



2004 CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORT

CJCC

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL for the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

441 4th Street, N.W., Suite 727 North
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 442-9283
www.cjcc.dc.gov



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CJCC MEMBERSHIP

The Honorable Anthony A. Williams



Mayor of the District
of Columbia

The Honorable Rufus G. King III



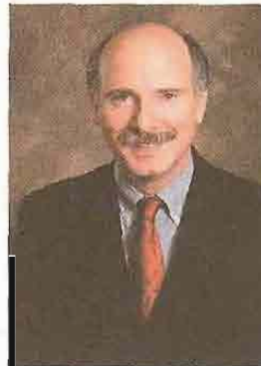
Chief Judge, Superior Court of
the District of Columbia

The Honorable Linda W. Cropp



Chairman, Council of the District
of Columbia

The Honorable Phil Mendelson



Chair, Judiciary Committee,
District of Columbia
City Council

Edward Reiskin



Deputy Mayor for Public Safety
and Justice
District of Columbia

The Honorable Harley G. Lapin



Director, United States Bureau
of Prisons

The Honorable Paul Quander, Jr.



Director, Court Services and
Offender Supervision Agency

Elwood York



Interim Director, Department
of Corrections



Charles H. Ramsey



Chief, Metropolitan Police
Department

Susan W. Shaffer



Director,
Pretrial Services Agency

Kenneth Wainstein



United States Attorney for the
District of Columbia

Avis Buchanan



Director,
Public Defender Service

The Honorable Edward F. Reilly, Jr.



Chairman, United States Parole
Commission

The Honorable Benigno Reyna



Director, United States
Marshals Service

Robert J. Spagnoletti



Attorney General for the District
of Columbia

Vincent Schiraldi



Director,
Department of Youth
Rehabilitation Services
District of Columbia



Nancy Ware



Executive Director, District of Columbia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

CJCC MISSION STATEMENT

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.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) has achieved its goals and objectives through specialized subcommittees and workgroups. The members of these groups have dedicated hours of work to support the activities represented in this report. The CJCC would like to especially acknowledge the following chairpersons for their guidance and commitment:

Pretrial Systems and Community Options Committee

- Susan Shaffer, Director, Pretrial Services Agency
- The Honorable Noel Kramer, Presiding Judge, Criminal Division, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Community Courts Subcommittee

- The Honorable Noel Kramer, Presiding Judge, Criminal Division, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Halfway House Subcommittee

- Rainey Ransom, Special Counsel to Chief Judge King, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Gregory Jackson, General Counsel, District of Columbia Department of Corrections

Grants Planning Committee

- Margret Kellems, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice
- Lafayette Barnes, Director, Office of Partnership and Grants Development

Reentry Committee

- The Honorable Paul Quander, Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

One-Stop Shop for Ex-Offenders

- Kelvin Robinson, Chief of Staff, Office of the Mayor

Case Processing Committee

- The Honorable Rufus King, Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

- Charles Ramsey, Chief, Metropolitan Police Department
- The Honorable Roscoe C. Howard Jr., United States Attorney for the District of Columbia

Prisoner Designation Subcommittee

- Rainey Ransom, Special Counsel to Chief Judge King, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Warrants Subcommittee

- Mary Lou Leary, Principal Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia

Interagency Technical Advisory Committee

- The Honorable Rufus King, Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- The Honorable Brook Hedge, Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Detention Capacity and Community Resources Workgroup

- Margret Kellems, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice
- Odie Washington, Director, District of Columbia Department of Corrections

Gun Violence Workgroup

- Mary Lou Leary, Principal Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia
- Nola Joyce, Senior Executive Director, Metropolitan Police Department, Office of Organizational Development



Juvenile Justice Workgroup

- The Honorable Lee Satterfield, Presiding Judge Family Court, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Tuancy Prevention Workgroup

- The Honorable Lee Satterfield, Presiding Judge Family Court, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

- The Honorable Tommy Wells, District of Columbia School Board

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Workgroup

- The Honorable Ann Keary, Associate Judge, Superior Court for the District of Columbia
- Harry Fulton, Chief, Mental Health Division, Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia

A special thanks is also extended to the CJCC staff and all of the stakeholders and principals of the justice community who have shared in the CJCC's mission to address persistent problems that impact multiple agencies. Their collective efforts have helped to foster systemic change in the justice system for residents of the District of Columbia. In addition, appreciation goes to the following individuals who have made significant contributions to the 2004 Annual Report:

- **Dan Cipullo**
Director, Criminal Division
D.C. Superior Court
- **Laura Cordero**
Executive Assistant to the U.S. Attorney
for External Affairs
U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia
- **Michael Francis**
Community Court Coordinator
D.C. Superior Court
- **Earl Gillespie**
Information Technology Officer
CJCC/JUSTIS
- **Cedric Hendricks**
Associate Director for the Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia
- **Debra Hoffmaster**
Director, Special Program Development
Metropolitan Police Department
- **Gregory Jackson**
General Counsel
D.C. Department of Corrections
- **Claire Johnson**
Director of Justice and Community Relations
Co-Chair, Research Review Committee
Pretrial Services Agency
- **Rainey Ransom**
Special Counsel to Chief Judge King
D.C. Superior Court
- **Patricia Riley**
Special Counsel to the U.S. Attorney
U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia
- **Anne Schmidt**
Consultant
D.C. Superior Court

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
FISCAL YEAR 2004 ANNUAL REPORT



ANTHONY A. WILLIAMS
Mayor

February 28, 2005

Dear District of Columbia Resident:

I would like to commend the criminal justice and law enforcement community for the exemplary work that we have just completed in 2004. This year has provided the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) with another opportunity to collectively support public safety in our great city.

As you will see in the pages of this report, we have made substantial gains in our efforts to ensure the well-being of the residents of the District of Columbia. Incorporating the feedback from our citywide community forums, we used targeted hot spots to focus our collaborative enforcement and prevention efforts. Overall crime rates have gone down. In fact in 2003 we had the lowest total number of crimes over the last 10 years and it appears that our 2004 statistics show even greater improvement. We opened the doors to serve our formerly incarcerated men and women in a multi-service unit designed to support their successful reintegration. We have successfully addressed the prisoner designation process so that it is more efficient and effective across agencies. The Courts, federal partners and executive agencies are collaborating and engaging the full membership of the CJCC in problem-solving on behalf of the city.

There will always be more to do. As we move into 2005 we are planning more effective ways to address juvenile crime. Although we have worked closely with the Council to put new provisions in place to address our public safety challenges, we recognize the broader agenda before us. As the chair of the CJCC, I look forward to strategizing with our judicial and federal partners towards meeting these challenges in the New Year.

I invite all of our residents and agencies to continue to support our improvements to safety and justice in the District. I anticipate another new year of partnership and collaboration as the CJCC continues to provide a forum for the successful implementation of law enforcement and to strengthen our system of justice and crime prevention strategies here in the nation's capital.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads 'Anthony A. Williams'.

Anthony A. Williams
Mayor
CJCC Chair



From the Executive Director

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) would like to extend our appreciation for the system wide support of the work reflected in our third annual report. The agencies and individuals represented in these pages consistently provided their expertise and time to address and resolve the complex issues which we chose to address this fiscal year.

During 2004, the CJCC pursued a full agenda that included strengthening the East of the River Community Court and the DC and Traffic Misdemeanor Court as reinforcement to the front end of the system. Maximizing the effective utilization of halfway houses for the pretrial population in the city was also an important topic, particularly within the context of the expansion of the pretrial supervision continuum. Planning for the successful reintegration of formerly incarcerated individuals resulted in a number of new initiatives through the reentry process. Felony warrants were executed by a special Regional Task Force and a study of the best approaches for suppression of gun violence was supported by the CJCC. The Prisoner Designation process was successfully streamlined across CJCC agencies. A special Department of Justice panel provided technical assistance on forecasting detention capacity. Finally, the District's Statistical Analysis Center was funded and put into operation under the CJCC.

As a result of the work of the Juvenile Justice Workgroup, truancy was prioritized as one of the potential prerequisites to juvenile crime. The CJCC provided support to a multi-agency truancy intervention program for elementary school children. In addition, the CJCC developed a universal screening tool to assist in disposition planning for individuals with dual diagnoses who enter the criminal justice system.

While the CJCC has successfully instituted an infrastructure that will support this work into the future, there are a number of areas that need continued attention in order to move the justice system forward in the District of Columbia. We will define those areas during our annual strategic planning session in 2005.

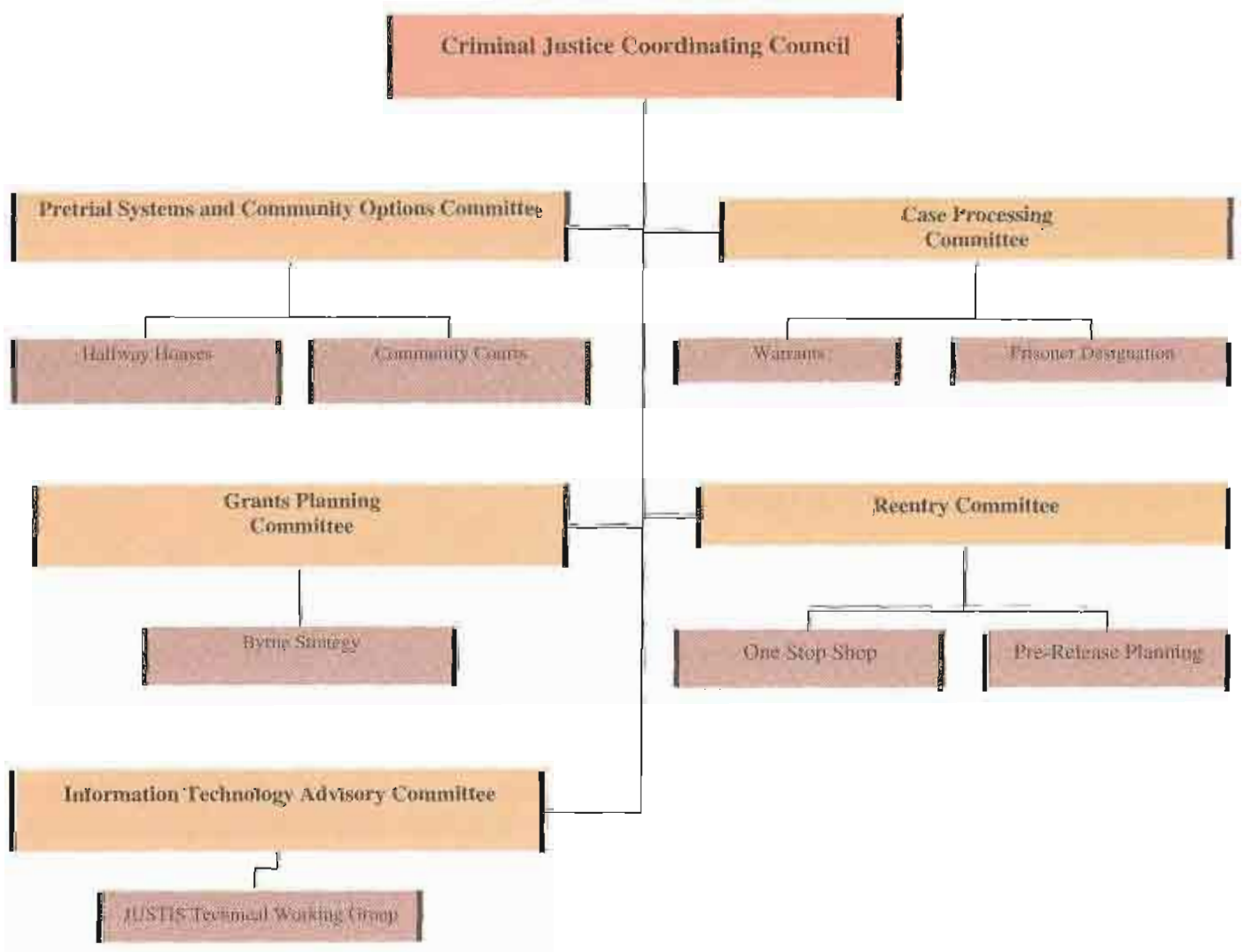
We continue to seek adequate financial support for the JUSTIS information sharing system that spans across the criminal justice agencies. We are planning a major expansion to this system which will coincide with the installation of the new IJIS system in the DC Superior Court and the new PRISM system in the Pretrial Service Agency.

The work of the CJCC has been both challenging and exciting for the city. We continue to be grateful to the Office of Management and Budget as well as Congress and the DC Council for their ongoing encouragement and support of a collective approach to law enforcement and justice in the District of Columbia.

Nancy M. Ware
Executive Director
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council



2004 CJCC COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE STRUCTURE



During Fiscal Year 2004 the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council used this committee structure to address the priority areas as indicated. Each committee identified priorities which were broken into subcommittees (designated by the purple boxes on the chart above). The following pages provide an overview of the work of each of the committees, subcommittees and workgroups of the CJCC during Fiscal Year 2004.



2004 CJCC ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES

PRETRIAL SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY OPTIONS COMMITTEE

The Pretrial Services and Community Options Committee met monthly to identify dispositional alternatives and community based support systems for low-level offenders, diversion options, a continuum of treatment options and halfway house reforms. The committee reviewed the city's criminal justice sanctioning goals to determine a broad range of disposition alternatives that could save money, provide more efficient use of resources and provide more favorable outcomes for defendants. They considered resources to strengthen these alternatives and will continue to research cost effective correctional options programs which can be designed either to divert offenders from prison or jail, or reduce the length of stay of those offenders already incarcerated where appropriate. The committee's mission also included community outreach to educate citizens on the use of community options and their role in maintaining standards of operations.

Activities

The committee's activities centered around 13 major focus areas that were addressed by two subcommittees: the Community Court Subcommittee and the Halfway House Subcommittee. Further discussion of the subcommittee activities is found below.

HALFWAY HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE

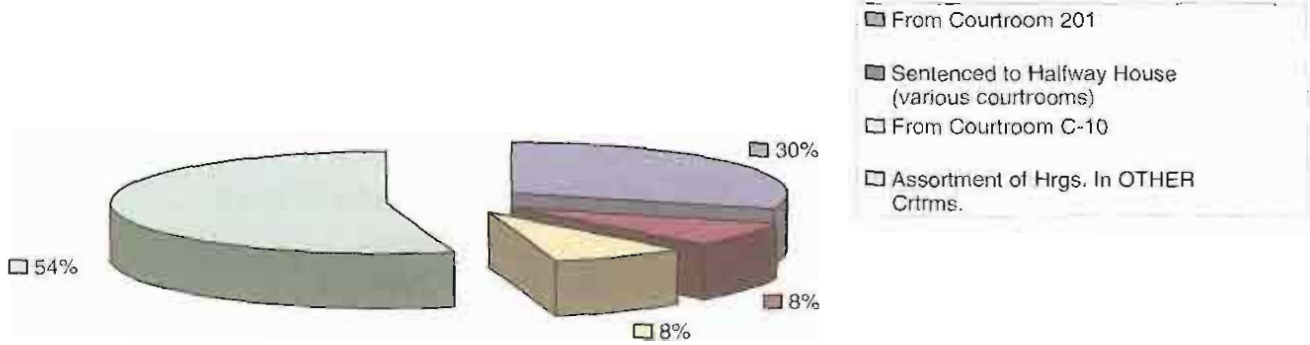
One of the operational difficulties facing the Court and the Department of Corrections (DOC) throughout the year was a shortage of halfway house bed space for pretrial defendants. This shortage has existed since the mandated closing of the halfway house on New York Avenue, CCC#4. With more defendants placed in halfway houses than existing space for those defendants, a "waiting list" was created. This waiting list, maintained by the DOC indicates how many men and women are being held at the DC Jail or the Correctional Treatment Facility pending space in one of the city's halfway houses. The Halfway House Subcommittee requested that the DOC include additional information on the waiting list so it could provide more detail and serve a more informative function. In response, the waiting list was modified to include the judges' name whose trial calendar the defendant is assigned, the date the work release order was signed, the pertinent prisoner identification numbers and the date the defendant is medically cleared for placement. The date reflecting a defendant's medical clearance is more indicative of the waiting period for that defendant than the date of the original halfway house order. All the information on the list serves to alert Superior Court judges that a defendant on their calendar remains incarcerated at the jail awaiting halfway house space.

The committee also created "snapshot" profiles of pretrial defendants occupying contractual bed space in the halfway houses. These snapshots include the age and sex of defendants, their charges/s and current lengths of stay.

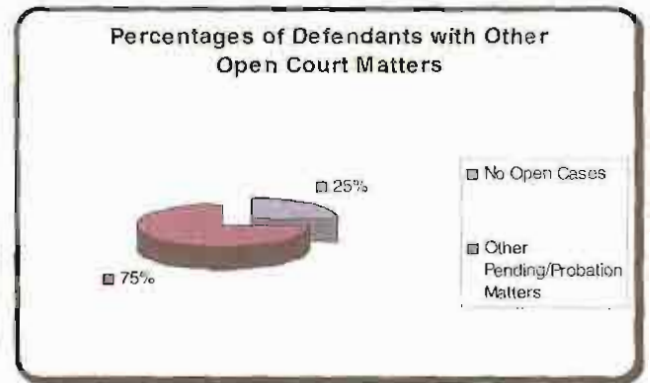
The Pretrial Systems and Community Options Committee requested that the Halfway House Subcommittee initiate a qualitative pilot study to sample defendants who were placed in halfway houses. Using the Court's electronic recording system, the CJCC staff reviewed a sampling of hearings which resulted in defendants being ordered into a halfway house. The results of this study are reflected in the following charts:

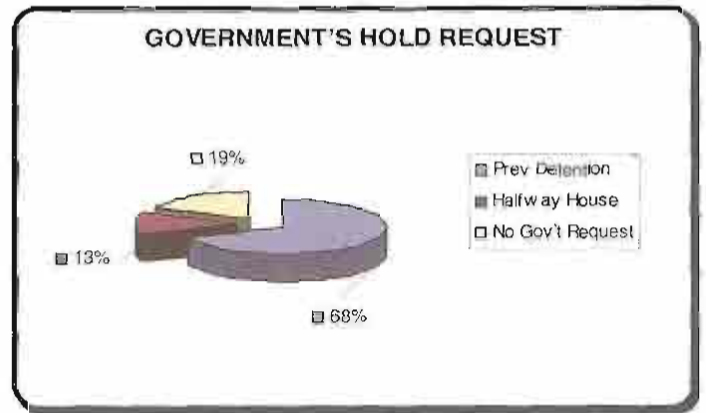
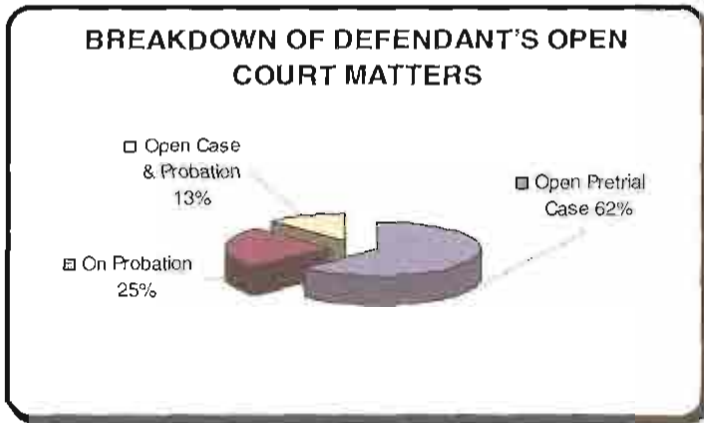


Originating Courtroom from July 2004 Halfway House Waiting List (50 Total Cases)

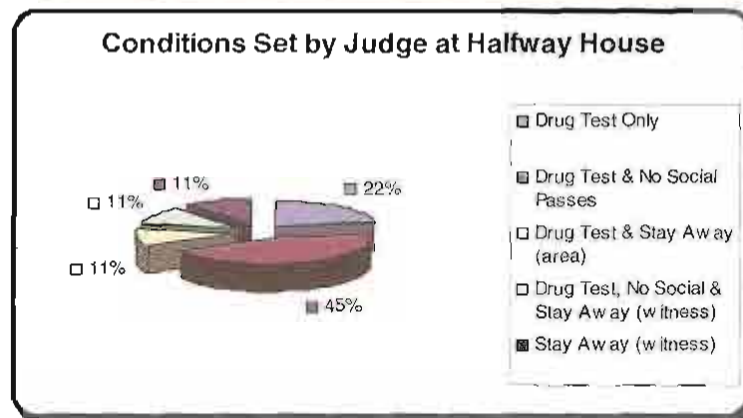
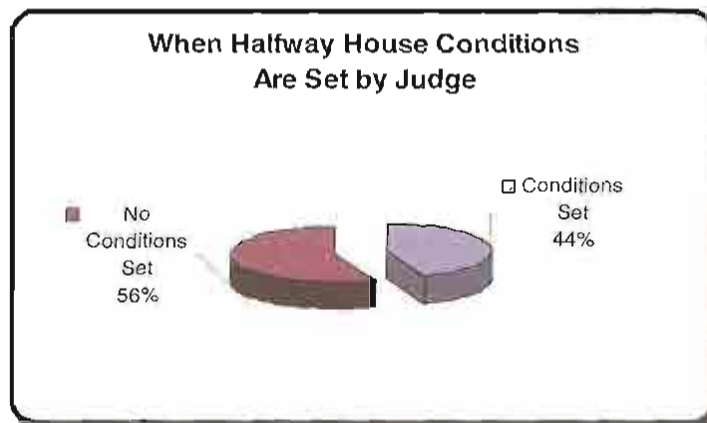


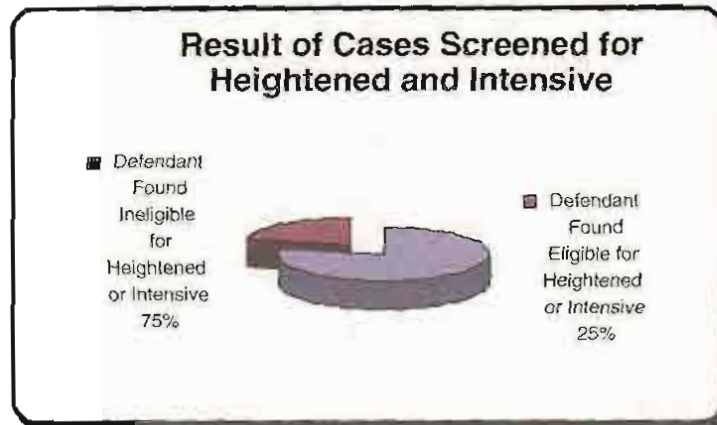
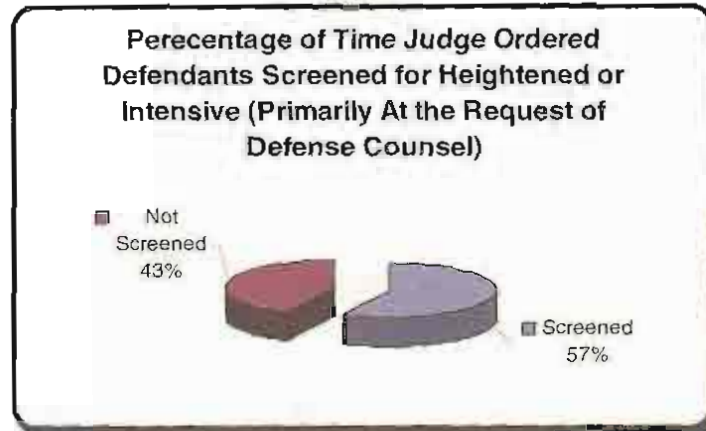
Breakdown of 15 Cases In Which Halfway House Order Originated (After P.C. Finding) In Courtroom 201





Breakdown of the 32% of Cases (15 Cases) Where Halfway House Order Originated In Courtroom 201(After P.C. Finding)





One of the major goals of the Pretrial Services and Community Options Committee is to provide Superior Court Judges with a detailed memorandum outlining the continuum of options for placement of pretrial defendants. As halfway house placements are an integral part of this continuum, the Halfway House Subcommittee was tasked with creating guidelines outlining the services halfway houses are and are not able to offer pretrial defendants. The DOC created a draft of these guidelines (Continuum Memorandum) and the committee has offered significant feedback. In the coming months, judges will circulate this information on halfway houses and on the different programs and levels of supervision offered by the Pretrial Services Agency through the "Continuum Memorandum."

Community Courts Subcommittee

The Community Court Subcommittee supports the work of the two Community Courts in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. The East of the River Community Court (ERCC) and the DC and Traffic Community Court (DCTCC) handle low level and quality of life misdemeanor cases. Both courts continue to reach out to agencies and organizations to enhance treatment and community service options for defendants and to improve tracking and reporting procedures.

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East of the River Community Court was presided over by Judge Noel Kramer (Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division, DCSC).



"I don't mind being here, there's nothing wrong with paying back. [Working with Downtown SAM] is good because I get to learn something different and it provides an opportunity if I want to switch jobs. I get to meet new people who are friendly. They let us go inside to warm up before going back outside. It's convenient because I get to do the service close to home and they are flexible with the hours, so I can come in when I'm not working. I don't plan on coming back to perform service anymore (because I won't be committing anymore crimes). "

-Richard

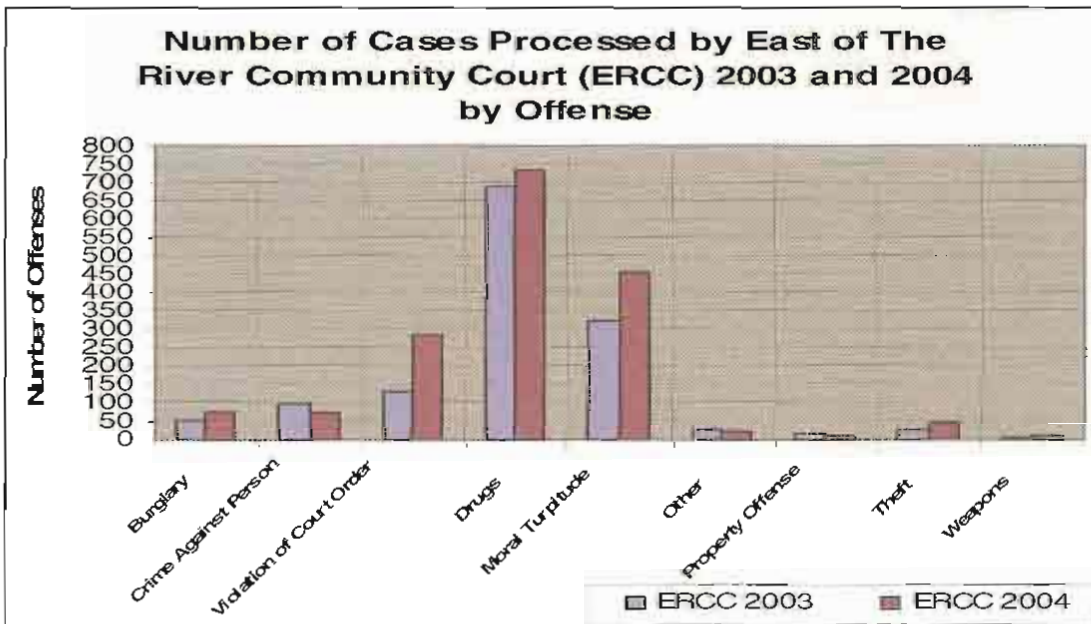
Both the ERCC and the DCTCC have successfully engaged the downtown Business Improvement District (BID) in support of the Courts' community service requirements. The Safety and Maintenance Program (SAM) under BID provides supervised clean-up activities to ERCC and DCTCC defendants. As the photo above illustrates, defendants are required to perform tasks that give back to the community as part of the restorative justice requirements of the courts. This enables defendants to have their cases diverted from the trial calendar in return for performing a number of hours of community service along with additional requirements.



The Downtown SAM maintenance teams clean the streets and sidewalks and remove graffiti, Sam's paint light poles, utility boxes and trash receptacles on public space, make minor repairs, landscape parks and tree boxes and hang banners. Participants in the ERCC wear a special vest identifying them as they perform their community service requirements.

In April 2003 the Community Courts and the primary agencies involved in the court (USAO, OAG, PSA, and CSOSA) signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Public Works (DPW) and the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). These MOUs created a partnership between the District agencies and the Community Courts that allowed Community Court defendants to perform community service with those agencies. In FY 2004, a year later, it was agreed that these MOUs should be revised to incorporate lessons learned. The major stakeholders convened several meetings to expand the MOUs to include DPW and DPR operations in Wards 7 & 8 in an ongoing effort to increase community service opportunities East of the River. After a number of revisions and input from the participating agencies, a final draft was circulated at the end of 2004.

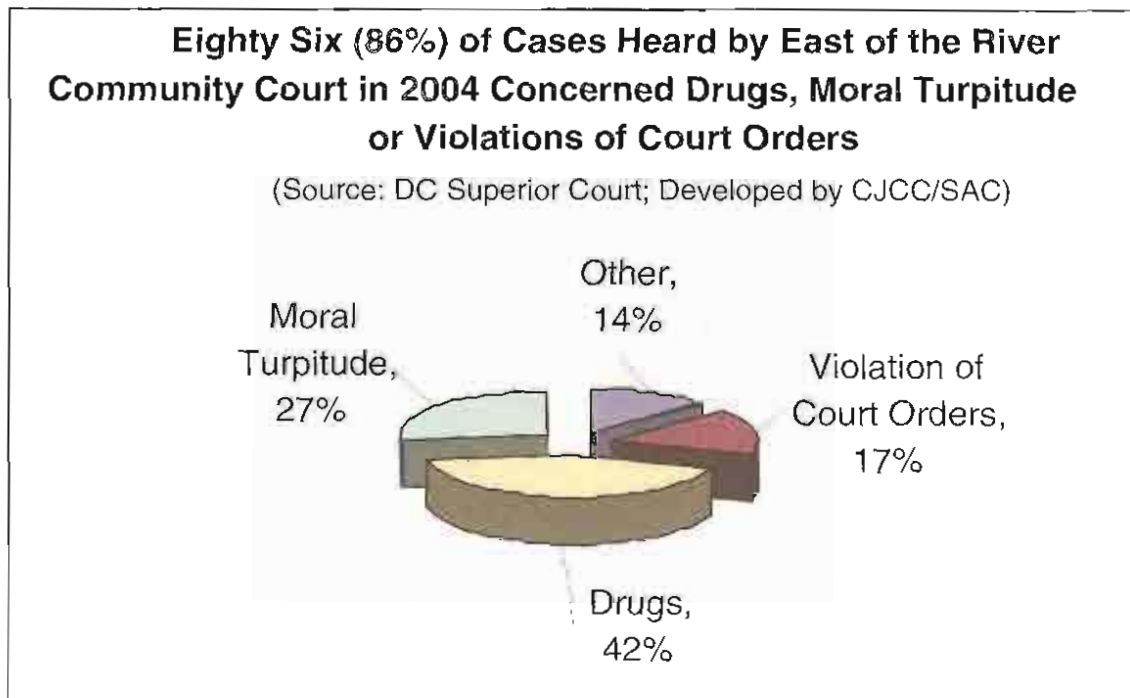
In FY 2004 the Superior Court hired a new Community Court Coordinator who serves as a liaison between the court, other government agencies and the community and facilitates interagency collaboration and community engagement. In FY 2004 community forums held East of the River provided feedback from residents on the needs of the East of the River community. In addition, the DC and Traffic Community Court instituted an internship program for social work graduate students to assist the DC and Traffic Community Court in determining if defendants are in need of social services and/or treatment.





The CJCC supported a data collection project on community court defendants, 20% between 2003 and 2004. The following table shows the number of cases processed by types during 2003 and 2004.

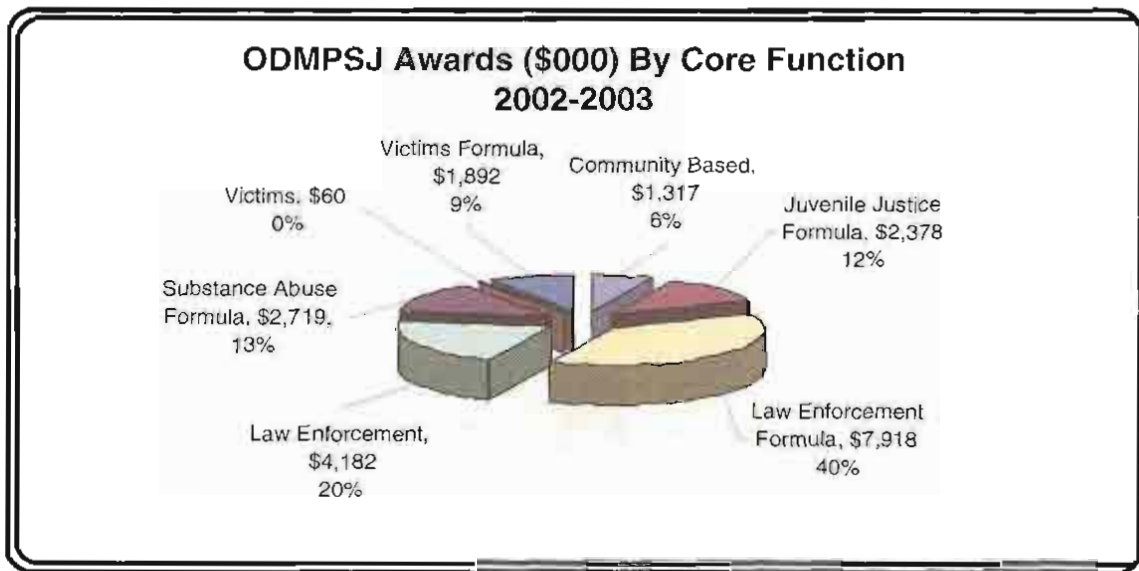
Representatives from criminal justice agencies involved in the Superior Court's Community Courts traveled to Brooklyn, NY in June 2004 to tour the Red Hook Community Justice Center. Red Hook is considered to be the "model" community court. The visit to Red Hook allowed the representatives that included defense attorneys, courtroom clerks, and prosecutors, to receive training and first hand information on the Red Hook community court model.



The CJCC also began a needs assessment for the DC and Traffic Community Court that is expected to be completed in FY 2005. A "Core Workgroup" is drafting policies and procedures for the East of the River Community Court.

GRANTS PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Grants Planning Committee (GPC) coordinates grant activities related to public safety including grant identification, grant allocation, and evaluation of grant recipients. *In addition, this committee, which includes representatives from public safety agencies, private foundations, and grant making agencies, reviews grant proposals, and monitors grant spending to ensure that awarded dollars are used in accordance with approved spending plans and support public safety priorities. Where there is need, the GPC seeks to increase the capacity of community based organizations through technical assistance and training in support of innovative groups who lack skills to obtain grant resources.*



Activities

The GPC has adopted an allocation strategy utilizing quantitative and qualitative data for the distribution of grant resources that involves, 1) identifying the universe of public safety grant resources from the Department of Justice, philanthropy, and the business sector; 2) designating identified resources to District priorities by geography such as “hot spots” or by topic such as, juvenile homicide; 3) identifying gaps in program funding and evaluating existing funded programs for impact; and 4) incorporating all findings into the funding strategy for the city.

The GPC has provided a multi-agency and community infrastructure for citywide input with regard to several critical grant opportunities such as the Byrne Public Safety Grant and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant. The Grants Planning Committee has directly contributed to the design and writing of the strategic plan for the 2004 Byrne Grant application. These grant dollars are used to provide community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime. In addition, funds are allocated to programs that identify and respond to the treatment needs of families with adult and juvenile drug and alcohol dependency as well as to a family’s



overall well being and quality of life. The GPC is currently looking to increase the technological capacity of providers in order to expand and enhance overall service to residents, juveniles and families.

Further, the Byrne strategy has taken into account special local populations such the immigrant youth populations where a growing number are becoming affiliated with national and international street gangs and the violence associated with these groups. The strategy seeks to fund programs that address interdiction and eradication of gangs and to support and provide viable alternatives to youth who are involved in or are at risk of involvement in.

The Government of the District of Columbia is required by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, to have a written plan which provides for an adequate system of monitoring secure and non-secure facilities to ensure compliance with the core protection requirements listed below. While the District of Columbia recognizes the importance of compliance monitoring, it has not had a compliance monitor for the past three years. In recognition of the absence of an individual specifically responsible for ensuring effective compliance monitoring, the Justice Grants Administration and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group requested that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council conduct compliance monitoring for the District.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act Core Requirements:

- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO)
- Separation of juveniles from adults in institutions (separation)
- Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal)
- Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC)

The District of Columbia's eligibility for formula grant funding and participation in various programs offered through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is dependant on compliance. Non-compliance with any of the four core requirements results in a 20% reduction of the funds awarded to the state. CJCC hired a compliance monitor to develop an effective system that will clarify gaps in the continuum of care and highlight juvenile justice systems challenges.

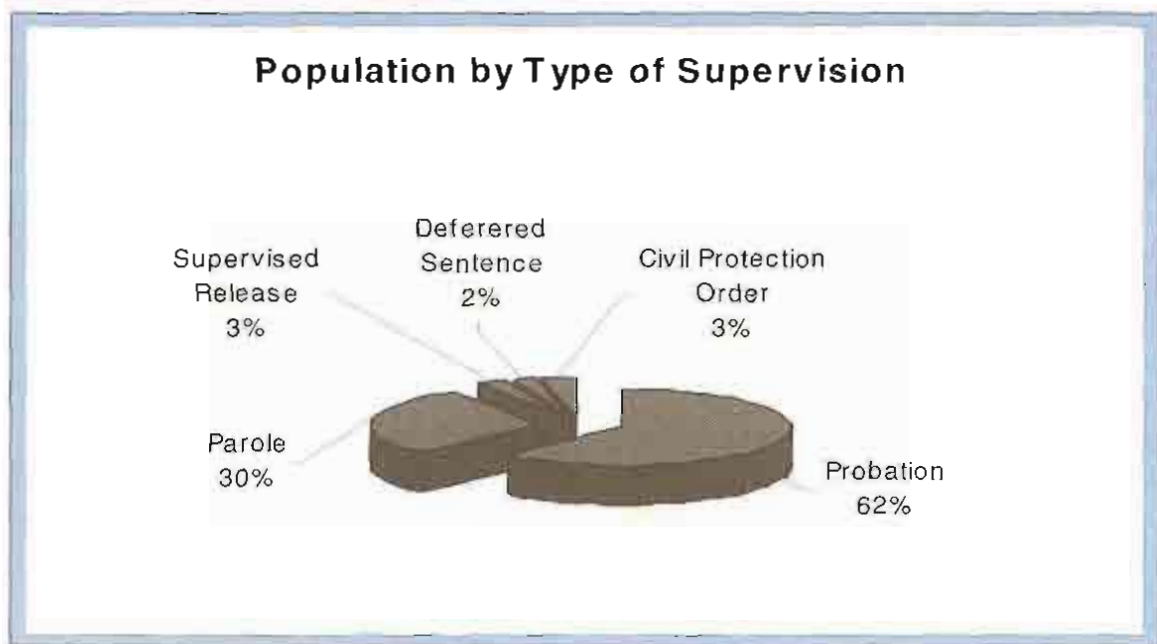
Recognizing that such efforts are dependent on the activities of the greater community, in FY 2004 the GPC began preliminary planning to partner with the Washington Regional Grant Makers to leverage funding and allocate resources toward the District's public safety priorities. This partnership has the potential to enhance and bring specialized expertise to the discussion



regarding funding priorities including juvenile issues, illegal drug distribution, substance abuse and other vital public safety concerns.

REENTRY STEERING COMMITTEE

During reentry discussions, informed stakeholder partners such as the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), Federal Probation and others often state that the reintegration process into the community commences on the very first day a person enters the prison or jail facility and never truly ends. Recognizing the wisdom of this viewpoint, the Reentry Steering Committee dedicated much time and effort to pre and post release strategic planning with the understanding that the success of a criminal justice reentrant is primarily a function of two events— 1) the planning and programming a person is exposed to long before being released back into the community and 2) substantial support, care and attention upon release. The BOP and DOC ascribe to the approach of pre-release and post-release programming as a solid best practice in preparing a person for reentering society.



Source of Data: DC department of Corrections; Developed by CJCC

Activities

The CJCC Reentry Steering Committee continues to coordinate inter-agency activities intended to fulfill recommendations in the *Comprehensive Reentry Strategy for Adults in the District of Columbia*, which calls for an assessment-driven reentry plan and linkage to community-based or governmental services



for all returning offenders. The BOP, DOC, and CSOSA have each made progress on initiatives intended to improve the pre-release and post-release planning and continuum of services for individuals returning from incarceration. Also, the CJCC Reentry Steering Committee coordinated the opening of the Reentry One-Stop Shop, which is a collaboration of the CSOSA, the DC Department of Employment Services, and other DC agencies.

As an example of the pre-post release programming approach, the BOP has implemented pilot release preparation programs in many of the institutions where District residents are incarcerated. Under this scheme, upon entrance to the institution, the BOP performs a full assessment of an inmate's profile to determine strengths as well as risk factors. A comprehensive bundle of services, life skills, and treatment opportunities are offered to inmates, again with the understanding that pre-release preparation will equip a person to cope with the pressures and shock of re-entering society after incarceration. Incarcerated persons may enroll in classes and programs such as financial management, job readiness, anger management, parenting, substance abuse classes and more.

CSOSA provides case management supervision for reentrants released from prison to parole or supervised release in the community. When inmates are released through a BOP-contracted Community Corrections Center in Washington, DC, CSOSA places Community Supervision Officers on-site to begin post-release assessment and planning. If returning inmates are released directly from prison to the street, CSOSA begins post-release assessment and planning immediately upon the inmate's release.

During the past year, CSOSA has integrated new resources and strategies into a number of its community corrections and reentry services to improve post-release planning and continuity of services. For example, CSOSA:

- Collaborated with other Reentry Steering Committee members to develop a reentrant "profile" form that summarizes information about offenders referred to the Reentry One-Stop Shop. The profile synthesizes information from the BOP's and CSOSA's respective assessment and case planning processes, providing One-Stop Shop staff with a checklist of an individual's needs and previous services received.
- Placed a vocational specialist at the One-Stop Shop full-time to serve as a liaison to the other DC social and human services agencies at the location.
- Hosted an informational training session for Reentry Steering Committee members on the content and structure of the new CSOSA Auto-Screener, which will become CSOSA's primary post-release assessment tool that will



govern a prescriptive supervision plan for each inmate released to parole or supervised release.

- Continued to use video-conferencing to introduce inmates at the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Rivers Correctional Institution in North Carolina to mentors participating in CSOSA's Faith-based Initiative.
- Facilitated three in-person Community Resource Days at the Rivers Correctional Institution. The Community Resource Day is collaboration with the U.S. Parole Commission and various District government and non-profit agencies to enhance post-release service delivery for returning inmates by educating them about government or community-based resources available in the critical areas of housing, health care, education, and employment.
- Hosted the first video-conference Community Resource Day in October 2004.
- Brought case managers from the Rivers Correctional Institute to Washington, DC for two days of training on the post-release release assessment and service delivery system available to returning inmates.

The DOC currently operates release programs comprised almost exclusively of community volunteers who are screened through a rigorous certification process. Volunteers must produce various credentials and references to participate. The DOC offers basic education and literacy, street law, life skills, Narcotics and Alcoholics Anonymous support groups, parenting children and job readiness. In addition, the Reentry Steering Committee coordinated the grant application process for the DOC to receive technical assistance for the provision of treatment to those afflicted with both mental illness and substance abuse issues.

However, unlike the BOP, the DOC is challenged with providing release programs for a very transient population whose jail commitments can be as short as one day or as long as one year. The DOC is exploring best practices for accommodating such a short term population in order to institute a more formalized release program from which both "short timers" and those with more substantial time will benefit.

Along with pre-release planning, the Committee also seeks to support and sustain reentrants once they reach the city limits. In accordance with this goal, to provide post-release support, the Steering Committee has sought to craft a seamless structure for the transfer and sharing of both health and social welfare information from Federal Institutions. Such information will be shared and utilized by both public and private support agencies in the District for the purposes of providing an array of services and treatment to reentrants. To achieve continuity of care, subcommittees have developed a "profile form" to assess strengths and risk factors of reentrants to help predict success or failure during the reentry process. In addition, another subcommittee crafted a "reentrant consent form" to release vital health information of reentrants from the BOP to private healthcare providers who are critical partners in the District's service continuum for reentrants.



Located in the heart of Ward 6, the Reentry One Stop Shop (OSS), at 609 H street N.E. opened its doors in FY 2004. The OSS facilitates much of the post-release programming provided by District agencies. The OSS seeks to provide reentrants with a facility where they can have most of their immediate needs met under one roof—employment/training, medical, mental health, life skills, vital documents and more. A District resident returning from incarceration can visit this location and continue the pre-release programming received while in the institution.

The District has been chosen by the National Institute of Corrections to obtain technical assistance with the development, planning and implementation of future reentry systems and processes involved in the Transitions from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI).

CASE PROCESSING COMMITTEE

The Case Processing Committee (CPC) is responsible for reviewing, implementing and fostering programs, systems and best practices for the expeditious and efficient movement of cases through the continuum of public safety and criminal justice agencies. The CPC serves as a point of coordination for a series of workgroups developed around specific issues related to scheduling, processing and inter-agency coordination. Principal organizations driving the committee are the Metropolitan Police Department, Office of the US Attorney and the DC Superior Court.

The CPC's goals are to: 1) better understand the interrelationship and efficiencies between the various system-wide agencies and institutions; 2) identify opportunities for improving processing and communications; and 3) implement, as appropriate, short term solutions to eradicate and control backlogs. To this end, two subcommittees were formed, Warrants and Prisoner Movement/Designation. The activities of each subcommittee are reflected below.

WARRANTS SUBCOMMITTEE

The District of Columbia has a challenging responsibility in the execution of outstanding warrants. These include arrest warrants for both felonies and misdemeanors; bench warrants; parole, probation, and supervised release violation warrants; and escape warrants.

While no outstanding warrant should go unexecuted, it is particularly important to identify and execute those warrants for persons who have committed the most violent and dangerous crimes. Finding and arresting offenders under outstanding warrants often requires cooperation and coordination among multiple law enforcement agencies at the federal, state and local levels.



Business process flow charts

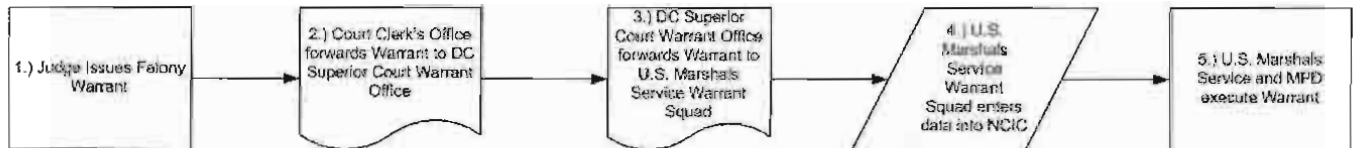


Figure 1 – Inter-agency Felony Warrant Issuance Process

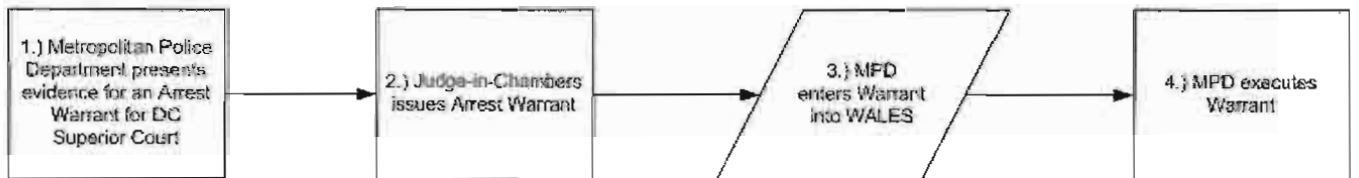


Figure 2 - Arrest Warrant Issuance Business Process

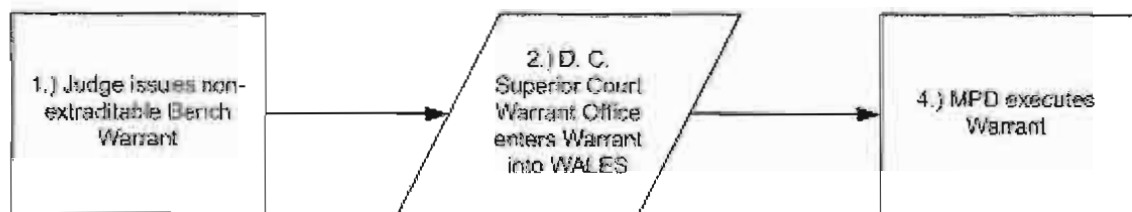


Figure 3 - Non-extraditable Misdemeanor Warrant Issuance Business Process

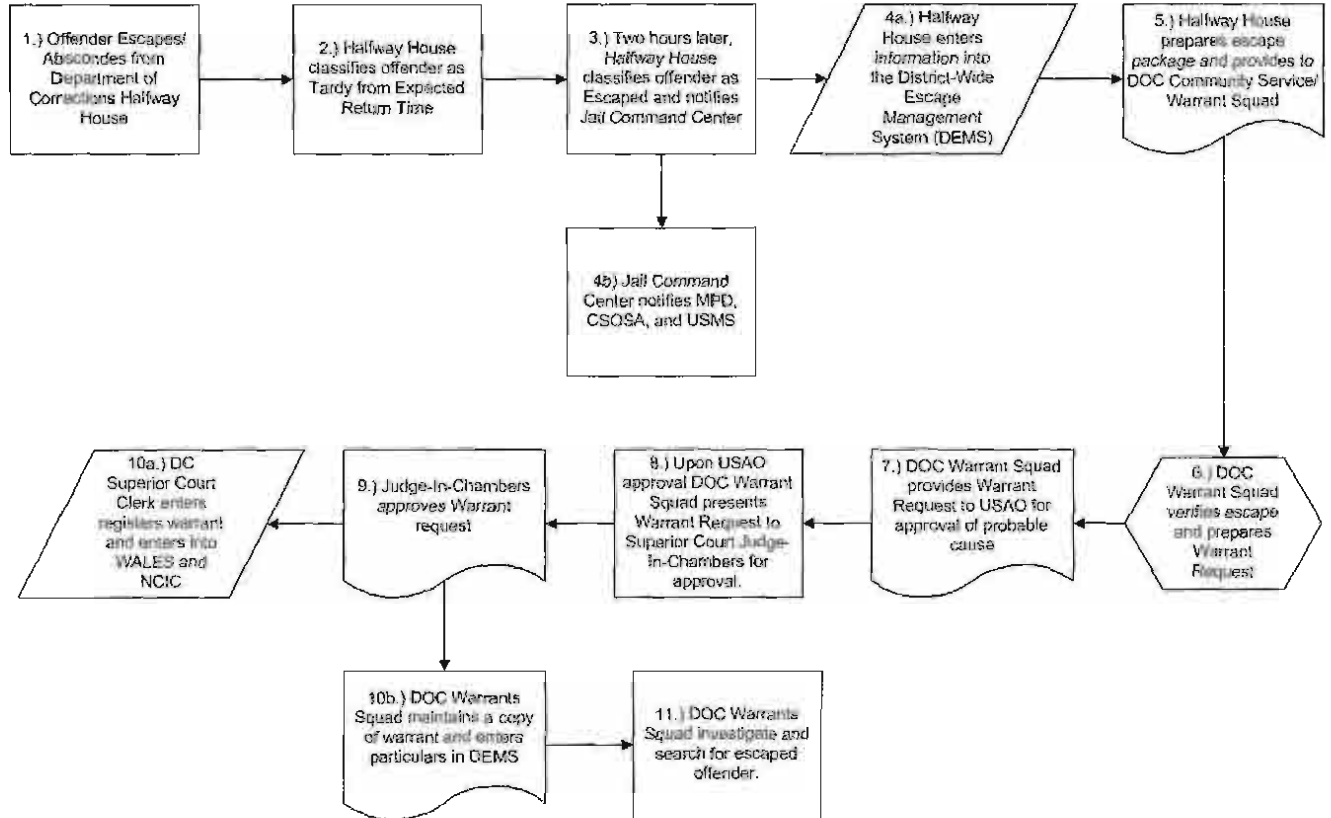


Figure 4 - D.C. DOC Escapee/Abscondence Warrant Issuance Process

A major issue identified by the CJCC working group consisting of representatives from MPD, DCSC and USMS, is the DCSC's ability to provide timely "Hit Confirmations" of warrants for other jurisdictions. As part of the current arrest warrant generation process, the USMS enters felony bench warrants into the WALES system. DCSC personnel enter all other warrants (felony arrest, misdemeanor and traffic) into WALES. The data automatically feeds from WALES to the NCIC information system. The current interface between WALES and NCIC designates the DCSC as the agency responsible for warrants. The DCSC phone number is attached to the warrant records in the system. Therefore, external law enforcement agencies viewing warrants via NCIC consider the DCSC as the agency responsible for warrant "Hit Confirmations." A "Hit Confirmation" is the verification process in which a warrant is actually pulled from its file and validated as active, and it is required in order to execute a warrant.

Given this procedure, the DCSC assumes responsibility for performing "Hit Confirmations" for jurisdictions outside of the District in order to better assist them with the apprehension of those wanted by the District of Columbia. However, the process typically involves the DCSC contacting the Command Center, which in turn often contacts the MPD Fugitive Squad, to confirm "Hit Confirmations."



Given that the DCSC operates Monday through Friday between the hours of 9am to 5pm, “Hit Confirmations” requested outside operating hours are unable to be validated properly. In addition to contributing to an increase in the number of outstanding warrants, this presents an officer safety issue and public safety concern for officers in surrounding jurisdictions.

Activities

Through prior meetings with the aforementioned agencies, the CJCC has developed a recommendation that could lessen the effect of the “Hit Confirmation” issue stated above. In order to allow for the timely verification of warrants through the “Hit Confirmation” process, the CJCC working group recommends that warrants should remain within the DCSC, and that a representative of the MPD be co-located within the DCSC Criminal Division to provide access to warrant files 24 hours/day, 7 days/week. This would enable the MPD to verify warrants for the DCSC and improve the timeliness of “Hit Confirmations.” As part of the recommendation, warrant management and security would need to be addressed in further detail.

The Multi-Jurisdiction Regional Task Force was funded and included 28 agencies throughout the Washington Metropolitan area as part of the Memorandum of Understanding. The primary mission of the task force was to support the execution of federal felony warrants for violent and sexual crimes throughout the Washington Metropolitan region. The MPD played an important role in carrying out this task which supported the closure of homicide cases. The Regional Fugitive Task Force under the leadership of the USMS and USAO has made substantial strides in working with Virginia, Maryland and District agencies to apprehend violent offenders on outstanding warrants. The Task Force expects to move into office space which will co-locate all federal agency representatives in one facility.

The District agencies continue to refine the high level warrant issuance business process between the courts, MPD and USMS to revise the business process and identify the agencies responsible for each task. The Warrants Subcommittee will continue to incorporate bench warrants into the work of the committee.

PRISONER DESIGNATION SUBCOMMITTEE

The Prisoner Designation Subcommittee sought to assess and reform the process for the movement of DOC prisoners in order to implement a continuous flow of those prisoners to their BOP designations.

Activities

The major stakeholders involved in the process of prisoner designation - the USMS, USAO, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC and BOP - committed early in the year to “Operation Clean House.” This project aimed to clear what had become a backlog of approximately 600 prisoners awaiting movement from the DOC. Each stakeholder agency signed a “Letter of Intent” committing each of their respective agencies to the timeline and goals of the project. Operation Clean House was very successful, resulting in the movement of hundreds of prisoners to their designated facilities, drastically reducing the backlog of cases in the early months of 2004.



Building on the success garnered by the Letter of Intent and Operation Clean House, USMS, DOC, USAO, CSOSA, and the BOP signed an MOU in June 2004 outlining in great detail how prisoner designation is to work on the Superior Court side including details of what each agency is responsible for. In addition, the MOU outlines a succinct timetable under which each agency is responsible for getting their part of the puzzle completed. It also institutes a checks and balances system so if any agency is not pulling their share of the load, there is a system in place where the principals can gather to assess the situation.

Another change in prisoner movement resulting from this committee's agency collaboration in 2004 is an agreement between the US Marshals Service and the Department of Corrections transferring responsibility for the movement of offenders to and from the jail on a daily basis to the DOC. According to Director Odie Washington of the DOC, this agreement will, in effect, help with the movement of inmates not only upon their release but also in getting inmates to appear before the court in a timely manner.

INTERAGENCY TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ITAC)

The CJCC's Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC) is Co-Chaired by Chief Judge Rufus King III and Superior Court Judge Brook Hedge. During FY 2004, the ITAC staff consisted of the Information Technology Liaison Officer (ITLO) and the Information Technology Security Officer (ITSO).

Activities

The 2004 ITAC activities, have been organized into the following six categories:

1 - New Tools: During 2004 the ITAC modified and improved the District of Columbia Justice Information system (JUSTIS) in numerous ways.

- The standard inquiry, accessing as many as 18 data bases maintained by 14 participating agencies, was improved and expanded to include additional data and additional help screen information.
- The new Superior Court Integrated Judicial Information System (IJIS) was integrated with JUSTIS with a portal to the juvenile judicial data.
- The civil Stay-Away Orders were made available to all authorized users, thus allowing police officers to gain immediate access rather than utilize multiple phone calls.
- The ITAC Virtual Office developed for ITAC by the DC Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO), with documents, calendaring, and discussion groups is now available to all via the District of Columbia Wide Area Network (DC WAN).
- An automated Facial Recognition System was implemented within the Department of Correction at no cost, at the recommendation of the ITAC.

2 - New Access: The number and types of access permitted authorized ITAC users increased in two major advances during 2004.



- The JUSTIS system is now available to authorized users over the exceptionally secure District of Columbia wireless broadband network, allowing standalone laptops and central command unit's direct, rapid access to valuable JUSTIS data resources.
- The JUSTIS system and the Baltimore/Washington High Intensity Drug Trafficking Agency (HIDTA) are connected. This allows crime and homeland security personnel to use JUSTIS as part of their efforts, and with the installation of software in 2005, JUSTIS users will be able to access a large number of HIDTA units across the United States.
- The Silver Spring District of the Montgomery County Police Department is successfully accessing JUSTIS on a pilot basis using OCTO's VPN capability.

3 - New contacts: The ITAC is constantly engaged in further expansion of agency data contributors through the presentation of the value of access to JUSTIS and sharing data with authorized JUSTIS agencies and users. During 2004, ITAC established contact with, and was invited to discuss and make presentations to a large number of governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations. In addition, ITAC, with the assistance of the DC Attorney General's Office, developed a new JUSTIS User Memorandum of Understanding for non-ITAC agencies. Contacts, discussions and presentations included:

- The Regional Chief Judges Group
- The Regional Chief Information Officers Organization
- The Maryland conference of Circuit Court Judges
- The CapWIN system
- The Prince Georges County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
- The Council of Government (COG) Police Technical Subcommittee
- The Human Services Modernization Program (HSMP) Executive Committee

4- New Approaches: The ITAC has examined a number of opportunities to establish new data collections, new users of the technical infrastructure of the system and new technology.

- The ITAC supported the development and use of JUSTIS technology and security administration by the District of Columbia sentencing commission.
- The ITAC supported the development, provided equipment and offered ITAC membership to the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) of the CJCC.
- The ITAC established and brought to a conclusion an ITAC Working Group to complete the external design of the interface between JUSTIS and the criminal segments of the new IJIS system.
- The ITAC reviewed and approved the concept and Statement of Work for the interstate SHIELD system.
- The ITAC reviewed, analyzed and approved the use of three new software sets to further improve the JUSTIS system: FAST Search and Retrieval, Visual Links and Digital Information Gateway.
- The ITAC reviewed and required new JUSTIS development to include the Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM) and the Global Justice XML Data Dictionary (GJXDD).

5- New Ideas: The ITAC was offered numerous new ideas and concepts by agencies and companies throughout the year. The ITAC reacted positively to some, acted to implement some, and rejected others.

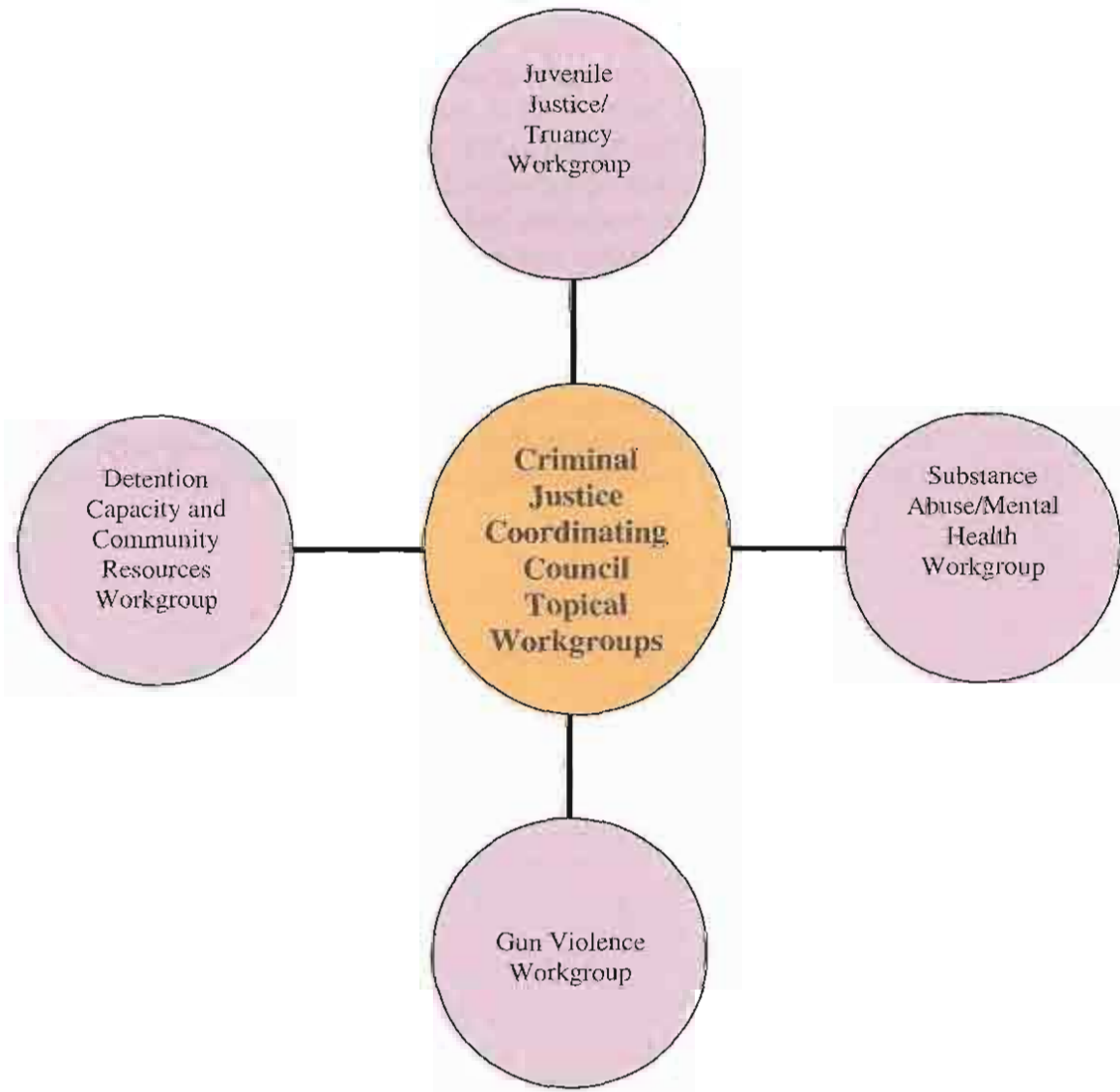
- The Viisage Corporation offered the ITAC a biometric tool involving facial recognition. The ITAC approved the tool and asked that it be installed in the DOC as a first step.



- The DC Stat program offered the opportunity for JUSTIS to interface with their program. The ITAC approved further examination of the opportunity and suggested inclusion of this interface with SHIELD.
 - The Appriss Corporation offered access to local jail data from many states. The ITAC, acknowledging the participation by DOC, elected not to expand that access.
 - An extensive presentation of the differing views and uses of current charge codes and literals by the different agencies accessing court data via JUSTIS was made by the DOC. The ITAC supported the standardization of charge codes and classifications.
 - A presentation of operations analysis in use by the DC Sentencing Commission was presented. The ITAC enthusiastically approved the use of such technology and supports the expansion of data available to the Commission and this tool by the other JUSTIS contributors.
- 6- New Plans: The ITAC considered the current JUSTIS system's limited ability to expand to address the new software and access opportunities being offered and being required by users. Two extraordinarily important developments to support and meet new requirements are:
- The JUSTIS Phase Four project was reviewed and modified to meet growing requirements and new technologies were reviewed and approved by the ITAC. This nine-month project will be a seminal change in how the justice community accesses and uses data. These developments are available on the Internet at the ITAC Virtual Office at <http://itac.justis.dc.gov>
 - Funding for the JUSTIS Phase Four project has been granted by the DC Department of Homeland Security office. The development of the final draft of the SOW is being completed with the assistance of the CJCC, the ITAC, the Superior Court IJIS Team, and the Office of the Chief Technology Officer.



CJCC Topical Workgroups Provide Independent Research and Analysis





CJCC WORKGROUPS

JUVENILE JUSTICE/ TRUANCY WORKGROUP

The mission of the Juvenile Justice Workgroup (JJW) is to develop an implementation plan for juvenile justice city-wide that builds on trends in community based juvenile resources and focuses on truancy, and disproportionate minority contact (DMC).

DMC Activities

When the Juvenile Justice Workgroup was formed, one of the main concerns of the CJCC was to not duplicate efforts of other groups working on juvenile justice issues in the city. What the group discovered is that no other group was focusing on DMC. The importance of compiling DMC data was critical because the Department of Justice requires all states and the District to report on DMC as a mandatory requirement of continued funding of juvenile programs through DOJ. The District's Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) is tasked with reporting DMC data to the Department of Justice. The CJCC forged a relationship with the JJAG in order to assist them in the compilation of this data. In addition, the CJCC hired a juvenile justice compliance monitor to develop a system that ensures the city's compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 2002. (see the Grants Committee section for more details).

Throughout 2003 and into 2004, the JJW focused on determining what data exists that would shed light on the different points of decision making in the juvenile justice process. The JJW sought to ascertain if there are indications of DMC and if so, at which points along the delinquency continuum a minority is most likely to be treated disparately. The CJCC, in concert with the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), developed a methodology for sampling and collecting available DMC data. This methodology was used to analyze the data. The data was then submitted which brought the District into compliance with the OJJDP Juvenile Justice Act for the first time.

It is clear that one of the precursors to entry into the juvenile justice system is poor school performance. Given this factor, the Juvenile Justice Workgroup chair sought support from the DC Public School system on strategies that could be incorporated to prevent this pattern. In April 2004 District of Columbia Public Schools Board of Education Member Tommy Wells contacted Lee Satterfield, Presiding Judge of the Family Court at the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, who also chaired the CJCC Juvenile Justice Workgroup. Mr. Wells and Judge Satterfield shared a mutual concern for the ongoing truancy problems in the District of Columbia Public School system.¹ A meeting was scheduled to discuss approaches to this issue. Judge Satterfield invited the members of the CJCC's Juvenile Justice Workgroup

¹ Regular school attendance is essential to a student's academic progress and is required by DC Law 8-247, the Compulsory School Attendance Law of the District of Columbia. Truancy and excessive absences must be abated by documented local school interventions. If school interventions fail to work school staff may initiate a referral to the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia to prosecute parents.



to attend the meeting. This meeting resulted in the establishment of an expanded multi-agency group dedicated to the prevention of truancy among the elementary school population.

Truancy Activities

This first meeting resulted in a list of “action items” to which the group committed to begin forming a strategy for attacking the truancy problem. It was further decided that the strategy would be implemented before the start of the 2004-2005 school year and would begin with truant elementary school children and eventually move up to middle and high school student. Among the action items for the next meeting was the DC Public School’s pledge to provide truancy data from the 2003-2004 school years. The CJCC provided its services to analyze all data received.

The group also recognized the need to have representation at the table from those agencies which could offer services and intervention to truant families as well as those implicated when the court system becomes involved in enforcing compulsory school attendance laws. The Truancy Group (or Truancy Taskforce as it has become known as) has grown to include: D.C. School Board members; the Presiding Judge of the Family Court; Child and Family Services Administration; Court Social Services; Charter School Center for Student Services; Representatives from both Charting Authorities; Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; Public Defender Service; Metropolitan Police Department; Office of the Attorney General; Staff, Deputy Mayor for Children, Youth, Family and Elders; Staff, Councilmember’s Office and DCPS Administration Staff.

Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders has been vital to the initial successes of the Truancy Workgroup. The stakeholder agencies made truancy a priority issue. The Workgroup agreed to implement a summer pilot program that would target truant elementary school students with the intention of eventually pursuing older truants. One of the primary goals for the summer was to intervene in families whose children were not attending school. Intervention is critical because of the established link between educational neglect and failure on the part of parents, especially in younger children.

DCPS regularly provided the Truancy Workgroup data that was essential in assessing the severity of the truancy issue. DCPS provided updated truancy numbers, percentages, and breakdowns for schools of all levels.

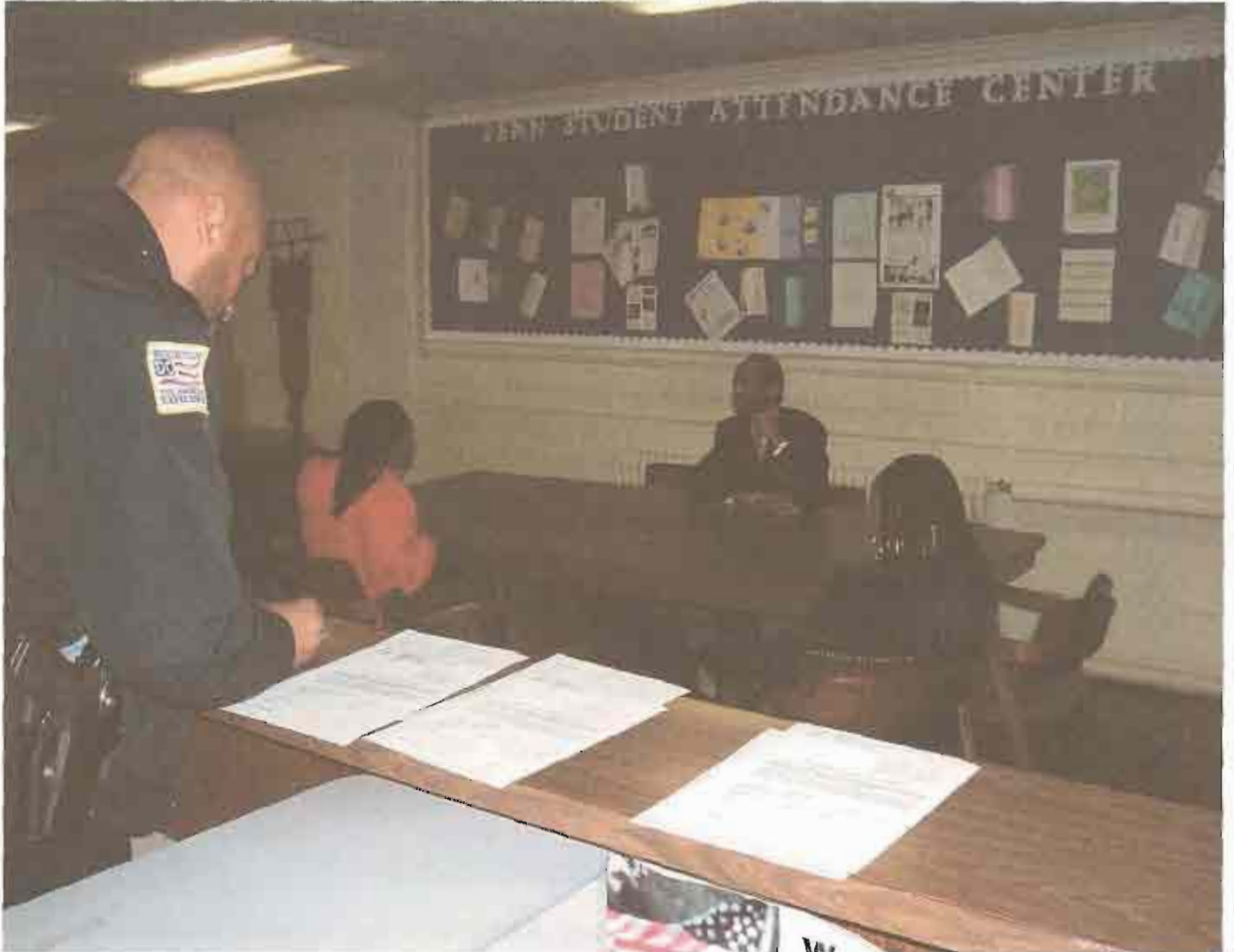
CFSA provided continuous updates on the number of cases referred to them from DCPS, cases referred to collaboratives, cases referred to CFSA case managers for intake/investigation, child neglect investigations, and children substantiated of educational neglect.

DCPS and CFSA entered into an MOU to facilitate the process for DCPS to refer children to the CFSA Hotline with allegations of educational neglect. The MOU promotes the best interests of school-aged children in the District of Columbia and helps to ensure their education is not compromised by abuse or neglect taking place within their homes.

DCPS headed the highly effective Public Outreach Campaign to promote school attendance in the community. The Office of Communications and Public Information created a flier, posted ads, and ran



commercials on channel 28 to increase awareness and inform parents of truancy issues. Through these efforts, the number of neighbors and families calling in truant children has increased. Flyers were sent to schools, letters were distributed to all principals outlining the attendance policy and DCPS distributed a brochure that highlighted parent/student guidelines for attendance.



MPD has assumed an increased role in the truancy intervention process. They have aggressively pursued truants picking up far greater numbers of truant children than in years past, taking them to truancy centers, completing WALES check, and providing counseling to students. MPD reports a 10% drop in daytime crime primarily in Wards 6, 7, and 8.

Periodic city-wide attendance fairs helped clarify to all those involved in the truancy process, what their charge is and what is expected of them. At the December 3rd fair, CFSA performed a presentation to review the protocols and practices for mandatory reporters. DCPS and CFSA collaborated to develop a "Hotline Referral Protocol."



Immunization has been an ongoing issue that can lead to children missing substantial amounts of school at the beginning of the school year. DCPS with the assistance of the OAG has made tremendous strides in reducing the number of non-immunized students by making immunization easy and accessible and by holding parents legally responsible for not immunizing their children.

OAG provided continuous updates on the status of cases referred for SY 2004-05 immunization as well as the status of cases referred for truancy.

On July 21, 2004, the D.C. Board of Education issued a resolution: "Enhancing the Truancy Policy for the District of Columbia Public Schools." The resolution was intended not as a change in law but rather to give direction on how to implement the laws that are currently in place. It called for the truancy policy to include- more aggressive interventions for the child and family, administrator training and public engagement, a full public information strategy, training for all principals on handling truancy, and inclusion of a reporting mechanism to the Board on a consistent basis.

Initially intended only as a "stop-gap" for the summer, the efforts and progress of the workgroup has resulted in heightened attention to this issue and long-term policy changes throughout the system. Continued efforts will be directed towards older truants.

In April 2004 District of Columbia Public Schools Board of Education Member Tommy Wells contacted Lee Satterfield, Presiding Judge of the Family Court at the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, who also chaired the CJCC Juvenile Justice Workgroup. Mr. Wells and Judge Satterfield shared a mutual concern for the ongoing truancy problems in the District of Columbia Public School system.¹ A meeting was scheduled to discuss approaches to this issue. Judge Satterfield invited the members of the CJCC's Juvenile Justice Workgroup to attend the meeting. This meeting resulted in the establishment of an expanded multi-agency group dedicated to the prevention of truancy among the elementary school population.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE & MENTAL HEALTH WORKGROUP

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Workgroup (SAMHW) brings together all of the major stakeholders in both the mental health and substance abuse areas of the criminal justice system. SAMHW's mission is to:

Investigate the challenges faced by individuals in need of both mental health and substance abuse (including alcohol) treatment (i.e., dual diagnosis) in the criminal justice system and to facilitate improved services for the target population.

After forming in 2003, the workgroup recognized that its first task was to attempt to eliminate duplicative processes occurring across service-providing agencies.



Activities

Local criminal justice agencies continue to face the challenge of identifying mental health or the combination of mental health and substance abuse disorders, (commonly referred to as co-occurring disorders) among people they serve. Even when mental health or co-occurring disorders are identified, criminal justice agencies often lack the resources and expertise to provide needed services. Recognizing that the sharing of client population information is arguably the single most important coordination effort of the workgroup, the workgroup set as a priority the creation of a "Universal Screening Tool." The tool would be used as a means of determining the number of people coming in the front door of the criminal justice system with co-occurring disorders.

A smaller subcommittee was formed to identify the screening devices used by various agencies and develop a draft screening tool. Through a series of meetings and discussions with experts, the group developed a screening instrument that incorporated mental health and substance abuse questions. A draft screening tool was then presented for consideration and input to the full SAMHW. After a number of presentations and rewrites incorporating the workgroup's feedback, the subcommittee arrived at a final Universal Screening Tool that was endorsed by the SAMHW. The completed Screening Tool was then presented to the members of the CJCC at the April 2004 quarterly meeting. The Universal Screening Tool was met with widespread enthusiasm from the full body of the CJCC encouraging the SAMHW to move forward with implementation of a pilot project for the screener.

The SAMHW, again using the smaller "Universal Screener Subcommittee" as a mechanism for working through the details, created a protocol for a pilot study to implement the Universal Screening tool at all seven of the Metropolitan Police Districts. The purpose of this study is to better understand the volume of arrestees with mental health or co-occurring disorders. This pilot study also aims to test the efficacy of initiating a mental health and substance abuse screener at the point of arrest in the criminal justice system. The primary areas of focus for the pilot study include the following: a self-report history of mental health or co-occurring disorders, a cross-validation of findings with those collected throughout the system, and the identification of missed opportunities for information sharing focusing specifically on where they occur. The implementation of the pilot study is underway and will be completed in 2005.

Other activities of the SAMHW include applying for National Institute of Mental Health grant monies for a training project for staff that come into contact with people with co-occurring conditions in the criminal justice system. The SAMHW also served as a brainstorming group for APRA consultants tasked with creating an implementation model for the Mayor's Substance Abuse Task Force strategic plan.

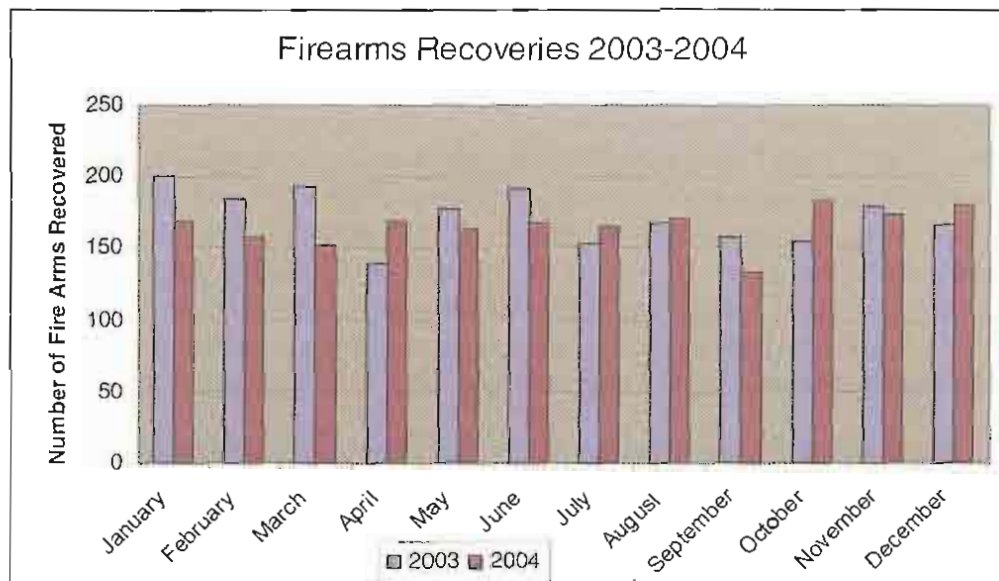
One of the programs reviewed by SAMHW to study interagency collaboration around substance abuse and mental health was the OPTIONS program. Though a very successful program, some of OPTIONS limitations were evident. Those limitations include exclusion from the program of defendants with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse and the relatively small number of defendants who could be served by the program at any given time, thirty-five. The Pretrial Services Agency responded to these limitations in OPTIONS by creating the Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU), which yielded a four fold increase in the capacity to serve the mentally ill defendant and has the capability to accept those with co-occurring disorders.



GUN VIOLENCE WORKGROUP

Development of new, innovative and well-timed strategies to target gun crime and violence involves an ongoing process of research, analysis, and feedback in support of the de-escalation of gun related crimes and homicides in the city. Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) provides funding to the U.S. Attorney's Office to develop partnerships, strategic plans, receive training and outreach assistance, and create accountability mechanisms to support the prevention and suppression of gun violence in the District's communities. The Urban Institute was chosen as the research partner for this initiative early in the fiscal year. This research support includes seven activities:

- Homicide incident review analysis;
- Gang audit and mapping;
- Identification of data sources and data elements;
- Development of systematic data collection and sharing mechanism;
- Analytic support;
- Programmatic and implementation support; and
- Process and Outcome evaluation.



Activities

A review of homicide incidents was conducted to assess the contribution of groups and group-based motives to homicides in the District. Incident Review Analysis (IRA) is a problem-solving exercise aimed at defining the nature of violence by convening an inter-agency working group of law enforcement practitioners to gather valuable information of gang involvement not readily discernible by examining official police records.

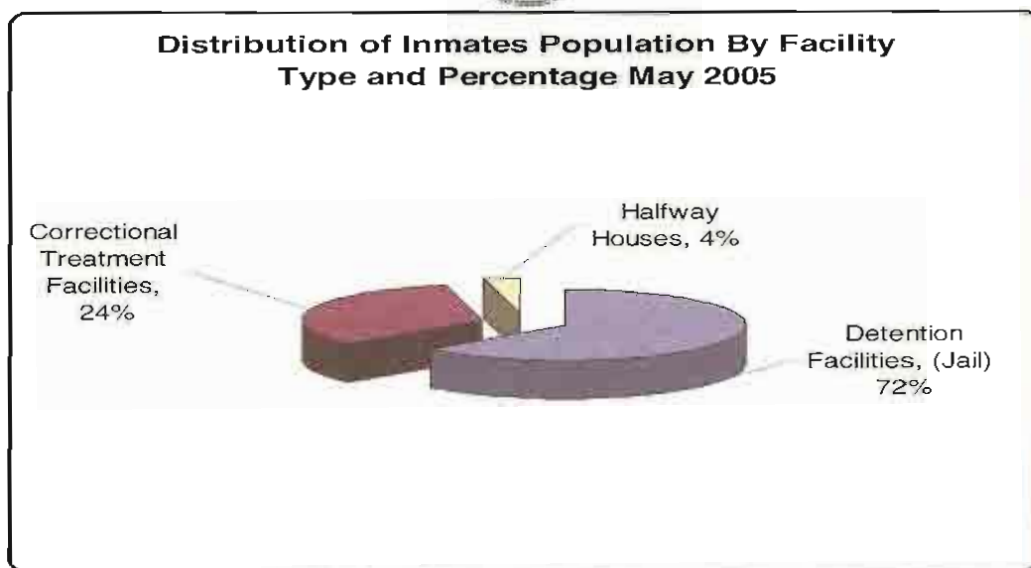


The IRA examined 159 homicides that occurred in four police districts between January and October of 2002 regardless of status. Over a period of five weeks, the PSN team organized seven meetings with knowledgeable law enforcement officers to review case summaries of each homicide incident.

This incident review analysis used an interagency working group of law enforcement practitioners to gather information on gang activity. The analysis revealed a number of distinct patterns that describe homicide incidents in the District. The two most resonant findings were that 61% of named suspects were identified by law enforcement as being affiliated with a group or gang and 82% of homicides reviewed were committed with a firearm. As a result, the decision was made to implement a violence reduction strategy based in part on the success of Boston's Ceasefire project. This strategy includes a focus on the group dynamic of violence and enhanced intelligence on the activities of violent group members and collaboration among criminal justice officials to identify legal exposures that can facilitate and support suppression of these activities. To facilitate a comprehensive understating of the gangs responsible for violence, eighteen gang audits or mappings, using aerial maps, were conducted in the nineteen PSAs located in select police districts. This information is collected into a gang database maintained by the USAO Intelligence Unit and accessible to MPD. Tangential to the violence reduction strategy is an assessment of case processing outcomes for all crimes involving handguns. The goal of this assessment is to determine the level of gun-related crime in the District and whether there are differences in case processing outcomes by court (Superior Court vs. District Court) and the type of crime. This work is ongoing.

DETENTION CAPACITY AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES WORKGROUP

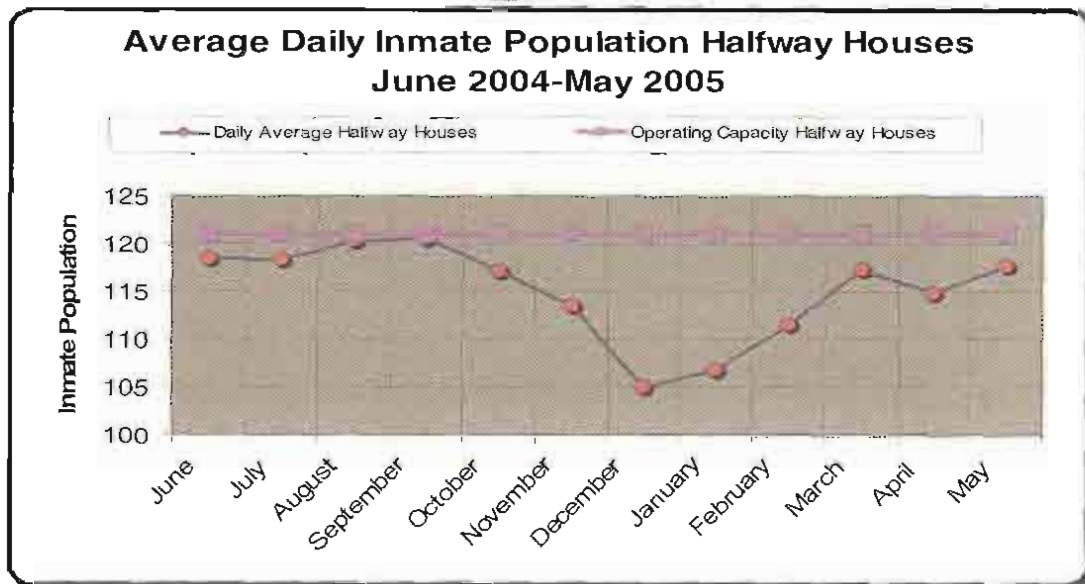
In FY 2004 members of the CJCC established the Detention Capacity and Community Resource Workgroup (DCCR) to research national best practices that could guide policy decisions on additional jail and community justice capacity in the District. The existing capacity in the city consists of the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF), the Jail; Halfway Houses; and community supervision options. Jail overcrowding was a topic of much discussion throughout the justice community. Many CJCC initiatives were designed to provide viable alternatives to jail detention.



Source: DC Department of Corrections; Developed by CJCC

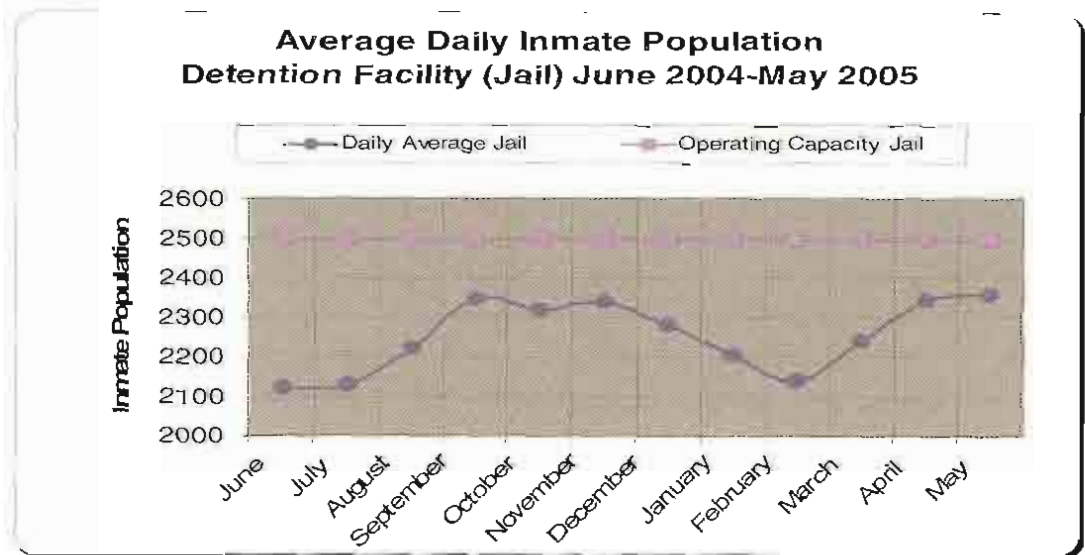
Activities

Capacity trends were recorded throughout the year to monitor the use of bed space in the jail, halfway houses and the CTF. In October, a panel of forecasting experts representing the GAO, BOP, BJS and the private sector conducted a comprehensive overview of prison/jail forecasting for the members of the DCCR. Invitations to this panel presentation were also extended to all members of the CJCC and a wide array of member agencies were in attendance. The panel provided several forecasting options that have been used to predict annual capacity needs in jails and prisons across the country. This presentation provided a starting point for creating a comprehensive forecasting model for the District.



Source: DC Department of Corrections; Developed by CJCC

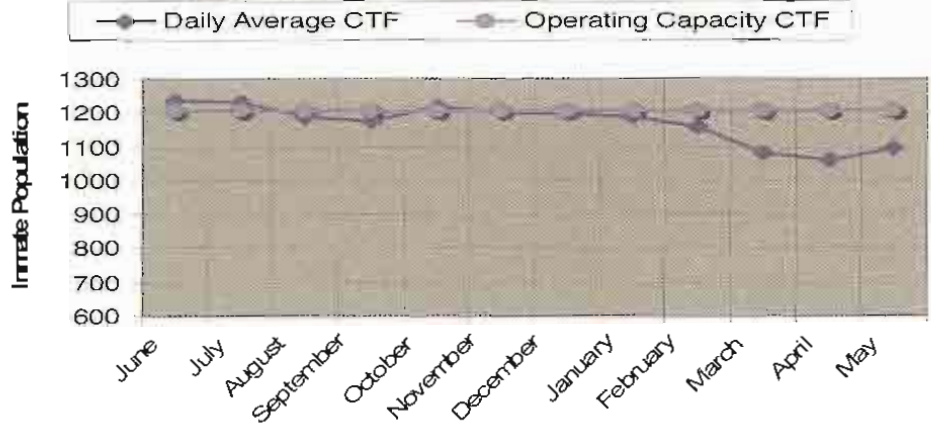
In addition, the D.C. Council and the DOC completed two reports that reviewed the use of space in the Jail to provide an analysis and recommendations regarding the use of jail space in the District. The Capacity Reports have been completed and will be reviewed by Mayor’s office for follow up.



Source: DC Department of Corrections; Developed by CJCC



Average Daily Inmate Population Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF) June 2004-May 2005



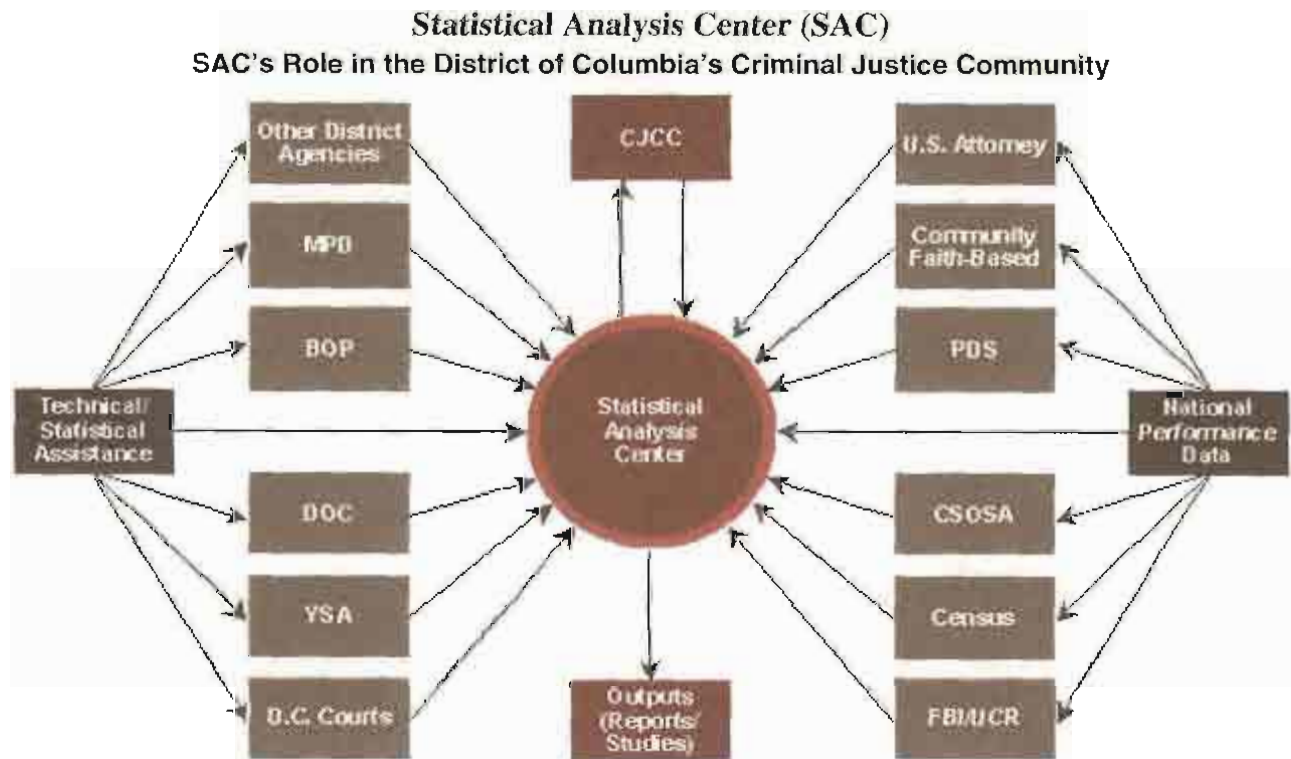


THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), previously a unit of the Office of Research, Analysis and Evaluation, under the direction

of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice was transferred to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) in March 2004, by Mayor's Executive Order. The mission of the District of Columbia Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is to provide clear and objective data analysis on a variety of crime trends and criminal justice issues. The SAC is responsible for contributing to the development of effective programs and legislative policies within the District.

The SAC is carrying out this mission through the provision of independent statistical analysis, data analysis, quantitative and qualitative research, program evaluation, policy review, and the facilitation of information exchange. In addition, SAC provides technical/statistical support to CJCC workgroups and responds to requests for outputs (such as forecasts, reports, and studies) on selected topics as deemed necessary. Through the dissemination of research studies, SAC aims to identify activities to improve the administration of justice in the District of Columbia.





Activities

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) focused on incorporating research and statistics into the organizational culture by providing informative products and results to those involved in the District's decision and policy making process. Other activities included responding to requests from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Department of Justice as well as participating in and with National Associations and Federal Agencies in the ongoing analysis and research discussion on crime and justice. To that end, for the first time in many years, the SAC participated in the Bureau of Justice Statistics/Justice Research Association National Conference in October 2004.

The SAC worked closely with the DOJ, Office of Juvenile Justice Programs (OJJDP) which approved a sampling methodology for collecting and analyzing data on Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) in the District of Columbia. Using this methodology, the SAC researched and published an investigation and assessment of Disproportionate Minority Contact in the District of Columbia, bringing DC into compliance with the Juvenile Justice Act for the first time in several years. These findings were presented to several interested groups including DC Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, and the OJJDP.

The SAC provided extensive assistance to the Juvenile Justice Workgroup in the form of data and analysis. In an effort to battle the District's truancy problem, the SAC supported the partnership between the DC Attorney Generals Office, DC Superior Court, DC Public Schools and the DC Board of Education by mapping the relationship between "Hot Spots" and DC Public schools.

Other major accomplishments of the SAC included the following:

- Developed the State of Justice Report in response to a Byrne Grant requirement
- Identified measures of public safety and justice in the District focusing on "Hot Spots"
- Provided general and ad hoc support to CJCC and all requesting Committees
- Tracked and analyzed data on Jail Populations and Capacities, Halfway House activities, and Prisoner Designations
- Upgraded the capabilities of SAC through acquisition of statistical software and improved computing facility

GOALS FOR FY 2005

The CJCC will continue the committee and workgroup structure with the exception of changing the Case Processing Committee to the Operational Committee. The Strategic Planning Sessions will now be held annually to assist the CJCC members in measuring progress on various initiatives and identifying citywide priorities that must be addressed across the public safety agencies. Truancy, gangs and other school related efforts will be expanded to include a focus on the middle through senior high schools.

Reentry challenges related to adequate housing will be added to the agenda in support of successful reintegration of previously incarcerated individuals. The role of parole revocations and community supervision will be explored to assist in providing the optimal opportunity for ex-offenders returning to the city.



Other strategies that are high priorities include papering reform; strengthening the information sharing through JUSTIS; continuing the warrants work; gun violence; and grants planning.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – 2005 BUDGET

<u>SOURCES OF REVENUE BY FISCAL YEAR:</u>			
FY 2003		\$717,050	
DC appropriations \$169,000	Federal Payment \$300,000 (adjusted to \$298,050)	Federal Grant \$250,000	Byrne Coordination Grant
FY 2004		\$1,824,090	
DC appropriations \$272,560	Federal payment \$1,300,000 (0.59% rescission = \$1,292,330)	Federal Grant \$250,000 \$ 9,200	Byrne Coordination Grant Compliance Monitoring
FY 2005		\$3,575,268	
DC appropriations \$259,994	Federal payment \$1,300,000 (0.8% rescission = \$1,289,600)	Federal Grants \$ 250,000 \$ 104,298 \$ 50,000 \$ 55,450 \$ 50,000 \$1,515,926	Byrne Evaluation Grant Byrne Information Sharing Grant Title II Grant JJCPA Grant Bureau of Justice Statistics Grant Office of Homeland Security Grant

The **fiscal year 2004** agency gross budget was \$1,824,090. The local appropriation was increased from \$169,000 in FY 2003 to \$272,560 in FY 2004 in order to fully fund two FTEs under CJCC. This was an increase of \$103,560. The federal payment was increased by approximately \$1,000,000 (totaling \$1,300,000) which was adjusted for the recession by .59% totaling \$1, 292,330. In Fiscal Year 2004 Congress did not pass the Omnibus Spending Bill, which included the federal payment, until January 2004. Thus, CJCC was confronted with serious fiscal constraints to meet the mission of the agency. As in the previous year, the agency was unable to encumber funds, obligate significant contracts, or spend, etc. until the second quarter of the 2004 fiscal year.

The CJCC applied for grants to support additional projects. These grants are not guaranteed for subsequent fiscal years. In fiscal year 2004 the CJCC was awarded a BYRNE grant totaling \$250,000. This grant supported activities associated with committees, workgroups and research projects, including a state of



justice report for the CJCC. This report compiles and analyzes crime statistics and other indices to provide guidance to the work of the CJCC.

This fiscal year, the agency has been awarded several grants which sustain the work of various committees and workgroups within the CJCC structure. The most significant grant amount is from the Office of Homeland Security for \$1,515,926 which provides for the expansion of the **JUSTIS Information Sharing System** and makes available funding for critical phase four development.



Glossary

ADAM—Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring	JJW—Juvenile Justice Workgroup
APRA—Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration	JUSTIS—Justice Information System
AOC—Assessment and Orientation Center	MPD—Metropolitan Police Department
AUSA—Assistant United States Attorney	MOU—Memorandum of Understanding
BID—Business Improvement District	OCC—Office of the Corporation Counsel
BOP—Federal Bureau of Prisons	OMB—Office of Management & Budget
CCC—Community Correctional Center	PDS—Public Defender Service
CFSA—Child and Family Services	PSA—Pretrial Services Agency
CJCC—Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	PSCOC—Pretrial Systems and Community Options Committee
CPC—Case Processing Committee	PSN—Project Safe Neighborhoods
CSO—Community Supervision Officer	PSS—Pretrial Systems Subcommittee
CSOSA—Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	ROC—Regional Operations Command
CTF—Correctional Treatment Facility	RFTF—Regional Fugitive Task Force
DCSC—District of Columbia Superior Court	SAC—Statistical Analysis Center
DMC—Disproportionate Minority Contact	SAMHW—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Workgroup
DMH—Department of Mental Health	SAWG—Screening and Assessment Work Group
DMV—Department of Motor Vehicles	SHIELD—Securing the Homeland by Integrating Existing Local Databases
DOC—Department of Corrections	SSU—Specialized Supervision Unit
DOES—Department of Employment Services	TIPS—Transition Intervention Parole Services
EM—Electronic Monitoring	UI—Urban Institute
FY—Fiscal Year	USAO—U.S. Attorney's Office
HIDTA—High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area	USMS—U.S. Marshals Service
HWH—Halfway House	USPC—U.S. Parole Commission
ITAC—Information Technology Advisory Committee	WRAG—Washington Regional Association of Grant makers
JJAG—Juvenile Justice Advisory Group	YSA—Youth Services Administration
JJDP—Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	

