

2011
Annual Report





Preserving and Promoting Public Safety Through Partnerships

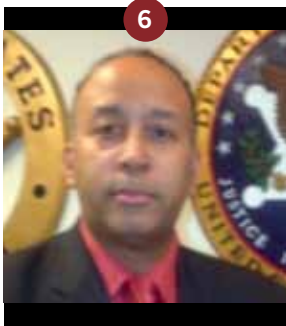
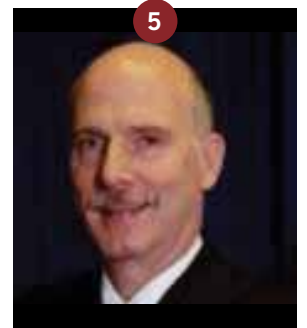
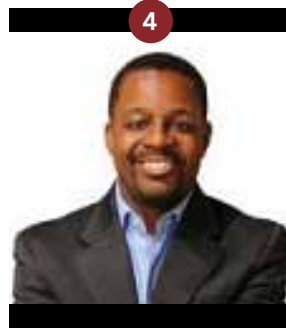
Mission Statement

As an independent agency, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia (CJCC) is dedicated to continually improving the administration of criminal justice in the city. The mission of 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. CJCC draws upon local and federal agencies and individuals to develop recommendations and strategies for accomplishing this mission. The agency's 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.

Table of Contents

CJCC Membership.....	4
Acknowledgements.....	6
Letter from the Co-Chairs	8
Executive Summary.....	8
Goal One: Improve Data-Driven Services by Increasing Effective Interagency Collaboration and Planning	11
Juvenile Justice.....	12
Truancy Prevention.....	14
Juvenile Stat.....	16
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative	17
Compliance Monitoring.....	21
Reentry	22
GunStat.....	25
In-Custody Treatment.....	26
Goal Two: Improve Criminal Justice System Operations Requiring Interagency Collaboration & Information Sharing.....	29
Justice Information System Enhancements	30
Central Booking	34
Papering Reform.....	34
Substance Abuse Treatment/Mental Health Services Integration	35
Warrants	37
Continuity of Operations Planning	37
Statistical Analysis Center Reports.....	38
Budget	39
Glossary.....	40
Agency Websites.....	40

CJCC membership



- 1 THE HONORABLE VINCENT C. GRAY**
Mayor
District of Columbia
- 2 THE HONORABLE LEE F. SATTERFIELD**
Chief Judge
Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- 3 PAUL A. QUANDER, JR.**
Deputy Mayor
Public Safety and Justice
- 4 THE HONORABLE KWAME BROWN**
Chairman
Council of the District of Columbia

- 5 THE HONORABLE PHIL MENDELSON**
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
Council for the District of Columbia
- 6 THOMAS HEDGEPETH**
Acting United States Marshal
United States Marshals Service
- 7 THE HONORABLE ISAAC FULWOOD, JR.**
Chairman
United States Parole Commission
- 8 CATHY L. LANIER**
Chief
Metropolitan Police Department
- 9 THE HONORABLE THOMAS KANE**
Acting Director
United States Bureau of Prisons

CJCC



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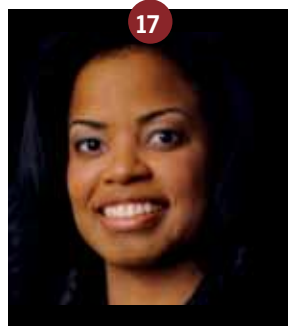
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10 THE HONORABLE RONALD C. MACHEN, JR.
U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia

11 SUSAN W. SHAFFER
Director
Pretrial Services Agency

12 AVIS E. BUCHANAN
Director
Public Defender Service

13 NEIL STANLEY
Director
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

14 IRVIN B. NATHAN
Attorney General
District of Columbia

15 THOMAS N. FAUST
Acting Director
Department of Corrections

16 ADRIENNE POTEAT
Interim Director
Court Services & Offender Supervision
Agency

17 MANNONE A. BUTLER
Executive Director
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Acknowledgements

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council would not be able to accomplish its annual goals without the hard work and dedication to our mission by the committee chairs, members and their staffs. Acknowledgements are extended to the following committee chairs, as well as the committee members who have worked tirelessly on the accomplishments described in this report.

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

● **JUVENILE JUSTICE**

Co-Chair: Judge Zoe Bush
Presiding Judge, Family Court
Superior Court of the District of Columbia
Co-Chair: Beatriz "B.B." Otero
Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services
Executive Office of the Mayor

● **TRUANCY PREVENTION**

● **JUVENILE STAT**

● **JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE (JDAI)**

● **COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

● **REENTRY**

Chair: Cedric Hendricks
Associate Director, Court Services & Offender
Supervision Agency
Co-Chair: Charles Thornton
Director, Office of Returning Citizens' Affairs

● **GUNSTAT**

Chair: Paul A. Quander, Jr.
Deputy Mayor for Public Safety & Justice
Executive Office of the Mayor

● **IN-CUSTODY TREATMENT PROGRAMS**

Chair: Thomas N. Faust
Director, Department of Corrections
Co-Chair: Adrienne Poteat
Deputy Director, Court Services & Offender
Supervision Agency

● **JUSTIS (JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM) ENHANCEMENTS**

Chair: Mannone A. Butler
Executive Director, Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council

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

● **CENTRAL BOOKING**

Chair: Lee F. Satterfield
Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of
Columbia

● **PAPERING REFORM**

Chair: Ronald C. Machen, Jr.
U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia

● **SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT/MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES INTEGRATION**

Chair: Susan W. Shaffer
Director, Pretrial Services Agency
Co-Chair: Steven T. Baron
Director, Department of Mental Health
Co-Chair: Shaun Snyder
Deputy Director, Addiction Recovery & Prevention
Administration, Department of Health

● **WARRANTS**

Chair: Cathy L. Lanier
Chief, Metropolitan Police Department
Co-Chair: Thomas Hedgepeth
Acting United States Marshal for the
District of Columbia

● **CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING**

Co-Chair: Millicent West
Director, D.C. Homeland Security & Emergency
Management Agency

Special thanks are also extended to all of the CJCC members, stakeholders and staff who have been committed to CJCC's mission of addressing persistent problems that impact the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Their collective efforts have helped to foster systemic change in the justice system for District residents.

Letter from the Co-Chairs

Dear Stakeholders,

During the past year, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) local, federal and judicial criminal justice agencies continued to collectively and strategically focus on improving public safety in the District of Columbia. As a result, significant strides were made in furtherance of our goal of reducing violent crime through interagency collaboration. Notably, the number of homicides decreased from 132 in 2010 to 108 in 2011, the lowest number in 50 years and an 18% decline from the previous year.


Our efforts to improve public safety included concerted interagency strategies focusing on truancy prevention, data and information sharing, papering reform, and successful re-entry of returning citizens. These undertakings demonstrate our commitment to improving public safety outcomes for citizens – victims, offenders, and the community.

Accomplishments in 2011 included:

- The Case Initiation Project was launched which involved eight federal, local and judicial criminal justice agencies to automate through electronic exchange, the handling of adult criminal information as it makes its way from arrest through prosecutorial action to the actual case filing. This process which was previously primarily paper-based allows for greater efficiency and accuracy.
- Reconvening the Truancy Taskforce which established an all important information sharing memorandum of agreement, initiated a case management program at Anacostia and Ballou and the Byer Truancy Intervention Program and Kramer and Johnson, conducted Safe Passages walk-throughs and developed a multi-pronged truancy prevention media campaign.
- The District's 2011 Safe Surrender Program provided an opportunity for persons with non-violent felony or misdemeanor warrants to surrender voluntarily in at the DC Superior Court. During the course of the program, which ran three consecutive Saturdays in August, 673 individuals surrendered.

These accomplishments provide a snapshot of the interagency collaboration and efforts undertaken in 2011. While pleased with these accomplishments, we understand work remains and are committed to continuing strategic interagency efforts to strengthen our criminal and juvenile justice systems. We look forward to building upon the strides made to enhance public safety in the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,



Vincent Gray
Mayor



Lee F. Satterfield
Chief Judge, DC Superior Court

Executive Summary

2011 ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME THROUGH INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION AND PLANNING

The CJCC partners continue to work collectively to reduce crime and enhance public safety in the District. This annual report highlights the initiatives undertaken to support the following goals:

- Improve data-driven services by increasing effective interagency collaboration and planning
- Improve criminal justice system operations requiring interagency collaboration and information sharing.

TRUANCY PREVENTION

Addressing truancy is an essential juvenile justice prevention and intervention strategy. The Citywide Truancy Taskforce was reconvened to develop a comprehensive plan to reduce truancy and in 2011 implemented initiatives to: (1) improve case management; (2) apply the Byer Truancy Intervention Program as a strategy to address chronic truancy; (3) intervene with chronically truant youth; (4) implement a citywide truancy media campaign; and (5) engage in safe passage walkthroughs surrounding schools to identify and address safety concerns.

GUNSTAT

GunStat, a District-wide initiative, focuses on tracking gun cases as they progress for the purpose of identifying trends, strengths and weaknesses within the criminal justice system. The automated GunStat Report within JUSTIS continues to be leveraged as a tool for information sharing among participating agencies.

RE-ENTRY

As a result of the December 2010 Citywide Reentry Strategic Planning Forum, workgroups focused on employment, education and training, health care, housing and juvenile reentry were convened in 2011 to address key issues that impact successful reintegration of returning citizens.

IN-CUSTODY TREATMENT

The Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP), a multi-agency partnership, started in 2009, continues to serve as an alternative placement for certain eligible District offenders on parole or supervised release and provide formative program data.

JUSTIS – CASE INITIATION PROJECT

The Case Initiation Project (CIP) went live September 2011. This collaborative project: (1) decreased the amount of time required to physically transfer paper files among agencies resulting in improved efficiency of information exchange; (2) decreased the need to re-enter the same information within the different systems of various agencies; (3) improved accuracy of information by reducing human error; (4) identified deficiencies in information sooner so that corrective action can be taken quickly; and (5) adopted a Universal Person ID, which allows individuals to be tracked easily across the criminal justice system.

WARRANTS

Metropolitan Police Department and the US Marshals Service developed a three phase strategy to reduce outstanding felony, misdemeanor and traffic warrants. The strategy included the DC

Safe Surrender Program, a multi-agency involved initiative which encourages individuals with outstanding warrants to voluntarily surrender at the DC Superior Court. The program ran for three consecutive Saturdays in August 2011. A total of 856 persons surrendered during the span of the program. During the inaugural Safe Surrender held in 2007, 530 persons voluntarily surrendered.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING

During 2011, the District Response Plan was updated by DC Homeland Security and the Emergency Management Agency to include, among other things, a new annex– the Administration of Criminal Justice. The CJCC's Continuity of Operations Planning Committee drafted the Administration of Criminal Justice Annex and the Interagency Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to coordinate the functions of the 14 local, federal and independent agencies involved in the District's criminal justice system.

The above programs represent a snapshot of the work completed by the CJCC. The remainder of the annual report provides detailed information on the strides made in furtherance of CJCC's 2011 strategic priorities.

2011
Accomplishments
to Reduce Violent
Crime Through
Interagency
Collaboration and
Planning

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

PRIORITY AREAS:

JUVENILE JUSTICE

TRUANCY PREVENTION

JUVENILE STAT

JUVENILE DETENTION

ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE (JDAI)

COMPLIANCE MONITORING

REENTRY

GUNSTAT

IN-CUSTODY TREATMENT

PROGRAMS

JUVENILE JUSTICE

CO-CHAIR: BEATRIZ “BB” OTERO

*Deputy Mayor for Health & Human Services,
Executive Office of the Mayor*

CO-CHAIR: ZOE BUSH

*Presiding Judge, Family Court, District of Columbia
Superior Court*

INITIATIVE: IMPROVING INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION BY UTILIZING DATA, SHARING INFORMATION AND IDENTIFYING INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES TO ENHANCE THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: DCSC, DMHHS, DMPSJ, DME, CSS, DYRS, APRA, DMH, MPD, OAG, PDS, CFSA, JGA, DOC & CJCC.

The Juvenile Justice Committee (JJC) was convened in 2011 to facilitate and address CJCC's juvenile justice strategic priorities. These initiatives which are discussed in greater detail in this section include: (1) Truancy Prevention, (2) Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), (3) Juvenile Stat, and (4) Compliance Monitoring. In addition to providing leadership on these priority areas, the JJC was instrumental in planning CJCC's 2011 Juvenile Justice Summit.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SUMMIT

On September 9, 2011, CJCC convened its second annual Juvenile Justice Summit (Summit). The Summit serves as a forum for cross-agency discussions about critical juvenile justice issues and creates the opportunity for inter-agency training and in-depth exploration of current juvenile justice strategies. The first Summit was held September 2010 and addressed intersecting topics including abscondence, juvenile confidentiality, juvenile mental health and substance abuse and information sharing. As a result of the forum, interagency recommendations and action items were identified to support these important juvenile justice issues.

During the 2011 Summit, presentations and discussions focused on the following: Juvenile Justice System Overview, Truancy Prevention, Juvenile Behavioral Diversion Program, Juvenile Reentry, and District Youth Voices as Part of the Solution. A brief summary of the strides made in each of the areas covered during the Summit follows.

OVERVIEW OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

CJCC stakeholders collaborated to develop system-wide process charts detailing how youth moved through the District's juvenile justice system. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) were also created to answer common questions posed about internal processes and to further highlight subtleties not captured on flow charts. Stakeholder agencies within the juvenile justice system, including the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Court Social Services (CSS), the Family Court, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), Office of the Attorney General (OAG) and Public Defender Service (PDS) collaborated to create detailed new charts of the processes from arrest through commitment. The processes by which youth move through the District's juvenile justice system and the corresponding agency that are reflected in the workflows and FAQs are: Juvenile Arrest Process (MPD); Court Social Services Intakes I and II (CSS); Youth Services Center Intake (DYRS); Juvenile Papering Process (OAG); Appointment of Counsel (PDS); Initial Hearing Outcomes (Family Court); Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiatives (CSS and DYRS); Pre-Adjudication Process (Family Court); Court-Ordered Detention (DYRS); Pre-Disposition Process (Family Court); Post-Disposition Process (Family Court, CSS and DYRS); Juvenile Probation Supervision (CSS); and Juvenile Commitment (DYRS).

Presentations regarding the refined juvenile justice system workflows were led by the Honorable Hiram Puig-Lugo, Deputy Presiding Judge, Family Court, Superior Court of the District of Columbia; Bobby Ladson, Lieutenant, Youth Investigations Branch, MPD; Terri Odom, Director, CSS; Robert Hildum, Deputy Attorney General, Public Safety Division, OAG; Avis Buchanan, Director, PDS; and Michael Umpierre, Special Assistant to the Director, DYRS. Joel Braithwaite, Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor, CJCC, served as the moderator.

TRUANCY PREVENTION

During the Summit, the attendees received a comprehensive overview of the truancy taskforce's citywide strategic framework and initiatives to address truancy in the District. DC Public Schools (DCPS) and the DC Public Charter School Board

(DCPCSB) shared data on their populations, graduation rates, attendance and chronic truancy rates. The co-chairs of the taskforce, Deputy Mayor for Education, De'Shawn Wright, and the Presiding Judge of the Family Court, Zoe Bush, led an informative discussion that included an overview of our school system governance and its components; school attendance and disciplinary policies; the school-based truancy reduction initiative; and safety. The last segment of the presentation focused on the coordinated citywide truancy media campaign.

A presentation on the District's Truancy Taskforce was led by the Honorable Zoe Bush, Presiding Judge, Family Court; De'Shawn Wright, Deputy Mayor for Education; Mutinda Parris, Office of the State Superintendent for Education (OSSE); Amoretta Morris, Director of Student Attendance, DCPS; Jacqueline Scott-English, Director of School Performance Management, DCPCSB; Diane Groomes, Assistant Chief, Patrol Services and School Safety, MPD; Debra Porchia-Usher, Interim Director, Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA); and Wendy Campbell, President, Campbell & Company Communications, Inc. Mannone Butler, Executive Director, CJCC, served as the moderator.

THE JUVENILE BEHAVIORAL DIVERSION PROGRAM

The Juvenile Behavioral Diversion Program is the District's mental health-based specialty court that provides intensive case management to youth in the juvenile justice system that have serious mental health needs. This collaboration between the Family Court, OAG, the CSS Child Guidance Clinic, PDS, CFSA and the Department of Mental Health (DMH) aims for improved outcomes and a reduction in recidivism. Routine and frequent contact with troubled youth allows the Family Court to address challenges a troubled juvenile may face as they grow, and for the community mental health and treatment partners to provide regular input to the youth. In order to implement this program, every youth entering the juvenile justice system is screened. This allows the District to more accurately determine the overall mental health needs of youth entering the system and to create appropriate responses to their needs.

Marie Morilius-Black, Director, Child and Youth Services, DMH, led the discussion of the Behavioral Diversion Program along with the Honorable Joan Goldfrank, Magistrate Judge, Family Court;

Amy Fortin, Chair, Juvenile Behavioral Diversion Program, DMH; Dr. Michael Barnes, Supervisory Clinical Psychologist, CSS; Shelia Roberson-Adams, Supervisory Probation Officer, CSS; Dr. Malcolm Woodland, Child Guidance Clinic, CSS; and Rachele Reid, Assistant Attorney General, Public Safety, OAG.

JUVENILE REENTRY

The District's juvenile reentry efforts for youth under CSS probation supervision and DYRS commitment were also highlighted during the Summit. Juvenile reentry refers to the services and practices that occur after youth are released back into the community. A juvenile reentry panel featuring CJCC Juvenile Reentry Workgroup co-chairs Christopher Shorter, Chief of Staff, DYRS and Fannie Barksdale, Deputy Director, CSS; and Penny Griffith, Executive Director, the Columbia Heights Shaw Family Support Collaborative. Eric Chapman, Program Analyst, CJCC, served as the panel's moderator.

The panel discussed CJCC's juvenile reentry workgroup findings and proposed recommendations to improve the reentry process. The workgroup's efforts are further detailed in the Reentry section of this report. The recommendations included making improvements to citywide juvenile reentry planning, overarching case management and increased family inclusion in the reentry process. Empowering communities and families with structure, support and appropriate guidance were also identified as methods to improve outcomes for youth returning to their communities.

DISTRICT YOUTH VOICES CONSIDERED AS PART OF THE SOLUTION

A highlight of the Summit was the participation of District youth. A number of youth participated by sharing their thoughts about their own personal experience and provided critique and feedback needed to help us understand our successes and to remedy our deficiencies. The youth provided important context for those in attendance and were undoubtedly the apex of the Summit. Youth provided their opinions of the juvenile justice system -- what they felt worked well, what should be revamped, what had an impact on them and how to improve the entire system.

The youths' anecdotal testimony was augmented by the presentation of the results of a survey of over 200 District youth. The interactive session included

a review of the findings of the recent juvenile justice-focused youth survey titled “District Youth Voices as Part of the Solution.” Topics covered in the survey included family, education, community and contact with juvenile justice stakeholders from police to judges.

TRUANCY PREVENTION

INITIATIVE: DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INITIATIVES TO NOT ONLY REDUCE CHRONIC TRUANCY, BUT ALSO PROMOTE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: DCSC, DMPSJ, DME, DMHHS, OSSE, DCPS, DCPCSB, OAG, MPD, PDS, JGA, CSS, DYRS, CFSA, DMH, CJCC, DHS, DOES, WMATA, AND DOH (APRA).

Background

A citywide Truancy Taskforce, co-chaired by De’Shawn Wright, Deputy Mayor for Education, and Honorable Zoe Bush, Presiding Judge, Family Court, DC Superior Court, reconvened in Spring 2011 to develop comprehensive strategies to address the myriad of issues associated with truancy.

In 2011 the Truancy Taskforce focused on a few strategic initiatives. First, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was established between human services, education and public safety agencies to allow information sharing. This was vital for the

coordination and implementation of interagency initiatives. Second, the taskforce implemented the following four initiatives: (1) the Case Management Initiative; (2) the Byer Truancy Intervention Program; (3) a citywide truancy media campaign and (4) Safe Passage walkthroughs.

CASE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

The Case Management Initiative, launched during the summer of 2011, provides students and families wraparound services and support from school attendance counselors and the Far-Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative throughout the entire school year. The goal is to identify and address the range of factors that contribute to truancy. Data collected by DCPS during the 2010 to 2011 school year showed that 9th grade students are at a greater risk of being truant in comparison to all other grade levels. As a result, a decision was made to focus on this population (Figure 2). The CMI recruited 54 students from the District’s middle and high schools during the 2011 to 2012 school year. Of the 54 student participants, 34 were rising 8th graders from feeder middle schools, and

FIGURE 1: TRUANCY REDUCTION FOR DCPS OVER THE PAST THREE SCHOOL YEARS



Source: DCPS “Every Day Counts: Connecting Attendance and Academic Achievement.”
Presentation for the Juvenile Justice Summit, September 9, 2011.

20 were repeat 9th graders enrolled at Anacostia or Ballou Senior High Schools. The DC Crime Policy Institute is conducting an evaluation of the program scheduled to be completed by the fall of 2012.

BYER TRUANCY INTERVENTION PROGRAM

The Byer Truancy Intervention Program was established at Kramer and Johnson middle



Truancy Taskforce Co-Chairs, Deputy Mayor De'Shawn Wright and Hon. Zoe Bush, Presiding Judge, Family Court



Truancy Taskforce Planning Meeting

schools. The goal of this initiative is to increase school attendance, improve academic performance and improve student behavior through an early, comprehensive, strength-based family systems approach. Students and their families participate in ten weekly sessions facilitated by judges of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia's Family Court. The sessions focus on the acquisition of life-skills and addressing barriers to students getting to school on time. The Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative provides case management supports and wraparound services for the participating students and their families.

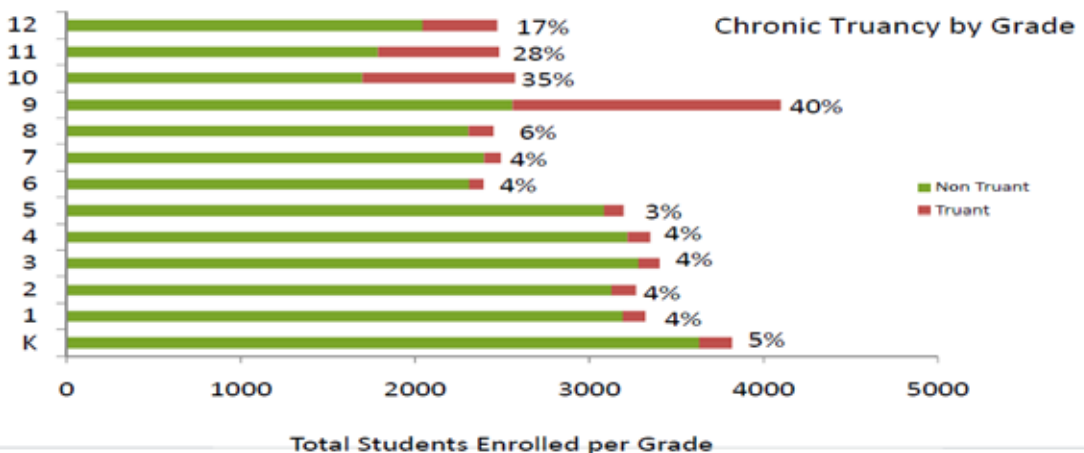
TRUANCY MEDIA CAMPAIGN

The Truancy Taskforce launched a citywide Truancy Media Campaign with the assistance of two advertisement companies, Campbell & Company Marketing Communications, Inc. and Ketchum, to promote the importance of getting to school on time and remaining committed to reaching academic goals. The targeted populations included, but were not limited to, parents of early elementary school aged students as well as high school aged youth. A series of questionnaires and focus groups were utilized to obtain input and helped to shape the campaign's message.

SAFE PASSAGE WALKTHROUGHS

The Truancy Taskforce also determined that addressing the safety issues faced by students traveling to and from school could be critical to reducing truancy. To this end, the taskforce began conducting "Safe Passages" walkthroughs in the neighborhoods surrounding Anacostia and Ballou Senior High Schools. These walkthroughs were

FIGURE 2: TRUANCY PERCENTAGES BY GRADE FOR DCPS (2010 TO 2011)



Source: DCPS "Every Day Counts: Connecting Attendance and Academic Achievement." Presentation for the Juvenile Justice Summit, September 9, 2011.

led by the school leaders and involved taskforce members as well as community partners to identify and begin to address safety concerns.

The Truancy Taskforce recognizes the importance of data collection and analysis. Data gathered from DCPS, DCPCSB and the MPD has informed the development and implementation of the initiatives. The District of Columbia Crime Policy Institute

(DCPI), a public policy research organization focused on crime and justice policy in the District and funded by the Justice Grants Administration, joined the Truancy Taskforce to support the evaluation and assessment of the 2011 truancy taskforce initiatives. The evaluation projects are slated to be completed by the fall of 2012.

FIGURE 3: AGGREGATE TRUANCY & ATTENDANCE DATA, 2010 TO 2011

Category	Elementary	Middle	High
Truancy Rate	17%	12%	14%
ADA	95%	95%	94%

Source: DCPCSB "DC Public Charter School Board." Presentation for the Juvenile Justice Summit, September 9, 2011.

JUVENILE STAT

INITIATIVE: EXPLORE AND EXAMINE STATISTICAL PATTERNS IN THE BEHAVIOR OF HIGH RISK YOUTH TO ENHANCE STRATEGIES, SERVICES AND UNCOVER BEST PRACTICES THAT CAN BE USED TO IMPROVE THE HANDLING OF HIGH RISK CASES.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: MPD, DMPSJ, DCSC, OAG, CSS, DYRS, AND CJCC.

The Juvenile Stat initiative was first introduced as a priority area in 2008. In the fall of 2009, the Committee met to establish goals and objectives for addressing juvenile violence in the District. One of the objectives was to monitor juvenile gun offenders in the District. The original cohort, which was selected by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG).

The Committee expanded its focus in 2010 to include not only juveniles with gun charges, but also youth with violent offenses. During that same

year, the Committee expanded the criteria for eligibility to include youth who were classified by either DYRS or CSS as being high risk and/or juvenile absconders. There were 125 juvenile cases identified and reviewed.

In 2011, the Committee identified and monitored a total of 84 high risk juvenile offenders and absconders. By compiling data provided by DYRS and CSS, CJCC developed reports for the committee that illustrate trends unique to the population, identify youth that remained on the list and who were no longer being monitored and that identify problematic areas in need of more attention in the future. The Committee also began to conduct in-depth case reviews on a monthly basis to address case specific and systemic issues.

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE

INITIATIVE: CREATE APPROPRIATE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES FOR JUVENILES WHILE PRESERVING PUBLIC SAFETY.

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

The District entered its sixth year in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), a nationwide data-driven effort focused on eliminating the unnecessary detention of juveniles, and providing them with strong community-based services. The Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) began the JDAI effort in 1992 with five original sites. Since JDAI's inception, AECF expanded the initiative to include over 125 jurisdictions in 35 states and the District of Columbia.

As a result of JDAI, commitments to state custody across the initiative have significantly decreased. The aggregate reduction in commitments across grantees reporting in 2010 was 34%.

Detention may cause more harm than good for youth who do not pose public safety threats. As a result, the District continues to explore and implement support systems for youth so that they experience positive outcomes after they exit the juvenile justice system, making them less likely to reoffend.

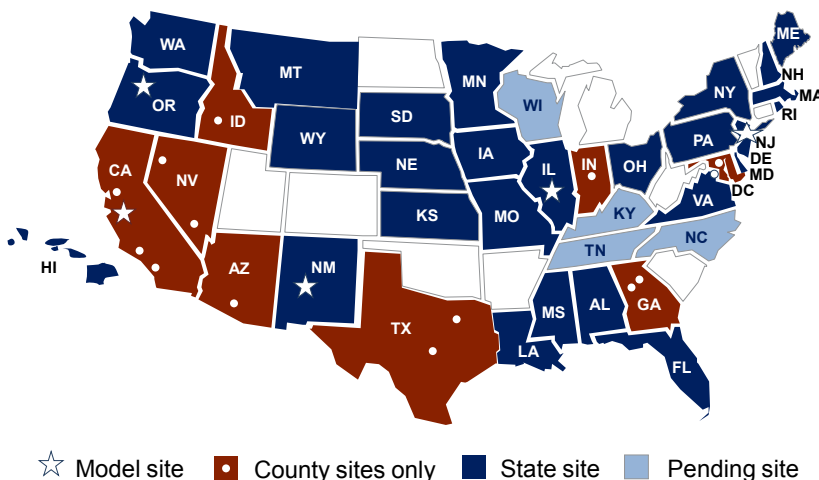
After six years of experience with JDAI, the District continues to be committed to developing

a juvenile justice system that has an engaging and positive effect on youth, and is strengths based. The juvenile justice stakeholders that have been involved with the program since its inception include the following agencies: the Superior Court of the District of Columbia's Family Court; the Court Social Services Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (CSS); the District of Columbia's Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DYRS); Public Defender Service (PDS); Office of the Attorney General (OAG); Metropolitan Police Department (MPD); Children's Family Service Agency (CFSA); Department of Mental Health (DMH); and the Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration (APRA). To make JDAI truly successful, there must be collaboration across all child-serving agencies. To meet this goal, the list of JDAI stakeholders has expanded to include the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services, the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS), and the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE).

HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During 2011, there was a significant reduction in the detained youth population at the Youth Services Center (YSC). Although YSC has a capacity for 88 youth, the Average Daily Population (ADP) at YSC during 2011 was 77 youth, compared to 79 in 2010 and 95 in 2009. The overall reduction can be credited to the effective collaboration between agencies, their ability to pinpoint areas of delay and the expediting of cases. Moreover, the

JDAI IS ACTIVE IN 35 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



Source:
Annie E. Casey
Foundation

average length of stay has not exceeded 25 days since February 2010, which is attributable to the deliberate concentration of cases being expedited by stakeholders.

DATA COMMITTEE

The Data Committee, which has representatives from OAG, CSSD, DYRS, MPD and CJCC, has diligently produced monthly JDAI Data Reports since the committee's inception to serve as the basis for data-driven programmatic and policy decisions. The Data Committee continues to hold monthly meetings to review the monthly JDAI report and to highlight trends or issues that may be developing. The monthly report is a success due to the data sharing efforts by CSSD, DYRS and MPD. This year, the report incorporated monthly diversion and quarterly data on youth committed to DYRS. Data is also being included that reflects the wards resided in by the youth screened at CSSD Intake.

- **“Thirteen and Under Report”**

The “Thirteen and Under” report analyzes youth 13 and under who made contact with the juvenile justice system. The findings will help to assist stakeholders in understanding the cohort and provide a basis for data-driven programming decisions.

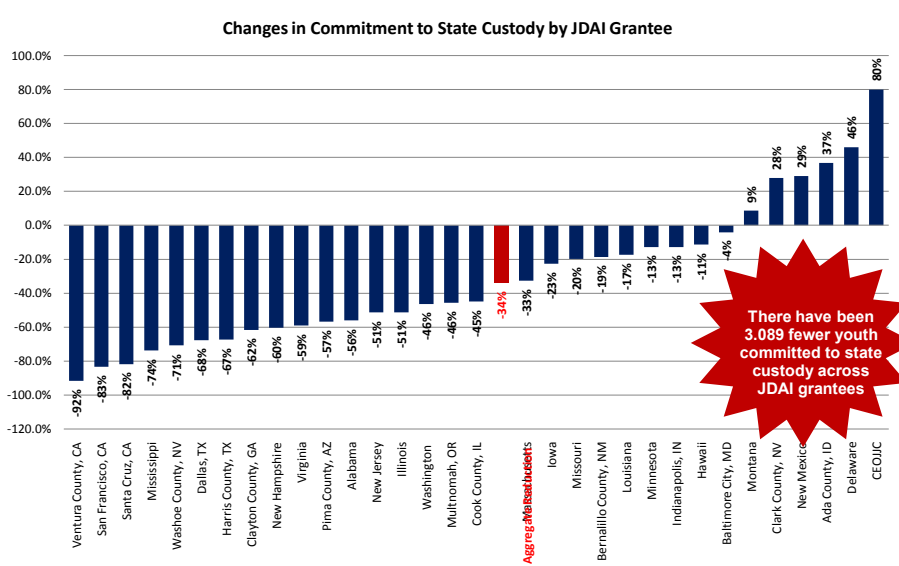
The report covers January 2009 to May 2011. In 2009, there were 340 youth that were screened at CSS. In 2010, there were 360 and from January – May 2011, 150 youth.

Report findings include:

- Simple assault was the leading charge, followed by assaults categorized as felonies and robberies.
- 13 year olds overwhelmingly comprised the majority of the youth in the cohort, representing 107 (71.3%) of these youth in January through May 2011; 232 (64.4%) in 2010 and 215 (63.2%) in 2009.
- Females comprised 106 (31.2%), 88 (24.4%) and 46 (30.7%), of the cohort in 2009, 2010 and January through May 2011, respectively.
- The overall numbers were steady over the time period in question.

JDAI GOVERNANCE

In order to better streamline and improve JDAI's efforts, a reorganization of the governance structure took place during 2011. The Quality Assurance and Alternatives to Secure Detention Committees were combined into one JDAI Workgroup to efficiently address programming issues. Finally, the JDAI Executive Committee merged into the Juvenile Justice Committee (JJC). The JJC is co-chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services, Beatrice “BB” Otero, and the Presiding Judge of the Family Court, the Honorable Zoe Bush. This body of agency directors and decision-makers attend monthly meetings to review data reports, analysis and recommendations from the Workgroup and Data Sharing Committee for the purposes of decision-making. It also makes requests, as needed,



Source:
Annie E. Casey
Foundation

for data or other information to the Data Sharing Committee and Workgroup.

JDAI WORKGROUP

The JDAI Workgroup, chaired by the Deputy Director for CSSD and the JDAI coordinator, is composed of a variety of juvenile justice stakeholders, including CSSD, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS and others. The JDAI Workgroup's mandate is to: (1) utilize data to analyze the quality of programs and identify needed services for young people in the juvenile justice system and their families; (2) provide youth with the hope that they will eventually lead productive, dignified, healthy and law-abiding lives; (3) promote an understanding and utilization of Alternatives to Detention programs in the juvenile justice system; and (4) maintain open communication between stakeholders to best tailor the system to meet the community's needs. The Workgroup focuses on analyzing and improving the programming of Alternative Programs and providing training for the juvenile justice stakeholders regarding these programs, while promoting collaboration among the different, essential stakeholders necessary to continually develop a system that best serves the community's needs.

- **Shelter Home Assessments**

Shelter home assessments were conducted in Spring 2011 to promote confidence in the alternative programs. Shelter home site visits focused on inquiring into the following areas: education, programming (including exercise and recreation), administration of prescription medication, unusual incident reporting and

displaying court information. A site visit report was issued in May that included the individual checklists used for each shelter home assessment and a preamble including observations and recommendations. Each shelter home received an assessment and a report.

In October 2011, representatives from the DYRS Licensing Unit, Contract Management and Compliance Unit, Residential Placement Specialist, and the JDAI Coordinator, conducted follow-up site visits with each of the shelter homes to review their assessments and follow up on actions taken to remedy deficiencies. A follow-up report is forthcoming.

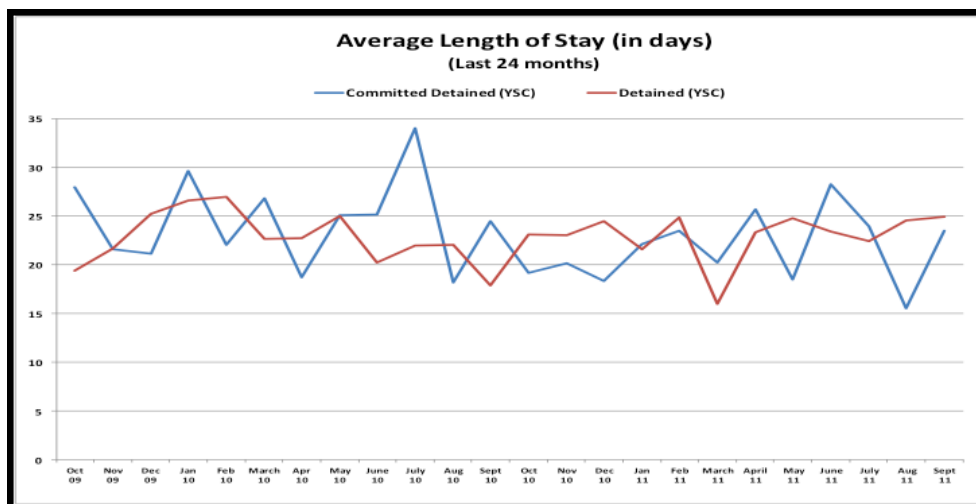
2011 JDAI RETREAT

In November 2011, a retreat was held for juvenile justice stakeholders to review the District's JDAI efforts to date, and to discuss next steps. The 2011 JDAI areas of focus will become action items used to develop JDAI's 2012 strategic plan and are key in serving the needs of youth and the community.

After a facilitated discussion, key areas of interest were identified for purposes of follow up, including preventing youth from entering the juvenile justice system; developing mentoring and networking opportunities to expose them to professional and trade development opportunities; co-locating services; and developing strategies to help youth return successfully back to the community.

NEXT STEPS

JDAI'S 2012 vision is to continue the current data analysis, while expanding into areas that will provide better insight into the needs of youth and



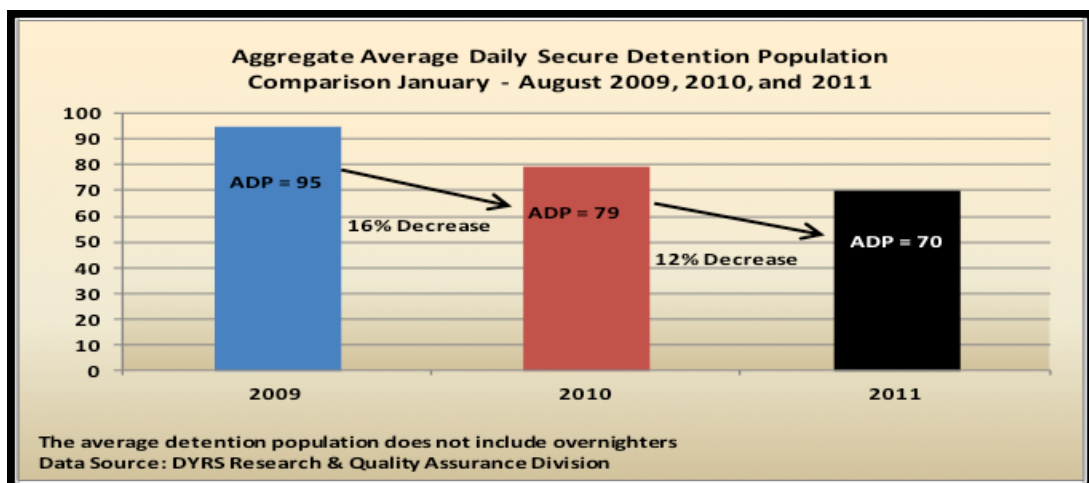
Data Source: DYRS Research and Quality Assurance Division



JDAI Retreat (2011)

the community. Programming will also continue to be a focus since it is integral to the support and development of youth who are involved in the court system. Case-expediting processes will be reanalyzed and necessary adjustments made to

better streamline efforts. For instance, the Mayor's Services Liaison Office, which collects current evaluations of court-involved youth from agencies, will be implementing a new database, developed by CJCC to capture and track the evaluations.



Source: DCPS "Every Day Counts: Connecting Attendance and Academic Achievement." Presentation for the Juvenile Justice Summit, September 9, 2011.

Source: D4RJ Research and Quality Assurance Division

COMPLIANCE MONITORING

INITIATIVE: MONITOR AND REPORT ON THE DISTRICT'S COMPLIANCE WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT AND PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INCREASE COMPLIANCE AND ENSURE FORMULA GRANTS ALLOCATION.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: CJCC, JGA, MPD, DMPSJ, DCSC, OAG, CSS, DYRS, USMS, AND JJAG.

In 2011, the District achieved full compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. This marks the fifth straight year of full compliance. 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.

Full compliance was accomplished by identifying and incorporating additional facilities that hold juveniles into the monitoring universe. In addition, an annual classification certification form for the various types of facilities in compliance monitoring was created and continues to be used at the facilities for certification purposes. A priority for the compliance monitor was eliminating the use of prohibited locking mechanisms in non-secure facilities, specifically padlocks on rooms large enough to detain children or staff against their will; this intentional effort has been well-received by DYRS providers. The review of non-secure facilities becomes a primary task of compliance monitoring, especially with the District's focus on serving youth in the least restrictive setting possible while preserving public safety through the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).

To assist agencies in achieving compliance, the compliance monitor reviews and updates the District's Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual annually.

FULL COMPLIANCE WITH DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (DSO)

A status offense is the illegal behavior of a child (under the age of 18 years old) although that same behavior would not be criminal if committed by an adult. The two primary status offender charges in the District are habitual truancy and habitual runaway. This population is very vulnerable and the charges are often symptoms of larger familial or

socioeconomic issues. A core Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) requirement is that a status offender or non-offender cannot be held, with some exceptions, in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities; nor can they be held in adult facilities for any length of time. The District successfully complied with this requirement.

Understanding that even with best practices in place, there are certain exceptional circumstances that may require securely holding a status offender. Federal law allows each jurisdiction to detain up to six youth and still be in full compliance. The District detained five youth in 2006, 2007 and 2008; in 2009, six youth were detained. The District's five consecutive years of full compliance is a testament to the effective collaboration of juvenile justice stakeholders including the Family Court, OAG, CSS, DYRS and MPD.

FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE SIGHT AND SOUND SEPARATION REQUIREMENT

To protect youth from adult influence, 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, making it impossible for juveniles to interact 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 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 innovation has been met with high praise and approval by the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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. The District was not in violation of this requirement in 2010. Again, the use of the Juvenile Processing Center as a separate juvenile-only central booking facility prevents the co-mingling of adult and juvenile offenders.

While the JJDP Act provides for a six-hour removal exception, the District does not use this exception since MPD only processes arrested juveniles at the Youth Processing Center located at the juvenile detention facility. MPD's Juvenile Processing Unit is the sole location 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.

During 2011, the District's compliance monitor verified that there are no juveniles arrested at the MPD police lock ups, and that no adults are processed at the Juvenile Processing Center to ensure that there are no jail removals or sight and sound violations.

YEAR	YOUTH DETAINED	LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE
2006	5	FULL COMPLIANCE
2007	5	FULL COMPLIANCE
2008	5	FULL COMPLIANCE
2009	6	FULL COMPLIANCE
2010	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 means that the District falls below the Federal compliance standard which is 5.8 youth per 100,000 youth. The District's youth population is estimated at 85,000 youth which makes our compliance level at 6.2 youth.

REENTRY

CHAIR: CEDRIC HENDRICKS

Associate Director, Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency

CO-CHAIR: CHARLES THORNTON

Director, Office on Returning Citizens Affairs

INITIATIVE: DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE PRISONER REENTRY STRATEGY WITH A FOCUS ON HIGH-RISK OFFENDERS.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: CSOSA, OEQA, DOC, EOM, OCA, CJCC, DCSC, DOC, DMH, OSSE, USAO, OAG, UDC, UPO, UPC, DHCD, DOES, BOP, DYRS, CSS.

In FY 2011, over 2,100 individuals returned to the District from Federal Bureau of Prison (BOP) facilities and 17,365 individuals were released from the DC Department of Corrections. As of December 2011, 15,982 individuals were under the supervision of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency. The large reentry population demands a comprehensive strategy to ease reintegration and

minimize the possibility of re-offense.

CJCC's Reentry Steering Committee (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. The Committee's goal is to continue to identify and monitor the status of reentry services in the District, and respond with collaborative programmatic initiatives that will address any identified service gap or deficiencies. In 2003, when the Committee was first convened, a strategic work plan was created as part of a comprehensive prisoner strategy for the District. Each year, the Committee revises its strategic work plan by 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.

On December 11, 2010, CJCC convened a Citywide Reentry Strategic Planning Forum for

Public Safety. The daylong strategic planning session was designed to gather insight and input from stakeholders in order to inform the 2011 Comprehensive Reentry Strategy for the District. Over 100 stakeholders took part in the interactive forum. The stakeholders included returning citizens, federal and local government agency leaders, non-profit organizations, private sector agencies, and representatives from the community at large. Participants identified a slate of recommended activities for the 2011 Comprehensive Reentry Strategy.

The Committee convened four times during 2011. As a result of input offered at the 2010 Citywide Reentry Strategic Planning Forum for Public Safety, the Committee convened five workgroups that were tasked with addressing the most pervasive reentry issues affecting returning District citizens. The five workgroups, Education and Training, Employment, Healthcare, Housing and Juvenile Justice, were comprised of District and federal stakeholders who collaborated to discuss and provide recommendations for improving services for returning District residents. The Committee met three times after the workgroups convened to discuss updates on their progress. At the completion of the workgroup meetings, each workgroup chair provided the Committee with a report that outlined their activities and recommendations.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING WORKGROUP

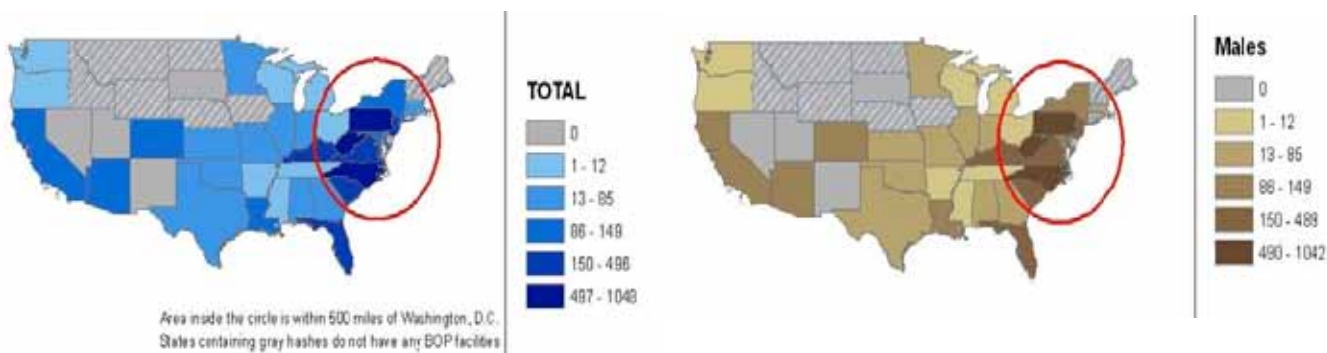
The Education and Training Workgroup was chaired by Vernard Portis, Case Manager, Opportunities Industrialization Center. It created a chart identifying

all of the educational and vocational programs available to returning citizens in the District. The chart specifies entry requirements, associated fees, courses offered, as well as completion and job placement statistics. The workgroup recommended increased collaboration amongst educational programs and potential employers, standardization of programs offered in the Districts, and the creation of a system to evaluate educational programs that received District funding.

EMPLOYMENT WORKGROUP

The Employment Workgroup, co-chaired by Charles Thornton, Director, ORCA and Charles Jones, Director, Department of Employment Services, Project Empowerment, explored the feasibility of providing tax credits to encourage District businesses to employ returning citizens, and created a chart linking DOES identified High Growth Jobs with educational and training programs within DOC and BOP facilities. Workgroup members met with BOP to identify ways to coordinate efforts to link inmates at BOP institutions with jobs in the District. In addition, CSOSA collaborated with the DOES First Source program by identifying inmates at BOP facilities who have graduated from programs while incarcerated, and are ready to apply for jobs prior to their release. CSOSA informed inmates of job opportunities and sent applications for the First Source program to the inmates. The workgroup recommended increasing marketing efforts, including publicizing tax incentives to employers and potential employees, creating a method to evaluate DOC and BOP educational and vocational programs and forging a stronger partnership with BOP Reentry Affairs Coordinators.

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INMATES HOUSED IN A BOP FACILITY BY STATE AND GENDER, NOVEMBER 2011



A delegation of individuals from CSOSA, DOES, CJCC and OEOA visited the Safer Foundation in Chicago, Illinois. The Safer Foundation (Safer) is a 501(c) (3) with a nationally-recognized program that assists returning citizens with job placement. The Safer Model assesses individuals and then places them into one of three program areas: (1) job placement (for those who do not require additional support and are ready to begin working); (2) transitional employment (for those who have some skills); and (3) supportive services (for those who require more assistance). The visit was informative and was an opportunity to learn about best practices that could be implemented in the District. The delegation plans to utilize the wealth of information obtained from Safer and to discuss ways to leverage programs in the District.

HEALTHCARE WORKGROUP

The Physical, Mental and Substance Abuse (Healthcare) Workgroup, chaired by Nancy Ware, Senior Management Analyst, CSOSA, was tasked with addressing legislative barriers to hiring returning citizens in the healthcare field; providing mental health and substance abuse training to District agencies that provide reentry services; and ensuring the dissemination of mental health resource materials to returning citizens and case managers in the DC Jail and BOP facilities. With the aid of the workgroup, Unity Healthcare (Unity) and the BOP entered into an agreement to, upon request and waiver by an inmate, release the Bureau Electronic Medical Record (BEMR) directly to Unity. With increased access to an inmate's medical records, health care providers will be able to provide better services to their patients. This

process will eventually be replicated to include both CSOSA and U.S. Probation. The workgroup recommended: increasing communication between penal institutions and medical facilities in the District for the continuity of care for returning citizens; employment policy changes; and instituting standardized protocols and best practices for health care services delivered to returning citizens.

HOUSING WORKGROUP

The Housing Workgroup, chaired by Rada Moss, Senior Program Manager, Corporation for Supportive Housing, explored private housing options for returning citizens, and the feasibility of creating an independent housing broker or ombudsman to identify available housing in the District. The workgroup created a list of available housing providers for returning citizens that categorizes housing providers by housing type, and includes various characteristics like entry requirements, fees, application process, capacity and services provided. The workgroup also collaborated with the District of Columbia Housing Authority (DCHA) to create a fact sheet about public housing eligibility for returning citizens that will be distributed throughout the city. The workgroup recommended conducting outreach efforts to distribute the housing chart and facilitate the creation of the Housing Assistance Program with the Office on Returning Citizens Affairs as a means to more effectively identify housing options.

JUVENILE REENTRY WORKGROUP

The Juvenile Reentry Workgroup co-chaired by Christopher Shorter, Chief of Staff, DYRS and



Fannie Barksdale, Deputy Director, CSS defined juvenile reentry in the District and identified reentry services and programs for juveniles who have had contact with the District's juvenile justice system. The workgroup's universal definition for juvenile reentry will be utilized by the juvenile serving agencies in the District. Furthermore, the workgroup held focus groups with juveniles, their parents, case managers and probation officers to understand the gaps that exist in the District's juvenile reentry process.

The workgroup co-chairs also presented a segment on juvenile reentry at the 2011 Annual Juvenile Justice Summit held in September 2011. As part of their presentation, the co-chairs informed the participants of the progress of their workgroup, and also invited youth involved in the juvenile justice

system -- specifically those who have experienced the reentry process -- to engage in a dialogue concerning the needs of youth reintegrating into their communities.

The workgroup made a series of recommendations including: intake assessments that are standardized amongst agencies; the expansion of staff reentry planning and training; the creation of a system to monitor providers of reentry services; and the creation of a Citywide Juvenile Reentry Taskforce to better address juvenile reentry needs.

The work and recommendations of the five workgroups were compiled into a Reentry Recommendation Report that was presented to the CJCC Reentry Steering Committee and may be found on the CJCC website at www.cjcc.dc.gov.

GUNSTAT

CHAIR: PAUL A. QUANDER, JR.

*Deputy Mayor for Public Safety & Justice,
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: DCSC, OAG, USAO, MPD, CSOSA, OCA, PSA, EOM, USPC, USPO, DOC & CJCC.

This year marked the third year of the District-wide GunStat initiative. GunStat tracks gun cases as they progress through the criminal justice system for the purpose of identifying system-wide trends, strengths and weaknesses. This initiative fosters coordination amongst involved agencies in addressing violent crimes committed with handguns. New communication channels are established and existing ones are refined, as necessary. The automated GunStat Report within JUSTIS continues to be leveraged as a key tool for information sharing among participating agencies.

The summary below reflects basic program metrics:

GUNSTAT 2011 SUMMARY	
GunStat sessions held	12
Staff meetings held	12
CPWL Analyses performed	1
Sentencing reviews conducted	1
Quarterly data quality reviews conducted	4
Case Reviews conducted	6

IN-CUSTODY TREATMENT

CHAIR: THOMAS FAUST

Acting 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, AND DCSC.

The Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) is a multi-agency partnership among CSOSA, DOC, USPC, BOP and the Corrections Corporation of America, Incorporated (CCA). The program is designed to create a secure residential substance abuse and behavioral intervention treatment program within DOC's Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF). The SRTP pilot program began on September 21, 2009. It continues to serve as an alternative placement for eligible DC Code offenders on parole or supervised release who face revocation for technical reasons, including substance abuse, and in some cases, new criminal violations.

In 2010, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed outlining the continuation of the SRTP. It also stipulated that the operation of the CTF would be assumed by CCA who would provide medical services for eligible participants. Of the offenders who complete 180 days of treatment, CSOSA tracks the number of offenders who continue on supervision and those who have had their supervision revoked by the SRTP.

The following activities occurred in FY 2011:

1. BOP and CSOSA worked on developing a transition plan to transfer daily treatment operations at the CTF to BOP's contractor. BOP anticipates awarding a contract for the daily operation of a treatment program in early 2012.
2. CSOSA continued to track SRTP program data. This tracking documents the number of offenders who engage the program, the number who complete 180-days, and the number of offenders who do not complete the full 180-days of programming (with reasons for the early departures). Of the offenders who complete 180 days of treatment, CSOSA tracks the number of

offenders who continue on supervision and those who have had their supervision revoked by the SRTP.

3. CSOSA summarized 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.

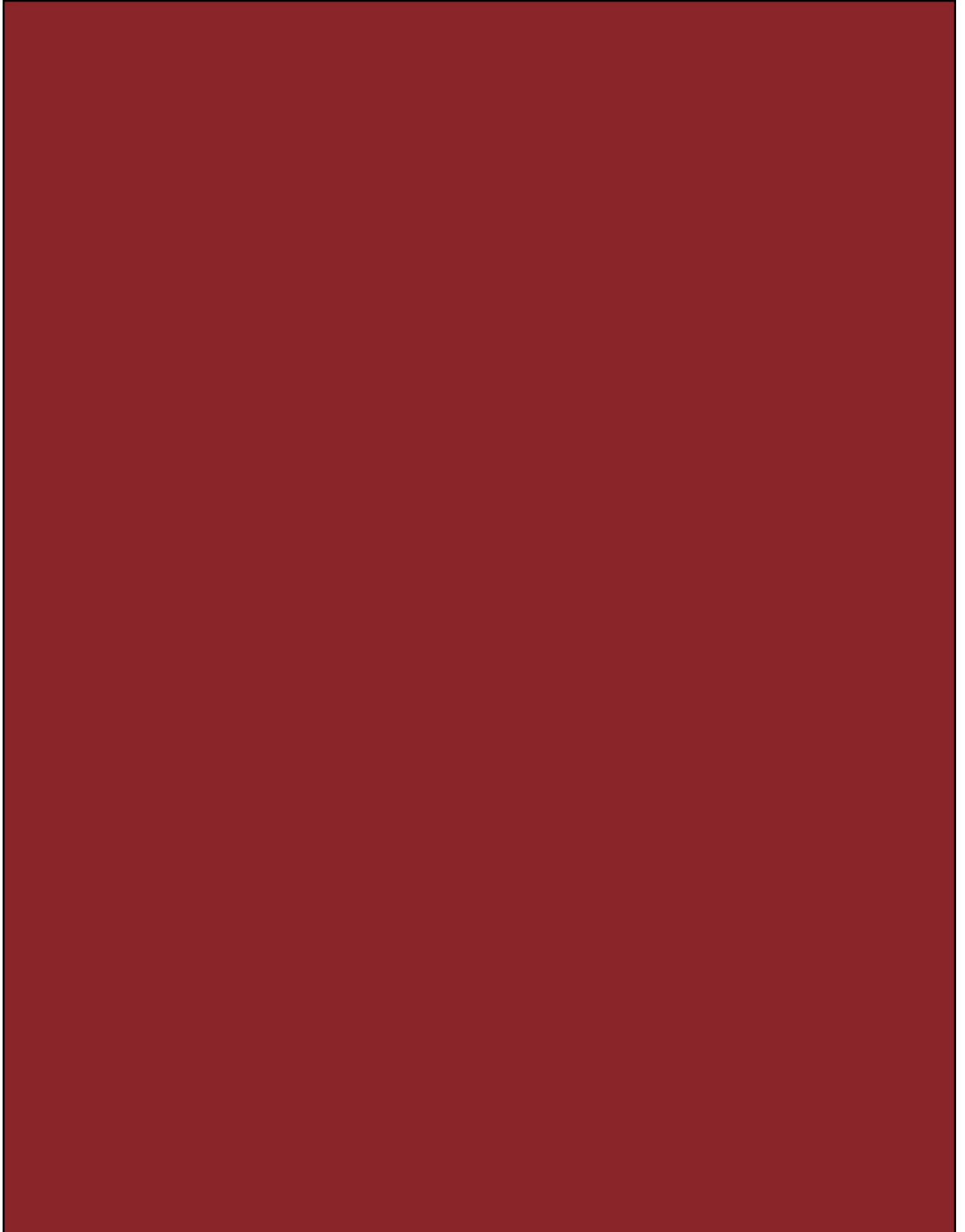
During FY 2011, CSOSA developed, and Deputy Director Adrienne Poteat presented, a summary of SRTP outcomes as of June 1, 2011. As of that date, 122 offenders had started the SRTP. Twenty-five offenders had not completed the initial 180 days of programming. Of the 25 early departures, five were discharged for administrative issues (custody level, protective custody issues, etc.), eight for disciplinary reasons, two for medical reasons, and 10 declined further services. Sixty-six had completed 180 days of treatment in the Correctional Treatment Facility. Thirty-one were active in the program as of that date.

The June report also organized the population in a number of categories exposing a number of valuable trends that further define the program's population. Additional findings included:

- Participants in the SRTP have 3 previous supervision failures on average
- The three most frequent self-reported drugs of choice are opiates (29 percent of participants), marijuana (27 percent) and cocaine (20 percent).
- 97 percent of offenders presented co-occurring disorders
- 53 percent of offenders stopped reporting to CSOSA (Loss of Contact) before entering SRTP
- 24 percent self-identified as "homeless" prior to entering SRTP
- 48 percent have less than a high school diploma or GED
- Only 8 percent of participants are married
- The majority of offenders are between ages 30 and 49
 - o 12 percent – ages 18-29
 - o 51 percent – ages 30-49
 - o 39 percent – ages 50+

As of November 1, 2011, 144 offenders with a Notice of Action entered the SRTP. Eighty-six successfully completed the program within 180 days, 23 were still on the unit, and 35 did not complete the program. All 86 graduates received discharge plans, which included aftercare recommendations by

individual treatment plans and modality. Aftercare provides post-SRTP placement in one or more elements of CSOSA's substance abuse treatment continuum. Of those that did not complete the program, the most common reasons were either a decline of further services or disciplinary issues.



2011
Accomplishments
to Reduce Violent
Crime Through
Interagency
Collaboration and
Planning

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

PRIORITY AREAS:

JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

CENTRAL BOOKING

PAPERING REFORM

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT/
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES INTEGRATION

WARRANTS

CONTINUITY OF
OPERATIONS PLANNING

JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENTS

CHAIR: MANNONE A. BUTLER

Executive Director, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

INITIATIVE: ENHANCE AND UPDATE THE JUSTIS APPLICATION TO MEET THE CHANGING NEEDS OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: BOP, CFSA, CSOSA, DOC, DCSC, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, USAO, USPC, USMS, USPO, DYRS & CJCC.

The Justice Information System (JUSTIS) has developed into a key resource for criminal justice information sharing amongst CJCC partners and affiliated agencies. Created originally as a means to display data from multiple agencies within a single interface, it has been enhanced over time to provide additional functionalities. The additional functionalities include: event notifications that inform users when an individual's status has changed; various reports that are accessible upon demand and decrease reliance on others when information is quickly needed; a mobile version that can be utilized in the field; and customizable views that users can access quickly for specific information without having to sift through volumes of data. JUSTIS has been able to deftly serve its underlying purpose -- to provide agency partners access to critical public safety information.

Over the past two years, JUSTIS has added another key functionality to its system - the ability to receive and send information among different agencies' systems via electronic feeds. This function has been achieved by adding a new technical infrastructure. This added feature has enabled CJCC to launch the Case Initiation Project (CIP).

The governing body of the JUSTIS program is the Information Technology Committee. Under the leadership of the ITAC Chair, Brook Hedge, Senior Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the Inter-Agency Workgroup (IWG) was charged with implementing the CIP. The pilot phase was completed in September 2010 and CIP went into production on September 26, 2011.

CASE INITIATION PROJECT (CIP) LAUNCH

CIP transformed the manner in which information is exchanged amongst criminal justice agencies within the nation's capital. It replaced the slow and outdated manual, paper-driven process of filing an adult criminal case and installed a quicker and automatic electronic exchange. The entire exchange, from arrest to prosecution to case filing, is now facilitated through the CJCC's JUSTIS technology system.

The following eight agencies collaborated on this project: the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; the Metropolitan Police Department; the United States Attorney's Office; the DC Office of the Attorney General; the Pretrial Services Agency; the District's Public Defenders Service; the United States Parole Commission and CJCC.

Additional CIP accomplishments during 2011 include:

- Improved efficiency of information exchange by decreasing the amount of time required to physically transfer paper files among agencies.
- Decreased the need to re-enter the same information within the different systems of various agencies resulting in improved overall accuracy of information by reducing human error.
- Identified deficiencies in information sooner so that corrective action can be taken quickly. The technology identifies errors much faster and informs concerned agencies automatically. The end result is that mistakes are caught and addressed in significantly less time.
- Adopted a Universal Person ID allowing individuals and outcomes to be tracked easily across the entire criminal justice system.
- Reduced human error by applying the technical routing of information based upon business rules established among source and recipient agencies.
- Developed an electronic Dashboard within JUSTIS that allows agencies to track the progress of cases from arrest, through prosecution, to case filing. As a result, users can quickly determine what outcomes have been achieved at various stages of the process.

The IWG dedicated a tremendous amount of time, energy and resources into making CIP a reality. For example, between February 24th and November 18th of 2011, a daily conference call was held to address all technical and business-related issues that arose. From February to September, nine rounds of testing occurred during which 92 business cases related to the case initiation process were repeatedly triggered and analyzed for any deficiencies, and those were addressed. This work will enhance public safety within the District by making the entire information exchange process more timely, accurate and efficient.

INFORMATION SHARING INITIATIVES

CJCC worked throughout 2011 to enhance the JUSTIS information portal to provide partner agencies with additional offender and defendant criminal history information.

These efforts included the following:

- CJCC established a MOU with the United States Parole Commission to provide parole documents and data for display within JUSTIS.
- An administrative order was issued by Superior Court of the District of Columbia permitting the sharing of juvenile data with the State of Maryland on a reciprocal basis. CJCC continues to work out the final details of this regional collaboration with involved partners.
- CJCC established an MOU with the BOP, which allows for the inclusion of federal incarceration data within the JUSTIS information portal.

JUSTIS 2011 INFORMATION PORTAL SUMMARY	
TOTAL NUMBER OF AGENCIES WITH ACCESS TO JUSTIS	32
TOTAL REGISTERED USERS	6224

JUSTIS TRAINING

The JUSTIS Train-the-Trainer program continues to provide sessions to partner agencies and their new or existing JUSTIS instructors. The overall objective of this program has been to improve the availability of JUSTIS training to users.

JUSTIS 2011 TRAINING SUMMARY	
INDIVIDUALS TRAINED BY CJCC AS JUSTIS TRAINERS	7

JUSTIS 2011 CIP SUMMARY (WENT LIVE: SEPTEMBER 26, 2011)		
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS ROUTED THROUGH JUSTIS	OCT 2011	NOV 2011
FROM MPD	22,890	19,467
FROM USAO	2,545	2,284
FROM OAG	512	993
FROM DCSC	1,965	1,992

WHAT ARE JUSTIS USERS SAYING?

The following comments are from actual JUSTIS users:

“Gives us the ability to look up offenders and see the information from several systems all in one. This helps with the ability to find information on offender at one stop rather than going in to several systems to get the same information.”

“I’m able to complete investigative reports and supervise offenders effectively. I’m able to assess community risk and make appropriate decisions. I’m very thankful for JUSTIS with all the support.”

“It allows access to many of the systems that we use on a daily basis in one location. For example, I often have multiple windows/programs open with DOC, automated probation/parole information, MPD arrest information and Court View.”

“It is especially helpful with the notifications. By learning of a witness’s or defendant’s arrest, I can be one step ahead of everything and everyone in getting whatever I need in place as soon as possible after an arrest.”

“JUSTIS improves my agency mission by staying connected with up-to-date information on defendant’s case status or any questions that may arise in order to complete my case management.”

“JUSTIS provides the best and easiest consolidated information when going to court, particularly for career offenders who have multiple arrests and charges open. It’s a great resource to get warrant information as well as court dates.”

“JUSTIS allows me to access detailed historical information about defendants from the courts and our law enforcement partners. Among other things, the ability to have this information at my fingertips has allowed me to identify potential suspects by photographs.”

“JUSTIS allows our agency to improve its records on closing cases with the information provided.”

“JUSTIS has enabled us to locate and understand things that we may not know are happening to our youth. It would be of great value if you could have a link to the surrounding states so that we would not have to access them independently.”

“JUSTIS has improved DC Superior Court mission of becoming a near paperless system.”

“JUSTIS helps me clarify data discrepancies. JUSTIS also will allow me to send secure data to other agencies when I find data inaccuracies; thus, allowing many agencies to clean their data at the same time.”

“JUSTIS improves our agency’s requirement in prompt notification to the Court of any new arrest. For example, the notification feature alerted me to a new arrest; offender held in custody, I was able to quickly request a warrant to be issued as a detainer.”

“The JUSTIS system is the first database that is used when I receive a new case. It is very helpful and I am very pleased with the information that it provides.”

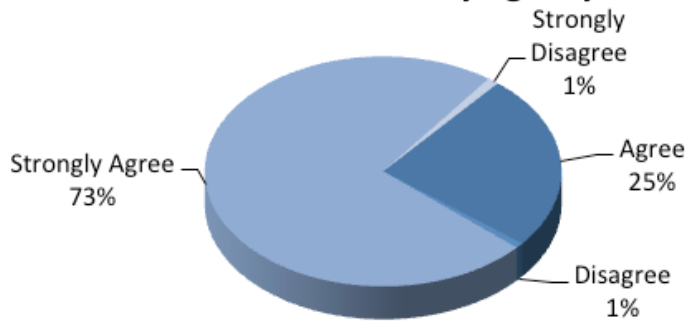
“This system GREATLY helps me out in everyday Patrol and investigations! With this, when situations arise, we have just one database that can help identify vehicles and persons!!”

In these trying economic times, a major concern for CJCC and its partner agencies remains having sufficient resources to meet the ever-increasing needs of the District's criminal justice system. Agencies have to prioritize multiple projects competing for the same resources. This reality compels agencies to be extremely mindful of resource alignment for tasks requiring collaboration amongst multiple partners.

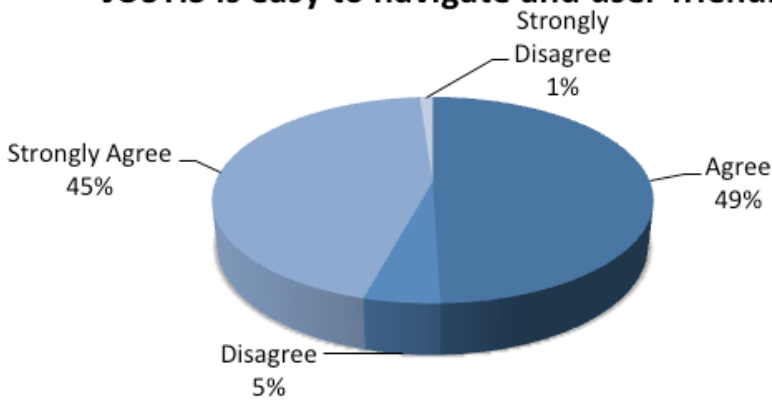
With the successful launch of the CIP, partners are interested in pursuing other ways to implement system-to-system exchanges. The lessons of CIP can serve as a guide for successful collaboration in the future.

CJCC will continue to make system enhancements to JUSTIS in an effort to meet the information needs of its partner agencies.

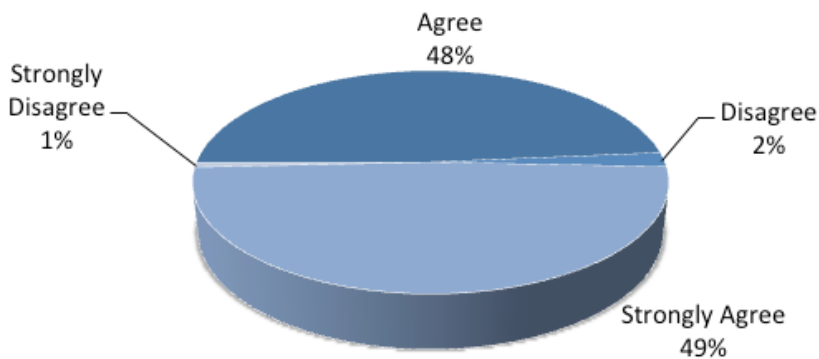
JUSTIS provides important and necessary information for my agency



JUSTIS is easy to navigate and user-friendly



I am satisfied with my JUSTIS experience



CENTRAL BOOKING

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

A study was commissioned by the District of Columbia Superior Court in 2009 to investigate the

feasibility of establishing a central booking capability at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW. The goal is to establish a central booking capability 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.

A feasibility study was completed in Spring 2010 and indicated that with a blend of financial support and the right design, a consolidated booking and arraignment process was feasible at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW. In order to proceed with the feasibility study recommendations, financial commitments are required.

PAPERING REFORM

CHAIR: RONALD C. MACHEN, JR.

United States Attorney for the District of Columbia

INITIATIVE: ELIMINATE IN-PERSON PAPERING IN MOST CASES AND STREAMLINE RECORDS-SHARING AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES BY ESTABLISHING ELECTRONIC COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ARREST AND PROSECUTION REPORTS ACROSS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: MPD, DCSC, OAG, USAO, CSOSA, OCA, PSA, DCSC, DOC, EOM & CJCC.

A number of efforts to reform the case intake process (sometimes referred to as “screening” or “papering”) began around 2007. The reform began with a joint effort between MPD and the prosecutors (USAO and OAG) to identify appropriate low-level, non-violent misdemeanor cases in which arrestees could reasonably be released on a citation to appear in court at a future date. This greatly reduced the number of low-level, low-risk offenders who were held overnight for next day court appearances, and consequently reduced the drain on police resources required to house and transfer these arrestees for next day appearances. At the same time, MPD and prosecutors agreed upon criteria for cases that could be screened by prosecutors without the need for officers to appear in person. This greatly reduced the amount of court-related overtime expenditures for MPD.

While these reforms were moving forward, plans were also underway amongst all of the criminal justice partners to develop a system of electronic transfer

of cases from MPD to both prosecuting entities, and ultimately from the prosecutors to the court. After years of interagency planning, implementation of the Case Initiation Project (CIP) or electronic case filing (ECF) began in the fall of 2011.

The anticipated benefits of ECF include:

- Prosecutors can begin screening and papering cases earlier and no longer need to wait for manual delivery of paperwork.
- Prosecutors can screen and paper cases from multiple locations allowing for additional personnel resources to be utilized when the need arises and to allow for the process to continue even if the papering office in the courthouse is inaccessible.
- Hard copies of paperwork would no longer be required because signed copies would be delivered and stored within the prosecutors’ case management systems (no duplication of files needed).
- Data would be pushed instantly to criminal justice partner agencies, including USMS and PSA, eliminating the need for manual exchanges and obviating delays.
- A reduction in lag time and redundancies in moving cases from arrest to prosecutor, and ultimately into court.

While the infrastructure for the electronic transfer of cases was rolled out in 2011, enhancements will be implemented to ensure that these benefits are fully realized.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT/MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES INTEGRATION

CHAIR: SUSAN W. SHAFFER

Director, Pretrial Services Agency

CO-CHAIR: STEVEN T. BARON

Director, Department of Mental Health

CO-CHAIR: SHAUN SNYDER

Interim Deputy Director, Addiction Recovery & Prevention Administration, Department of Health

INITIATIVE: DEVELOP A MEANS TO SHARE INFORMATION ON MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES AND PROVIDE APPROPRIATE INTERVENTION AT VARIOUS INTERCEPT POINTS IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

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

To better serve District residents who have been involved 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 or co-occurring substance abuse 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."

MENTAL HEALTH COMMUNITY COURT

In November 2007, DCSC opened the Mental Health Diversion Court which hears cases involving defendants with mental health disorders who have committed low-level crimes. The court's name was changed to the Mental Health Community Court (MHCC) in October 2011. During the third year of the MHCC's operation (November 1, 2009 to October 31, 2010), there were 364 eligible participants. In October 2010, a major progressive action for the MHCC was taken - defendants charged with non-violent felonies were added to the docket for the first time. The inclusion of non-violent felony defendants increased the number of individuals with mental health disorders that have been helped through this diversion effort.

JUVENILE BEHAVIORAL DIVERSION PROGRAM

In May 2010, Chief Judge Lee F. Satterfield established an implementation group to develop the criteria and procedures for a juvenile behavioral diversion program. Representatives from the Family Court, DMH, OAG, PDS, CSS, and the District Courts' Research and Development Division (R&D) met several times to develop criteria and procedures for the program. Based on its discussions and review other jurisdictions' programs, the implementation group developed the criteria and process discussed below.

The Juvenile Behavioral Diversion Program (JBDP) was established as a problem-solving court. The voluntary program is an intensive non-sanction-based program designed to link juveniles and status offenders to, and engage them in, appropriate mental health services and support in the community. Priority for admission to JBDP will be provided to juveniles. The goal is to reduce behavioral symptoms that result in contact with the court and to improve the juvenile's functioning in the home, school and community. The R&D Division will evaluate the program at the end of its first year of operation to determine its effectiveness.

MOBILE RESPONSE SERVICES

Mobile Crisis Services (MCS) continues to thrive and provide urgent mobile services for District residents experiencing mental health crises. During 2011, the MCS made a total of 1,914 contacts with District residents who were experiencing a crisis. In addition to these adult mobile crisis services, DMH also provided mobile crisis services for 684 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. Called Crisis Intervention Offices (CIO), the CIO trained officers at MPD who are available for deployment to calls for assistance involving District residents in mental health crisis. The unit works to safely de-escalate a crisis and then link mentally ill residents with the DMH to

receive services from community-based providers.

Between January 1 and November 14, 2011, MPD, with the assistance of DMH, trained 135 CIOs, bringing the total to over 330 MPD officers since the program's inception in April 2009. In addition to these specially-trained officers, every MPD officer will receive mental health training to learn appropriate techniques to use when responding to calls-for-service involving mentally ill residents.

AGENCY-WIDE CROSS-TRAINING

DMH continued collaborating with justice system agencies to conduct cross-training to increase understanding and effective utilization of services and resources offered through DMH. Training has been held with PSA, CSOSA, USAO and DCSC.

PSA and CSOSA also continued to offer in-house trainings for DMH community treatment service providers to educate their staff regarding the criminal justice system.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

The workgroup also discussed establishing best practices for the quality of services that healthcare and community providers offer to returning citizens upon release from incarceration. A high percentage of returning citizens have co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. Despite the high prevalence rate, mental health clinician training for the Integrated Dual Disorder Treatment approach, a model that acknowledges that treatment for mental health and substance abuse disorders needs to be offered at the same time and not treated separately or sequentially, is lacking. The training program that was previously offered within the District has since been discontinued due to lack of funding. The workgroup recommends the institution of evidence-based practices as well as expansion or training and development of clinical staff in these evidence-based practices. Another area where the quality of services could be improved is the Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) and trauma-specific treatment services. Due to the fact that large populations of incarcerated individuals in the District are survivors or witnesses of physical and sexual abuse, there is a need to incorporate the DBT model in treatment services. Currently, the DBT model is not available for any public mental health consumer in the District, despite its nationwide acceptance as the preeminent treatment model. ATMHSIT participants recommended exploring funding

options to institute the aforementioned models in the District.

The workgroup made the following additional recommendations:

- Ensure communication between penal institutions and medical facilities in the District for continuity of care services.
- Formulate employment policy changes to increase hiring of returning citizens in the healthcare industry.
- Implement standardized protocols for the dissemination of healthcare information.
- Institute best practices of healthcare for case managers working directly with returning citizens.

2012 PRIORITY AREAS

ATMHSIT convened a strategic planning meeting in December 2011 and identified the following priority areas:

- The need to provide basic information regarding service coordination
- Coordinating grant opportunities/Identification of grants
- Examining performance based outcomes for treatment and criminal justice standards/outcomes
- Expanding the Substantial Compliance Model to Adult Probation/Parole matters
- Expansion of mental health court to post-adjudication
- Education of health and criminal justice systems
- Collaboration with BOP and DOC for release planning and continuing care
- Integrated co-occurring treatment providers
- Expanding housing options/Inviting Housing representative to workgroup
- Resource mapping (developing a tool to efficiently identify substance abuse and mental health services)

WARRANTS

CO-CHAIR: CATHY L. LANIER
Chief, Metropolitan Police Department

CO-CHAIR: THOMAS HEDGEPEETH
U.S. Marshal

INITIATIVE: DEVELOP A CLEAR BUSINESS PROCESS ON HOW TO HANDLE OUTSTANDING WARRANTS BOTH VALID AND INVALID.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: DCSC, OAG, USAO, CSOSA, MPD, OCA, PSA, DCSC, DOC & CJCC.

The Warrants Subcommittee is charged with developing an efficient and clear business process for addressing outstanding warrants. To do this, the subcommittee engages stakeholders in order to inform practices that will reduce the number of outstanding warrants.

The subcommittee's goal is to develop a business process that will monitor the frequency of active arrest, bench, felony and misdemeanor warrants issued, but not executed after a certain number of days.

During 2011, the Warrants Subcommittee accomplished the following:

- D.C. Safe Surrender convened on three consecutive Saturday's in August. The Safe Surrender program provided persons with outstanding warrants a safe way to turn themselves in without the risk of being arrested at home, in front of their family and children, or during a routine traffic stop. A total of



DC Safe Surrender Press Conference

856 participants voluntarily surrendered at the Moultrie Courthouse during the span of the program; this was an increase of 326 participants from the inaugural safe surrender held in 2007.

- The CRW Felony Warrant Operation reviewed 900 active arrest warrants, 642, or 71%, were cleared through positive leads and arrests.

The results of the Subcommittee's efforts during 2011 include:

- Better accounting of outstanding felony warrants.
- Improved cooperation between agencies when executing warrants.
- Reduction in total number of outstanding warrants.

Partnering agencies will continue to enhance the District's warrants business process to ensure that warrants are executed in a timely manner.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING

CHAIR: MILLICENT WEST
Director, Homeland Security & Emergency Management Agency

INITIATIVE: MAINTAIN AND EXERCISE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: DCHSEMA, DC COURTS, OAG, USAO, MPD, CSOSA, OCA, PSA, DOC, USPC, USMS, USPO, DYRS & CJCC.

Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) is an effort within individual organizations to ensure that essential functions are performed during a wide range of emergencies, natural and manmade. This effort consists of plans and procedures under all readiness levels that clearly define essential functions. The primary goal of the CJCC COOP workgroup is to develop a comprehensive framework that allows federal, District and judicial criminal justice partners to work together to continue essential criminal justice functions during an emergency affecting normal operations in the District of Columbia.

During 2011, DC Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) updated the District Response Plan (DRP), which included a new annex drafted by the CJCC COOP workgroup – the Administration of Criminal Justice. The DRP establishes the framework for the District's response to, recovery from and mitigation of all hazards. The DRP describes policies, roles and responsibilities, and the concept of operations for assessing, prioritizing, protecting and restoring the administration of criminal justice within the District during actual or potential domestic incidents. The plan unifies and coordinates efforts of District agencies and departments, non-governmental and voluntary organizations, and regional and federal partners involved in emergency management with the goal of protecting life and property and ensuring public safety.

The Administration of Criminal Justice Annex was created to coordinate the functions of the local, federal and independent agencies involved in the District's criminal justice system. Many of these agencies are dependent upon one another to perform their mission-essential functions. The COOP provides guidance to the local and federal agencies that comprise the criminal justice system to ensure the continued execution of the mission-essential functions of criminal justice agencies in the event of an emergency or disaster that disrupts, or threatens to disrupt, the normal operations of one or more participating agencies.

During FY 2012, CJCC plans to continue to work with HSEMA to conduct exercises to practice the policies and procedures set out in the DRP Administration of Criminal Justice Annex.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) for the District of Columbia a unit of CJCC, was established on April 30, 2001 by Mayor's Order 2001-58 to provide a division dedicated to the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information about the District's criminal justice system.

Statistics such as crime rates have been increasingly used to measure the health of a society and are useful to describe phenomena, determine relationships between variables, and evaluate programs. In an increasingly data-driven environment, being a good consumer and producer of statistics and research has arguably never been more important.

The SAC, as the research arm of the CJCC, provides statistical information and technical support to CJCC membership, committees and other external agencies. Additionally, the SAC collects data from CJCC member agencies to objectively analyze, identify, and confront the inherent challenges of the criminal justice system. The SAC continues to work cooperatively with local Federal and District agencies to produce rigorous research and actionable statistical reports.

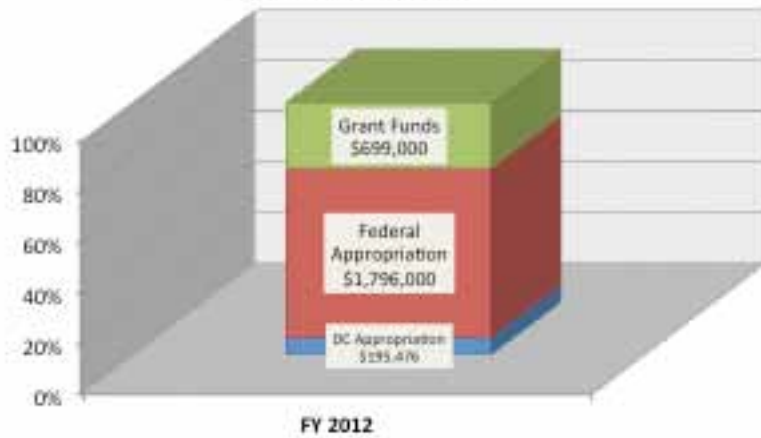
Research activities undertaken and supported by the SAC through partnerships with agencies and stakeholders in 2010-2011 include:

- Firearms-Related Indicted Cases in the District from 2007 – 2008, a Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) funded study.
- Measuring Recidivism in the District of Columbia, a BJS funded study.
- Analysis for the District-wide GunStat initiative.
- Data collection and analysis for JDAI.

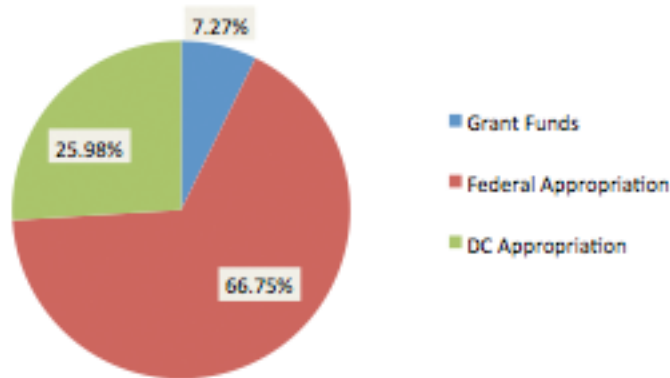
To support partner agencies, the CJCC SAC is developing a workshop series to provide an opportunity for on-going training in these important research areas. Subject matter experts will lead discussions on a myriad of topics critical to the District's success in addressing its criminal and juvenile justice priority areas.

Budget

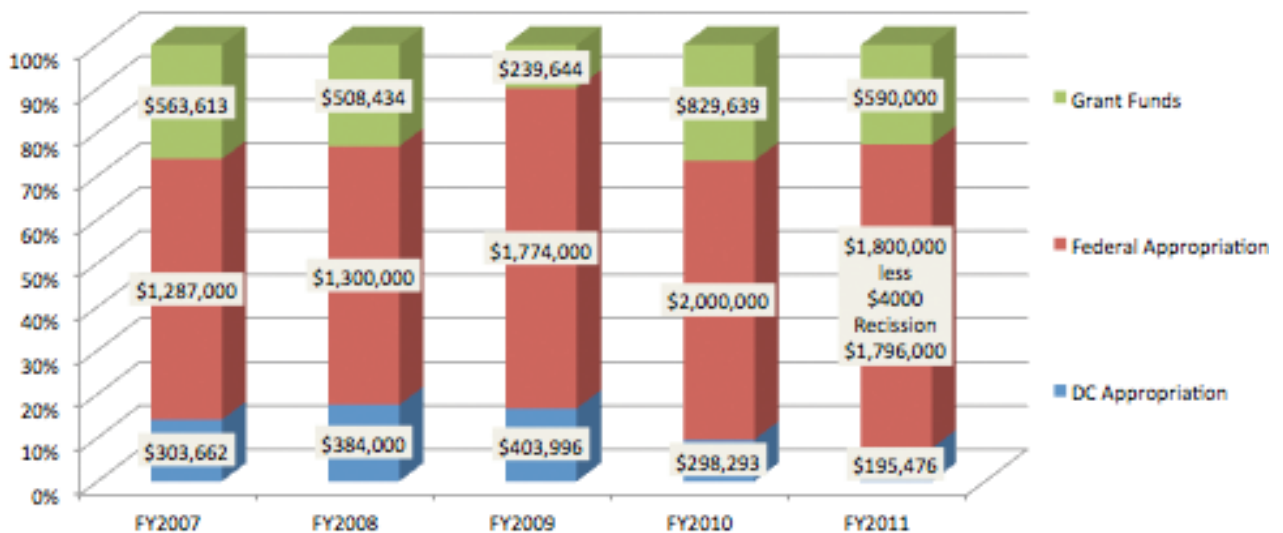
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Fiscal Year 2012 Budget



Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
FY 2012 Budget Percentages



Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
FY 2007 - 2011 Budgets



GLOSSARY

- ACT** Assertive Community Treatment
- AECF** Annie E. Casey Foundation
- APRA** Addiction Prevention And Recovery Administration
- ASI** Addiction Severity Index
- AUSA** Assistant U.S. Attorney
- BARJ** Balanced and Restorative Justice Drop-In Center
- BJS** Bureau Of Justice Statistics
- BOP** Federal Bureau Of Prisons
- CPEP** Comprehensive Psychiatric Emergency Program
- CCE** Council For Court Excellence
- CEU** Continuing Education Units
- CHEST** Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force
- CJCC** Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
- CRP** Community Reentry Program
- CSA** Core Service Agencies
- CSS** Court Social Services
- CSOSA** Court Services And Offender Supervision Agency
- DCMTCC** DC Misdemeanor And Traffic Community Court
- DCPS** District Of Columbia Public Schools
- DCSC** District Of Columbia Superior Court
- DCSC-FC** District Of Columbia Superior Court – Family Court
- DMC** Disproportionate Minority Contact
- 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
- DSO** Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
- DYRS** Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
- ERCC** East of The River Community Court
- FEMS** Fire And Emergency Medical Services Department
- FSS** Fugitive Safe Surrender
- FUSE** Frequent Users Service Enhancement
- GAIN** Global Assessment Of Individual Need
- GAO** Government Accountability Office
- GPC** Grants Planning Committee
- GPS** Global Positioning Systems
- HOT** Homeless Outreach Team
- IDDT** Integrated Dual Disorder Treatment
- ICSIC** Interagency Collaboration And Services Commission

AGENCY WEBSITES



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

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

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

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

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

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

JJDP Act Juvenile Justice And Delinquency Prevention Act

JUSTIS Justice Integrated Information System

LINCS Linking Institutions, Neighborhoods, And Community Services Together

LLEBG Local Law Enforcement Block Grant

LOS Length Of Stay

LOTS Leaders Of Today In Solidarity

MPD Metropolitan Police Department

NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology

OAG Office Of The Attorney General

ORCA Office Of Returning Citizens Affairs

OJJDP Office Of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJP Office Of Justice Programs

OPC Office Of Police Complaints

OPGD Office Of Partnerships And Grant Development

ORE Office Of Research And Evaluation

OUC Office Of United Communication

PE Project Empowerment

PDID Police Department Identification

PDS Public Defenders Service

PINS Persons In Need Of Supervision

PSA Pretrial Services Agency

RSH Reentry And Sanctions Center

SAC Statistical Analysis Center

SAMHSA Substance Abuse And Mental Health Services Administration

SATMHSIT Substance Abuse Treatment And Mental Health Services Integration Task Force

SLA Service Level Agreement

TEP Transitional Employment Program

TRAIN Truancy Reduction Application Interface

UDC University Of The District Of Columbia

ULS University Legal Services

USAO United States Attorney's Office

USMS United States Marshals Service

USPC United States Parole Commission

WMATA Washington Metropolitan Area Transportation Authority

YSC Youth Services Center

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Justice Grants Administration
<http://www.jga.oca.dc.gov>

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

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

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