

ANNUAL REPORT

2010



**PRESERVING AND PROMOTING
PUBLIC SAFETY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS**

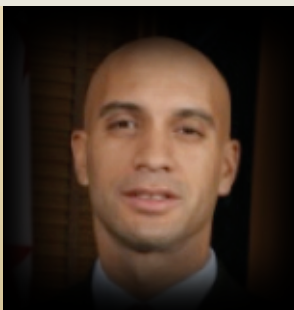
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Mission Statement

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.

Preserving and Promoting Public Safety Through Partnerships

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CJCC 2010 MEMBERSHIP



HONORABLE
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Mayor for the
District of Columbia



HONORABLE
LEE F. SATTERFIELD

Chief Judge
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia



HONORABLE
VINCENT C. GRAY

Chairman
Council of the
District of Columbia



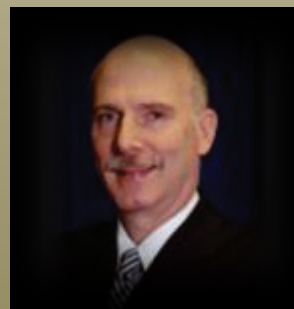
HONORABLE
ISAAC FULWOOD, JR.

Chairman
United States Parole
Commission



HONORABLE
RONALD C. MACHEN, JR.

United States Attorney
for the
District of Columbia



HONORABLE
PHIL MENDELSON

Chairman
Committee on the
Judiciary Council for the
District of Columbia



NEIL ALBERT

City Administrator
Executive Office of the
Mayor



HONORABLE
HARLEY G. LAPPIN

Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons



Thomas Hedgepeth

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Director
District of Columbia
Pretrial Services Agency



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Executive Director
Criminal Justice
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Court Services and
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Department of Youth
Rehabilitation Services



PETER NICKLES

Attorney General
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District of Columbia



CATHY LANIER

Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police
Department



DEVON BROWN

Director
Department of
Corrections

Acknowledgements

Without the commitment and hard work of the committees, the CJCC would not be able to accomplish its goals. Acknowledgements are extended to the following committee chairs as well as the committee members who have worked so hard on the accomplishments described in this report.

Goal One: Improve Data-driven Services by Increasing Effective Interagency Collaboration & Planning

Pretrial Diversion

Chair: **Susan Shaffer**

Director, District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency

Co-Chair: **Russell Canan**

Presiding Judge, Criminal Division

Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Reentry

Chair: **Cedric Hendricks**

Associate Director, Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency

Co-Chair: **Herman D. Odom, Jr.**

Director, Office on Ex-Offender Affairs

GunStat

Chair: **Neil Albert**

City Administrator, Executive Office of the Mayor

Juvenile GunStat

Co Chair: **Terri Odom**

Director, Court Social Services

Co Chair: **Robert Hildum**

Interim Director, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

Chair: **William Jackson**

Presiding Judge, Family Court

Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Secure Residential Treatment Program

Co-Chair: **Devon Brown**

Director, Department of Corrections

Co-Chair: **Adrienne Poteat**

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia

Goal Two: Improve Criminal Justice System Operations Requiring Interagency Collaboration & Information Sharing

JUSTIS (Justice Information System) Enhancements

Chair: **Mannone A. Butler**

Deputy Director, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Central Booking

Chair: **Lee F. Satterfield**

Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Court Processing

Chair: **Lee F. Satterfield**

Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Papering Reform

Chair: **Cathy L. Lanier**

Chief, Metropolitan Police Department

Substance Abuse/Mental Health Services Integration

Chair: **Susan Shaffer**

Director, District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency

Co-Chair: **Stephen T. Baron**

Director, Department of Mental Health

Warrants

Chair: **Cathy L. Lanier**

Chief, Metropolitan Police Department

Co-Chair: **James Brooks**

Chief Deputy Marshal, U.S. Marshals Service

Continuity of Operations Planning

Chair: **Millicent West**

Director, District of Columbia Homeland Security & Emergency Management Agency

Letter From The Executive Director

Preserving and Promoting Public Safety Through Partnerships

Greetings to all stakeholders and citizens:

2010 was an important year of progress in the relentless pursuit of improving public safety while preserving justice.

The District of Columbia, through coordinated interagency collaboration among federal and local stakeholders, has markedly reduced violent crime. The total number of homicides in the District declined more than nine percent compared to 2009 from 143 deaths to 131. Although in 2010, the District experienced the lowest homicide rate since 1963, the work is not done.

In 2010, stakeholders continued their focus on strengthening substance abuse/mental health services, reentry of released offenders, detention alternatives for juveniles, secure residential treatment, data and information sharing, court processing, central booking and papering reform. As highlighted in the forgoing report, important strides continue to be made in these areas. At the heart of these efforts is the District's commitment to increase efficiency and accountability in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

The District is on the move. Our stakeholders continue to innovate and improve the criminal justice system; increasing public safety remains the bottom line. Successful programs, for example, the Mental Health Diversion Court, streamlined arrest processes, and GunStat—which tracks repeat gun offenders and contributes to the dramatic reduction in homicides the District saw in 2010—serve as examples of our coordinated efforts.

We continue to experience the benefits of collaboration in the District's criminal and juvenile justice arenas. As relationships grow, and efforts mature, our 2010 achievements show our commitment to increasing public safety and preserving justice for all in the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,

Paul A. Quander, Jr. – Executive Director,
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Executive Summary

Preserving and Promoting Public Safety Through Partnerships

2010 Accomplishments To Reduce Violent Crime Through Interagency Collaboration & Planning

CJCC has consistently facilitated interagency collaborative efforts that have had a positive impact on public safety. In 2010, we continued to make significant strides to reduce crime and increase safety. These efforts will be discussed in detail throughout the report.

GunStat

GunStat identifies the most dangerous repeat gun offenders and allows stakeholders to collectively focus on these offenders. Trends and snapshots of gun cases as they progress through the criminal justice system allow stakeholders to devise strategies to improve public safety. GunStat continues to grow as a cross-agency approach focused on reducing violent crime in the District.

Justice Information System (JUSTIS)

Justice Information System or JUSTIS is a portal allowing for the sharing of criminal justice information across various agencies simultaneously. JUSTIS now has a total of 5686 registered users. Building on prior year releases, stakeholders contribute data and resources which sustain JUSTIS as a reliable database. The database includes contributions from law enforcement, prosecution, probation, parole, pretrial services, court supervision, corrections and the Superior Court.

Diversionary and Mental Health Treatment Programs

Diversion of appropriate offenders while preserving public safety is at the core of the Substance Abuse/Mental Health Services Integration and Pretrial Diversion initiatives. The Department of Mental Health and the Superior Court currently houses the Mental Health Clinic and the Urgent Care Clinic. The District has also implemented Mobile Crisis Services, Crisis Intervention Teams for law enforcement to improve our response to persons in mental distress. Juvenile Mental Health has also received additional focus through the development of the Juvenile Mental Health Court and the CJCC Juvenile Justice Summit. These mental health efforts are designed to improve the criminal justice system's response to individuals, families and communities.

Secure Residential Treatment Program

The Department of Corrections Court Services & Offenders Supervision Agency, VI Parole Commission and Federal Bureau of Prisons continues to partner on the Secure Residential Treatment Program as a substance abuse and behavioral intervention at the Correctional Treatment Facility. Substance abuse interventions for eligible DC Code offenders on parole or supervised release are part of a coordinated effort to mitigate technical violations based on substance abuse.

Continuity of Operations Planning

Continuity of Operations Planning assists the criminal and juvenile justice agencies in implementing and maintaining plans for emergency preparedness. DC public safety is managed by federal, local and independent agencies, this planning process is unique in its approach to a citywide response is to ensure the proper emergency management of these agencies and their critical operation during a crisis. The focus of this coordinated planning effort.

Reentry

The District continues to implement a comprehensive strategy for high-risk offenders returning to the community. Reducing recidivism and promoting the constructive reintegration of returning citizens is paramount. The District continues to aid in the preparation and transition of returning citizens from incarceration to the community.

Juvenile Gunstat

With the focus on addressing high-risk offenders and absconders, juvenile justice stakeholders convened meetings to develop and/ or refine interagency data-driven strategies for these populations. Public safety is enhanced through the dedication and collaboration of juvenile justice stakeholders.

CJCC Workplan Summary

The following is a summary of the CJCC 2010 Strategic Workplan. The outcomes of this workplan will be fully described through-out the remainder of this annual report which represents the efforts of the CJCC members and their staff in 2010.

OVERARCHING GOAL: REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME THROUGH INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION		
GOAL A: IMPROVE DATA-DRIVEN SERVICES BY INCREASING EFFECTIVE INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION AND PLANNING		
Priority	Initiative	Outcomes
PRETRIAL DIVERSION	<i>Increase pretrial diversion opportunities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System cost saving due to diversion (Outside resources may be required). • Decrease in recidivism of low level defendants who successfully complete treatment-based diversion programs.
SUBSTANCE ABUSE/ MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES INTEGRATION	<i>Develop a means to share information on mental health and substance abuse with criminal justice agencies and ensure treatment rather than incarceration when appropriate.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased opportunities and improved capacity for diversion of mentally ill defendants from the criminal justice system. • Enhanced connection to mental health services and substance abuse treatment for inmates upon release from incarceration. • Improvement of aftercare opportunities for District residents with a mental health or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. • Decrease in recidivism by individuals who successfully complete treatment programs.
REENTRY	<i>Develop a comprehensive prisoner reentry strategy with focus on high-risk offenders.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of reentry services available to returning citizens and create a baseline for future reporting. • Increased number of inmates that are employed, have stable housing and are drug-free within 60 days of release. • Increase the number of returning citizens that report to reentry service providers. • Increase the number of incarcerated persons and returning citizens participating in these training opportunities. • Increased number of returning citizens employed.
GUNSTAT	<i>Reduce gun crime by focusing law enforcement, supervision and prosecutorial resources on repeat, violent offenders and by collecting and analyzing data on gun cases as they progress through the criminal justice system.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt removal of violent, repeat offenders from the community. • Reduction in gun and violent crimes committed by GunStat candidates. • Pre-trial detention of candidates who have pending gun and violent crime cases and pose a danger to the community. • Enhanced pre-trial and post-release supervision of candidates. • Successful prosecution of candidates with pending cases (all charges). • Decrease in gun and violent crime in the District of Columbia. • Number of investigations opened or re-opened that resulted in an arrest.
JUVENILE GUNSTAT	<i>Reduce juvenile gun crime by providing, collecting and analyzing data on gun cases as they progress through the juvenile justice system.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced recidivism for high risk juveniles. • System savings by reduced recidivism. • New and/or enhanced services for this population.

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE	<i>Create appropriate detention alternatives for juveniles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedited Case processing. • Reduction in number of juveniles securely detained unnecessarily. • Increased number of quality community based detention alternatives. • Data driven management of Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. • Reduction of youth of color making contact with juvenile justice system.
SECURE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM	<i>Develop a parole/supervised release violation treatment plan.</i>	<p>CSOSA will design an outcome study to support long-term implementation of the SRTP. Define a comparison group of similar offenders who did not enter or complete the SRTP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the frequency of substance abuse among this population. • Reduction in supervision violations, particularly substance-abuse related violations. • Increase in the completion of successful supervision.

OVERARCHING GOAL: REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME THROUGH INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION

GOAL B: IMPROVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OPERATIONS REQUIRING INTERAGENCY COOPERATION & INFORMATION SHARING

Priority	Initiative	Outcomes
JUSTIS ENHANCEMENTS	<i>Enhance JUSTIS use and application by revising protocols and addressing participating agencies' needs.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automation of the Case Initiation process. • More accurate tracking of ex-offenders returning from federal custody. • Court data received closer to real-time.
CENTRAL BOOKING	<i>Establish central booking capability, including a central cellblock and processing of arrestees at 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase police officer time on patrol. • Cost savings due to reduced time to transfer arrestees to court. • More efficient processing of arrestees.
COURT PROCESSING	<i>Increase accuracy and timeliness of court processing by DCSC, USMS and DOC—including transferring inmates between jail and courts, managing inmate movement through the courts and documenting court appearances and outcomes.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in erroneous releases. • Improved defendant tracking and processing. • Timelier defendant tracking and processing.
PAPERING REFORM	<i>Reduce in-person papering by police officers and stream-line records-sharing and administrative processes by establishing electronic collection and dissemination of arrest and prosecution reports across the criminal justice system.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced public safety • Reduced overtime spending by MPD. • Maintain quality prosecution decisions.
WARRANTS	<i>Develop a clear business process for warrants across agencies and reduce the number of outstanding warrants.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate number of outstanding warrants. • Improve agencies' capacity to execute warrants. • Reduced number of Failures to Appear through targeted enforcement
CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING	<i>Develop and maintain an interagency Continuity of Operations Planning framework.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced decision making, coordination and communication among local, federal and judicial criminal justice stakeholders in the event of a catastrophic emergency.

**GOAL ONE: IMPROVE
DATA-DRIVEN SERVICES
BY INCREASING
EFFECTIVE INTERAGENCY
COLLABORATION &
PLANNING**

Effective interagency collaboration and planning continue to be central to public safety in the District. Data-driven initiatives and approaches support efficient planning and problem solving.

GOAL ONE

Chair: **Susan Shaffer**

Director, Pretrial Services Agency

Co-Chair: **Russell Canan**

Presiding Judge, Criminal Division, District of Columbia Superior Court

INITIATIVE: Increase pretrial diversion opportunities.

Responsible Agencies: DCSC, OAG, USAO, MPD, PSA, EOM, DOC, DMH, PDS & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Develop and implement pretrial diversion opportunities for misdemeanants in support of specialty courts (e.g., Community Courts, Drug Court, and Mental Health Diversion Court), GPS, domestic violence.
2. Broaden eligibility for existing diversion programs to appropriate populations on other Superior Court calendars.
3. Identify city agency to provide coordination and oversight for expanded community service opportunities.

OUTCOMES:

- System cost savings due to diversion.
- Decrease in recidivism of defendants who successfully complete treatment-based diversion programs.

PRETRIAL DIVERSION

Background

The Pretrial Systems and Community Options Committee (PSCOC) was convened to identify, develop, and implement pretrial release alternatives and diversion programs, where appropriate, as well as approaches that foster more effective pretrial system operations among stakeholder agencies. In 2010, the PSCOC undertook the tasks of broadening, and/or creating, pretrial diversion options best suited for specific populations of misdemeanor defendants in support of the existing specialty courts within the District of Columbia Superior Court. In addition, the PSCOC worked to enhance communication and information sharing regarding offenders served by the Halfway Houses.



The community courts yielded a total of \$95,180.25 worth of labor based upon the District of Columbia minimum wage of \$8.25.

Accomplishments

The Superior Court's D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Community Court (DCMTCC) and East of the River Community Court (ERCC) were launched January 2002 and September 2002 respectively. The community courts' aim is to enhance public safety by addressing low-level crime and disorder.

The community yielded a total of \$95,180.25 worth of labor, based on District of Columbia minimum wage of \$8.25/hr.

DCMTCC's mission is to reduce low-level and quality-of-life offenses in the District of Columbia by utilizing a collaborative, problem-solving approach to crime to protect rights and liberties, to hold defendants and offenders accountable, and to increase the public's confidence in the court system. ERCC's mission is to reduce misdemeanor and low-level felony offenses in east of the Anacostia River neighborhoods. In furtherance of the missions, the community courts partner with government agencies, social service providers, community and faith-based organizations, businesses and residents.

Between 1/1/2010 and 10/28/2010, over 6,462 hours of community service work were completed by defendants in the DCMTCC. There were 2,401 hours of community service work completed by PSA supervised defendants in the ERCC between 1/1/2010 and 10/31/2010. There was an additional 2,674 hours of community service work completed by CSOSA supervised offenders in the ERCC between 1/1/2010 and 8/31/2010. The community courts yielded a total of \$95,180.25 worth of labor based upon the District of Columbia minimum wage of \$8.25/hr.

Challenges

The halfway houses were an area of challenge for the PSCOC. While the stakeholder agencies involved in the committee have worked to reduce the waiting list for the halfway houses, there continues to be a list of inmates waiting to be moved to a halfway house. The group found that part of the cause of the list may be a few inmates who have extended stays in the facilities. The PSCOC worked to generate collaborative approaches to reducing the list; such as improving the paperwork and transportation processes, and considering alternative methods of supervision (i.e., High Intensity Supervision Program, Global Positioning System, etc.).

Another challenge was collecting data in order to fully understand the full extent of diversions that are being used by the DCSC. To gain a better appreciation of the success of various diversion efforts at DCSC (i.e., drug court, community courts, etc.), the court initiated several studies focused on rearrest and reconviction rates of diverted defendants.

Chair: **Cedric Hendricks**

Associate Director, Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency

Co-Chair: **Herman D. Odom, Jr.**

Director, Office on Ex-Offender Affairs

INITIATIVE: Develop a comprehensive prisoner reentry strategy with focus on high-risk offenders.

Responsible Agencies: CSOSA, OEOA, DOC, BOP, EOM, OCA, DCSC, DMH, OSSE, USAO, OAG, UDC, USPO, DHCD, DOES & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Continue to facilitate Reentry Steering Committee.
2. Collaborate with the Reentry Commission.
3. Update reentry strategic plan.
4. Establish a controlling definition for District of Columbia re-entry and recidivism.
5. Document the pre-release programs established at Rivers and the D.C. Jail.
6. Document and develop the re-entry services currently available to ex-offenders.
7. Develop a reporting mechanism for partnering organizations to capture the number of returning citizens that report for services.
8. Identify and disseminate information concerning available housing options for returning citizens arriving from incarceration.
9. Expand currently offered educational opportunities for incarcerated persons.
10. Create, improve and expand opportunities for returning citizen's job placement and career advancement in high growth employment areas.
11. Evaluate, track and target services for the 500 offenders slated for BOP release beginning in spring '10.

OUTCOMES:

- Reduced recidivism for high risk offenders
- System cost savings due to reduced recidivism (e.g., policing, confinement, judicial [to include prosecuting, legal defense], etc.).
- Develop measurable performance reporting standards for each element of the program strategy.
- Use the definition to establish a benchmark rate of recidivism for the current year, to use for tracking purposes going forward.
- Increased number of inmates that are employed, have stable housing and are drug-free within 60 days of release.
- Develop benchmark for reporting and measurement purposes.
- Increase the number of reentry services available to returning citizens and create a baseline for future reporting.
- Increase the number of returning citizens that report to reentry service providers.
- Create a baseline from which to report in the future.
- Provide accurate information on the state of housing available to ex-offenders and identify housing service providers for participating agencies and returning citizens.
- Increase the number of incarcerated persons and returning citizens participating in training opportunities.
- Create a baseline from which to report in the future.
- Increase the number of returning citizens employed in the Department of Corrections.
- Create a baseline from which to report in the future.
- Provide quarterly reports on compliance.

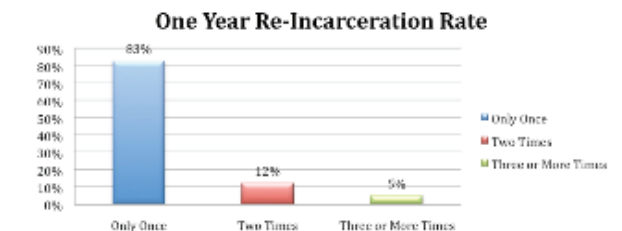
REENTRY

Background

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) Reentry Steering Committee is comprised of federal and local stakeholders engaged in activities to develop a comprehensive prisoner reentry strategy with a focus on high-risk offenders. When the committee was first convened in 2003, a strategic workplan was created. It documented the proposed committee activities to be completed as part of a comprehensive prisoner reentry strategy for the District of Columbia. Each year the committee revises its strategic workplan, removing activities that have been completed, amending remaining activities for the achievement of desired outcomes, and adding new activities to aid in the committee's goal of developing a comprehensive prisoner reentry strategy.

The Reentry Steering Committee strives to enhance the preparation and transition of offenders from incarceration to the community through the 2010 Reentry Workplan activities. The 2010 Reentry Workplan activities focused on pre-release and discharge planning, education and training, employment, housing, mental and physical health care, and legislative and policy changes.

The goal of the Reentry Steering Committee is to continue to identify and monitor the status of reentry services in the District of Columbia and respond with collaborative programmatic initiatives which will address any service gap or deficiencies identified.



The FY 2010 one year re-incarceration rate was 17% for all inmates. This is 10% lower than the one year re-incarceration rate in FY 2008 and 3% lower than that in FY 2009.

Source: District of Columbia Department of Corrections



The Reentry Housing and Employment Symposium.

Accomplishments

For fiscal year 2010, the Reentry Steering Committee convened five times. The meetings were an opportunity for participating agencies to discuss the reentry efforts occurring in the District of Columbia as well as collaborate on future efforts to curb the recidivism rate. Below are examples of reentry initiatives that were accomplished through the efforts of one or more of the participating agencies. The accomplished reentry initiatives align with the Reentry Steering Committee's identified priority areas for 2010.

The Second "Risk Needs Symposium"

On April 7, 2010, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and the Urban Institute co-hosted The Risk Principle in Action symposium, which convened both local criminal justice leaders and research and practitioner experts on kiosk and GPS community supervision systems. Panelists discussed the uses of kiosk and GPS supervision systems, how they fit within an overall community supervision strategy, and the benefits and challenges associated with each system. District criminal justice representatives engaged panelists in a meaningful discussion on how to identify appropriate supervision populations for each system, manage public expectations for the impacts of these technologies on public safety, and facilitate cross-agency collaboration for effective supervision strategies.

Reentry Geographic Mapping

The Office of Ex-Offender Affairs (OEOA), with the aid of the Office of the Chief Technology Officer, developed a geographic information system (GIS) website which contains a comprehensive database of the District's service providers. In addition to the service providers' demographic information, the site displays a map plotting the providers' location as well as Google Maps sponsored directions via car or public transit. The website is accessible to anyone with Internet access.

Transitional Employment Program

CSOSA and the Department of Employment Services partnered to launch the Transitional Employment Program. The Transitional Employment Program (TEP) is a two week-long program that provides supportive services, basic education, job coaching, employability, life skills and limited vocational training, as well as job search assistance to District of Columbia residents who reside in areas with high unemployment and/or poverty levels. The two agencies celebrated the graduation of the first cohort in August 2010. Eleven (11) individuals, half on probation and half recently released from either DOC or BOP, began the program. Of the original participants, nine graduated. Of the nine graduates, five are pursuing occupational skills training and three are beginning subsidized employment. The second cohort began on September 20, 2010. It will be comprised of 10-12 individuals who meet the following criteria: at least 21 years of age, DC resident, high school graduate or GED recipient scoring at an 8th grade level in math and reading on the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), and selective service registrant.

Pre-release Life Skills Training

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) partnered with the Department of Corrections (DOC) to sponsor and administer an employment program to inmates prior to their release. The program focuses on employment and life skills training. To date, two hundred and five (205) returning residents have graduated from the program. To ensure the success of the program, DOES increased its pre-release training and made a concerted effort to connect each participant with their employer prior to release. In

addition, to ensure that the most motivated inmates are participating in the program, DOES reached out to DOC for assistance in selecting program participants.

Reentry Housing and Employment Symposium

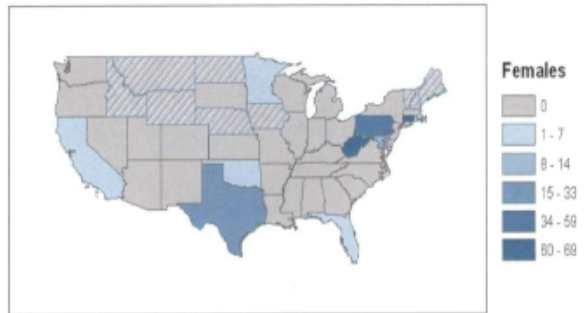
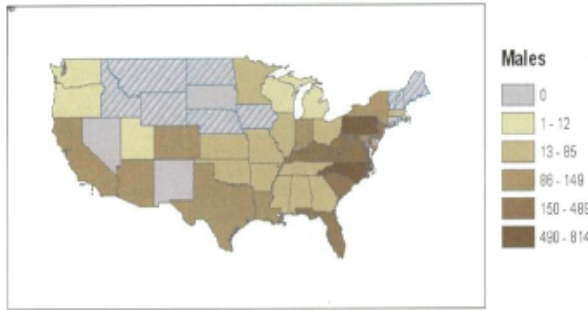
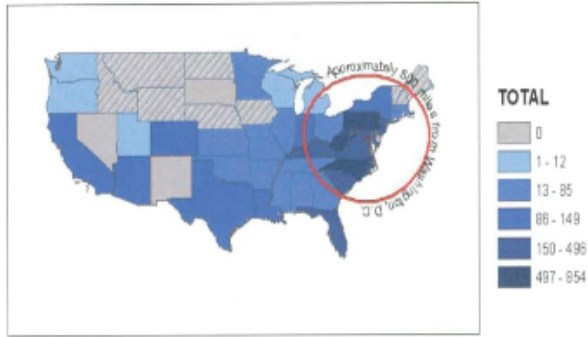
A reentry housing and employment symposium co-sponsored by CJCC and Urban Institute entitled, "Overcoming Housing and Employment Challenges for Returning Citizens: Lessons Learned from Model Programs"; was held on December 7, 2010. The goals of the symposium were to facilitate dialogue and share lessons learned from housing and employment service-delivery models at the national level as well as model programs operating in Washington, DC. Symposium speakers included Diane Williams of Safer Foundation, Chicago, IL, Schroeder Stribling of N Street Village, Washington DC, Art Shanks of Cypress Mandela Training Center, Oakland, CA, John Hamilton of SC Strong, Charleston, SC, Robert Davalos of Delancy Street, New York, NY, Jocelyn Fontaine of Urban Institute, Washington, DC, and other DC criminal justice and human services leaders. Attendees were persons involved in community supervision, law enforcement, the courts, research and policy, housing and employment, reentry services, the faith community, representatives from foundations, nonprofit and private sector organizations, and community members.

Challenges

The District of Columbia continues to identify and address the many barriers that prevent the successful reintegration of returning citizens to the District. Social and legal barriers prevent many returning citizens from finding employment, reuniting with their families, or securing stable housing. Returning citizens who are unable to overcome these barriers may return to the criminal justice system.

In an effort to fully appreciate the basic needs (or social factors) that impact recidivism among adults returning to the community, the CJCC and its stakeholders continue to examine the current rates of unemployment and homelessness in the District. A recent report from the Department of Employment Services announced that the Washington Metropolitan Division's not seasonally adjusted October unemployment rate was down -0.1 percent and the

Distribution of District of Columbia Inmates* housed in a BOP facility by State and Gender



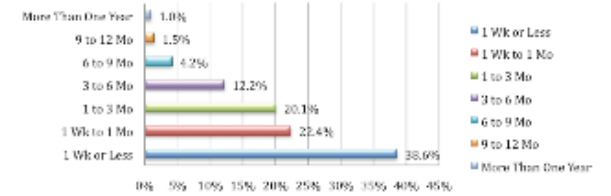
Source for maps: Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency” to maps titled Distribution of DC Inmates housed in a BOP Facility by state and gender

October 2010 unemployment rate was down from 2009; however, returning citizens still are unable to locate viable jobs (Department of Employment Services Press Release, December 7, 2010). In addition, returning citizens continue to struggle to find adequate housing. The number of homeless persons and persons living in Permanent Supportive Housing continues to increase. As of January 2010, the number of homeless persons increased by 5 percent, with 6,539 homeless persons counted in the District of Columbia (Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness, TCP Fact Sheet 2010). The number of formerly homeless persons living in Permanent Supportive Housing also increased 33 percent to 4,602 persons (Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness, TCP Fact Sheet 2010).

Next Steps

CJCC sponsored the 2010 Citywide Reentry Strategic Planning Forum for Public Safety on December 11, 2010. The purpose of the forum was to facilitate dialogue amongst persons involved in the D.C. criminal justice system, representatives from government agencies, nonprofit and private sector organizations, and community members to inform the 2011 Comprehensive Reentry Strategy for the District of Columbia. Workgroups will be formed in February 2011 to address and implement the proposed initiatives suggested by the forum participants.

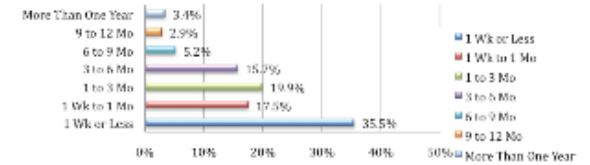
FY2010: Female Releases by Length of Stay



The median length of stay for released female inmates was 17 days. Sixty-one percent of female inmates released in FY 2010 stayed fewer than 31 days.

Source: District of Columbia Department of Corrections

FY2010: Male Releases by Length of Stay



The median length of stay for released male inmates in FY2010 was 28 days; 53% of males released in FY 2010 stayed fewer than 31 days.

Source: District of Columbia Department of Corrections

Chair: **Neil Albert**

City Administrator, Executive Office of the Mayor

INITIATIVE: Reduce gun crime by focusing law enforcement, supervision and prosecutorial resources on repeat, violent offenders and by collecting and analyzing data on gun cases as they progress through the criminal justice system.

Responsible Agencies: MPD, USAO, CSOSA, PSA, USPC, OAG, USPO, DOC, OCA, EOM & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Identify the most dangerous repeat offenders in the District and focus attention/resources on those offenders.
2. Evaluate justice system and GunStat's impact on system by providing periodic trend analyses.
3. Implement interagency strategies to reduce the likelihood of repeat gun offenses.
4. Examine the arrest, charge and conviction histories of specific candidates for the purpose of learning lessons and initiating pro-active investigations.
5. Discuss and analyze relevant trends, policies and initiatives that impact gun-related crimes.

OUTCOMES:

- Prompt removal of violent, repeat offenders from the community.
- Reduction in gun and violent crimes committed by candidates.
- Pre-trial detention of candidates who have pending gun and violent crime cases and pose a danger to the community.
- Enhanced pre-trial and post-release supervision of candidates.
- Successful prosecution of candidates with pending cases (all charges).
- Decrease in gun and violent crime in the District of Columbia.
- Number of investigations opened or re-opened that resulted in an arrest.

GUNSTAT

Background

GUNSTAT is a District-wide effort proposed by Mayor Adrian Fenty.

Accomplishments

GunStat 2010 Summary	
Number of GunStat sessions held	11
Number of candidates considered	62
Number of candidates removed from active consideration – no activity	4
Number of candidates removed from active consideration – sentenced to over a year of incarceration	13
Number of CPWL Analyses performed	1
Number of action items addressed by participating agencies	26/26

The automated GunStat Report created last year within JUSTIS was used by participating agencies to gather updates on GunStat candidates. The same Report was utilized by the CJCC to communicate individual-related updates to partner agencies prior to the monthly GunStat meetings and staff meetings.

Challenges

In 2010, the GunStat program completed its third year. The greatest challenge to its success remains the continued willingness and openness of GunStat partner to exchange information among themselves.

Next Steps

Partnering agencies will review and, as appropriate, refine the GunStat criteria used.

Co Chair: **Terri Odom**
Director, Court Social Services

Co Chair: **Robert Hildum**
Interim Director, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

INITIATIVE: Reduce recidivism for high risk juvenile offenders by providing collecting and analyzing data with the intent to develop strategies for this subset of offenders.

Responsible Agencies: CSS, DYRS, DCSC, MPD, OAG, OCA & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Improve interagency strategies to reduce the likelihood of repeat offenses among the identified high risk and/or absconding juveniles, and encourage development of effective strategies for working with these juveniles.
2. Provide periodic trend analyses for high risk and absconding offenders to profile those cases, with updates as needed.

OUTCOMES:

- Identify high risk juveniles, and efforts to reduce recidivism.
- Identify absconding juveniles, and efforts to reduce recidivism.
- Develop new and/or enhanced strategies for this population.

JUVENILE GUNSTAT

Background

In 2010, the District of Columbia reinvested its efforts regarding the Juvenile Stat Initiative to monitor high risk juvenile offenders, as well as absconders. The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) was charged with examining a cohort of juvenile offenders classified as high risk, and also examined juvenile absconders. A Juvenile Stat committee was convened to determine a strategy for addressing these two subsets of offenders in order to develop a comprehensive strategy for reducing recidivism and abscondance rates in the District. The committee consists of the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), the Office of the City Administrator, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), the District of Columbia Superior Court (DCSC), and the DCSC's Court Social Services (CSS), the Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA), and the Public Defender Service (PDS). The purpose of the committee is to:

1. Improve interagency strategies to reduce the likelihood of repeat offenses among the identified high risk and/or absconding juveniles, and encourage development of effective strategies for working with these juveniles.
2. Provide periodic trend analyses for high risk and absconding offenders to profile those cases, with updates as needed.

The Juvenile Stat committee developed the criteria for selecting the first group of juvenile offenders to be examined. This group of juveniles included any youth classified as high risk by either DYRS or CSS. The second group of juvenile offenders studied in 2010 included youth identified by DYRS as juvenile absconders.

Accomplishments

- The Juvenile Stat committee identified trends regarding the high risk juvenile offenders and absconders, as well as possible common characteristics of these offenders. The committee's consensus was that the initiative should be focused on developing and/or enhancing strategies for these juveniles.
- The Juvenile Stat offenders consisted of juveniles classified as high risk by DYRS and CSS, and juveniles on DYRS's absconders list. The committee has reviewed a total of 124 juvenile cases to date (62 high risk offenders and 62 absconders). Each month CSS and DYRS provide CJCC with information and updates on their high risk juvenile offenders/absconders to analyze.

Challenges

- There continues to be a need for a comprehensive citywide approach to providing appropriate prevention and intervention options in response to the needs of high risk juvenile offenders and absconders.
- Consistency in agency data collection and reporting will further strengthen the management of this initiative.
- The initiative requires a shared vision for the Juvenile Stat Stakeholders.

Next Steps

This committee will conduct targeted analyses and develop interagency strategies in order to redress the issues that are presented by high-risk juveniles and absconders.

Chair: **William Jackson**
 Presiding Judge, Family Court
 Superior Court of the District of Columbia

INITIATIVE: Create appropriate detention alternatives for juveniles.

Responsible Agencies: DCSC, DYRS, CSS, OAG, PDS, CFSA, DCPS, OSSE, MPD, DME, EOM, DMH & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Measure implementation of recommendations from the Case Processing Agreement (CPA).
2. Initiate step-down process.
3. Create rewards/sanctions matrix and implement structured decision-making.
4. Implement recommendations for faster case processing.
5. Identify gaps in programming and develop new non-secure alternatives.
6. Add community representation to JDAI.
7. Generate and share data for monthly JDAI reports.
8. Support DCSC Disproportionate Minority Representation Efforts.

OUTCOMES:

- Expedited Case processing.
- Reduction in number of juveniles securely detained unnecessarily.
- Increased number of quality community based detention alternatives.
- Data driven management of JDAI.
- Reduction of youth of color making contact with juvenile justice system.

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE

Background

The District is part of a nation-wide reform effort focused on reducing unnecessary detention for young people who enter the juvenile justice system. This reform effort acknowledges detention as a last resort for young people that find themselves involved in the delinquency system and cannot be maintained in the community.

JDAI is an initiative developed and sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, which provides grant funding and technical assistance to promote the objectives of JDAI. Since 1992, JDAI, which originated in five sites, has grown to approximately 120 sites, in over half the states. Moreover, after last year's Inter-Site Conference here in the District, the federal government committed to allocating funds to expand the replication of JDAI, through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). OJJDP is matching \$500,000 of foundation dollars, per year, for two years, for the replication of JDAI sites beginning FY 2010.

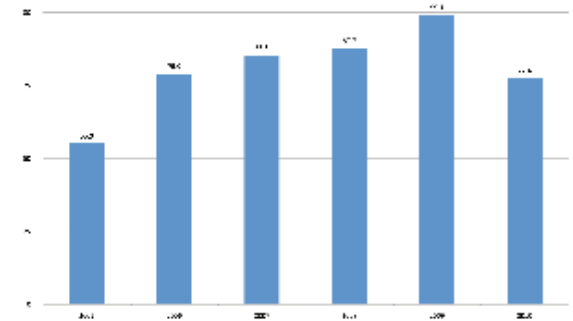
As the District of Columbia enters its sixth year of JDAI, it continues to be committed to developing a juvenile justice system that affords young people the opportunity to be truly rehabilitated through services that focus on their needs. The following stakeholders are the driving force behind the District's JDAI efforts: Family Court of the District of Columbia's Superior Court, Court Social Services (CSS), Department of Youth and Rehabilitative Services (DYRS), Public Defender Services (PDS), Office of the Attorney General (OAG), Metropolitan Police Department (MPD).

Accomplishments

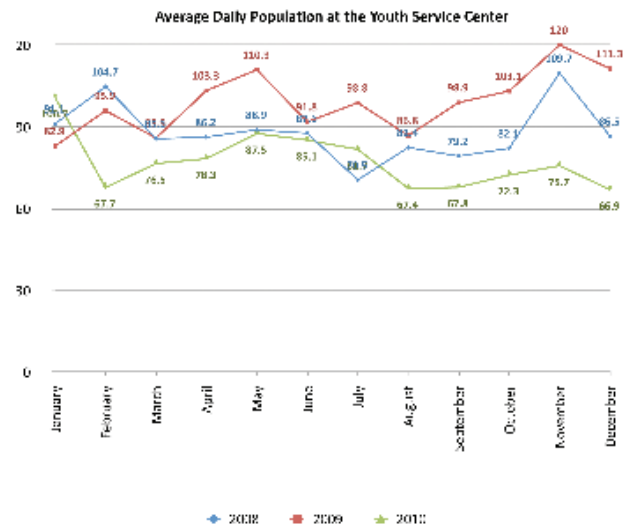
In 2010, JDAI launched a new Quality Assurance (QA) Committee, under the leadership of the Honorable Zoe Bush, DC's Superior Court Family Court Deputy Presiding Judge. This committee, which includes community representation, visited shelter homes and alternative programs for youth who are in a pre-dispositional status of their delinquency cases.

From these visits, the committee has decided to focus on shelter home issues of abscondence, administration of medication, and programming. With the support of DYRS, each shelter home will be visited and feedback will be provided to the Committee from these visits to determine next steps that will improve these areas within the shelter homes. The abscondence issue involves cross-agency collaboration and must be resolved in order to promote confidence in the shelter homes. This effort is the result of the collaborative understanding that improving alternative programs improves the likelihood that youth will be placed in them as opposed to detention, when appropriate.

Average Daily Population at the Youth Service Center



Source: Department of Youth and Rehabilitation Services.



Source: Department of Youth and Rehabilitation Services.

The JDAI Data-Sharing Committee has been hard at work in providing stakeholders with relevant data to make managerial decisions. The data reports are generated on a monthly basis, with the data currently divided into the following four sections: Part I: CSS Intake and Admittance to DYRS, Part II: Secure Detention, Part III: Shelter Home Placements, and Part IV: Alternative to Detention Programs. The Data Committee is now working to add Part V, which will include data on compliance with measures that have been implemented to expedite cases more effectively. These efforts include obtaining existing current evaluations, for youth court-ordered to be evaluated, expediting psychological, psychiatric, psycho-educational evaluations and drug screenings, and expediting DYRS reports for youth the court intends to commit.

JDAI has contributed data useful for the District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court Model Court Collaborative on the Disproportionate Representation of Minorities. This Collaborative supports agencies in reaching S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Timely) goals that will decrease the representation of youth in the welfare and juvenile justice systems.

HIGHLIGHTS

2010 JDAI Inter-Site Conference

This year's fall conference took place in Kansas City. The District of Columbia was represented by a delegation that included representatives from CSS, DYRS, OAG, PDS and CJCC. The over-riding theme of the conference was challenging juvenile justice systems to pass the "My Child Test", meaning that every jurisdiction should have a system that would make anyone comfortable if "my child" were to become involved with it. Thus, the system should not cause any fears among parents or the community regarding a youth's safety, rights and general well-being.

Moreover, recent studies show that youth are more likely to remain in compliance with the law if they view that it is fair and unbiased. This emphasizes the need to continue to develop the juvenile justice system into one that best meets the needs of youth for rehabilitation, as youth will more likely successfully engage in the services offered when they perceive that the system is there to assist.

The D.C.-Based Justice Policy Institute issued a report in July of this year, indicating that between 75% and 93% of youth entering the system are affected by trauma, compared to 34% of children nationwide. The concern is that youth entering the system may be there as a consequence of unresolved traumatic experiences, which can include being victims of crime, sexual assault, and or witnessing crime. This coupled with the mental health needs of this population, makes services all the more important when addressing rehabilitation.

Trainings

On August 5th of this year, OAG juvenile attorneys participated in a training on the Alternative to Detention programs. CSS and DYRS presented on their respective programs, which include the CSS's Drop-In BARJ Center, LOTS, U-TURN, Intensive Third Party Monitoring, and each quadrant's probation offices that provide an array of services. DYRS presented on Intensive Third Party Monitoring and the ARCH Evening Reporting Center. This presentation answered questions regarding the utilization of the programs, such as eligibility and referral. Moreover,

the attorneys were informed of the dynamic programming youth receive while in these programs, which steer them from dangers of the streets.

Challenges

It is estimated that between 70 to 90 percent of youth in the system have mental health diagnosis. The challenge therefore becomes not allowing the juvenile justice system to be the primary treatment for youth with mental health issues. If youths who are consequently in the juvenile justice as a result of mental health issues, are treated instead solely for mental health reasons in respective arenas, the juvenile justice system can spend its resources on rehabilitating youth who pose a threat to community safety.

Next Steps

In the upcoming year, the Data Committee will be conducting snapshots of different populations within the juvenile justice system, such as youth that are 13 years old or younger and youth that are detained not at an initial hearing, but are subsequently stepped back into detention after having been placed in the community. The Quality Assurance Committee will continue its work with Alternative programs, particularly the shelter homes.

The Alternatives to Secure Detention (ATSD) Committee reconvened this year with the mission to "Promote understanding of the Alternative-to-Detention programs and maintain open communication between stakeholders." The committee will be responsible for developing the JDAI newsletters (the second one which was released in November of this year), site visits to programs, trainings on Alternative programs, updating the guide and continuum of programs and advising the JDAI Executive and Work Group Committee on successes, challenges and needs of the programs.

Co-Chair: **Devon Brown**

Director, Department of Corrections

Co-Chair: **Adrienne Poteat**

Deputy Director, Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency

INITIATIVE: Develop a parole/supervised release violation treatment plan.

Responsible Agencies: DOC, CSOSA, BOP, USPC, OCA, EOM, DCSC & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Expand the 32-offender, 180-day demonstration of the Secure Residential Treatment Program at DOC's CTF to accommodate 96 offenders (including females).
2. Secure funding/resources to support the supervised release and parole treatment unit(s) beyond the current pilot, which started in FY 2009.
3. Continue the current demonstration project until the BOP can complete the procurement process to bring a contractor on-line (likely in FY 2011).
4. During 2010-11, CSOSA will continue to evaluate SRTP operations in order to:
 - Develop and refine profiles of participants for program suitability,
 - Monitor and refine (1) the program content and schedule; and (2) operations (intake, classification, commitment, support service, security case management and discharge planning procedures.
5. CSOSA will summarize findings in terms of participants' criminal histories, types of family and community support structures, substance abuse profiles, mental disorder profiles, and other information documented during the diagnostics stage.

OUTCOMES:

During FY 10, CSOSA will design an outcome study to support long-term implementation of the SRTP and define a comparison group of similar offenders who did not enter or complete the SRTP.

SECURE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM

Background

The Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) is a partnership among CSOSA, DOC, USPC, BOP, and the Corrections Corporation of America, Incorporated (CCA). The program was designed to establish a secure residential substance abuse and behavioral intervention treatment program at DOC's Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF). The pilot program, which began September 21, 2009, serves as an alternative placement for eligible D.C. Code offenders on parole or supervised release who face revocation for technical (which includes substance abuse), and in some cases, new criminal violations.

Accomplishments

During FY 2010, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed to continue the 32-offender, 180-day Secure Residential Treatment Program at DOC's CTF. The memorandum stipulated that DOC should operate the CTF through a contract with CCA and provide medical services to the participating offenders. CCA will provide housing and all case management services as outlined in its contract with DOC. In addition, BOP will assume the cost of the 180-day treatment operations in the CTF beginning Fall 2011. CSOSA will provide program liaisons and aftercare treatment placement, as well as case management services beginning Fall 2011. USPC will provide supervised release and parole decision-making.

As of January 1, 2011, one hundred and seventy-two offenders were considered for SRTP placement at their USPC preliminary hearing. Of the 92 offenders that were actually placed in the SRTP, 42 successfully completed the program to date. All program graduates received discharge plans which included recommendations for aftercare. Aftercare is defined as post-SRTP placement in one or more elements of CSOSA's substance abuse treatment continuum. All program graduates were placed in aftercare, by individual treatment plans and modality. To date, 36 of the 42 offenders who completed the SRTP have completed or continue to work

toward successful completion of supervision. Six of the 42 program graduates have received an alleged violation report (AVR) and were returned to a penal institution.

Next Steps

To ensure the success of the Secure Residential Treatment Program at DOC's CTF, BOP will solicit a contractor to take over 180-day treatment operations in the CTF Fall 2011. CSOSA will continue to provide daily treatment functions until the BOP contractor is available to commence and maintain operations consistent with the MOU completed on October 25, 2011.

During FY 2011, CSOSA will design an outcome study to support long-term implementation of the SRTP and define a comparison group of similar offenders who did not enter or complete the SRTP. Outcome measurements may include reduction in the frequency of substance abuse, reduction in supervision violations, particularly substance-abuse related violations, and increase in successful supervision completions.

**GOAL TWO: IMPROVE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM OPERATIONS
REQUIRING INTERAGENCY
COLLABORATION &
INFORMATION SHARING**

Interagency collaboration and information sharing are important to improving public safety in the District. Interagency operations and processes must be strengthened in order to develop more streamlined approaches. Enhancements in technology and business processes also facilitate the agencies' ability to work together collaboratively and efficiently.

GOAL TWO

Chair: **Mannone A. Butler**

Deputy Director, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

INITIATIVE: Enhance and update the JUSTIS application to meet the changing needs of participating agencies..

Responsible Agencies: : DCSC, DOC, MPD, CSOSA, USAO, USPC, USPO, DYRS, USMS, DYRS, PSA, PDS & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Develop technical infrastructure within JUSTIS which will facilitate system-to-system information exchange among agencies based on business rules.
2. Implement Case Initiation Project utilizing the new JUSTIS technical infrastructure described above.
3. Pursue the receiving and subsequent inclusion of federal incarceration data within JUSTIS.
4. Receive new data feed from Court and forward to requesting agencies.
5. Increase User Access and Training.
6. Enhance automatic report development.
7. Investigate and implement, if possible, case initiation through JUSTIS.
8. Pursue federal and grant funding for JUSTIS enhancements, including system-to-system information exchange between agencies, electronic exchange of papering documents, etc [list needs].
9. Facilitate system to system information exchange between agencies.
10. Provide access to JUSTIS by regional partners.
11. Streamline JUSTIS navigation to make information more readily available.

OUTCOMES:

- Automation of the Case Initiation process.
- More accurate tracking of ex-offenders returning from federal custody.
- Court data received closer to real-time.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENTS

Background

The Justice Information System (JUSTIS) was developed by the CJCC as a key information resource through which information from multiple source agencies could be viewed by registered users. The system relies upon the voluntary contribution of information from participating public safety and criminal justice agencies. The overall objective of the system is to provide agency partners access to information

A key objective of JUSTIS is to provide agency partners with timely access to critical information. The system continues to evolve to keep pace with the ever-changing information needs of CJCC partner agencies.

The governing body of the JUSTIS program, the Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC), continued serving as the forum by which CJCC member agencies discussed and formulated integrated plans for sharing information among the overlapping fields of criminal justice, public safety and homeland security. Under Chair Brook Hedge, Senior Judge of the D.C. Superior Court, the ITAC charged the Inter-Agency Workgroup (IWG) with implementing the following resolution this year:

Develop a mechanism by which information (data and documents) can be exchanged electronically among participating agencies, in a phased manner.

1. To allow agencies to exchange information/data/documents within a JUSTS framework
2. To permit individual agencies to receive the same information (data and documents) for integration into their own in-house technology systems.

This resolution was implemented by the IWG through the launch of the Case Initiation Project Pilot (CIPP).

What are JUSTIS users saying?

The following comments are from actual JUSTIS users:

Allows us to research case dispositions and other pending MPD matters in order to apprise the court(s), as well as make sentencing recommendations.

Justis allows us to obtain information within days of arrest or conviction and avoids having to travel several times to the police department and Superior Court to obtain documents.

We are able to compare information in order to consolidate identities.

Justis improves my agency mission by helping keep weapons from people who have criminal records that are not eligible.

Many times our agency has been able to identify unknown individuals because of the arrest photographs available in JUSTIS.

Give's very specific information that is not available on other databases. Can read previous case histories in depth

Great improvements - thanks!!!! Uploaded reports/documents - love them!

JUSTIS is a great system, and is the only one I know of that provides information on the progress of a case in the DC court system. However, it would be nice to be able to reference one database and get all pertinent information rather than having to check.

Of the tools I use, it is the best available and continues to improve.

Provides valuable information and allows me to track otherwise difficult to find suspects (numerous occasions).

Everything we need is at our fingertips

I am pretty impressed with your customer service and relatively satisfied with overall experience.

JUSTIS provides detailed information from several sources allowing for more time for case management.

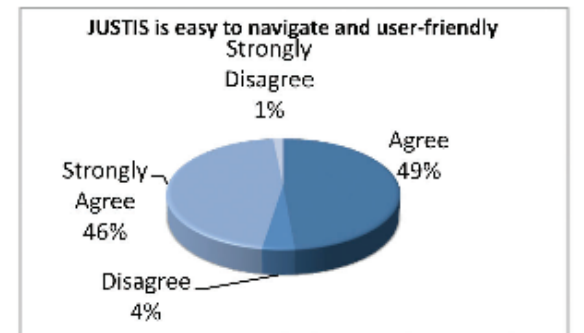
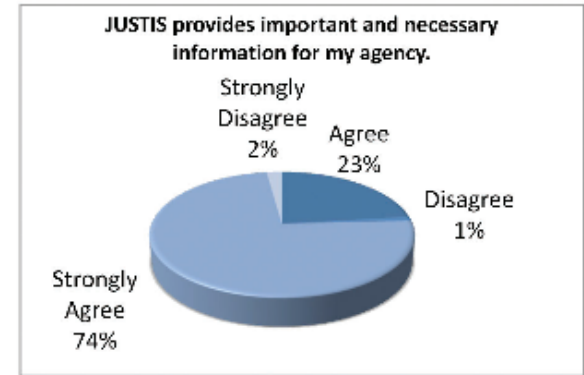
It allows us to have a full understanding and legal support for criminal history of defendants being sentenced in our court without having to impose upon Superior Court clerk staff.

I have greatly appreciated the prompt and helpful response received from help desk personnel. I also appreciate the effort and collaboration that has gone into arranging for access to the records afforded through JUSTIS.

It provides us with information on the spot that can make a determination on whether or not someone is in violation of the law. A specific example are individuals that have clear release conditions visible on JUSTIS.

Excellent service, JUSTIS is my go-to location for information on offenders. The help desk is also very responsive, and have quickly assisted me on the few times I locked myself out of my account.

Gives pertinent information on cases without looking into a lot of databases.



Accomplishments

Launch of the Case Initiation Project Pilot (CIPP)

The overall objective of the CIPP was to automate, through electronic exchange, the passing of information from arrest, through prosecutorial action, to the actual filing of an adult criminal case. Previously, this process had been primarily manual.

The following numbers indicate the estimated monthly arrest and case volumes covered by the CIPP:

- 3000 MPD arrests
- 1,000 OAG cases
- 2,250 USAO cases processed
- 2,000 new DCSC cases

The following agencies participated:

- D.C. Superior Court
- D.C. Metropolitan Police Department
- U.S. Attorney's Office
- D.C. Office of the Attorney General
- D.C. Pretrial Services Agency
- D.C. Public Defenders Service
- D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

During FY 2010, the IWG held 55+ sessions for the planning, design and deployment of the CIPP.

The goals/benefits of the CIPP were as follows:

- Develop the infrastructure to automate a process which currently is primarily manual
- Provide CJCC with the technical foundation to automate future information exchanges.
- Adoption of a Universal Person ID [PDID] and a Universal Case ID [DCTN]
- Provide a visual representation via a Dashboard of status of an individual arrest in the case initiation process..
- Increase accuracy of information by decreasing the number of times different agencies have to key in the same information.
- Decrease the time information spends in transit.

The following outcomes were achieved as a result of the successful launch of the CIPP:

1. The business flow of the entire case initiation process was defined and approved by all seven participating agencies.
2. Each individual step in the business flow from the original arrest event, through prosecutorial action to the actual filing of an adult criminal case was defined by the seven participating agencies.
3. A new CJCC technical infrastructure deployed – which provides JUSTIS the ability to facilitate each and every unique step of information exchange among all agencies involved in the entire business flow of the case initiation process. This same infrastructure shall permit JUSTIS to facilitate future automated, electronic exchanges of information among CJCC partners.
4. JUSTIS Case Initiation Dashboard prototype launched which provides a visual representation of the status of an individual arrest in the case initiation process.

Focus on Data Quality

The Data Quality Assurance (DQA) Module within JUSTIS, launched last year, was utilized by CJCC partner agencies to report and resolve data quality issues. A total of 81 issues were reported, of which 64 were resolved.

GunStat Program in JUSTIS

The GunStat program is a District-wide initiative with the following objectives:

1. To identify the most dangerous repeat offenders in the District.
2. To focus the collective efforts and resources of law enforcement partners' on those offenders (supported by evidence and statutory requirements).
3. To examine trends and snapshots of these gun cases as they progress through the criminal justice system.

The automated GunStat Report within JUSTIS was utilized by partner agencies to obtain timely and on-demand updates of individuals under consideration. The CJCC also utilized this Report to send out 22 separate candidate-status updates throughout the year to participating agencies.

JUSTIS Training

The CJCC JUSTIS Train-the-Trainer program was implemented continuously throughout the year. The overall objective of this program has been to improve the availability of JUSTIS training to users.

The results of this program are reflected in the table below.

JUSTIS 2010 Summary	
Total registered JUSTIS users	5686
Number of MOUs negotiated with agencies for information sharing	2

Challenges

The Case Initiation Project is the first criminal justice system-wide endeavor for CJCC agencies within the realm of information exchange. This exchange is slated to transition from "Pilot" to "Production" in 2011. Resources will be required from each agency during specific time frames and the ability or inability of these resources to be available during key periods may have an adverse effect on the overall transition. With so many agencies involved, any slippage by even a single agency has the potential to delay the entire project. Current challenging fiscal constraints are making successful on-time delivery a major concern of all government entities.

Next Steps

The CJCC will continue to make system enhancements to JUSTIS in an effort to meet the ever expanding information of the partner agencies.

Chair: **Lee F. Satterfield**

Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

INITIATIVE: Establish central booking capability, including a central cellblock and arrestee processing center at 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W.

Responsible Agencies: DCSC, MPD, OCA, DOC, USAO, CSOSA, PSA, OAG & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Convene workgroup to develop a plan to enhance the central booking facilities and operations.
2. Prepare an implementation plan to facilitate the recommendations from the study.

OUTCOMES:

- Increase police officer time on patrol.
- Cost savings due to reduced time to transfer arrestees to court.
- More efficient processing of arrestees.

CENTRAL BOOKING

Background

In 2009, a committee formed to investigate the feasibility of establishing central booking capability at the DC Superior Court, 300 Indiana Avenue, NW. The DC Superior Court commissioned a study to analyze the building capacity, potential structural modifications, and business practice cost savings.

The goal is to establish central booking capability at 300 Indiana Avenue that will increase police officer presence on patrol, create cost savings due to reduced time and cost to transfer arrestees to court, and ensure more efficient processing of arrestees.

Accomplishments

The feasibility study was commissioned by the District of Columbia Superior Court, and was completed in Spring 2010. The study showed that with the appropriate design and financial support, consolidating the booking and arraignment process at 300 Indiana Avenue is feasible. In order to achieve the capacity for central booking, the building structure would need top-to-bottom renovations, which the study highlights in detail. The project is ready to move forward; subject to financial support.

Challenges/Next Steps

Implementation of the feasibility study recommendations will require a financial commitment. Due to the economic climate in the District, as well as the nation, more discussions will be required to determine how stakeholders can best address the initial financial commitment required

Chair: **Lee F. Satterfield**

Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

INITIATIVE: : Increase accuracy and timeliness of court processing by DCSC, USMS and DOC—including transferring inmates between jail and courts, managing inmate movement through the courts and documenting court appearances and outcomes.

Responsible Agencies: DCSC, DOC, USMS, OAG, USAO & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Enhance business process efficiencies across agencies and improve the interrelated automated systems.
2. Implement a fully paperless process.
3. Create and implement documented integrated automated Prison Transfer Request (PTR) process.
4. Transition to a paperless system.

OUTCOMES:

- Reduction in erroneous releases.
- Improved defendant tracking and processing.
- Timelier defendant tracking and processing.

COURT PROCESSING

Background

The Court Processing priority area focuses on strategies to increase the efficiency and accuracy of information flow between the D.C. Superior Courts and its criminal justice partners. The priority area examines current and new processes and a variety of technologies to document case-related information and monitor the progress of persons arrested through the system.

The Prisoner Transfer Report (PTR) workgroup was convened. In response to the results of a study commissioned by CJCC per DCSC, DOC and USMS to examine the transfer of court generated paperwork among the agencies. The report focused on the flow of information between agencies when a prisoner is transferred between D.C. Superior Court and the D.C. Jail. In addition, the study examined ways to enhance the efficiency of the prisoner transfer process and ways to avoid erroneous releases and potential over detentions.

The primary goal is to ensure that defendants in DOC custody are transported to the proper court room for scheduled court appearances and the defendant is either detained or released according to the judges' order in a timely manner.

Accomplishments

An interim solution has been implemented which produces an automated PTR in a manner that meets agency-specific requirements.

Challenges

Interoperability (the ability of two or more organizations to communicate and share information) remains a key challenge for stakeholder agencies. D.C. Superior Court, DOC, and USMS have continued their concerted and collaborative efforts to address the interoperability requirements of each agency.

Chair: **Cathy L. Lanier**
Chief, Metropolitan Police Department

INITIATIVE: Eliminate in-person papering in most cases and stream-line records-sharing and administrative processes by establishing electronic collection and dissemination of arrest and prosecution reports across the criminal justice system.

Responsible Agencies: MPD, USAO, OAG, DCSC, OCA, PSA, CSOSA, DOC, EOM & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Automate current business process across agencies to determine what can be automated.
2. Implement technological needs of an electronic, paperless system.

OUTCOMES:

- Enhanced public safety.
- Reduced overtime spending by MPD.

PAPERING REFORM

Background

In 2007, the Metropolitan Police Department was faced with numerous complaints from officers who worked the evening and power shift tour of duty who stated that they often had to sleep in their vehicle near Court in order to paper their case the next morning by 8:00 am. These concerns were brought to the attention of Chief Lanier, who in response established a new system that spread out papering time so that officers who worked evenings would not have to come to court until 10:00 am to paper the case. Officers who worked power shift would not have to come until noon to paper. This new staggering of papering times, while not a perfect fix, was well received by most of the Metropolitan Police Department Officers.

Chief Lanier directed that an initiative be undertaken to eliminate the need for arresting officers to personally appear in court. In consultation with the United States Attorney's Office, the Office of the Attorney General, and DC Superior Court the Papering Elimination Project started on November 7, 2007. This project involved a system where an arrest package was delivered to Court Liaison Division, and a representative of that unit would present the facts of the arrest.

Primary Goal

The Papering Elimination Project has made numerous improvements to the MPD papering process since 2007. In 2010, the citation release criteria were expanded to afford citation release to more arrestees, regardless of whether court was in session. This effort allows more members who are on duty to their assignment rather than papering the offense. In the future, MPD will rely on technological advances to create a seamless electronic transfer of cases between the MPD, relevant prosecutors, and the Courts.

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

2010 Cases Processed Per Month	
January	1873
February	1282
March	2060
April	2026
May	1684
June	1757
July	2006
August	2041
September	1903
October	1844
November	1463
December	1329

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

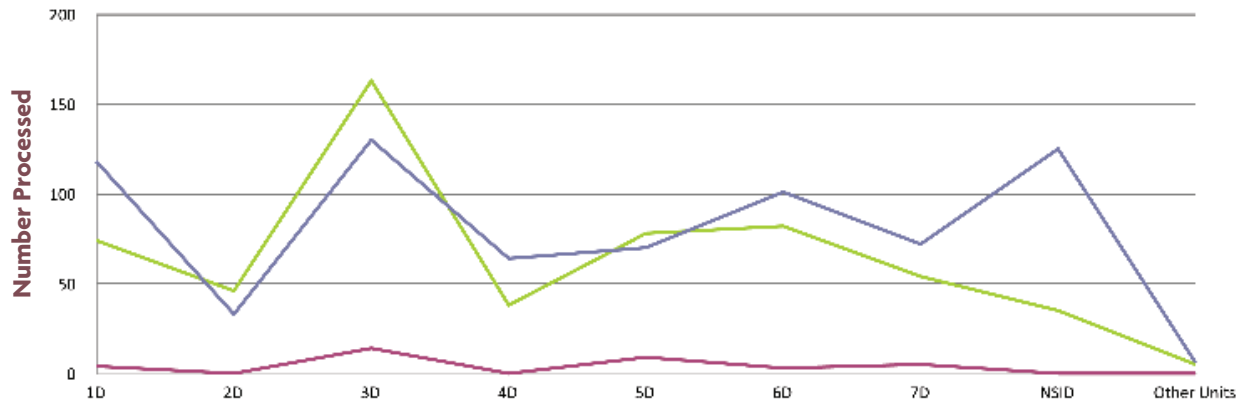
Total Number of Cases Processed Since the Inception of the Program	
2007 Total	686
2008 Total	17668
2009 Total	21969
2010 Total	21268

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Case Processing Totals by Type and Police Districts in 2010										
	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	6D	7D	NSID	Other Units	Total
Lockups	118	33	130	64	70	101	72	125	6	719
Bonds	4	0	14	0	9	3	5	0	0	35
Citations	74	46	163	38	78	82	54	35	5	575
Total	196	79	307	102	157	186	131	160	11	1329

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Case Processing Totals by Police Districts in 2010



Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Accomplishments

Since the inception of the MPD papering pilot program on November 7, 2007, over fifty-six thousand cases have been presented where the arresting officers were not required to personally appear for papering. The savings to the Department has been realized in both reduced court overtime costs and additional man hours spent in assignments rather than court.

Challenges

The current challenge to papering reform is to develop a technological solution which would enable all of the participating agencies to have and share information in real time.

Chair: **Susan Shaffer**

Director, Pretrial Services Agency

Co-Chair: **Stephen T. Baron**

Director, Department of Mental Health

INITIATIVE: Develop a means to share information on mental health and substance abuse with criminal justice agencies and ensure treatment rather than incarceration when appropriate.

Responsible Agencies: PSA, DMH, OAG, USAO, PDS, CSOSA, APRA, DOC, MPD, EOM, DCSC, PDS & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Improve aftercare for residents with co-occurring disorders by enhancing linkages to Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse Treatment, and mental health crisis and emergency services.
2. Enhance mental health and substance abuse service coordination for defendants participating in the D.C. Mental Health Diversion Court.
3. Continue to enhance Discharge Planning for offenders in need of mental health and substance abuse services upon reentry to the community.
4. Identify legislative and technological impediments of electronically sharing appropriate mental health and/or substance abuse information.
5. Finalize a universal consent form for consideration.
6. Identify strategies for special populations with mental health and/or co-occurring substance abuse disorders (e.g., veterans, women, and juveniles).
7. Support DMH and the Corporation for Supportive Housing in their efforts to provide and enhance supportive housing activities for residents with mental health and/or co-occurring substance abuse disorders.

OUTCOMES:

- Increased opportunities and improved capacity for diversion of mentally ill defendants from the criminal justice system.
- Enhanced connection to mental health services and substance abuse treatment for inmates upon release from incarceration.
- Improvement of aftercare opportunities for District residents with mental health or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders.
- Decrease in recidivism by individuals who successfully complete treatment programs.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT & MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES INTEGRATION

Background

To better serve District of Columbia residents who have been connected with the criminal justice system and the mental health system, CJCC created the Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT). SATMHSIT was developed to improve the treatment options available to offenders, ex-offenders, and defendants with mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use disorders. In 2008, SATMHSIT finalized the 2009-2015 Strategic Plan for Persons with Serious and Persistent Health and Substance Use Disorders Involved in the Criminal Justice System in the District of Columbia.

Accomplishments

Mental Health Diversion Court

In November 2007, DCSC opened the Mental Health Diversion Court which serves as an alternative calendar for defendants with mental health disorders who have committed low-level crimes. During the third year of the Mental Health Diversion Court (November 1, 2009 to October 31, 2010), 364 defendants were certified to the court. This number reflects the number of defendants deemed eligible for this court. The major progressive action for the Mental Health Diversion Court was the inclusion in October 2010 of defendants charged with non-violent felonies. This inclusion of non-violent felony defendants increased the number of individuals with mental health disorders that have been served through this diversion effort.

Urgent Care Clinic

Created in 2008, the Court Urgent Care Clinic (CUCC) opened as a partnership of DCSC and DMH.



2010 Crisis Intervention Officer Training Graduation

The collaboration was created to provide court-based services for defendants with mental health disorders. Initially, the CUCC was to provide mentally ill defendants of the D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Community Court with immediate access to mental health services, and linkage to a DMH mental health provider. After the first few months of the collaboration, the CUCC evolved to accept referrals from various courts in the DCSC.

Mobile Response Services

The Mobile Crisis Services (MCS) continues to thrive, and provide urgent mobile services for District residents experiencing mental health crises. In fiscal year 2010, the MCS made a total of 2,161 contacts with consumers who were experiencing a crisis. In addition to these adult mobile crisis services, the Department of Mental Health also provided mobile crisis services for 581 juveniles experiencing mental health crises through the use of the Child and Adolescent Mobile Psychiatric Services (ChAMPS)

Crisis Intervention Training

The Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) model of law enforcement intervention with mentally ill residents was adopted as a collaborative initiative between MPD and DMH. The CIT trained officers at MPD (CIOs) are available for deployment for calls-for-service involving District residents in mental health crisis. The unit works to safely de-escalate crises, and to link mentally ill residents with DMH for services with community based providers.

Between January 1, 2010 and November 22, 2010; MPD trained 185 CIOs with the assistance of DMH. In addition to these specially trained officers, every MPD officer will receive approximately 16 hours of mental health training to learn appropriate techniques to use when responding to calls-for-service involving mentally ill residents.

Juvenile Mental Health

As an initial step in examining juvenile mental health in the District, the CJCC interviewed the juvenile justice agency staff to determine how these issues were effecting youth. Juvenile mental health and substance abuse was mentioned as an area of focus by the SATMHSIT. During the CJCC's 2010 Juvenile Justice Summit, there was an internal focus on the issues that juvenile justice stakeholders navigate when advising juvenile offenders with mental health and substance abusers as well as primary practices that are being employed.

Next Steps

The taskforce continues to work diligently on supporting the many initiatives developed since its creation. For the third year of the strategic plan, the SATMHSIT will address the following goals:

- Electronic data sharing,
- Exploring initiatives for specialized populations (i.e., juveniles, women, and veterans),
- Continued collaboration with the Corporation for Supportive Housing, and
- Enhancing the number of defendants served by the Mental Health Diversion Court.

Chair: **Cathy L. Lanier**
Chief, Metropolitan Police Department
Co-Chair: **James Brooks**
Chief Deputy Marshal, U.S. Marshals Service

INITIATIVE: Develop a clear business process for warrants across agencies and reduce the number of outstanding warrants.

Responsible Agencies: MPD, USAO, OAG, DCSC, CSOSA, PSA, DOC, OCA & CJCC.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Finalize a comprehensive warrants business process.
2. Review outstanding 1978-1998 misdemeanor warrants and proposed cases for the judges to consider clearing.
3. Draft interagency agreements on transferring arrest warrants. Transfer arrest warrants from DCSC to MPD and other law enforcement agencies.
4. Explore the possibility of using JUSTIS to address concerns regarding the some concerns regarding the warrants business process.
5. Develop a comprehensive solution to reduce the number of valid outstanding warrants in the District of Columbia.

OUTCOMES:

- Accurate number of outstanding warrants.
- Improve agencies' capacity to execute warrants.
- Reduced number of Failures to Appear through targeted enforcement.

WARRANTS

Background

The Warrants Subcommittee was tasked with developing a clear business process for addressing outstanding warrants. The Warrants Subcommittee engaged stakeholders in order to develop an effective plan to reduce the number outstanding warrants.

The goals of the Warrants Subcommittee is to create a business process which will monitor the number of active arrest, bench, felony and misdemeanor warrants issued, but not served after a certain number of days.

Accomplishments

- DCSC took the lead on developing a Warrants White Paper, which outlines the current DC warrant process. The Warrants White Paper makes suggestions for improvement on how to execute and track outstanding warrants. The report is in the final stages and will be ready to disseminate by the spring of 2011.
- PSA, USAO, DCSC and OAG met to develop a protocol and Memorandum of Understanding to address outstanding felony and misdemeanor warrants.
- The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council currently has implemented the preliminary JUSTIS infrastructure to facilitate the exchange of warrants information amongst federal and local CJCC stakeholders.

Next Steps

The partnering agencies will enhance the District of Columbia's warrants business process to assure the execution of warrants on a timely manner. In addition, stakeholders will work with the CJCC's JUSTIS program to identify the technological and business requirements for automating the warrants process.

Chair: **Millicent West**

Director, Homeland Security & Emergency
Management Agency

INITIATIVE: : Develop and maintain an interagency
Continuity of Operations Planning framework

Responsible Agencies: DCHSEMA, DC Courts, OAG,
USAO, MPD, CSOSA, OCA, PSA, DOC, USPC, USMS,
USPO, DYRS & CJCC

ACTIVITIES:

1. Identify agency specific plans;
2. Review relevant cross agency planning considerations;
3. Draft DRP Criminal Justice Annex;
4. Draft Interagency COOP Plan based upon stakeholder feedback obtained from COOP Document Questionnaire;
5. Collaborate with HSEMA to ensure criminal justice annex and COOP plan follow proper emergency planning protocols;
6. Conduct Table Top Exercise/ Training sessions;
7. Update emergency contact list.

OUTCOMES:

- Enhanced decision making, coordination and communication among local, federal and judicial criminal justice stakeholders in the event of a catastrophic emergency

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING

Background

Continuity of Operations (COOP) is an effort within individual organizations to ensure that essential functions – those critical activities that must be continued throughout, or resumed rapidly after, a disruption of normal operations – are performed during a wide range of emergencies, natural and manmade. This effort consists of plans and procedures, under all readiness levels, that delineate essential functions. It specifies succession to office and emergency delegations of authority. It also provides for the safeguarding of vital records, the identification of a range of alternate facilities and work locations, and it provides for interoperable and redundant communications. Finally, it also addresses human capital considerations, specifies devolution of control and direction provides for reconstitution of normal operations, and validates these capabilities through a regimented test, training, and exercise program. COOP planning is vital to an organization’s resiliency and, to the extent feasible, should be integrated with larger interagency efforts to ensure a seamless transition to emergency operations and a unified response to and recovery from all hazards.

The primary goal of the COOP workgroup is to develop a comprehensive framework that allows Federal, District and juvenile criminal justice partners to work together to continue essential criminal justice functions during an emergency affecting normal operations in the District of Columbia.

Accomplishments

- Met with each criminal justice stakeholders to identify and document the agencies’ Continuity of Operations Plans;
- Identified the essential functions that each agency planned to perform during an emergency situation, continuity facilities from which agencies would perform emergency essential functions, personnel required to perform the essential functions, and the manner which agencies would communicate with its personnel and other criminal justice agencies during an emergency situation;
- Completed draft of Administration of Criminal Justice Annex which describes roles and responsibilities, and the concept of operations for assessing, prioritizing, protecting, and restoring the administration of criminal justice within the District of Columbia during actual or potential domestic incidents;
- Completed draft of Interagency Continuity of Operations Plan which provides COOP guidance to the local and federal agencies that comprise the D.C. criminal justice system.

Next Steps

Once the draft interagency plans are certified, stakeholders will participate in tabletop exercises to test responses to emergency situations. The tabletop exercises will be used to promote collaboration amongst criminal justice stakeholders, and allow agencies to familiarize themselves with the technology they might be using during, the agencies they might be interacting with, and the protocol for disaster situations.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER REPORTS

Background

The DC Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), a unit of CJCC is responsible for independent research, statistical analysis, quantitative and qualitative data collection, analyses, dissemination and program evaluation. It is also responsible for policy review and facilitation of information exchange. The SAC provides technical and statistical support to workgroups, CJCC membership and other external agencies. Responding to requests for information and direction on research studies, reports and forecasts on various criminal justice issues for both adults and juveniles has been one of the cherished aims of the SAC. By pursuing its goals and objectives, the SAC identifies programs and projects, salient issues and strategies aimed at enhancing public safety, security and procedures in the District of Columbia.

The SAC aims to utilize statistics and empirically-enhanced verifiable research and data in order to enhance policy decision-making in the District of Columbia. It also aims to assess the impact of such policies with a view toward addressing possible barriers. Empirical research findings and data are disseminated to agencies and authorities that make up the organizational and administrative culture of the District of Columbia's criminal and juvenile justice systems.

The SAC continues to encourage partnerships and participation among local Federal and District agencies to produce useful research, analyses and data.

Accomplishments

Some of the initiatives undertaken and/or supported by the SAC working collaboratively with agencies and stakeholders for the 2009-2010 year include:

- Firearms Related Crimes in the District 2007-2008 (BJS Funded)
- Juvenile Crime Statistics in the District
- Juvenile Stat
- JDAI Data Committee Research Initiatives
- Evaluation of MPD Diversion Programs
- Juvenile Justice Enhancement Project (JGA/BYRNE Funded)

Next Steps

The SAC continues to provide a statistical overview of criminal and juvenile justice in the District of Columbia in collaboration with the CJCC stakeholders. The goal of the SAC, in this respect, is to provide ongoing statistical support for data driven justice initiatives undertaken by stakeholders.

The SAC is undertaking a study on recidivism and to revise and promote recommendations on recidivism measures in the District. This may be funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The SAC will move forward with expanding the data to be included in the Juvenile Justice Enhancement Project in order to better demonstrate the needs and the successes of juvenile justice policies, programming and initiatives in the District. This expansion will allow for even greater statistical support for juvenile justice projects the CJCC may undertake.

COMPLIANCE MONITORING / DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

Background

For the fifth straight year, the District has achieved compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. The credit for this success is attributed to the District's juvenile justice stakeholders including the Family Court, OAG, CSS, DYRS, USMS, DOC, and MPD to advise.

To achieve full compliance the District had to meet each of the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Stakeholders continue to work closely with the DC Compliance Monitor to assist agencies in achieving compliance. The Compliance Monitor developed an updated Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual including revised forms for facility inspections. Additional facilities that hold juveniles pursuant to public authority were identified and incorporated into the monitoring universe. An annual classification certification form for the various types of facilities in the compliance monitoring universe was implemented and introduced to the facilities. The monitor paid particular attention to eliminating the use of prohibited locking mechanisms in non-secure facilities, specifically padlocks on rooms big enough to detain children or staff against their will.

Accomplishments

Full Compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

The JJDP Act aims primarily to protect status offenders from the dangerous influences of incarceration with juvenile delinquents and adult prisoners. A status offender (a juvenile who has committed an act that would not be a crime if an adult committed it) or non-offender (such as a dependent or neglected child) cannot be held,

with statutory exceptions, in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities; nor can they be held in adult facilities for any length of time. The two primary status offender charges in the District are habitual truancy and habitual runaway. This population is very vulnerable and often the charges are symptoms of larger familial or socio-economic issues.

The District has experienced tremendous success in complying with the DSO core requirement. This can be seen by reference to our historic rate of detention. Understanding that even with best practices in place, there are certain exceptional circumstances which may require securely holding a status offender, the federal law allows up to six youth to be detained in any year in order for the jurisdiction to still be in full compliance. The table below illustrates the District's level of compliance from 2006-2009.

CY	Youth Detained	Level of Compliance
2006	5	Full Compliance
2007	5	Full Compliance
2008	5	Full Compliance
2009	6	Full Compliance

Over 6.2 youth detained makes the District non-compliant but eligible for a finding of compliance if certain criteria are approved by OJJDP.

Full compliance with Sight and Sound Separation

Alleged and adjudicated delinquents cannot be detained or confined in a secure institution (such as a jail, lockup, or secure correctional facility) in which they have sight or sound contact with adult offenders. In 2009, there were no violations of sight and sound separation. Based on MPD General Order 305.1, all youth are processed at the juvenile detention center at MPD's Juvenile Processing Center, there is no possibility of interaction with adult inmates who are processed at the police districts. Although there is no sight and sound separation requirement in an adult jail where youth charged as adults are held, the DC Department of Corrections has proactively implemented sight and sound separation for youth charged as adults. As a result, youth are placed in their own self-contained cell-block

eliminating most contact with the general population. This is a national best practice. The Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention remains very impressed with this correctional innovation.

Full compliance with Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups.

As a general rule, juveniles (individuals who may be subject to the original jurisdiction of a juvenile court based on age and offense limitations established by state law) cannot be securely detained or confined in adult jails and lockups. DC was not in violation of this requirement in 2009. Again, the use of the Juvenile Processing Center prevents the co-mingling of adult and juvenile offenders as contemplated by the JJDP Act.

While the JJDP Act provides for a 6-hour removal exception, the District does not use this exception since the MPD only processes arrested juveniles at the Youth Processing Center which is located at the juvenile detention facility. MPD's Juvenile Processing Unit is the sole place to process arrested juveniles in the District and all police departments (federal and local) transport youth to the Youth Services Center for processing. Because the juveniles are processed at the juvenile detention facility, the District does not have any jail removal violations. This is another example of a best practice employed in the District to eliminate potential violations of the jail removal core requirement.

Juvenile Justice Summit Compliance Monitoring Panel

At the CJCC's Juvenile Justice Summit convened September, 2010, Disproportionate Minority Contact Team Lead from OJJDP, Kristie Brackens, and the Compliance Monitor explained the core requirements of the JJDP Act. The presentation included a discussion of the core requirements, namely, deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation, adult jail and lockup removal and disproportionate minority contact. Under the JJDP Act, the Compliance Monitor must inspect and verify data from all facilities, public and private that may hold youth pursuant to public authority. This discussion preceded a presentation on how a juvenile moves through the juvenile justice system, their interaction with the stakeholders, and the decisions making points therein.



Conference participants engaged in the Compliance Monitoring portion of the 2010 Juvenile Justice Summit.

Full compliance with Disproportionate Minority Contact and Confinement

Disproportionate Minority Contact poses a substantial national problem for juvenile justice systems. Overwhelmingly, states have uniformly seen minorities overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. Section 223(a)(23) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, provides that states are required to develop and implement plans to reduce the disproportionate contact and confinement of youth of color within the juvenile justice system. There are two substantial District-wide efforts to address DMC throughout the juvenile justice system. Led by the Family Court's Deputy Presiding Judge, Zoe Bush, the Family Court Model Court Collaborative on the Disproportionate Representation of Minorities (DRM) in the Juvenile Justice and Abuse & Neglect System and is the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. (See page 18-19).

As part of the DRM effort, agencies were encouraged to establish SMART Goals (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Timely Goals). The 2007 SMART Goals to address the Disproportionate Representation of Minorities in Family Court were informed by input from participants in the 2007 October Interdisciplinary Conference sponsored by the Family Court and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). In September 2009, collaboratively working with the Family Court, NCJFCJ and CJCC, the Honorable Zoe Bush convened a day-long retreat for frontline juvenile justice workers. Frontline workers

participated in a discussion about race and its effects on the justice system. In addition, retreat activities included interactive surveys, video screening, group discussions, and a strategic planning session.



Stakeholders establishing individual agency SMART goals at the Disproportionate Minority Representation Retreat.

In February 2010, the Family Court Model Court collaborative held a retreat to focus on developing performance measures. This retreat was facilitated by Douglas Thomas, from the National Center for Juvenile Justice. Attendees were introduced to a "logic model" for developing SMART goals which identified inputs, outputs, actions, deadlines, persons responsible and expected outcomes. This presentation hammered home, "what gets measured, get accomplished."

In July 2010, Judge Bush again sought Mr. Thomas' expertise, this time for a day long retreat working with managers to collectively develop agency-specific SMART goals. Working with the input from the frontline workers from the September 2009 retreat, managers worked the recommendations into SMART goals specifically created to identify and reduce DRM. A cross agency working group comprised of CSS and DYRS managers created SMART goals that bridged both agencies' missions.

Members of the DRM Collaborative have also set out to accomplish DRM trainings beyond those committed to in their SMART Goals. In November 2010, the OAG's Juvenile Section requested training on DMC in the District. The prosecutors were able to review and discuss the implications of DMC for the Office of the Attorney General.



Chief Judge Lee Satterfield, DC Superior Court and Paul A. Quander, Executive Director, CJCC convene the 2010 Juvenile Justice Summit.

Juvenile Justice Summit

CJCC convened a Juvenile Justice Summit on September 30, 2010 which included salient conversations on Compliance Monitoring; Abscondance; Juvenile Substance Abuse & Mental Health; Innovative Programming & Interventions for Juveniles; Information Sharing; Juvenile Confidentiality; and a youth panel discussing their experiences with the Juvenile Justice System.

The Summit included representatives from the District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Court, Court Social Services, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, Metropolitan Police Department, Office of the Attorney General, Public Defender Service, Child & Family Services Agency, Department of Mental Health, Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, the Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency and Pretrial Services Agency.

OJJDP led a conversation on DMC in the District. This discussion included recommendations for the District's DMC efforts including:

- Continue to support the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) efforts as part of the District's DMC reduction plan.
- Funding detention alternatives and probation programs to ensure that youth are placed in the least restrictive setting that is consistent with public safety. (Examples:



At the Juvenile Justice Summit, Judge Zoe Bush, Deputy Presiding Judge, Family Court, facilitated a discussion on abscondance with Barbara Chesser, OAG, Commander Charnette Robinson, MPD, Fannie Barksdale, CSS

CSS' Balanced and Restorative Justice Drop-in Center/ SE Satellite Office; Leaders of Today in Solidarity (LOTS); and GPS Electronic Monitoring).

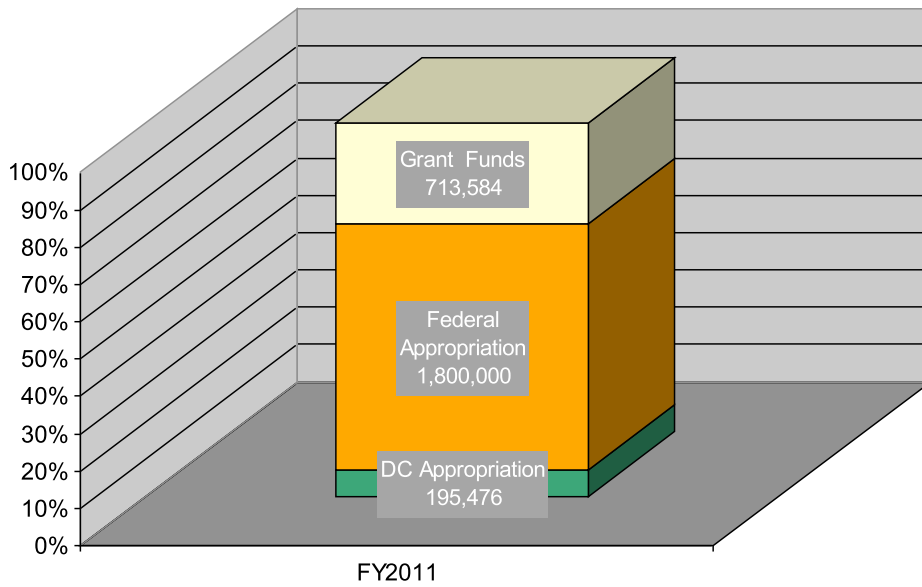
- Continue to support the Family Court's Disproportionate Minority Representation (DMR) Collaborative and the agency SMART Goals to reduce DMC in the District.

The Juvenile Justice Summit also featured panels discussing Juvenile Substance Abuse & Mental Health, Information Sharing and Juvenile Confidentiality. Recommendations from the Summit invariably involved the need for cross-agency information sharing. Such recommendations included:

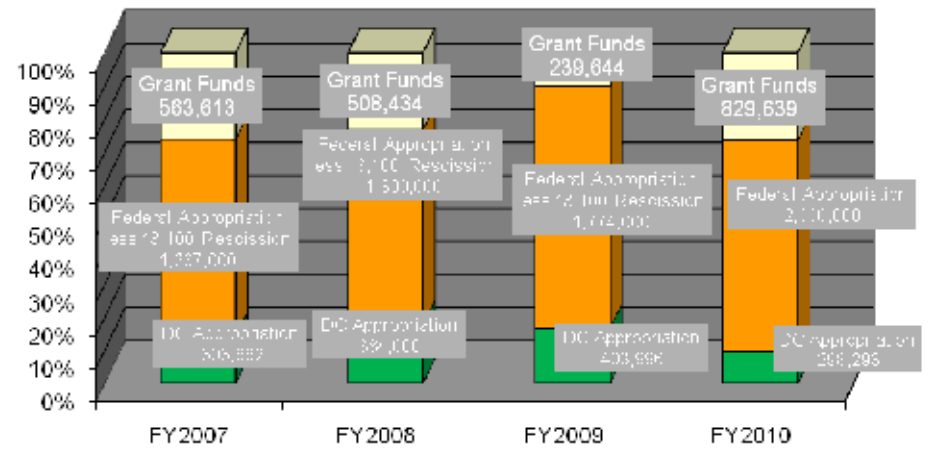
- Juvenile Substance Abuse & Mental Health: DMH notes that while youth undergo many assessments, they are generally used for judicial purposes, but those recommendations are not shared with providers. DMH advocates for the use of a centralized database of all assessments conducted on youth. Agencies currently have to initiate assessments rather than having the benefit of relevant information for assisting youth and their families. It would be valuable if providers have information on services provided to the youth and their families.

- Juvenile Confidentiality: A manual outlining the relevant statutes and discussing the confidentiality laws from the perspective of the frontline employees of the various stakeholders would be of great benefit to the juvenile justice community. Such employees include police officers, probation officers, youth development specialists, nurses, mental health clinicians, substance abuse counselors, mentors, community based providers, family members, victims, attorneys, judges, case workers, and social workers of the various child serving agencies. Such a manual was developed by the Kings County, Washington juvenile justice system and goes a long way to present formal standardized guidance to all involved.

**Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Fiscal Budget 2011**



**Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Fiscal Year 2007-2010 Budget**



GLOSSARY

ACT Assertive Community Treatment
AECF Annie E. Casey Foundation
APRA Addiction Prevention & Recovery Administration
ASI Addiction Severity Index
AUSA Assistant U.S. Attorney
BARJ Balanced And Restorative Justice Drop-In Center/SE Satellite Office
BJS Bureau Of Justice Statistics
BOP Federal Bureau Of Prisons
CCA Corrections Corporation of America
CCE Council For Court Excellence
CEU Continuing Education Units
CFSA Child and Family Services Agency
CIT Crisis Intervention Team
CJA Criminal Justice Act
CJCC Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
COOP Continuity of Operations Planning
CPA Case Processing Agreement
CPEP Comprehensive Psychiatric Emergency Program
CPWL Carrying a Pistol Without a License
CRP Community Reentry Program
CSA Core Service Agencies
CSS Court Social Services
CSOSA Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency
CTF Correctional Treatment Facility
CUCC Court Urgent Care Clinic
DC District of Columbia
DCMTCC DC Misdemeanor & Traffic Community Court
DCPS District Of Columbia Public Schools
DCSC District Of Columbia Superior Court
DCSC-FC District Of Columbia Superior Court – Family Court
DHCD Department of Housing & Community Development
DMC Disproportionate Minority Contact
DME Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education
DMH Department Of Mental Health

DMV Department Of Motor Vehicles
DOC Department Of Corrections
DOES Department Of Employment Services
DOH Department Of Health
DOJ Department Of Justice
DQA Data Quality Analysis
DRM Disproportionate Representation of Minorities
DSO Deinstitutionalization Of Status Offenders
DYRS Department Of Youth Rehabilitation Services
EOM Executive Office of the Mayor
ERCC East Of The River Community Court
FEMS Fire & Emergency Medical Services Department
GAO Government Accountability Office
GPS Global Positioning Systems
HOT Homeless Outreach Team
ICSIC Interagency Collaboration & Services Integration Commission
ITAC Information Technology Advisory Committee
ITLO Information Technology Liaison Officer
ITSO Information Technology Security Officer
JAG Justice Assistance Grant
JDAI Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
JGA Justice Grants Administration
JGS Juvenile GunStat
JJDP Act Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act
JUSTIS Justice Integrated Information System
LINCS Linking Institutions, Neighborhoods & Community Services Together
LOS Length Of Stay
LOTS Leaders Of Today In Solidarity
MCS Multiple Chemical Sensitivity
MPD Metropolitan Police Department
NCJFCJ National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges
OAG Office Of The Attorney General
OCA Office Of The City Administrator
OEA Office Of Ex-Offender Affairs
OJJDP Office Of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention

OJP Office Of Justice Programs
ORE Office Of Research And Evaluation
OSSE Office of the State Superintendent of Education
OUC Office Of United Communication
PE Project Empowerment
PE+ Project Empowerment Plus
PEP Papering Elimination Project
PDID Police Department Identification
PDS Public Defenders Service
PINS Persons In Need Of Supervision
POC Proof of Concept
PRI Papering Reform Initiative
PSA Pretrial Services Agency
PSCOC Pretrial Systems & Community Options Committee
PTR Prison Transfer Request
RSAT Rapid Stream Assessment Technique
SAC Statistical Analysis Center
SAMHSA Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration
SATMHSIT Substance Abuse Treatment & Mental Health Services Integration Task Force
SLA Service Level Agreement
SMART Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic & Timely
SRTP Secure Residential Treatment Program
TEP Transitional Employment Program
UDC University Of The District Of Columbia
UPC Universal Product Code
UPO United Planning Organization
USAO United States Attorney's Office
USMS United States Marshals Service
USPC United States Parole Commission
UTURN Ultimate Transitions Ultimate Responsibility Now
WMATA Washington Metropolitan Area Transportation Authority
YSC Youth Services Center

AGENCY WEBSITES

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
<http://cjcc.dc.gov>

Executive Office of the Mayor
<http://dc.gov>

Council of the District of Columbia
<http://dccouncil.us>

Bureau of Prisons
<http://www.bop.gov>

Superior Court of the District of Columbia
<http://www.dccourts.gov>

Office of the Attorney General
<http://oag.dc.gov>

Department of Corrections
<http://doc.dc.gov>

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
<http://www.csosa.gov>

Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
<http://dyrs.dc.gov>

Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia
<http://www.pdsdc.org>

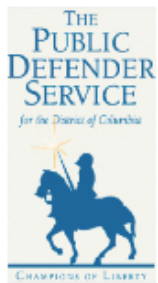
United States Parole Commission
<http://www.justice.gov/uspc>

United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia
<http://www.justice.gov/usao/dc>

Metropolitan Police Department
<http://mpdc.dc.gov>

Pretrial Services Agency
<http://www.dcpsa.gov>

United States Marshals Service
<http://www.usmarshals.gov/district/dc-sc/index.html>



- EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
- COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- BUREAU OF PRISONS
- SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
- DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
- COURT SERVICES & OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY
- DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH REHABILITATION SERVICES
- PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION
- UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY
- UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

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