existing agency-to-agency understandings regarding information exchanges and any terms and conditions of usage of data or access approvals, as appropriate.



**Security Group**  
**Co-Chairs:**  
*David Felton, Chief Information Security Officer Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, Imran Chaudhry, Chief Information Officer, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council*

## MID ATLANTIC REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (MARIS)

The mission of MARIS is to “make inter-state justice information sharing a secure, effective, efficient, and simple and practical process for each member.” The CJCC has been engaged as the District’s representative to pursue inter-state information exchange along the I-95 corridor with the states of Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Each of these four jurisdictions has its own Integrated Justice information System (IJIS). The objective of this initiative is to facilitate the exchange of information among those four systems. The end result for the District shall be the ability of users to log into JUSTIS and access information from Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania without having to log in to each of the three other systems individually. This past year, the focus has been on establishing an overall governance framework.



# GUNSTAT

This District of Columbia’s GunStat initiative (GunStat) began in March 2008. GunStat is designed to engage local and federal criminal justice partners in order to: (1) identify repeat violent offenders who are presumably responsible for most of the city’s violent crime, and (2) focus the system’s resources on those same offenders – with the overarching goal of reducing violent crime.

Through a coordinated interagency effort guided by information sharing, regular law enforcement-initiated community contact, swift and certain prosecution, and risk-appropriate pre/post trial supervision, repeat offenders responsible for most of the District’s violent crime will either be deterred or desist from future offending.

In the spirit of its mission, GunStat, in conjunction with the CJCC SAC, conducted the following analyses:

## Carrying a Pistol Without a License (CPWL) Analysis

- Review descriptive information, case disposition, and hold recommendations on those arrested and papered for CPWL in April of 2013.

## Armed Robbery With a Gun Arrestees in May 2012

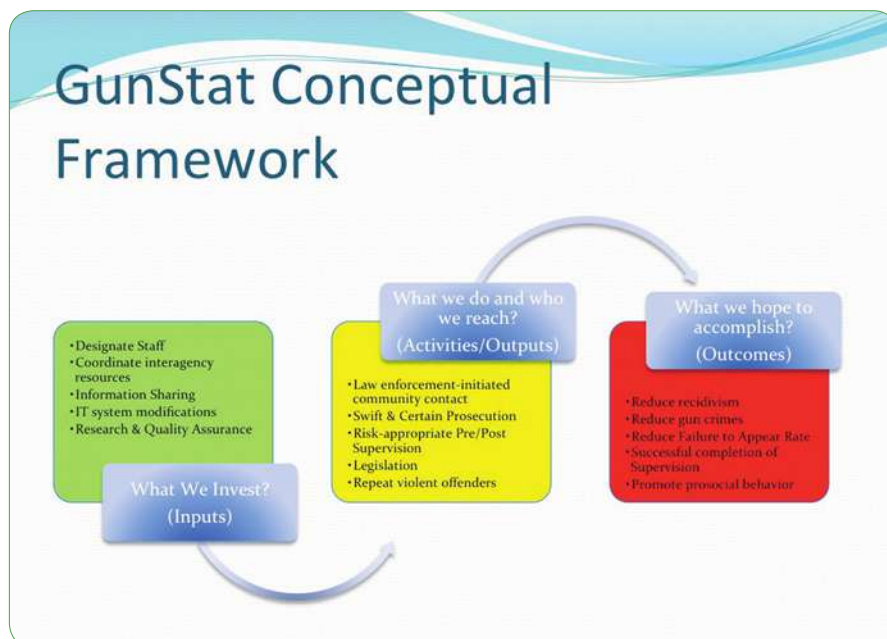
- Examined the demographic makeup and initial recommendations and case dispositions of arrestees for armed robbery with a gun in May 2012.

## A Criminal Case Profile of Arrestees for Armed Robbery With a Gun in May 2012

- This augmented the Armed Robbery With a Gun Arrestees by: providing a detailed criminal case profile of each arrestee for robbery with a gun for a designated period of time and highlighted key observations.

## GunStat Candidates Arrest, Initial Recommendation and Case Disposition Analysis (i.e. Holds Analysis)

- Examined the arrest history of GunStat candidates, initial case recommendations and case dispositions.



## COMBATING GUN VIOLENCE

In keeping with the GunStat focus on violent crime prevention, a committee was formed to examine gun violence prevention strategies. The Combating Gun Violence workgroup's purpose is to evaluate and enhance the District of Columbia's strategic and systemic efforts to combat gun violence.

In 2013, the workgroup explored the pros and cons of implementing swift and certain sanctions on supervised individuals who violate the conditions of their release and weighed the benefits of imposing enhanced search conditions on those under supervision in the District. The Pretrial and Post-Conviction Supervision Amendment Act of 2013 was introduced by DC Council Chairman Phil Mendelson in May 2013. The legislation, which codifies "swift and certain sanctions" as well as "search conditions," has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Media Campaign Subcommittee has convened a number of focus groups to inform the development of the anti-gun media campaign. The focus groups are comprised of youths and youthful offenders, whose responses will be used to formulate a media campaign targeting the actions of males between the ages of 13 and 24 years. The Subcommittee is also working with MPD to develop informational posters about the gun laws in the District.

The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) is the system used to conduct a background check on a potential gun purchaser, which looks at records from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the Interstate Identification Index (III), and the NICS Index. The workgroup is focused on the District's compliance regarding records submissions to the aforementioned databases.

Looking ahead to 2014, the Combating Gun Violence group plans to: (1) launch the anti-gun violence media campaign; (2) increase the total records submitted to the FBI for NICS; (3) draft policy related to the submission of mental health records to NICS; and (4) survey the technology and other resources needed for automated and consistent NICS compliance.



*Chief of Police  
Cathy Lanier*



*Chairman of the DC  
City Council Phil  
Mendelson*

### **Combating Gun Violence**

#### **Chair:**

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

#### **Responsible Agencies:**

*PSA, CSOSA, CJCC, DOC,  
DCSC, MPD, OAG, PDS, BOR,  
USAO, USPC, USMS,  
USPO, DYRS*

# ADULT REENTRY



*The computer lab at ORCA's new resource center.*

## REENTRY SERVICES

In 2013, thousands of men and women returned to the District after a period of incarceration. This transition can be daunting for the returning citizen, their family and the community. The Office of Returning Citizens Affairs has provided much needed reentry services to returning citizens. The CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center through a Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant collaborated with the Office on Returning Citizen Affairs (ORCA) to develop an Automated Database of Service Users. This database allows ORCA to track the individuals who are using its services. The database went live in September 2013.

A child separated from an incarcerated parent is distressful for both. Upon release, many incarcerated mothers regain the responsibility of caring for their children. Seeking to improve the bond between women inmates and their children prior to release, ORCA organizes visits to prison facilities to give mothers a chance to reconnect with their children.

## REENTRY STEERING COMMITTEE

The Reentry Steering Committee and the workgroups falling under its purview seek to improve data-driven services by increasing effective interagency collaboration

and planning in order to develop a comprehensive reentry strategy.

### *Reentry Steering Committee*

#### *Chairs:*

*Cedric Hendricks Associate Director, Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency*

*Charles Thornton, Director, Office on Returning Citizens Affairs*

#### *Responsible Agencies:*

*BOJ, CFSA, Commission on Reentry, CIC, CCE, CSOSA, CJCC, DBH, DOC, DYRS, DOES, DC Jobs Council, DCHA, DCHR, DCSC-CSSD, DC WIC, EEOC, JGA, OAG, ODMPSJ, ORCA, PSA, PDS, Transitional Housing Corporation, USAO-DC, USPC, USPO, UDC-CC, ULS*

The Reentry Steering Committee brings together federal and local government agen-

cies as well as community and faith-based organizations to develop and implement a comprehensive reentry strategy in the District.

The Reentry Steering Committee Workgroups include:

- Employment, Education and Training Workgroup
- Housing

## EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING WORKGROUP

Given the interconnectedness of education and training with employment opportunities, the Education and Training Workgroup was merged with the Reentry Employment Workgroup in 2013 to become the Employment, Education and Training Workgroup. The primary focus of the Workgroup was identifying and supporting a neutral entity to manage the process of linking returning citizens to employers and employment opportunities. Under the leadership of its co-chairs Edith Westfall, Director of the Center for Workforce Strategies Workforce Development and Lifelong Learning with the Community College of the District of Columbia and Charles Jones, Program Director for Welfare to Work with the Department of Employment Services, the Employment, Education and Training Workgroup tackled a number of issues, including:

- Educating returning citizens and the providers who serve them about the changes to the General Equivalency Degree/General Educational Development credential (GED) to take place on January 2, 2014;
- Developing proposed guidelines for companies that contract with the Government of the District of Columbia to adhere to the District's "Ban the Box" legislation;
- Creating a model employment policy for companies regarding hiring returning citizens, mapping policy barriers returning citizens face in gaining employment, and fostering a discussion about the topic with the business community; and



*In addition to having gender specific programming ORCA is organizing visits to prison facilities to give mothers a chance to reconnect with their children.*

- Identifying the education and skill requirements that will help returning citizens qualify for in-demand occupations.

## GED 2014

Changes in the administration and substance of the GED went into effect on January 2, 2014 making the test analysis driven and web based. These far reaching implications of the new GED format sparked the Education, Training and Employment Workgroup's efforts to spread the word about the changes to the GED and encourage partners to adjust their practices to accommodate the new test.

The Public Defender Service (PDS) held an information session dedicated to the changes in the GED at its annual Community Reentry and Expungement Summit. The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) and the Department of Corrections (DOC) have also held informational sessions about the 2014 GED.

The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is preparing its facilities to administer the new computer-based GED. As of December 2013, 5 BOP facilities administer computerized versions of the previous iteration of the GED. BOP will continue to roll out computerized testing in its remaining 100+ facilities. BOP expects that all its facilities will be equipped to administer the GED by computer by the end of fiscal year 2013, at which time it will begin to administer the 2014 version of the GED.

## IN DEMAND OCCUPATIONS LIST

Leveraging the work of the DC Workforce Investment Council, the Employment, Education and Training Workgroup developed a list of in-demand occupations tailored specifically for the returning citizen population. Once finalized, this list will be used to guide returning citizens into training programs geared towards the fields in which they are most likely to find gainful employment.

## HOUSING WORKGROUP

The Housing Workgroup, chaired by Adrienne Todman, Director of the District of Columbia Housing Authority (DCHA) concentrated on the Housing ABCs – the Availability of units, the Barriers preventing returning citizens from getting into units, and the most effective and efficient way to Connect with those who need housing assistance. In order to appreciate the District's housing landscape, the workgroup has sought counsel from a variety of the District's housing resources, including the Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness, the Frequent Users Service Enhancement Program, Pathways DC, Jubilee Housing, the Coalition for Non-Profit Housing and Economic Development, the Department of Human Services and the Mayor's Comprehensive Housing Strategy Taskforce.

The Housing Workgroup collaborated with DCHA to develop and finalize a "Frequently Asked Questions" document to help inform returning citizens about the policies and processes of DCHA. The FAQ's are available to the public, have been distributed to CJCC partners, and have been posted on the CJCC website.

The Housing Workgroup teamed up with the Department of Human Services (DHS) to create a "Frequently Asked Questions" document about the housing programs available through DHS, as well as a brochure to share information with the general public.

CJCC also updated its Directory of Housing Resources for Returning Citizens with input from workgroup partners. The directory is available to the public, has been distributed to CJCC partners, and has been posted on the CJCC website.

The Housing Workgroup intends to build on the relationships its members have forged with returning citizens, various organizations and service providers to ensure that information and assistance get into the hands of the people who need it most.

**Housing Workgroup Chair:**  
Adrienne Todman, Executive Director, District of Columbia Housing Authority

**Responsible Agencies:**  
DCHA, CJCC, CSOSA, PSA, ORCA

# JUVENILE JUSTICE



*Robert Listenbee, Administrator, OJJDP, providing opening remarks at the 4th Annual CJCC Juvenile Justice Summit.*

## JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE

An effective juvenile justice system promotes positive citizenship and societal health. It carefully balances the promotion of pro-social behaviors through quality programming and fair treatment while also holding youth accountable. The District seeks to create a juvenile justice system that begins at prevention, progresses to early intervention and expands to system involvement, as appropriate. As the juvenile justice system engages intertwined youth, it should seek to match a youth's rehabilitative needs to the services that are available and proven to ensure that all young people get the best possible start in life. This precept has guided much of the CJCC Juvenile Justice Committee's work. In addition to focusing on opportunities for system improvement, information sharing and collaboration, the Juvenile Justice Committee (JJC) leaders of the District's juvenile and human services systems serve as the executive body for the District's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).

## THE 4<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CJCC JUVENILE JUSTICE SUMMIT

In the spirit of its mission to achieve information sharing across agencies, the JJC and the CJCC host an annual Juvenile Justice Summit that invites juvenile justice stakeholders from all industries to attend.

The theme for the 4th Annual Juvenile Justice summit was "Transforming Youth, Families, and the Juvenile Justice System to Build a

Stronger and Healthier Community." The purpose of the Summit was to provide training and serve as a forum for expanding collaboration and solution-building among partner juvenile justice agencies and organizations. Over 200 juvenile justice practitioners, advocates, community partners, judges, social workers, police officers and others attended the event. Robert Listenbee, Administrator for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, provided opening remarks. The Summit explored trauma informed care, juvenile justice-related legislation such as the JJDP Act of 2002 and the Attendance Accountability Act of 2013, family engagement for court-involved youth and the current state of juvenile justice in the District.

For the first time in the history of the Summit, an all day Youth Leadership Track was added to the agenda. Participation in the Juvenile Justice Summit Youth Leadership Track was a valuable educational and civic experience. Each attendee received an introduction to youth advocacy, identified issues, challenges and gaps affecting justice system-involved youth, developed tools and strategies needed to craft a message designed for government and community leaders that will shed light on their issues and seek meaningful action that addresses their concerns.

The Youth Leadership Track was designed to both inform students about the structures and processes of the political advocacy as well as provide the tangible skills necessary to connect with leaders and decision makers about issues that affect them in their everyday lives. Some of the civic skills covered during the Youth Leadership Track included:

- Advocacy
- Communication
- Active Listening
- Public speaking
- Networking

### *Juvenile Justice Committee*

#### *Co-Chairs:*

*Judge Zoe Bush,  
Presiding Judge, DC Superior Court,  
Family Court*

*B.B. Otero, Deputy Mayor of Health  
and Human Services*

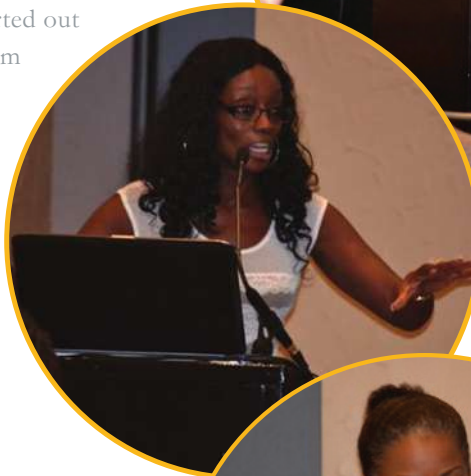
#### *Responsible Agencies:*

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



- Message creation and delivery
- Long term goal setting
- Professionalism

Youth Leadership Track participants also had the opportunity to meet city leaders and other professionals working in the juvenile justice arena. At the close of the summit, youth representatives reported out to the larger body on the ideas for system improvements that they developed throughout the course of the Summit.



*Panel discussion the JJDP Act and AAA Act (top); Keynote speaker Tonier Cain (middle); CJCC Executive Director Mannone Butler moderating the AAA Act panel (bottom)*



*Presiding Judge Zoe Bush and Councilmember Tommy Wells providing opening remarks at the CJCC 4th Annual Juvenile Justice Summit.*



# JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE (JDAI)

**FACT:**  
MOST YOUTH WHO ARE ARRESTED DO NOT RETURN TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

## JDAI IN DC

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, supported by the Annie E Casey Foundation, seeks to provide youth involved in the criminal justice system opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults through enhancements to local policies, practices, and programs.

JDAI commenced in the District in 2005 with the objective of reducing the unnecessary detention for youth who are not public safety risks. We join over 200 jurisdictions in 39 states that are undergoing juvenile detention reform in an effort to minimize detrimental effects of detention, create a more efficient system, save taxpayer dollars and improve public safety. The JDAI effort in the District is comprised of two committees: The JDAI Workgroup and the JDAI Data Committee.

## JDAI WORKGROUP

Most youth who are arrested do not return to the juvenile justice system.<sup>1</sup> One way to achieve this result is through diversion. “Diversion is an organized effort that involves a suspension of formal court proceedings while alleged offenders participate in interventive/preventive measures to resolve areas of concern outside of the justice system.”<sup>2</sup> It is an important alternative to filing formal court proceedings. Diversion can take place at many touch points in the juvenile justice process. It is an alternative to court involvement for youth who commit low-level, non-violent offenses.

The JDAI Workgroup, through the efforts of the District’s juvenile justice agencies, works to provide effective preventions and interventions for multi-problem youth and their families before and during their interaction with the juvenile justice

system. This year the Workgroup focused on a careful examination of the available diversion programming and held trainings for stakeholders on the various diversion options. The workgroup met with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and each diversion programs to streamline the intake processes and align reporting requirements. These adjustments will improve the speed and efficiency of diversion assignments, ensure that the youth are being placed in the appropriate diversion option and that necessary steps are taken when they fail to complete the programming.

## JDAI DATA COMMITTEE

There is no debate that reliable, relevant and timely data are key to the identification of best practices and effective rehabilitative programming. The JDAI Data Committee was created to respond to the need for juvenile justice data and uses a data driven approach to reveal successes and challenges in the District’s juvenile justice system. To aid this effort, the Committee develops a monthly data report in collaboration with local and federal stakeholders who submit juvenile justice data and participate in monthly meetings. These meetings bring together the Courts, police department, prosecutor, and other juvenile serving agencies to analyze the data with an eye towards system improvement. Throughout the course of 2013, significant focus was given to a revision of the JDAI Data Report. After a careful review of the monthly data reports, stakeholders proposed a variety of areas that could benefit from a deeper analysis. The committee chose to examine the decrease in the numbers of diverted youth and the increase in the secure detention population. These issues were then forwarded to the JDAI Workgroup for further inquiry and analysis.

**JDAI Workgroup**  
**Co-Chairs:**  
*Fannie Barksdale, Deputy Director Court Social Services Division, DC Superior Court*  
*Yvonne Williams, Superintendent Youth Services Center, Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services*

**Responsible Agencies:**  
CSSD, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, CJCC

**JDAI Data Committee**  
**Co-Chairs:**  
*David Spak, Research Analyst Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services*  
*Pauline Francis, Acting Program Manager Juvenile Intake Services and Delinquency Prevention Branch, Court Social Services Division, DC Superior Court*

**Responsible Agencies:**  
CSSD, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, CJCC OSSE, DHS, CJCC

# TRUANCY PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

**A young girl leaves school and comes home to an empty house. She has two older brothers that she adores; both went to jail late last year. She is 17 and repeating the 9th grade because she does not read at her grade level. Her mother died when she was 15 and her disabled father constantly worries about money. She works odd jobs to help support her family. She and her father have moved three times and she has attended three schools in the past 6 months. Her new school is located 45 minutes across town by bus. She has missed 26 of the last 70 days of school.**

**Question: What is the cause of her truancy?**

*The answer to this question posed above suggests that truancy is typically a symptom of larger, varied and complex issues facing the child and their family.*

Truancy is when a school-aged child frequently misses school without an adequate excuse. Truancy related costs have been estimated as high as \$1, 400,000,000 (that is billion) each year. Results of one study found that each additional absence above 5 days missed decreases a student's likelihood of graduation by 7%. If the number of student absences jumps from 5 absences to 10, the chances of that student graduating decreases by 35%. Students with the most absences (17 days absent) had a graduation likelihood of only 15% at the age of 12. Graduation rates are not the only numbers impacted by truancy. A report on truancy of youth in Chicago calculates that a 10% increase in graduation rates would reduce murder and assault rates by 20%.<sup>3</sup>

Of the 45,557 students enrolled in the District of Columbia Public School system during the 2012-2013 school year, 4,011 were truant. The Attendance Accountability Amendment Act passed in 2013 redefined chronic truancy as a child who misses 10 or more days of school.

## TRUANCY TASKFORCE

The Citywide Truancy Taskforce is charged with developing and implementing initiatives to reduce truancy and promote school attendance in the District of Columbia. The education, human services, and public safety partners worked collaboratively to develop early interventions to identify youth on the verge of becoming chronically truant and to identify the root causes for truancy. The Taskforce tracked key progress indicators and reviewed implementation of the accountability plan and programmatic interventions. Those programs included the spring 2013 iteration of the Case Management Partnership Initiative (CMPI) and the Truancy Court Diversion Program (TCDP). In addition, the Taskforce expanded the Parent Adolescent Support Services (PASS) Program, concluded CMPI, completed the analysis of TCDP and established baseline truancy data metrics.<sup>4</sup>

## CASE MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE (CMPI)

Leading into the 2012 – 2013 school year, the Truancy Taskforce through the local Collaboratives, developed and implemented the Case Management Partnership Initiative (CMPI) as a means of providing additional focus on and support for first time and repeat ninth-grade students who had histories of being truant. The ninth-grade was chosen as for this intervention due to prevailing data that suggested truancy within the District increases significantly as students either enter into or transition through their ninth-grade year. CMPI focused on both the student and their family. The guiding principle was that provision of case

### *Truancy Taskforce*

#### *Co-Chairs:*

*Abigail Smith, Deputy Mayor for Education*

*B.B. Otero, Deputy Mayor of Health and Human Services*

#### *Responsible Agencies:*

*DCSC, DMPSJ, DMHHS, DMEdU, CSSD, DCPS, DCPCB, OAG, MPD, PDS, JGA, DYRS, CFSA, DMH, OSSE, DHS, CJCC, and as needed OCME, DMH, and APRA*

management services to families could serve as a means of addressing impediments to students attending school. For the first year of implementation the program took place at Anacostia and Ballou Senior High Schools.

During the 2012 – 2013 school year, the CMPI expanded to an additional five (5) schools for a total of seven (7). The seven schools were a part of the District of Columbia Public Schools’ (DCPS) Truancy Intervention Schools (TIS) and included: Anacostia, Ballou, Cardozo, Dunbar, Roosevelt, Spingarn, and Woodson. The CMPI concluded in May 2013. Over the course of the 2012 – 2013 school year:

- A total of 219 referrals were made to CMPI. Of those 219:
  - 70 accepted the free and voluntary case management services;
  - 36 of the 70 families who accepted services, had their cases closed successfully;<sup>5</sup>
  - 31 of the 70 families had their cases closed unsuccessfully<sup>6</sup>; and
  - 3 of the 70 families had cases that were still open at the end of the school year.

## TRUANCY COURT DIVERSION PROGRAM (TCDP)

The Truancy Court Diversion Program (TCDP) is a 10-week, collaborative effort of the District’s criminal justice, education and human service agencies. Modeled after the Byer Court Model which was developed by Judge Joan Byer specifically for middle school students, TCDP uses a multi-faceted approach involving a team of judges, school staff, case managers, and other government and community-based partners who provide the supports and services needed to identify and eliminate the barriers to school attendance. The goal is to identify middle school students who are at risk of becoming chronically truant, improve their attendance and change the way students and their families view the importance of school. Without intervention, these students are likely to come to the attention of the Court, as is required by District law.

The CJCC conducted an analysis of the TCDP by contemporaneously comparing the results of TCDP participants to a group of similar youth who did not participate. Approximately 54% of the youth who participated in the

*Judge Lori Parker and a student at a TCDP Graduation*



TCDP between SY2011-12 and SY2012-13 showed an improvement in their average daily attendance (ADA).

Youth who participated in the program had an average of 4.2 unexcused absences when the program started. This is higher than the 3.44 average number of absences accumulated by youth who were eligible, but did not participate. Despite starting with more absences, the program participants ended with fewer absences at the conclusion of the 10-week program. Participating youth accumulated 1.75 unexcused absences compared to 3.05 absences for youth not participating. Moreover, these differences remained after the program ended. At the end of the school year, youth who were enrolled in the TCDP had 1.67 fewer unexcused absences compared to those who did not participate. TCDP concluded at the end of the 2012- 2013 school year.

### TCDP RESULTS AVERAGE # UNEXCUSED ABSENCES



## TRUANCY DATA COMMITTEE

As one of the Truancy Taskforce’s subcommittees, the Truancy Data Committee facilitated by the CJCC’s Statistical Analysis Center worked with stakeholders to develop and implement a process of collecting truancy related data that would be presented to the Truancy Taskforce on a periodic basis. The Truancy Data Committee collects data on an ongoing basis for two specific purposes: (1) To assist with tracking compliance with the Attendance Accountability Amendment (AAA) Act and (2) to use the data to inform policy and practice.



# PARTNERSHIP FOR SUCCESS (P4S) STAT

Juvenile GunStat, was established in 2008 to monitor juvenile gun offenders. In 2010, Juvenile GunStat expanded its focus to include youth with violent offenses and changed its name to Juvenile Stat. In 2012, Juvenile Stat merged with a complementary effort, Partnership for Success (P4S), which included similar partners, goals, and objectives organized around focusing efforts on high risk youth in the District. This new effort was renamed Partnership for Success Stat or P4S Stat in order to highlight both the coordinated partnership and a new data driven approach. This effort allows partnering agencies to utilize resources efficiently, enhance data collection, and streamline case management. P4S Stat consists of stakeholders from the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice (DMPSJ), the Superior Court for the District of Columbia (DCSC), the Office of Attorney General (OAG), Court Social Services Division (CSSD), the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC).

P4S Stat continued to meet monthly during 2013. Stakeholders identified strategies that reduce juvenile violence in the District, improve case management services to high risk youth, enhance coordination among partners for those youth who are jointly supervised by adult and juvenile agencies and to provide additional

programming and supports for P4S youth. At each meeting, partners were connected with resources aimed at promoting a successful transition for their youth including educational supports, housing options and gainful employment. The committee conducted case reviews of youth who have identifiable barriers to successful rehabilitation in an effort to pool resources and brainstorm options for intervention. A reporting mechanism was installed to provide better tracking and follow-up for the youth whose cases were reviewed and a database was developed to house this information.

Pursuant to an MOU, the Workgroup began examining jointly supervised cases. A youth is jointly supervised if they are involved with both a juvenile and adult criminal justice agency. The meetings are intended to develop policies and procedures that improve coordination, increase information sharing, reduce inefficiency and support rehabilitative efforts at the system level instead of just at the agency level. Agencies involved in these quarterly reviews included DYRS, CSSD, Child and Family Services (CFSA), the Pre-Trial Services Agency (PSA), and the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA).

A major highlight for P4S Stat during 2013 was the expansion of the partnership to target and include other District agencies that impact system involved youth. This

concerted effort allowed for the pooling of resources and a truly comprehensive, holistic strategy that addresses the needs of high risk youth. As needed, agencies such as the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS), and the Department of Employment Services (DOES) provided needed resources to the other P4S partners.



Office of Workforce Development

November 21<sup>st</sup>  
3:00 to 4:30p



*Screenshot of a  
DYRS presentation  
on youth workforce  
development.*

**Partnership for Success  
(P4S) STAT**

**Responsible Agencies:  
CJCC, DYRS, OAG, CSSD,  
CSOSA, PSA, MPD**



# COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND DMC

## (DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT)

In 1974, Congress passed The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) to help state and local governments prevent and control juvenile delinquency and to improve the administration of juvenile justice. Initially, the JJDP Act included three distinct initiatives, also known as core requirements: (1) the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO); (2) Sight and Sound Separation, and (3) Jail Removal.

In 1988, the JJDP Act was amended to include, Disproportionate Minority Confinement as a fourth core requirement. The 2002 reauthorization of the JJDP Act broadened the scope of the 4th core requirement from “disproportionate minority confinement” to “disproportionate minority contact,” requiring an examination of potential disproportionate representation at all decision points within the juvenile justice system. Where minorities were overrepresented, each grant-receiving state must improve the system to reduce any identified disproportionality.

### Four Core Requirements Defined

1. **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)** - A status offender or non-offender

cannot be held in a secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities, nor can they be held in adult facilities for any length of time. States are required to provide status offenders with community-based services including residential home treatment, counseling, mentoring, alternative education and job training.

2. **Sight and Sound Separation** - Alleged and adjudicated delinquents, generally, cannot be detained or confined in a secure institution (such as a jail) in which they can see or hear any adult offenders.
3. **Jail Removal** - People under the age of 18 cannot be securely detained or confined in adult jails.
4. **Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)** - Reduce the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.



### District of Columbia Compliance Monitoring Results 2006-2013



# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (SAC)

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is a unit of CJCC responsible for independent research, statistical analyses, data collection, and program evaluation. The CJCC is committed to developing a robust structure for rigorous research that addresses criminal justice system issues. To that end, a major accomplishment included establishing the Interagency Research Advisory Council (IRAC) through a memorandum of understanding signed by all CJCC agency partners in 2013. The mission of the IRAC is to serve as the advisory body to the SAC and support the SAC in its efforts to collect and analyze data effectively as well as address research, policy and program evaluation questions of importance to the District's juvenile justice and criminal justice systems.

In addition to the IRAC, the SAC was engaged in a number of activities in 2013 including:

- **CJCC Workgroup Data**

**Analyses:** The SAC is charged with completing data analyses and reports for CJCC workgroups including, GunStat, Partnership for Success, and Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). These reports provide the context and information needed by partner agencies to make well reasoned decisions that impact public safety.

- **Truancy Data Committee:**

The SAC facilitated the Truancy Taskforce's Truancy Data Committee, charged with

collecting, analyzing, and disseminating city-wide truancy data. In December 2013, the committee produced its inaugural truancy summary, which included District-wide truancy data by ward, grade, school and the resulting responses to truancy in the District. Also, in 2013 the SAC completed an evaluation of the Truancy Court Diversion Program, an early intervention program for youth on the cusp of being truant.

- **Lecture Series:** The SAC held four brown-bag lectures and trainings on research related topics including: how juvenile and criminal justice programs are labeled evidence-based, where to get criminal justice data to support your grant application, evaluability assessments, and impact evaluations. Dozens of public and private representatives attended the sessions.

- **NICS:** In 2013, the SAC took the lead in determining the status of the District's compliance with records submission to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The SAC coordinated with SEARCH, the federal entity dedicated to this effort, and a NICS overview was provided to partners. NICS compliance will require a careful examination of the appropriate integration of mental health and substance abuse records, as well as the processing of court dispositions. The SAC created a survey that was distributed to the partner agencies and the process is moving forward to establish a current baseline for records submission and identification of challenges to compliance.



*SAC Lecture Series presentation*



IMPROVE CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE SYSTEMS  
OPERATIONS REQUIRING  
INTERAGENCY  
COLLABORATION AND  
INFORMATION SHARING

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

The Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT) is dedicated to using interagency collaboration to improve the treatment options for criminal justice-involved individuals in the District of Columbia with mental health issues, substance abuse problems, or co-occurring disorders.

## CROSS SYSTEM EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In February 2013, the SATMHSIT presented Synthetic Drugs: Myths, Facts, and Strategies, a day-long symposium that brought together law enforcement, criminal justice, health and human services, and business leaders to raise awareness about the proliferation of synthetic drug use in the District of Columbia. Beyond raising awareness about synthetic drugs, the symposium generated a dialogue geared towards engineering a comprehensive and coordinated approach to address the issue. The Synthetic Drugs Workgroup arose out of the symposium and is: developing a comprehensive way to detect synthetic drugs that is reliable, accurate, and validated; working to ensure that legislation keeps better pace with the evolution of the chemical compounds in synthetic drugs; and increasing interagency collaboration and information sharing.

In July 2013, the SATMHSIT presented the Affordable Care Act and Criminal Justice forum. Diane C. Lewis,

Co-Principal and Executive Vice President of ALTA Consulting Group, Inc. moderated the forum. Deborah A. Carroll, Adminis-



*Discussion about the impact of synthetic drugs on the community during the SATMHSIT Synthetic Drugs Symposium*

trator for the Department of Human Services in the Economic Security Administration, Dr. Linda Elam, Senior Deputy Director and State Medicaid Director with the Department of Health Care Finance and Mila Kofman, Executive Director of the DC Health Benefit Exchange Authority shared information about the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and explored its implications for those involved in the criminal justice system. The panelists also highlighted the current and anticipated changes that would take place as a result of the ACA. Action items from the forum included:

- Sharing information with returning citizens about the series of informational town hall meetings concerning healthcare;
- Fostering a relationship between the DC Health Benefit Exchange Authority (DCHBX) Contact Center and the Office on Returning Citizen Affairs (ORCA) to ensure that those staffing such crucial hubs of information and assistance for the District's returning citizens will be able to address the healthcare concerns of the population;
- Developing literature and videos to share information about the ACA with returning citizens;
- Engaging representatives from DHS, DHCF, and DCHBX to attend events and provide information about the ACA to returning citizens.

### SATMHSIT

#### Co-Chairs:

*Nancy Ware, Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia*

*Steve Baron, Director, Department of Behavioral Health*

#### Responsible Agencies:

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

As a result of the forum, a representative from DCHBX presented information about the new healthcare laws at CSOSA's August Community Resource Day Videoconference. Inmates who were returning to the District from 24 different BOP institutions, and who were within 90 days of their release, participated in the videoconference. In addition to the

information provided by DCHBX, community-based resource and service providers shared information with the inmates about the assistance available to them upon their return to the community.



Participants in a group case study during the SATMHSIT Synthetic Drugs Symposium.

## RESOURCE LOCATOR

**A case manager is working with an offender on his release plan from jail. A component of a successful planning process is the identification of needs and resources. The ability to access a comprehensive listing of resources is invaluable to the process.**

*Launched in April 2013, the CJCC Resource Locator is a comprehensive, searchable, online database of service providers in the Washington, DC Metropolitan area. The CJCC Resource Locator, a collaboration with the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) that is based upon the Directory of Adult Services compiled by the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia (PDS), allows people to navigate easily through hundreds of varied services available to residents who require housing, substance abuse, mental health, medical, or legal matters.*

*The CJCC Resource Locator is available online at [www.cjccresourcelocator.net](http://www.cjccresourcelocator.net)*

**Welcome to Resource Locator**

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) Resource Locator is a searchable, online database of service providers in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area that allows 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 metropolitan area is available to the general public as well as legal, medical, education, and social service practitioners.

The Resource Locator was created under the auspices of the CJCC Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce, a city-wide initiative of agency and community partners dedicated to improving the treatment options available to District residents involved with the criminal justice system and with mental illness, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorders. The Resource Locator was created in collaboration with the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia and was derived from the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia's Directory of Adult Services.

We are constantly striving to improve the Resource Locator and appreciate and encourage thoughtful feedback.

**Disclaimer:** The information provided in this locator is intended to furnish the user with a general knowledge of services available in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. The inclusion of any program in the Resource Locator should not be interpreted as an endorsement by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. Every effort has been made to provide current and accurate information regarding every resource. However, all users should keep in mind that services change, new facilities are created and facilities may have updates/changes to their names, location(s), telephone numbers and services provided.

[Terms of Service and Conditions](#)

[Access Resource Locator](#)

**Helpful Resources At A Glance**

[Emergency Numbers](#) [Useful Websites](#)

Access HelpLine: 1-888-7WE-HELP or 1-888-793-4357 [The Department of Veterans Affairs](#)



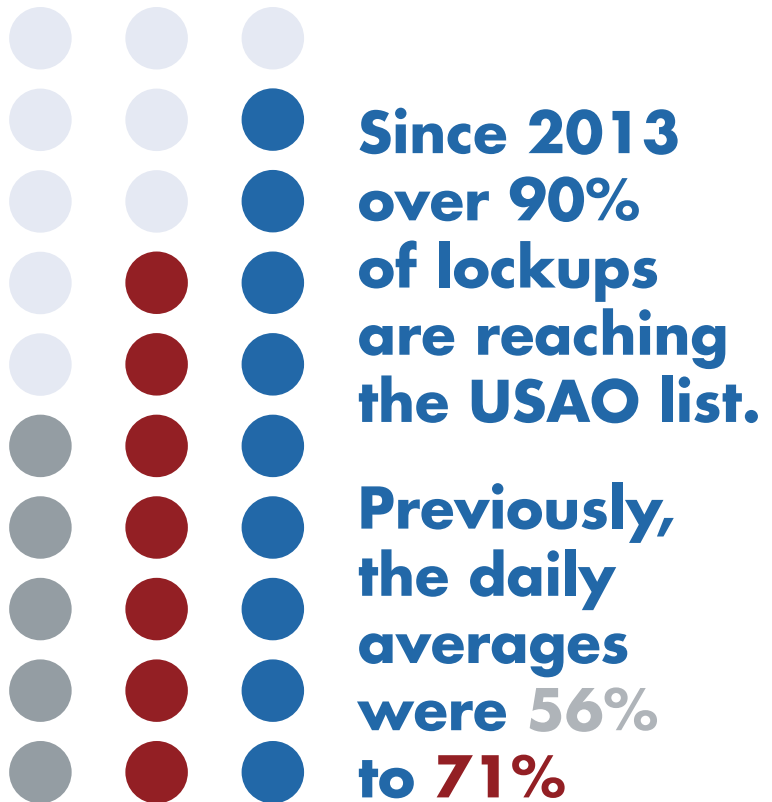
# PAPERING REFORM

The District has made a concerted effort to modify and enhance its criminal case filing process to improve the availability, accessibility, timeliness and flow of information. Papering Reform refers to the enhancement of the criminal case intake process and is sometimes referred to as “screening” or “papering”. An electronic solution to papering address the deficiencies of the paper-based filing system, but provides accelerated access to information, reduced manual effort and associated errors, improved process efficiencies and overall reduced costs. The primary goal for 2013 was to increase the amount of information being transmitted between partner agencies. This inefficiency is a setback to the

criminal justice system, as it requires additional staff time to manually enter paper based information.

The papering reform effort achieved the following in 2013:

- Over 90% of lockups are reaching the USAO list; an improvement over previous daily averages of 56% to 71%.
- MPD, CJCC and USAO testing the delivery of signed court documents and police reports.





# WARRANTS

The Warrants Workgroup seeks to reduce the number of outstanding warrants and improve interagency system operations and information sharing.

Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), the DC Superior Court (DCSC), the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO) and the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia (OAG), with administrative support provided by CJCC, have been working together to address the District's unexecuted warrants. A number of these warrants are bench warrants that have been issued in connection with a misdemeanor offense. MPD, DCSC, USAO, OAG, and CJCC have been collaborating to evaluate the status of older warrants.

According to the Metropolitan Police Department, in January 2013 there were 13,038 total warrants. By December 2013, there were 12,816 warrants for a net decline of 222. DCSC has posted and maintains a list of active warrants on its website. Partners have agreed to link DCSC's active warrant list to their respective agency websites. DCSC also began sending notices to individuals with outstanding warrants on June 1, 2013. An average of 40 notices are sent daily. Approximately four people turn themselves in because of these notices daily, and about 10% of the notices have been returned for insufficient address.

# CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING (COOP)

At any given time, our system's operations can be interrupted by natural or man-made events. With this in mind, CJCC members have continued to identify interagency continuity of operations planning as a strategic priority.

In 2013, as a follow up to an interagency tabletop exercise, DC HSEMA established a Roam Secure Area Network (RSAN) for CJCC's criminal and juvenile justice system stakeholders to support effective and timely communications. Additionally, CJCC participated on the District's Emergency Planning Council.

Plans for 2014 include: revisiting and updating, as appropriate, the District Response Plan's Administration of Justice Annex, which was finalized in 2012, participating in training and exercises, and maintaining a directory of emergency contacts.

## *Warrants*

### *Co-Chairs:*

*Cathy A. Lanier, Chief of Police,  
Metropolitan Police Department*

*Michael Hughes,  
US Marshal for the DC Superior Court*

### *Responsible Agencies:*

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

## *COOP*

### *Chair:*

*Chris Geldart, Director of the  
District of Columbia's Homeland  
Security and Emergency Management  
Agency*

### *Responsible Agencies:*

*DCHSEMA, CJCC, DC Courts, OAG,  
USAO, CSOSA, MPD, ODMPSJ,  
PSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, USMS,  
USPC, USPO, BOP*

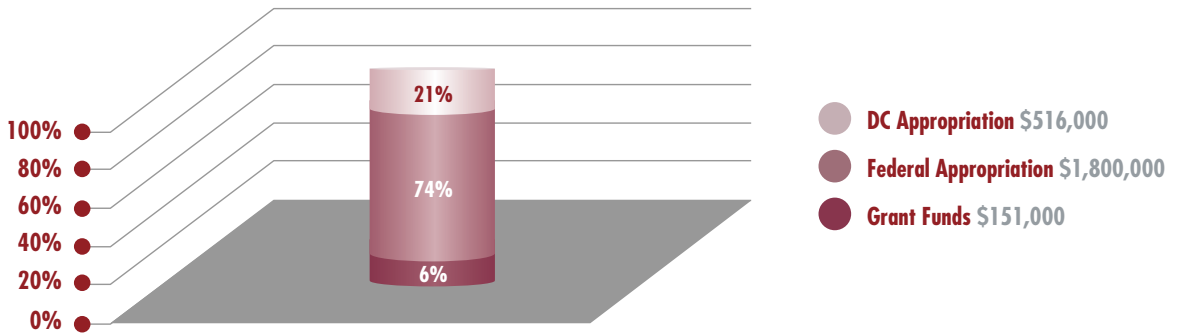
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## Endnotes

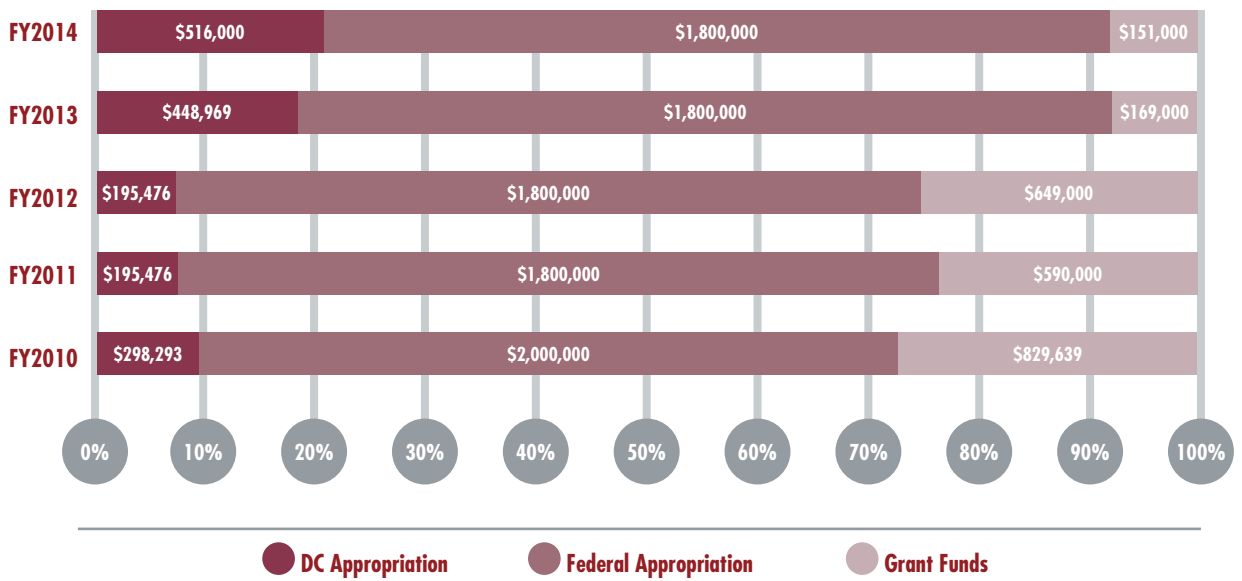
- 1 Moffitt, T. (1993) Adolescence-limited and life-course persistent antisocial behavior: A developmental taxonomy. *Psychological Review*, 100, 674- 701.
- 2 Sutton, S., Gardner, G., Bugenhagen, S. (2008). *Juvenile Diversion: Research and Recommendations for Program Implementation in Waukesha County*, page 5.
- 3 Ou, S. R., & Reynolds, A. J. (2008). Predictors of Educational Attainment in the Chicago Longitudinal Study. *School Psychology Quarterly*, 23(2), 199. Ou and Reynolds attempted to determine the graduation likelihood of a sample of 12 year old students in the Chicago area who were at risk of not completing school due to poverty. Several variables, including number of absences, were significant predictors of high school completion. Absences across the sample ranged from 2 to 17 days missed.
- 4 The Truancy Taskforce Data Committee drafted the baseline truancy data metrics for review and approval of the larger Taskforce. The Truancy Data Taskforce Committee is comprised of the following agencies: DCPS, OSSE, OAG, CSSD, CFSA, PCSB, and CJCC.
- 5 Successful closure is defined as four weeks with no more than one unexcused absence or student transferred out of a TIS.
- 6 Unsuccessful closure is defined as the student reaching 25 absences and/or family declined services.

# BUDGET

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL FY 2010 - 2014



# ACRONYMS

<b>APRA</b> Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration	<b>DMH</b> Department of Mental Health	<b>ODME</b> Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education
<b>BOP</b> Federal Bureau of Prisons	<b>DMR</b> Disproportionate Minority Representation	<b>ODMHHS</b> Office of the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services
<b>CFSA</b> Child and Family Services Agency	<b>DOC</b> Department of Corrections	<b>ODMPSJ</b> Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice
<b>CJCC</b> Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	<b>DOES</b> Department of Employment Services	<b>OJJDP</b> Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
<b>CMPI</b> Case Management Partnership Initiative	<b>DSO</b> Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	<b>ORCA</b> Office on Returning Citizen Affairs
<b>COOP</b> Continuity of Operations Planning	<b>DYRS</b> Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	<b>OSSE</b> Office of the State Superintendent on Education
<b>CSSD</b> Court Social Services Division	<b>GED</b> General Equivalency Diploma	<b>PDS</b> Public Defender Service
<b>CSOSA</b> Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	<b>IJIS</b> Integrated Justice Information System	<b>PSA</b> Pretrial Services Agency
<b>DBH</b> Department of Behavioral Health	<b>ITAC</b> Information Technology Advisory Committee	<b>SAC</b> Statistical Analysis Center
<b>DCHA</b> District of Columbia Housing Authority	<b>IWG</b> Inter-Agency Workgroup	<b>SATMHSIT</b> Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce
<b>DCHSEMA</b> District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency	<b>JDAI</b> Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative	<b>TCDP</b> Truancy Court Diversion Program
<b>DCPS</b> District of Columbia Public Schools	<b>JGA</b> Justice Grants Administration	<b>USAO</b> DC United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia
<b>DCPCSB</b> District of Columbia Public Charter School Board	<b>JJC</b> Juvenile Justice Committee	<b>ULS</b> University Legal Services
<b>DCSC</b> District of Columbia Superior Court	<b>JJDP</b> Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	<b>USMS</b> United States Marshals Service
<b>DCSC-FC</b> District of Columbia Superior Court – Family Court	<b>JUSTIS</b> Justice Information System	<b>USPC</b> United States Parole Commission
<b>DMC</b> Disproportionate Minority Contact	<b>MPD</b> Metropolitan Police Department	
	<b>OAG</b> Office of The Attorney General	
	<b>OCME</b> Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	

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