DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

| COMMUNITY SUPERVISION | DEFENDER SERVICES | JUDICIARY | LAW ENFORCEMENT | YOUTH SERVICES |
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COMING TOGETHER...WORKING TOGETHER...SUCCEEDING TOGETHER

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2008 ANNUAL REPORT

LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRS

Dear Residents and Stakeholders:

Public safety and an effective and transparent criminal justice system continue to be top priorities in the District of Columbia. The District undertook many efforts during 2008 to achieve these goals, including law enforcement and policing initiatives, multi-agency partnerships aimed at preventing and addressing the conditions that lead to crime, investing in technology to support the criminal justice system, and introducing the Omnibus Anti-Crime Amendment Act of 2008.

Mayor Fenty and Chief Judge Satterfield, Coming Together, Working Together, Succeeding Together

Various local, judicial and federal criminal justice agencies work diligently to support the work of the Mayor's office, and this has resulted in many accomplishments across the criminal justice community. These efforts were aided by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), which was created to bring federal and local government agencies together to improve the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems. This 2008 annual report presents numerous steps the CJCC took during the year to fulfill its mission.

Among the many accomplishments highlighted in this report is the opening of the Court Urgent Care Clinic, which offers assessment and treatment to defendants with mental health needs. This marks a major milestone in interagency support and enhanced services to clients who come through DC Superior Court. To assist residents in mental distress, Mobile Crisis Teams were created and augmented by specially trained police officers to help respond to residents with mental health needs.

In the area of reentry, the Fathering Court pilot program was developed to help ex-offenders continue their parental responsibilities and child support upon release from incarceration. The Adult and Juvenile GunStat initiatives facilitated collaborative supervision and prosecution of serious, repeat gun offenders by the various criminal justice agencies. A court release study documented protocols for the multiple agencies responsible for processing and moving offenders.

The accomplishments and contributions of the member agencies of the CJCC in 2008 are featured in this report. The CJCC, with the help of other agencies, organizations, and District residents, will continue to make strides toward excellence in the criminal and juvenile justice systems in Washington, D.C.

Sincerely,

Adrian M. Fenty
Mayor

Chief Judge Lee F. Satterfield

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter from the Co-Chairs....1
Executive Summary....6
CJCC Membership....10
Acknowledgements....12
CJCC Mission and Overview....14
INFORMATION SHARING....17
- Justice Information System (JUSTIS)....17
- Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT)....23

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OPERATIONS AND INTERAGENCY COOPERATION....28
- Record Management....28
- Court Processing....29
- Court-based Release....31
- Papering Reform....32
- Detention Capacity and Options....34
- Reentry....37
- Warrants....39

JUVENILE VIOLENCE REDUCTION....42
- Truancy Reduction....42
- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)....47
- Compliance Monitoring....57

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (SAC)....61
Budget....63
Glossary....64
Agency Websites....66

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1. The ITAC Governance Structure....18
Figure 2. JUSTIS Survey Question 1 Responses....20
Figure 3. JUSTIS Survey Question 7 Responses....20
Figure 4. Sequential Intercept Model....25
Figure 5. Prisoner Transfer Request Workgroup Goals....29
Figure 6. Average Daily Inmate Population DOC January – December 2008....34
Figure 7. Garnet Patterson Truancy Diversion Program Spring 2008....43
Figure 8. JDAI Governance Structure....48
Figure 9. Prior Incarceration as a Predictor of Recidivism....49
Figure 10. District of Columbia's Juvenile Pre-Disposition Continuum of Alternatives to Secure Detention....50
Figure 11. Average Length of Stay in Secure Detention Prior to Shelter Home Placement January 2006 through July 2008....51
Figure 12. Average Secure Detention Program Comparison of January - December for 2007 and 2008....55

Table 1. JUSTIS 2008 Summary....17
Table 2. GunStat 2008 Summary....21
Table 3. JUSTIS Training in 2008....22
Table 4. Percentage of Inmates with Dual and Separate Diagnoses of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Problems....23
Table 5. Garnet Patterson Truancy Diversion Program Spring 2008....40
Table 6. Truancy at Browne and Garnet Patterson....43
Table 7. Truancy at Browne and Garnet Patterson....44

COMING TOGETHER

Throughout 2008, the CJCC partners continued their commitment to come together in support of public safety for the city. This annual report will highlight the following three priority areas: 1) Information Sharing, 2) Criminal Justice System Operations and Interagency Cooperation, and 3) Juvenile Violence Reduction.

Information Sharing - There were many achievements among the criminal justice agencies in the District during 2008 that were made possible by the Justice Information System (JUSTIS). The users of JUSTIS include agencies in law enforcement, prosecution, probation, parole, pretrial services, court supervision, corrections and the judiciary. Their input and requests resulted in some of the following new enhancements established in JUSTIS:

- *Automated Stay-Away-Order (SAO) report* permits users to access lists of all SAOs generated within the last 24 to 48 hours.
- *JUSTIS Lite* is a version of JUSTIS developed and field-tested on handheld personal digital assistants (PDAs) for patrol officers of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and other law enforcement personnel.
- *JUSTIS training* was enhanced to improve outreach within the agencies and to expand the user base. As a part of this expanded training the Training Manual, User Manual and security measures were updated.
- *The Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT) Electronic Interface* workgroup continued its effort to improve the sharing of data and information regarding defendants, offenders, and ex-offenders with serious and persistent mental illness. The workgroup examined national best practices on the sharing of information among criminal justice agencies and service providers for treatment purposes as appropriate, while protecting confidentiality.
- *Adult GunStat* - The CJCC helped facilitate the compilation of monthly reports to focus the collective efforts and resources of law enforcement partners on repeat adult gun offenders and to track trends among gun cases.

Criminal Justice System Operations and Interagency Cooperation - This priority includes Court Processing, Court-based Release, Papering Reform, Detention Options, Reentry and Warrants. Several tasks were accomplished in these areas including, but not limited to, improving the business processes among District of Columbia Superior Court (DCSC), the Department of Corrections (DOC), the United States Marshals Service (USMS), the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), United States Patrol Commission (USPC) and MPD.

Court Processing, Record Management and Court Based Release - The CJCC commissioned a study to review the paper flow and business process between DCSC, USMS and DOC to improve systemic issues that could lead to erroneous releases or potential overdetention of inmates. As a result of the recommendations, a number of innovations were instituted to improve the movement of cases across the agencies.

- The DCSC and DOC increased staff to enhance the release determination process.
- DCSC issued an Administrative Order permanently establishing the Courthouse Release Program.
- DOC placed Legal Instrument Examiners (LIEs) in the DCSC to expedite the transfer of documentation to their Records Office for release preparation and authorization.
- DOC assumed responsibility of the jail board operation in the Court's cellblock to streamline the release process.
- DOC records management staff were included in agency-wide JUSTIS training sessions conducted by the CJCC.
- A rollover feature was included within JUSTIS at the request of DOC, which improved navigation through the system.
- DOC invited several agencies to a session examining the efficacy of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology as a potential tool for record management.

Reentry focuses on the effective reintegration of District men and women returning from prison and jail into the community. Some of the following achievements from previous years were continued in 2008.

- CSOSA, District government personnel, the faith community and non-profit organization representatives conducted Community Resource Days quarterly to compliment the Rivers Correctional Institution's ongoing Release Preparation Program. These sessions provide DC inmates who are within 90 days of release with information to assist them with reentry. Approximately 200 DC inmates participated.
- A 'Welcome Home Guide' developed by the CJCC office includes basic agency contacts for reentrants and has been disseminated throughout the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to DC offenders.
- The DC Superior Court's Fathering Court program includes a broad base of agency stakeholders and provides a voluntary court proceeding to assist 35 non-custodial parents returning from prison with outstanding child support obligations to reunite constructively with their children.
- The newly established Office of Ex-Offender Affairs (OEOA) supported constituents in the areas of voter registration, housing, employment, education and jobs.
- Plans were initiated between DOC, CSOSA and BOP for a substance abuse treatment unit for those facing parole or probation revocation.

Detention Options - The Detention Capacity and Options Committee continued as an interagency body to address and further explore those measures that impact the DOC's population movement and capacity through the following activities.

- DOC, USPC and CSOSA continued their efforts at reducing the population of parole and supervised release violators at the DC Jail and CTF in 2008.
  - Since its inception in 2006, a total of 201 Reprimand Sanction Hearings have been conducted by the USPC. Of these, 170 (85%) either remain on supervision or have completed their term of supervision without being returned to confinement or a warrant being issued.
  - In 2008 the USPC conducted 354 Probable Cause Hearings via videoconference between January 1, 2008 and October 31, 2008 to expedite processing of cases held in the jail.

Warrants - The business process was revised to reduce the number of outstanding warrants. This allowed partners to institute the following:

- An internal audit was conducted to review the backlog of outstanding misdemeanor warrants and cases identified for the Judges to consider clearing.
- The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) began the development of an agreement that outlines their position on the proposed cases for prosecution or dismissal.
- The USMS and MPD revised the Van Sheet (Passenger Log) to include pertinent information to identify offenders being transported with outstanding warrants.

Papering Reform is a process that eliminates the need for officers to appear before the United States Attorney's Office (USAO) and DCSC when finalizing arrest paperwork, resulting in fewer court-related overtime hours and more hours on patrol.

- Since the inception of the Papering Elimination Project (PEP), a collaborative effort undertaken by the MPD, the USAO and the OAG, over twenty thousand cases have been presented where the arresting officers were not required to personally appear for papering. The project began in one police district and was eventually expanded to all of the districts.
- Departmental Orders were revised to accommodate these new procedures. Standardized arrest forms and associated paperwork were placed on the MPD intranet to facilitate this project.
- To reduce overtime for court appearances, MPD established a new system that altered the papering schedule for officers.

Juvenile Violence Reduction - In 2008 the initiatives that continued to address juvenile violence included the Truancy Court Diversion Program and the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). Juvenile GunStat is a new initiative that began in 2008.

- *The Truancy Court Diversion Program* supported the legal mandates for school attendance by providing a coordinated multi-agency approach to reducing truancy for middle school students and their families.
- *JDAI* is a nationwide initiative which focuses on reducing the unnecessary detention of young people, while maintaining public safety. A pre-disposition continuum now includes twelve community based options so that youth have appropriate alternatives in lieu of secure confinement. In 2008, JDAI also made improvements in case processing, conducted offsite training and site visits, hosted judicial forums, and organized a very successful second annual District of Columbia JDAI Training Conference for agency staff, organizations, parents, and youth.
- *Juvenile GunStat* - The CJCC facilitated the analysis of juvenile gun cases with the goal of improving gun violence prevention among the District's youth. The agencies included: Child and Family Services (CFSA), Court Social Services (CSS), the CJCC, DCSC, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), Justice Grants Administration (JGA), MPD, Office of the City Administrator, and the OAG.

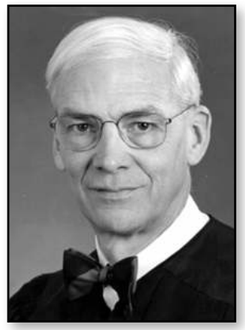
The following pages provide details on the accomplishments highlighted above. The challenges before the CJCC are better met as a result of the lessons learned from the success achieved in 2008. As agencies come together to address these challenges, their work will support increased public safety and prevention of crime in the District.

The Honorable Adrian M. Fenty
Mayor of the District of Columbia
2007 - Present

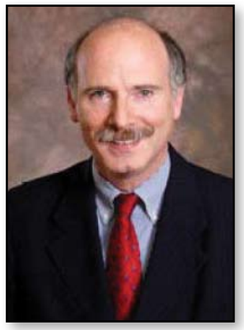
The Honorable Paul A. Quander, Jr.
Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
2006 - 2008

The Honorable Vincent C. Gray
Chair, Council of the District of Columbia
2007 - Present

The Honorable Jeffrey A. Taylor
U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia
2006 - Present



The Honorable Rufus G. King, III
Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
2001 - 2008



The Honorable Phil Mendelson
Chair, Judiciary Committe Council of the District of Columbia
2005 - Present

The Honorable Edward F. Reilly, Jr.
Chairman, United States Parole Commission
2001 - Present

The Honorable Harley G. Lappin
Director, United States Bureau of Prisons
2003 - Present

Dan Tangherlini
City Administrator, Executive Office of the Mayor
2007 - Present

Cathy Lanier
Chief, District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department
2007 - Present

Steve T. Conboy
United States Marshals Service
2003 - 2008

Susan W. Shaffer
Director, District of Columbia Pretrail Services Agency
2001 - Present

Avis Buchanan
Director, District of Columbia Public Defender Service
2004 - Present

Vincent Schiraldi
Director, District of Columbia Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
2005 - Present

Peter Nickles
Attorney General for the District of Columbia
2008 - Present

Devon Brown
Director, District of Columbia Department of Corrections
2006 - Present

Nancy M. Ware
Executive Director, District of Columbia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
2002 - Present

WORKING TOGETHER

The CJCC would especially like to acknowledge all of the committees and their chairs for the countless hours of work that resulted in the accomplishments outlined in this 2008 report. Without their help, the CJCC would not have been able to carry out its mission and goals.

Interagency Technical Advisory Committee

- **Co-chair**
  The Honorable Rufus G. King, III
  Chief Judge
  Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- **Co-chair**
  The Honorable Brook Hedge
  Associate Judge
  Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services and Integration Taskforce

- **Co-chair**
  Susan Shaffer
  Director
  Pretrial Services Agency
- **Co-chair**
  Stephen Baron
  Director
  Department of Mental Health

Grants Planning Committee

- **Co-chair**
  Brendan Miller
  Interim Director
  Justice Grants Administration
- **Co-chair**
  Lafayette Barnes
  Director
  Office of Partnerships and Grant Services

Detention Capacity Options

- **Chair**
  Devon Brown
  Director
  DC Department of Corrections

Pretrial Systems and Community Options Committee

- **Co-chair**
  Susan Shaffer
  Director
  Pretrial Services Agency
- **Co-chair**
  The Honorable Ann Keary
  Presiding Judge
  Criminal Division, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Community Courts Subcommittee

- **The Honorable Craig Iscoe**
  Presiding Judge
  East of the River Community Court, Superior Court for the District of Columbia
- **The Honorable Michael McCarthy**
  Presiding Judge
  DC Misdemeanor and Traffic Court, Superior Court for the District of Columbia

WORKING TOGETHER

Reentry Steering Committee

- **The Honorable Paul A. Quander Jr.**
  Director
  Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
- **Tene Dolphin**
  Chief of Staff
  Mayor for the District of Columbia

Warrants Committee

- **Chair**
  Steve Conboy
  United States Marshals Service

Truancy Prevention Workgroup

- **Co-chair**
  The Honorable Anita Josey-Herring
  Presiding Judge
  Family Court
  Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- **Co-chair**
  Victor Reinoso
  Deputy Mayor of Education

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

- **Chair**
  The Honorable Anita Josey-Herring
  Presiding Judge Family Court
  Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Data Sharing Subcommittee

- **Terri Odom**
  Division Director
  Family Court, Court Social Services
- **Nancy Ware**
  Executive Director
  Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Alternatives to Secure Detention Subcommittee

- **Jeff McInnis**
  Chief of Detained Services
  Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

Special thanks are also extended to the CJCC staff and all of the stakeholders and principals of the justice community who have shared in the CJCC's mission to address persistent problems that impact multiple agencies. Their collective efforts have helped to foster systemic change in the justice system for residents of the District of Columbia.

CJCC MISSION AND OVERVIEW

"Teamwork is the ability to work together toward a common vision. The ability to direct individual accomplishments toward organizational objectives. It is the fuel that allows common people to attain uncommon results." – Andrew Carnegie

MISSION STATEMENT

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

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) was created as a result of the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113 Stat. 1501, 1532 (1999) which mandated that the US Government Accountability Office (GAO) assess and report on the DC criminal justice system. The CJCC was recommended as a forum for the District's criminal justice agencies to identify and address interagency public safety issues as a result of the report released by the GAO entitled, *DC Criminal Justice System, Better Coordination Needed Among Participating Agencies.* The CJCC was created as an independent agency of the District of Columbia with the Mayor as the chair and specified government agencies as its members in 2001 as per the DC Council enacting DC Code §22-4232. The following year, Congress passed legislation (PL 107-180) that authorized a federal payment as well as the heads of the federal agencies to participate as members. In 2004 the CJCC members voted to include a Co-Chair from the federal or judicial branches of government to facilitate meetings with and in the absence of the Mayor.

The National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Act of 1997 placed the majority of the District's justice system functions under the auspices of the federal government, including the courts and prisons, probation and parole, pretrial services, the public defender service, and adult prosecution. The CJCC plays an important role in facilitating an independent collaborative forum so that the stakeholders can address public safety challenges in the city. This is particularly important because the District's criminal justice system combines local, state and federal functions, funding streams, and reporting structures.

The underlying principles of the CJCC include:

- Enhancing public safety efforts by targeting violent offenders;
- Incorporating an appreciation for the causal factors that contribute to the District's incarceration rate for purposes of planning;
- Providing a range of options from the least restrictive to the most restrictive for the city's criminal and juvenile justice system;
- Recognizing that incarcerated persons should be provided maximum rehabilitation to increase the likelihood that they will be prepared to lead productive lives upon their release; and
- Serving as a vehicle for agencies to constantly evaluate progress and continuously strive to improve the system.

The CJCC holds a strategic planning session each year for the local and federal justice and public safety agencies to determine priority areas for the upcoming year. In 2008, workgroups, taskforces, and initiatives were developed to address the following priority areas:

- *Information Sharing*
  - Justice Information System (JUSTIS) Enhancements
  - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT) through data sharing
  - GunStat
- *Criminal Justice System Operations and Interagency Cooperation*
  - Records Management
  - Court Processing
  - Court-based Release
  - Papering Reform
  - Central Booking
- *Juvenile Violence Reduction*
  - Truancy Reduction
  - Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council 2008 Work Plan

GOAL I
Improve information sharing across the federal and local criminal justice system,and provide information to member agencies and other decision-makers.

INITIATIVE 1
JUSTIS
(Justice Information System)
Enhancements
Continue to develop and refine JUSTIS use and application by refining protocols and addressing participating agencies' needs.

INITIATIVE 2
GunStat
Support the GunStat initiative by collecting and analyzing data on gun cases as they progress through the criminal justice system

INITIATIVE 3
Substance Abuse/ Mental Health Data Sharing
Develop a means to share information on mental health and substance abuse with criminal and juvenile justice agencies to ensure treatment rather than incarceration when appropriate.

GOAL II
Improve criminal justice system operations requiring interagency cooperation.

Record Management
Support the reengineering of DOC records management operation, improvement of electronic records management by DCSC, and facilitate data sharing between the two agencies and with other CJCC agencies.

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

Court-based Release
Establish court based release operation

Papering Reform
Eliminate in-person papering in most cases and stream-line records-sharing and administrative processes by establishing an electronic method of collecting and disseminating arrest and prosecution reports across the Criminal Justice System.

INITIATIVE 2
Central Booking
Establish central booking capability, including developing plans for a central cellblock and processing of arrestees at 300 Indiana.

INITIATIVE 3
Warrants
Develop a clear business process for warrants across agencies and engage in initiatives that reduce the number of outstanding warrants.

INITIATIVE 4
Continuity of Operations Planning
Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations Plan.

INITIATIVE 5
Develop a parole/probation violation treatment plan.

GOAL III
Juvenile Violence Reduction
The CJCC will focus on the following efforts on providing resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization.

Truancy Reduction
Provide a comprehensive approach to truancy prevention.

Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative
Facilitate the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative in the District of Columbia.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (JUSTIS)

Overview

The Justice Information System (JUSTIS) is a web-based application, developed and administered by the CJCC. It is a one-stop-shop for information that allows registered users to view criminal justice-related information from multiple sources at the same time. A hallmark of the system is that it relies entirely on the voluntary sharing of information from contributing public safety and criminal justice agencies.

The system has gone through four major phases, each designed to meet the changing needs of the criminal justice community of Washington DC. The first phase (FY 2000) of JUSTIS development took the form of a functioning proof-of-concept (POC) to design a solution concept based on modern dedicated Intranet and web browser technologies that support secure, confidential data access, data sharing and notification functionality. Phase Two (FY 2002) initiated JUSTIS implementation beginning with testing the POC system by creating a production environment within DC. During Phase Three (FY 2003) the DCSC's Integrated Judicial Information System was linked to JUSTIS so that criminal and juvenile data could be disseminated to authorized agencies. In addition, design and implementation of the Data Quality Alliance and the Core Data Transfer were initiated.

Accomplishments

JUSTIS is now in the fourth phase of development. The user base now spans law enforcement, prosecution, probation, parole, pretrial services, court supervision, corrections and the judiciary. Agencies from neighboring jurisdictions are also signing on for access to JUSTIS, including US Pretrial and Probation in Maryland.

Table 1. JUSTIS 2008 Summary

JUSTIS 2008 SUMMARY	
Total registered JUSTIS users	3852
New agencies granted access to JUSTIS	3

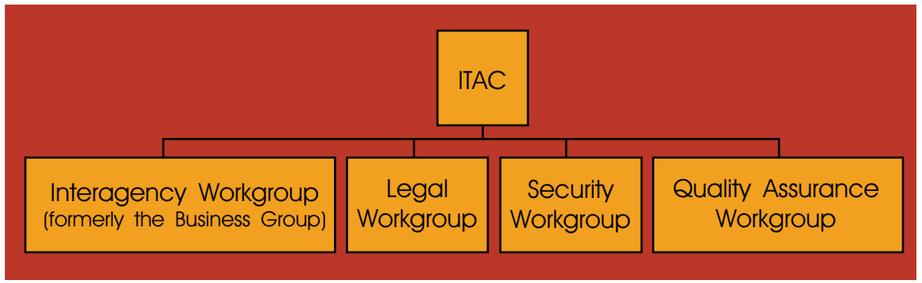
As the user base has expanded, there has been a heightened awareness of the system as a key investigative tool among agencies accessing JUSTIS. This in turn, has led to more agency requests for the CJCC to provide training. This highlights not only the functionality of the system but also how JUSTIS broadens agency access to mission-critical information. Presentations were made in 2008 before the Board of Judges at DCSC, the Commissioners at the USPC, and management and supervisory staff at the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) at the request of the agency leadership. The CJCC will continue to work with agencies to further expand the impact of JUSTIS within the criminal justice community of the District of Columbia.

INFORMATION SHARING

Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC)
The ITAC, chaired by Brook Hedge, Judge of the DCSC, continued serving as a forum for CJCC member agencies to keep abreast of developments within the overlapping fields of criminal justice, public safety and homeland security.

In 2008, the ITAC revisited the composition of its subcommittees and updated it as follows:

Figure 1. The ITAC Governance Structure



- The former Business Group was replaced with the Interagency Workgroup. The newly named group's scope extends beyond addressing business process related issues to include how collaboration among the CJCC member agencies may be enhanced through technology.
- The Legal Workgroup deals with any legal issues related to the exchange of information among contributing agencies.
- The Security Workgroup will continue providing agency JUSTIS information technology security officers with updates on any access and security-related procedures deemed necessary to safeguard the integrity of the information contained therein.
- The Quality Assurance Workgroup addresses underlying data quality issues identified by the JUSTIS user community. Individual agencies will be requested to appoint representatives to this workgroup to serve as POCs for the overall purpose of resolving any information-related discrepancies or inaccuracies.

The Interagency Workgroup spent the better part of 2008 examining the issue of positive identification of individuals across the various technology systems of each of the agencies. There was a general agreement that this issue would be best addressed by implementing a Universal ID. It was recommended that the Universal Case ID be implemented first to be followed later by the implementation of a Universal Person ID. The Workgroup presented the following recommendation, which was approved by the ITAC: "Adopt JUSTIS as the vehicle for the electronic exchange of information during case initiation." This recommendation will be

forwarded to agency heads in 2009 for approval and for the identification of funding streams to accomplish this task.

JUSTIS Policies and Procedures Enhancements
The JUSTIS Policies and Procedures Manual was updated, formally codified and distributed among current JUSTIS users. This document outlines how the CJCC manages and administers JUSTIS in order to secure the integrity of information contained within the system, and to protect it from unauthorized access, usage, alteration or dissemination. It also lays out the responsibilities of agencies whose users currently access JUSTIS and the formal process by which a new agency may be granted access to the system.

As part of this activity, the following three documents were either created or updated:

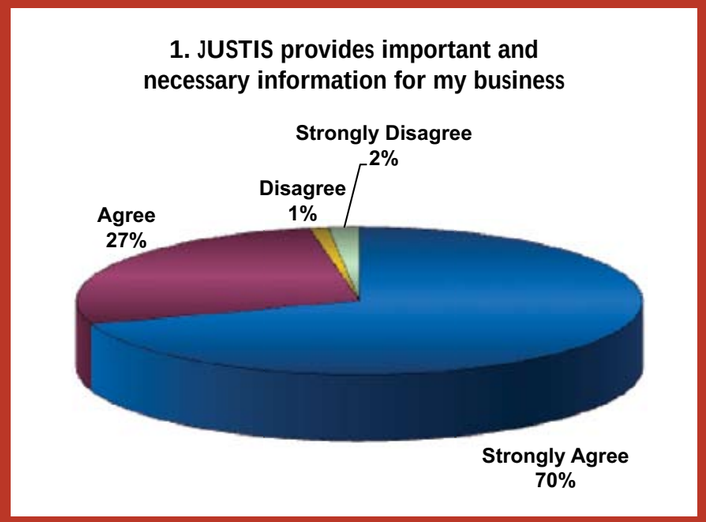
- *Memorandum of Agreement template.* This template is distributed to new agencies wishing to receive access to JUSTIS. It serves as the formal document which highlights the roles and responsibilities of the agency in order to obtain access to JUSTIS and subsequently to maintain it.
- *Designee form.* Agencies designate specific individuals to serve as formal representatives to the JUSTIS program.
- *Action form.* Permits agencies to submit almost any JUSTIS-related request on a single form.

As part of maintaining strict access control procedures for JUSTIS, agencies were also provided User Audit Reports twice during the year. These audits required individual agencies to verify their JUSTIS access control list.

The CJCC continues to maintain a survey for constant feedback from the users. This survey asks several questions to assess the utility of the information JUSTIS provides, the ease with which users are able to retrieve information, as well as each agency's overall evaluation of their experience using JUSTIS. There were 570 users who took this survey; the users were Public Defender Service (PDA), PSA, USAO, United States Capitol Police, USMS, USPC, United Stated Probation Office, United States Park Police, and the United States Sentencing Commission.

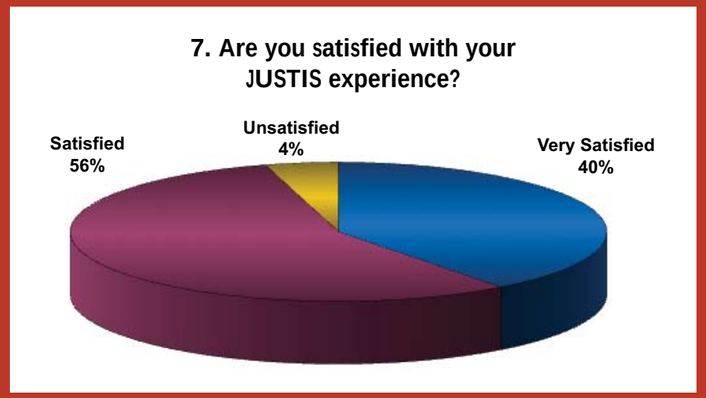
The following two graphs represent responses to survey questions on how necessary users find the information provided in JUSTIS, as well as how satisfied users are with their overall experience using JUSTIS.

Figure 2. JUSTIS Survey Question 1 Responses



Data Source: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Figure 3. JUSTIS Survey Question 7 Responses



Data Source: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

The GUNSTAT Program

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

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

In addition to helping facilitate monthly GunStat sessions, the CJCC and partner agencies produced monthly GunStat reports. This was accomplished by obtaining information from the JUSTIS data feeds or from data manually provided from contributing agencies.

Table 2. GunStat 2008 Summary

GunStat 2008 Summary	
Number of GunStat sessions held	8
Number of candidates considered	233
Number of case-related updates provided from JUSTIS	175
Number of action items addressed by participating agencies	33

Some of the GunStat-related enhancements made to JUSTIS included:

- An automated report of all new SAOs generated within the past 24 hours (see description below) is now routinely e-mailed daily to 90+ command-level staff within the MPD.
- An automated GunStat Report is now available within JUSTIS. This allows users to view updates on individuals listed on the rolling Major Violators List (MVL) which was developed as a result of the GunStat program. Individuals who are on the MVL are automatically flagged within both JUSTIS and the JUSTIS Lite version (for PDAs).

Automated Stay-Away-Order Report

This was the first report launched within the system's new reporting module. It permits users to generate lists of all SAOs generated within the last 24 or 48 hours. Users may also generate a list of all currently active SAOs.

JUSTIS Lite

CJCC developed a version of JUSTIS for handheld PDAs which was tested by patrol officers of the MPD. The system is designed based on the requirements identified by police officers and allows them to search for active bench warrants, mug shots and current conditions of release for any given individual. According to the officers,

this directly impacts their personal safety because the PDA access to JUSTIS Lite provides them with a quick identity check on the criminal status of suspects. As a result, the officers can anticipate the potential for violence on the part of a suspect based on the criminal profile in JUSTIS Lite.

JUSTIS Training

In 2008, CJCC re-launched the JUSTIS Train-the-Trainer program, which designated specially selected individuals from agencies to be trained by the CJCC. They were then certified to conduct JUSTIS training sessions within their own departments. The overall objective was to improve the availability of JUSTIS training which resulted in an increase in users.

As part of this activity, the JUSTIS User Manual was updated and a new JUSTIS Trainer Manual was created.

Table 3. JUSTIS Training in 2008

JUSTIS Training in 2008	
Number of individuals trained by CJCC as agency JUSTIS trainers	41
Number of JUSTIS training sessions conducted by agency trainers	24
Number of users trained by agency JUSTIS trainers	210

Challenges

The key commodity of JUSTIS is information exchange. As such, challenges facing the JUSTIS program in general and the JUSTIS system in particular revolve around expanding the current information base--specifically, increasing the contributions of agencies already sharing their information through JUSTIS. A broader range of data allows users to gain a more "complete" picture of a given individual or a specific arrest or case. The CJCC will continue to work with its partner agencies to increase their contributions to JUSTIS.

Obtaining information from jurisdictions which border the District of Columbia is a major request from user agencies. Criminals move easily between the District of Columbia and surrounding counties. Criminal justice, public safety and homeland security professionals have consistently sought access to information from those counties that border Washington D.C. Discussions with Maryland and Virginia are underway to explore how best to pursue this goal.

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

Overview

The *Bureau of Justice Statistics' September 2006 Special Report* (http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/mhppji.pdf) confirmed that many prison and jail inmates have a dual diagnosis of mental health concerns and substance abuse. The CJCC created the SATMHSIT in fiscal year 2006 with the expressed goal of improving the treatment options for individuals involved in the criminal justice system who have been diagnosed with a serious and persistent mental illness and/or co-occurring substance abuse disorder.

Table 4. Percentage of Inmates with Dual and Separate Diagnoses of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Problems

Mental health problems and substance dependence or abuse	Percent of Inmates in		
	State Prison	Federal Prison	Local Jail
Both	41.7%	28.5%	48.7%
Dependence or abuse only	24.4	27.3	18.9
Mental problems only	14.5	16.3	15.0
None	19.5	27.8	17.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Special Report (2006)

The taskforce developed priorities for the District which included the goals and expectations of stakeholders, advocates, consumers and family members within the mental health, substance abuse, and criminal justice community.

Accomplishments

The First Year Priority Goals of the SATMHSIT included improving jail linkages; developing mobile crisis intervention and other alternatives to arrest and incarceration; addressing court needs by targeting specific populations for treatment and diversion; and improving data sharing for treatment and continuity of care. There has been considerable progress in the District of Columbia over the past three years to develop a Sequential Intercept Model "with tangible programs (Figure 4).

To achieve these goals, the various stakeholder agencies developed or aligned with goal-focused workgroups to produce outcomes for each goal. These groups included the CJCC's Discharge Planning Subcommittee, the Department of Mental Health's (DMH) Crisis Emergency Services Planning Workgroup, the CJCC's Pretrial Systems and Operations Committee, and the CJCC's Electronic Interface Workgroup. Each group is staffed with the relevant representatives of local and federal government partners to complete the tasks necessary for the achievement of each of the priority goals.

SATMHSIT

Discharge Planning

The Discharge Planning Subcommittee is a subgroup of the CJCC's Detention Capacity Committee, and has an explicit focus on improving connections to community-based services for mentally ill defendants and offenders reentering the community. The Discharge Planning Subcommittee was created as an extension of the SATMHSIT's work on providing a set discharge plan for each defendant or offender with mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use disorders prior to exiting the DC Jail. In 2008, the subcommittee developed mechanisms for identifying these individuals within the Jail. To this end, discharge planners meet with each individual and their case managers, when possible, to ease the transition from incarceration into the community. In an effort to further improve connections to services, each agency involved has provided its policies and procedures for dealing with mentally ill clients. The subcommittee is currently reviewing these policies in an effort to develop a set District-wide discharge planning process for this target population.

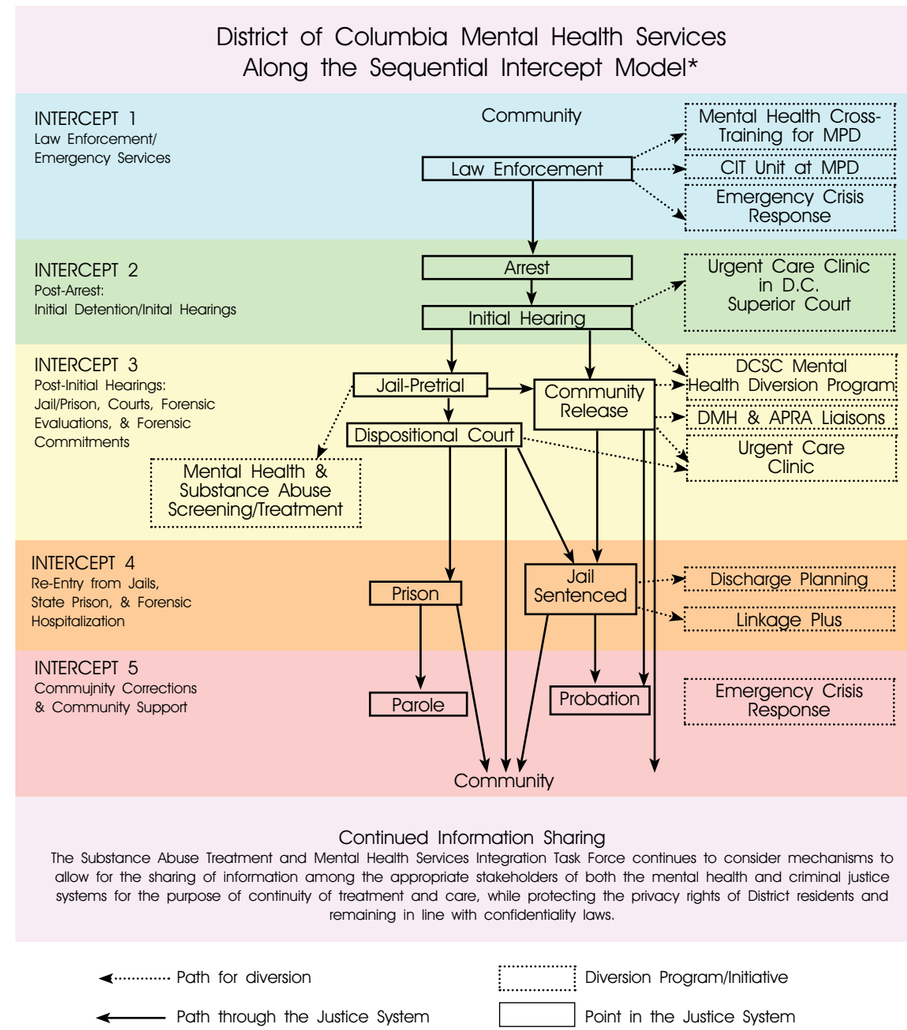
Mobile Crisis Intervention and Cross-Training

The Crisis Emergency Services Planning Workgroup, led by DMH, organized the development of a mobile crisis response unit. As part of DMH's Comprehensive Psychiatric Emergency Program (CPEP), mobile crisis teams operating 16 hours per day, seven days per week, were created to service District residents during times of psychological crisis. Peer specialist positions were created to be part of the mobile crisis unit, which also included mental health professionals supported by psychiatrist(s) and specialists in serving individuals with a co-occurring substance abuse disorder. The mobile crisis services operate in teams of two staff persons with at least one of the individuals certified as an "officer/agent" by DMH. This status enables the team to complete an FD-12 form in the case of a mental health crisis in which a person needs to be involuntarily committed.

The SATMHSIT Mission	The SATMHSIT Vision
The mission of the collective entities involved in the planning process is to: 1. Identify persons in need of treatment; 2. Link them in a timely manner with effective community-based services, which may allow them to avoid jail or reduce their length of incarceration; and 3. Promote their success in the community by preventing a return to the criminal justice system.	SATMHSIT envisions a community services system that focuses on timely and effective referrals, assessments, and treatment of individuals with serious and persistent mental illness or co-occurring disorders who are involved in the criminal justice system. The system should have a base of accessible services, including comprehensive therapeutic and community support services, and safe and affordable housing.

Along with the Mobile Crisis Team for District residents in mental health crises, DMH also redeveloped a cross-training program for officers in MPD. The director of training at DMH created a 16-hour training course for new recruits and other officers that will provide the skills and techniques needed to calmly interact with individuals with mental illness. New recruits and officers undergoing refresher training will receive the new course of mental health training and will be advised on how to work with the new Mobile Crisis Team at DMH.

Figure 4. Sequential Intercept Model



SATMHSIT

Addressing the Needs of the Court

DCSC and several agencies worked collaboratively to provide court-based services for defendants with mental health disorders and/or co-occurring substance use disorders. In one such collaboration, the DMH partnered with the Court to create an *Urgent Care Clinic* within the court building. It opened on June 23, 2008. This urgent care clinic services defendants who receive mental health referrals, about half of whom are from the DC Misdemeanor and Traffic Community Court. The purpose of the clinic is to provide immediate access to mental health services for individuals who are not currently linked with a mental health provider.

In addition to the mental health services at the Court, *liaisons from the Department of Health's Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration (APRA), the Department of Employment Services (DOES), and Unity Healthcare* also were assigned to the courthouse. APRA and the Court collaborated to have two staff members from APRA in the courthouse serving as substance abuse specialists. These staff members screened defendants for substance abuse needs and connected defendants to services, as well as attended hearings to speak on defendants' behalf. One critical service that APRA staff members provided the Court was transportation of defendants from the courthouse to the 24-Hour Detoxification Services in cases where defendants requested immediate detoxification services.

DOES assigned a staff person to the courthouse to serve as a liaison to connect individuals to employment and job training services. The liaison accepted defendants referred by Judges in the courthouse. The DOES liaison also worked to connect other individuals in the courthouse—such as family members or friends who accompany defendants to court—with employment and/or job training services.

Unity Healthcare deployed a staff person to take referrals for healthcare. This liaison served at the Court one day a week to register individuals in need of services.

The DC Superior Court established a *Mental Health Diversion Court*, which served as an alternative court calendar for defendants with mental health disorders. This pilot was created as a method of diverting mentally ill defendants who are charged with low level crimes away from the Jail, and connecting these individuals with the necessary services to improve their quality of life. In its first year of operation, 358 defendants were screened by PSA and 99 percent were found eligible; 81 percent of these were certified to the Mental Health Court, and 47 percent successfully completed the program and were diverted from jail.

Data Sharing

The focus of the data sharing goal was to improve data collection and analysis and address the many barriers to appropriate information sharing between the various systems involved with the target population. The priority focus for FY 2008 was on evaluating the feasibility of data sharing between the District's criminal justice, mental health and substance abuse treatment systems by chronicling the District's data sharing needs and what could and could not be shared, and identifying any statutory barriers for individual agencies, federal and local. Efforts are currently underway to determine whether legislation or a standardized court order is necessary to ensure that assessment and compliance information can be appropriately shared regarding individuals in the criminal justice system who need treatment.

Another strategic objective that was addressed is the development of a release of information form that is acceptable to the participating agencies and organizations and would allow the consumer to authorize the release of information to specified agencies and organizations for a defined time period. The workgroup consulted with the District's criminal justice, mental health and substance abuse treatment community to determine the feasibility and address the constraints of utilizing a universal consent form, among other issues.

Finally, the workgroup has begun to gather information regarding what other jurisdictions are doing to share mental health and criminal justice information. Psychiatric advance directives are one option that has recently come to the workgroup's attention through the collection of this nationwide information.

Challenges

The following served as challenges for the SAMTHSIT during 2008:

- There has been some difficulty developing the District-wide electronic data sharing mechanism and universal consent form as a result of the legal considerations that must be respected regarding confidentiality requirements.
- There has been some difficulty in formatting court data in a way that allows for the effectiveness of court initiatives to be evaluated.
- Confidentiality laws historically have been a challenge to the development of a "universal" consent form that contains all the statutory mandated language, but still can be understood by persons with limited literacy or other barriers to comprehension.

Next Steps

As the taskforce moves forward on its strategic plan, it will continue to build on the existing relationship between DMH and MPD by expanding training and joint initiatives. In addition to this, SATMHSIT will address the data sharing needs of its criminal justice and mental health stakeholders.

RECORD MANAGEMENT

Overview

Successful interagency coordination often depends on the business processes across a variety of agencies. CJCC supported the automation of certain processes in order to remove longstanding barriers to the efficient and safe movement of prisoners by the USMS between DOC and DCSC. This required an examination of the management of records within each agency and mapping an electronic solution that helps to streamline the process and eliminates unnecessary increases in staffing and costs. In 2008, the CJCC commissioned a review of the business processes that impact the three agencies responsible for escorting and transporting defendants to and from courtrooms and between the courts and the DOC. Sharing data, agreeing on interagency protocols and tracking records, were central to this review and the subsequent recommendations made to the agencies.

Accomplishments

The CJCC was able to facilitate a review between DCSC and the DOC of the current state of records exchange among the two agencies. This included mapping out the existing exchange model from both business and technology perspectives, and identifying potential gaps. DOC records management staff were included in agency-wide JUSTIS training sessions conducted by the CJCC. A rollover feature was included within JUSTIS, at the request of DOC, which allows a user to scroll over an individual record to retrieve a summary without having to navigate to a different page.

DOC also invited DCSC, the USMS and the CJCC to a session which examined the efficacy of RFID technology as a potential tool in streamlining and tracking the movement of defendants along with managing their records. DOC subsequently issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) among RFID vendors for the implementation of such a technology and is currently reviewing responses.

Challenges

As the process evolves, the objective remains to improve the efficiency and timeliness with which records are managed and updated. As they pursue solutions, partners are motivated by the desire to effectively disseminate information that guides decision making and inmate processing.

COURT PROCESSING

Overview

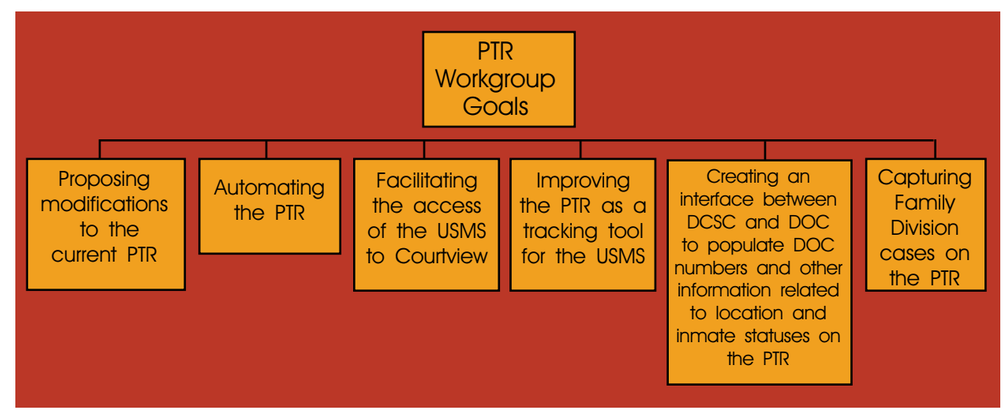
In 2008, DOC, DCSC and USMS took a systemic look at the transfer of court-generated paperwork to determine how the process could be made more efficient and effective. Benefits of this collaborative work included avoiding potential overdetentions and erroneous releases; enhanced business processes; problem solving; and information sharing.

The District's system to transfer commitment and release orders from the Court to the DOC for processing is a very lengthy, paper-driven process. Adding to that is the DOC's transport of in-custody inmates to the Courts for approximately 250 proceedings each day.

During the course of the year, however, there were a number of improvements to the current system, some of which have been implemented. Enhancements to the current system to date include improvements in the Prisoner Transfer Request (PTR) (i.e., list of inmates to be transported from the DC Jail or Correctional Treatment Facility and St. Elizabeths Hospital to DCSC), development of business processes related to the transfer of paperwork, and the placement of DOC LIEs within DCSC.

In light of the integral role of the PTR, stakeholders agreed that it would be valuable to convene a PTR Workgroup. The goals of the workgroup are shown in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5. Prisoner Transfer Request Workgroup Goals



CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OPERATIONS AND INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Accomplishments

The agencies worked independently and collaboratively to accomplish systemic improvements. There were enhancements to the PTR and establishment of an Interagency Prisoner Transfer Request Workgroup to further enhance communication and collaboration.

In addition to the above accomplishments, the DOC Records Office installed electronic monitors to ensure a more effective tracking and monitoring of records processing. This is a real time system which tracks inmates identified for release and estimates processing time. DCSC revised their forms to improve the accuracy of paperwork that moves with the defendant, and they made updates to their case tracking database to facilitate access to relevant case status information as well.

Challenges

While there have been a number of improvements to the current system, stakeholders agree that further integration of technology across the system is necessary. In the upcoming year there are plans for enhancements to the PTR, business processes and technology integration.

COURT-BASED RELEASE

Overview

The Courthouse Release Pilot program began on July 7, 2008. The pilot was initiated in collaboration with DCSC, DOC and the USMS. The pilot program involved the potential release from the courthouse of any defendants in non-felony matters who were so ordered by a Judge. Prior to this program, defendants ordered released had to be transported back to jail for release processing. Now, a greater number of defendants who have been ordered released can be processed at the courthouse.

From July 7, 2008 through December 2008, 705 defendants were released from the courthouse. On December 23, 2008, DCSC issued an Administrative Order which permanently established the Courthouse Release Program.

The stakeholders participated in numerous strategic planning meetings throughout the design and implementation phases of the pilot. The progress of the Courthouse Release Pilot Program is due to the tireless efforts of each agency.

Accomplishments

Since April 2008, DOC LIEs have been located in DCSC. The LIEs expedite the requisite documentation to DOC's Records Office for release preparation and are authorized to make the final determination regarding the defendant's release. DOC also assumed responsibility of jail board operations in the Court's cellblock which entails coordination of paperwork received from USMS deputies to further streamline the release process. In addition to this, DCSC and DOC have increased staff to further enhance the release determination process.

Challenges

At this time, all agencies involved with Courthouse Releases are satisfied with the current scope and practices. The stakeholders will continue to work to ensure that the administration of the Courthouse Release program is efficient and effective. As appropriate, business processes will be reviewed and refined.

PAPERING REFORM

Overview

MPD spends a considerable amount of resources, including overtime dollars, presenting cases to the USAO and the OAG after arrests. In this process, arresting officers bring the paperwork associated with an arrest to the prosecuting attorney's office and convene a face-to-face interview so that the prosecuting attorney can make a decision regarding the prosecutorial merit of the case. This process has long been noted as expensive and a burden on officers who make arrests. It often requires officers to work additional overtime hours or be taken away from their scheduled patrol duties.

On November 7, 2007, in cooperation with the USAO and the OAG, a pilot program was launched that no longer requires officers to personally appear to "paper" certain cases. Since January 10, 2008, the pilot has been expanded so that all arrest cases in the city that result in citation release are being papered without requiring an officer to appear. In the First District, the Second District, all of the District Vice Units, the Narcotics and Special Investigations Division and the Special Operation Division all arrest cases, except crimes of violence, firearms cases, domestic violence cases and juvenile cases, are being papered without requiring an officer to appear.

Accomplishments

In 2007, MPD was faced with numerous complaints from officers who worked the evening and power shift (from 8:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m.) tour of duty who stated that they often had to sleep in their vehicle near court in order to paper their case the next morning by 8:00 a.m. These concerns were brought to the attention of Chief Lanier, who in response established a new system that altered the papering schedule so that officers who worked evenings would not have to come to court until 10:00am to paper the case. Officers who worked the power shift would not have to come until noon to paper. This new staggering of papering times was well received by most MPD officers.

In addition, Chief Lanier directed that an initiative be undertaken to eliminate the need for arresting officers to personally appear in court for papering. This initiative was a collaborative effort undertaken by the MPD, the USAO and the OAG. This PEP involved a process where all of the paperwork associated with an arrest was delivered to the prosecuting attorneys so they could make a decision regarding the prosecutorial merit of the case. This process eliminated the need for officers to personally appear to paper cases.

During 2008, MPD piloted this program in one police district and eventually expanded it until all of the districts were involved. Standardized arrest forms and associated paperwork were placed on the MPD intranet to facilitate this project. Departmental Orders were revised to accommodate these changes. Since the inception of the MPD PEP on November 7, 2007, over twenty thousand cases have been presented where the arresting officers were not required to personally appear for papering.

Challenges

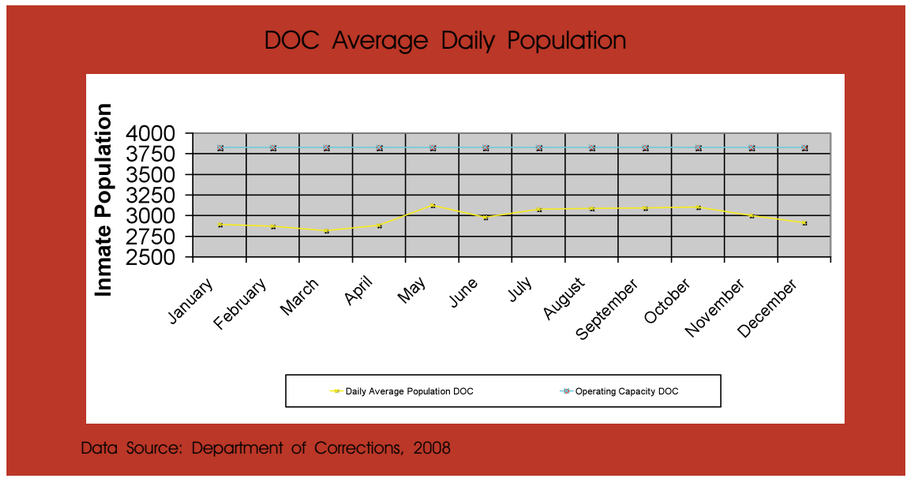
One of the challenges facing the partners involved in this effort is leveraging technology to achieve further efficiencies in the papering process. The Department is exploring options to do so and create a paperless system. The goal is to improve the efficiency of transferring the proper documents associated with an arrest to the prosecuting attorneys. Ideally, if officers are able to spend less time manually transferring paperwork and papering cases, they will be able to spend more time on investigating cases, working with communities and patrolling the streets.

DETENTION CAPACITY AND OPTIONS

Overview

The Detention Capacity Committee continued to convene as an interagency body in 2008 to address and further explore those measures that impact the DOC's population movement and capacity. Figure 6 illustrates the population level from January 1 – December 31, 2008 (see DOC stats at www.doc.gov).

Figure 6. Average Daily Inmate Population DOC January - December 2008



Accomplishments

United Stated Parole Commission Reprimand Sanction Hearing Program

In 2008, USPC's collaboration with CSOSA in the Reprimand Sanction Hearing Program continued. The program involved USPC Commissioners conducting hearings at CSOSA field sites which served as a final warning for offenders who committed administrative or minor criminal violations. Since its inception in 2006, a total of 201 Reprimand Sanction Hearings have been conducted. Of these, 170 (85%) either remain on supervision or have completed their term of supervision without being returned to confinement or a warrant being issued.

Videoconference Probable Cause Hearings

USPC's efforts to expedite processing of cases by videoconferencing some of its Probable Cause Hearings continued in 2008. The Commission conducted 354 Probable Cause Hearings via videoconference between January 1, 2008 and October 31, 2008.

Parole/Supervised Release Violators Population

DOC, USPC and CSOSA continued their focus on reducing the population of parole and supervised release violators at the DC Jail and CTF in 2008. This has been realized as a result of a number of efforts including but not limited to: the continued progress of the Advanced Consent process, Reprimand Sanction hearings and the above-referenced Videoconference probable cause hearings. As of December 16, 2008, a total of 458 persons were held at the DC Jail and CTF on a USPC warrant.

Highlights of DCSC's Community Courts enhanced court-based services and community engagement efforts

In 2008, the DC Superior Court's DC Misdemeanor and Traffic Community Court and East of the River Community Court (ERCC) continued to engage and partner with stakeholders to address quality of life crime and safety matters.

APRA offers on-site assessments and referrals for substance abuse counseling and treatment. APRA's Treatment Counselors request vouchers for services, locate programs accessible to client needs, and refer and arrange for clients to enter a detoxification facility immediately when needed.

A DOES Court Liaison is engaged in such tasks as conducting an assessment of referred individuals in order to determine which workforce development services and activities the individuals need to become prepared for long-term, stable employment, providing ongoing case management services to referred individuals, and referring individuals to
DOES workforce development programs or services based on assessments.

A Case Manager with Unity Health Care is at the courthouse once a week to register eligible DC residents for health care services and provide information and education regarding health care and health care services.

A DMH Court Liaison screens defendants for mental health services and provides linkage and monitoring of the connection to services. The Liaison contacts the Core Service Agency (CSA) regarding any defendants known in the mental health system and refers defendants not on DMH rolls but in need of services directly to CSA for support.

In June 2008, the Urgent Care Clinic opened at the Moultrie Courthouse Building. The clinic is a collaborative effort between the DCSC, DMH, and the Psychiatric Institute of Washington to provide persons who are in contact with the court system and who may need mental health services, accessible assessment services and short-term mental health treatment. The goal of the Urgent Care Clinic is to create

immediate access to these services and establish linkages to long-term providers to ensure effective treatment alternatives for individuals.

- A continuum of services are offered including intake and screening, psychosocial assessment, case management assessment, psychiatric evaluation, crisis intervention, medication management if recommended by the psychiatrist, short term case management and grief counseling.

- The Urgent Care Clinic's professional team includes a psychiatrist, social worker, case manager and clinic coordinator to assist individuals with direct services and referrals to other providers including health, housing and support services both onsite at the Court and within the District. The Urgent Care Clinic is funded by DMH and is available at no cost to individuals for direct services regardless of income level. The clinic is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 am -5:00 pm.

- In 2008, DCSC established the East of the River Community Court (ERCC) Community Advisory Board. This board involves community stakeholders in problem-solving justice. The ERCC Community Advisory Board serves as a vehicle for community stakeholders to engage, assist, and collaborate with DCSC's ERCC.

- The ERCC Community Advisory Board members live east of the Anacostia River and have a vast and diverse amount of knowledge, expertise, and experience. They provide ideas, suggestions, critiques, and recommendations that help improve the effectiveness of the ERCC and help the ERCC enhance the quality of life in East of the River neighborhoods. The ERCC Community Advisory Board is an informal body and meets on a quarterly basis.

REENTRY

Overview

The Reentry initiative is concerned with the effective reintegration of District men and women returning from prison and jail into the community and the CJCC Reentry Steering Committee has been the cornerstone of efforts within and among member agencies.

Accomplishments

Community Resource Day

CSOSA continued to bring together its staff, DC Government personnel, faith community and non-profit organization representatives to conduct Community Resource Day. This quarterly event was developed by CSOSA to compliment the Rivers Correctional Institution's ongoing Release Preparation Program. Its purpose is to provide DC inmates released from Rivers with information to assist them with reentry within 90 days of release. This is done through a series of informational presentations delivered to a group of approximately 200 DC inmates who subsequently have the opportunity to ask each presenter questions.

The morning session covers CSOSA and BOP Residential Reentry Center policies and procedures. The afternoon session provides up-to-date information about community-based resources and services available in the areas of housing, health care, education, employment, and family strengthening and support. Each inmate is provided an information packet containing resource materials from all of the participating organizations.

Three times a year, Community Resource Day is conducted by videoconference originating from CSOSA's Training Center. Once a year, the event is conducted on site at Rivers Correctional Facility. All presentations are video-taped in order to incorporate them into a DVD. CSOSA plans to offer that DVD to the BOP and the DOC for possible viewing by other DC offenders in their custody. It will be accompanied by a CD containing all of the participating organizations' resource materials.

DC Superior Court's Fathering Court

Launched in November 2007, the DC Superior Court's Fathering Court program, a voluntary court proceeding, to date has 35 participants and has graduated the first two participants from the year long program. The Fathering Court continues to be a true collaborative effort. The partners include the Child Support Enforcement Division of the OAG, CSOSA, DOES, DHS, the University of the District of Columbia, Concerned Black Men, Educational Data Systems Incorporated, Capital Areas Asset Builders, Healthy Families Collaborative Council, South Washington/

West of the River Family Strengthening Collaborative, and CJCC. The program provides participants with tools to become emotionally and financially responsible for their children including, but not limited to, job training and placement, fathering classes, case management, personal financial management training, bi-weekly support group meetings, and an opportunity to forge or strengthen their relationship with their children. Participants must have child support orders for children in the District of Columbia and the legal custodian/guardian for the children must agree to support the program efforts.

Office of Ex Offender Affairs

Below is an outline of the 2008 operations of the OEOA.

The Office of Ex Offender Affairs' 2008 Operations
Voting All visitors of the OEOA (2264 in the calendar year of 2008) either directly registered in the office to vote (762 returning residents) or checked their status by way of the internet to see if they were registered to vote (1902 returning residents). Due to difficulty the ex-offender population has in obtaining employment, housing, etc., voting is one of the few ways that they are treated in the same manner as a citizen without a criminal past. With the unprecedented voter turnout and passion concerning the last presidential election, the ex-offender population felt that their vote counted and that they were a part of the political process.
Employment In 2008, OEOA referred to local partners, referred to job readiness training or directly placed over 1,400 returning residents.
Housing In 2008, OEOA noted that approximately 25% of the visits made by returning residents concerned housing needs.
Education In 2008, OEOA referred approximately 35% of visitors for GED testing. Additionally, 26 visitors to the OEOA were referred and admitted to DC area colleges.
Job Readiness In 2008, approximately 75% of the returning residents who visited the OEOA did not have a valid email address. Approximately 70% of the returning residents did not have a resume.
Community Outreach In 2008, the OEOA participated in a town-hall meeting at the DC Jail, two town-hall meetings at DC community centers, two CapStat sessions, quarterly meetings with the CJCC Reentry Steering Committee, a regularly scheduled monthly meeting conducted with the US Probation Office to prepare returning residents who are in the federal institutions for transition, participation in the Focus Improvement Area initiatives, visits to Rivers Correction Institution, visits to the DC Jail, bi-monthly workshops at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center for returning residents who are also veterans, as well as regular meetings with the business district including the DC Chamber of Commerce and the Washington Board of Trade.

WARRANTS

Overview

The agencies responsible for the warrants initiative in the District of Columbia are MPD, USMS, OAG, USAO, CJCC, DCSC, and PSA.

The primary focus of the Warrants Subcommittee is to develop a clear business process for warrants across agencies and engage in initiatives that reduce the number of outstanding warrants. This new business process is designed to allow the members of the committee to have a better understanding of their individual agency's commitment to this process and ways in which an agency can decrease the number of outstanding warrants.

Warrants Process

The DCSC is responsible for processing two types of warrants: bench warrants and arrest warrants. Both of these warrants enable law enforcement officials to arrest individuals who have outstanding warrants in the local and national law enforcement database. There are two classes of warrants: extraterritorial (extraditable outside the District of Columbia) and local (inside the District). The DCSC Special Proceeding (SP) Branch is responsible for processing all warrants in the District of Columbia. In the case of extraditable bench warrants, the SP Branch will forward those warrants to the USMS who becomes the holder of those warrants and is responsible for entering them into the national law enforcement database.

Arrest Warrants

Arrest warrants processing begins when the officer requests a unique warrant number from the SP Branch. The Affidavit and Complaint are signed by a DCSC Judge and then brought to the Warrant Office in the SP Branch to receive a CourtView generated number. The SP Branch then creates a warrant case, scans the arrest warrant into CourtView, and returns copies of the warrant to the officer. The SP Branch then inputs the warrant into the Washington Area Law Enforcement System (WALES)/eAgent. Once an arrest is made, the warrant is removed from the law enforcement system, the arrest warrant case disposed in CourtView, and in many instances a prosecution is initiated or the warrant is nolle prossed (not prosecuted).

Bench Warrant

The bench warrants process begins generally with a defendant's failure to appear in court and a DCSC judge issuing a warrant. If the warrant is extraditable it will be forwarded to the USMS after it is scanned into CourtView. If the warrant is a local warrant it is scanned and then entered by the SP Branch into WALES/eAgent. The alert in CourtView is amended to include the Western Identification Number

to show that the transaction was successful in WALES. The SP Branch is also responsible for the clearing of all warrants it processes, except those that the USMS enters and clears.

Table 5. Warrants Executed in 2008

2008 Executed Warrants

	Warrants Executed	End of the Month Population
January	128	411
February	131	414
March	115	414
April	135	412
May	123	411
June	123	448
July	196	476
August	130	477
September	174	503
October	106	479
November	Not Available	458

Data Source: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, 2008

Accomplishments

The following were accomplished by the District of Columbia's warrants initiative in FY 2008.

- The warrants business process was revised for all warrants across agencies. This revision was needed so that all the partnering agencies understand their roles and responsibilities. This will ultimately allow partners to develop specific initiatives that reduce the number of outstanding warrants.
- An internal audit was conducted to review outstanding 1978-1998 misdemeanor warrants and propose cases for the Judges to consider clearing. The OAG began the process of developing an agreement outlining its position on the proposed cases (prosecute or dismiss). Once the agreement has been signed by the appropriate parties, the Special Processing Unit will handle the cases appropriately.
- USMS and MPD revised the VAN Transport Sheet to include pertinent information to identify which offenders potentially have outstanding warrants.
- The Warrants Working Group is in the process of applying for grant funding to allow the CJCC's JUSTIS information-sharing architecture to integrate additional agency data and develop a new automation connector to WALES. This is expected to increase efficiency among the users from participating criminal justice agencies through JUSTIS.

Challenges

The responsible execution of outstanding arrest warrants for felony and misdemeanor, bench warrants, parole/probation/supervised release violation warrants, and escape warrants requires enhanced technical support. The proposed recommendation to use JUSTIS will give partnering agencies an opportunity to better address the outstanding warrants.

TRUANCY REDUCTION

Overview

The agencies responsible for truancy reduction in the District include the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS), the Public Charter School Board (PCSB) and Public Charter Schools, the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education (DME), the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE), DCSC, DMH, MPD, OAG, CFSA, and CSS.

The Truancy Taskforce, comprised of the stakeholders listed above and community partners, was established in an effort to reduce the District's truancy rates in DCPS elementary schools and middle schools. The elementary schools have experienced a significant reduction in the truancy rate since the inception of the Truancy Taskforce.

The Truancy Court Diversion Program was developed in the fall of 2005 with the overall goal of increasing attendance at schools, improving academic performance, and improving student behavior through an early, comprehensive, and strength-based family system approach. This prevention model applies a comprehensive, cross system approach to eliminate truant behavior and improve school performance and behavior. This model attempts to do so by applying the authority of the Presiding Judge of the Family Division to support and reinforce compliance with the service plan. The plans are developed by the local Collaborative, DCSC and the DCPS.

For the 2008 school year, the Truancy Court Diversion Program was in the Browne Education Center with Judge Mary Grace Rook and Garnet Patterson with Judge Anita Josey-Herring.

Accomplishments

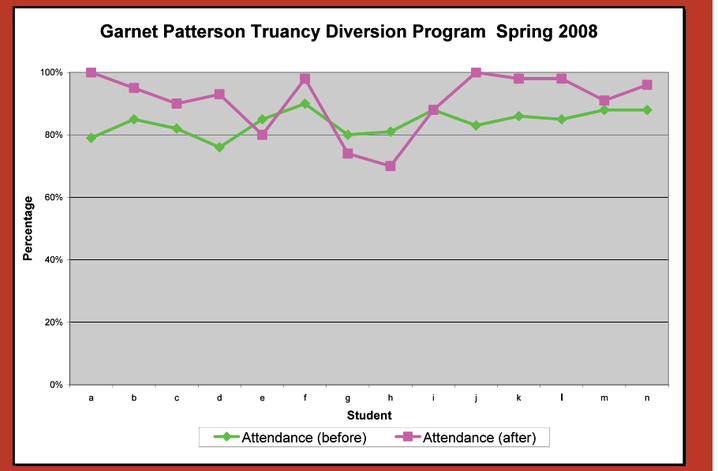
The Truancy Court Diversion Program resulted in several accomplishments. Briefly, there was an increase in understanding by parents and students of the legal attendance mandates. There was also a decrease in disciplinary referrals for participants in the program. The program was a more coordinated multi-agency approach to reducing truancy which led to an increase in personal responsibility, accountability of parents for their children's attendance and school performance, and students' improved academic performance and increased attendance. Table 6 and Figure 7 (on the following page) demonstrate the improvement in attendance for participants in the program at Garnet Patterson.

Table 6. Garnet Patterson Truancy Diversion Program Spring 2008

Student	Attendance (before)	Attendance (after)
A	79%	100%
B	85%	95%
C	82%	90%
D	76%	93%
E	85%	80%
F	90%	98%
G	80%	74%
H	81%	70%
I	88%	88%
J	83%	100%
K	86%	98%
L	85%	98%
M	88%	91%
N	88%	96%

Data Source: District of Columbia Public Schools, 2008

Figure 7. Garnet Patterson Truancy Diversion Program Spring 2008



Data Source: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, 2008

Table 7. Truancy at Browne and Garnet Patterson

January 08 - September 08	
Program Numbers	**Student Outcomes**
35 youth participated in weekly sessions with the Judge	86% of the students have shown a reduction in their unexcused absences
21 parents were involved in truancy reduction activities	65% of parents have demonstrated an increase in parental involvement through various activities
12 out of 35 students referred for summer enrichment activities participated in their respective programs	73% of students with behavioral issues did not have out-of-school suspensions

Data Source: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, 2008

Truancy at Browne

The Truancy Diversion Court program began at Browne/Gibbs/Young Educational Center, formerly Browne Middle School, during School Year 2007-2008. Fifteen students were referred by the Attendance Counselor and principal to participate in the Fall Semester program. Of the fifteen students referred, two were expelled from the program due to school disciplinary actions. Thirteen students actively participated in the weekly sessions with the Judge. These students also complied with the Collaborative family support worker who monitored their weekly attendance and academic progress. Of the thirteen students, 100% demonstrated an increase in their attendance and academic performance.

At the completion of the program, the students continued to excel in their classes and did not display truancy problems. However, towards the middle of the spring semester while working with the newly enrolled students in the Truancy Court Program the school observed a decline in the attendance and academic performance of the fall truancy students. It was expressed by the students that they desired the accountability and weekly interaction with the Judge. As a result, the EBFSC school social workers and administrators developed a plan that assured that the students would continue to receive supportive services and monitoring throughout the year. The support that students received enabled them to maintain their attendance, academic studies and as a result, they were promoted to the next grade level at the end of the school year.

Judge Rook congratulating Martha Ann on her successful completion of the Browne/Gibbs/Young Educational Center Truancy Diversion Court Program, Spring 2008

SUCCESS STORY
NATASHA AND MARTHA ANN
BYER TRUANCY COURT DIVERSION PROGRAM

Natasha and Martha Ann are sisters who attended Browne Education Center. Natasha attended the 8th grade and Martha Ann attended the 7th grade. They were referred to participate in the Byer Truancy Court Diversion Program because of their chronic truancy history.

Prior to participating in the truancy program, the school reported that both girls displayed negative attitudes and behaviors towards their teachers and school administrators. They were failing classes and were being considered for retention. During their involvement in the truancy program the girls' behavior and attitudes changed dramatically, and ultimately their academic studies improved. It was clear that interactions in the weekly sessions with the Judge helped build their self-confidence and self-esteem. The girls were accompanied weekly by their mother, which also strengthened their communication and relationship. Additionally, weekly monitoring of their attendance and progress by an Edgewood/Brookland Family Support Collaborative worker helped them become accountable for their attendance and take responsibility for their actions.

At the completion of the program both girls continued to excel in their academic studies and steadily improved their attendance. Martha Ann made the honor roll and was promoted to the 8th grade. She is currently attending EBFSC and participates in the Passport to Work and The Capitol Gains Program. She is excelling in her classes and has resolved her truancy issues.

Natasha graduated from EBFSC in June 2008 and is currently attending Dunbar Senior High School. During the summer she participated in the Passport to Work Program. Natasha is doing well in school and no longer has truancy issues.

As a result of the truancy intervention provided to Natasha and Martha Ann, their eldest sister Ebony received educational support from the EBFSC Family Support Worker. She was enrolled in The Associates for Renewal and Education GED and Child Care Provider Program. She is currently attending Everest Medical School.

We believe the success of this program is due in part to family support services provided to the youth and their families in the school. By working with the youth and families through this program, EBFSC and the school were able to address those issues that impact truancy and school attendance such as peer pressure, home environment, and community violence.

JUVENILE VIOLENCE REDUCTION

Challenges

It is imperative for the student, parents, family members and community to understand their role in and take ownership of the ways in which they can reduce truancy. When the community at-large has an understanding of their responsibilities, they can ultimately hold young people accountable for their actions.

The Truancy Taskforce will continue to work with the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Education and the Office of the State Superintendent for Education. The Deputy Mayor for Education has developed an Interagency Collaboration and Services Integration Commission (ICSIC) which was established by Title V of the Public Education Reform Amendment Act of 2007. The formation of the ICSIC is a valuable part of the educational reform initiative that is currently in process. The ICSIC focus is to ensure that young people receive the education and support they need to prepare them for work, trade school or college. ICSIC has several goals for the District of Columbia youth. One of the goals, which reads as follows: "Children and youth succeed in schools," has assisted in addressing truancy in the District of Columbia. The Truancy Taskforce will continue to work with ICSIC to address truancy in the District of Columbia.

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE

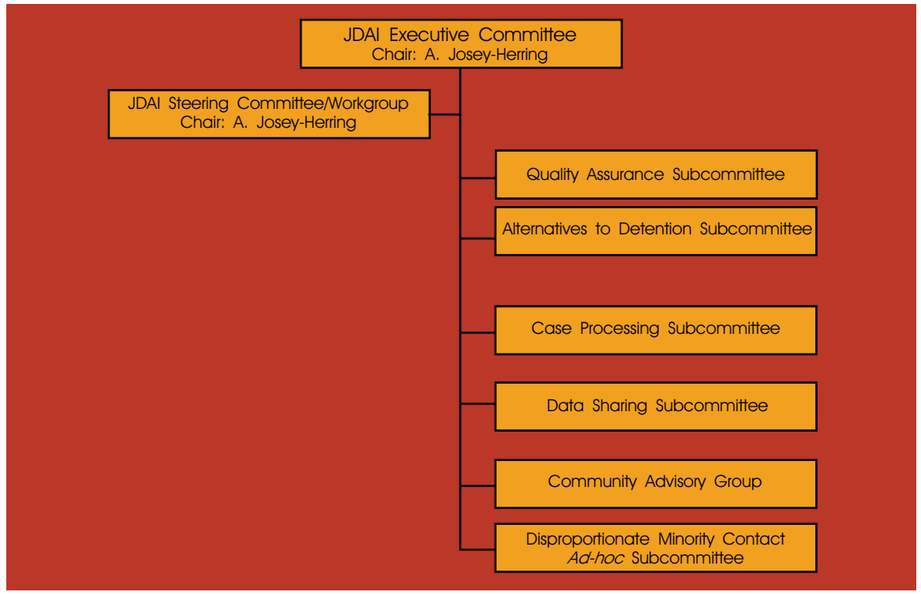
Overview

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is a nationwide initiative to reform the juvenile justice system, with hopes of creating a more effective and efficient system. Primarily, this initiative strives to reduce the harm that detention may cause young people, while keeping public safety a priority. Substantial research has demonstrated that detention could negatively impact low and medium-risk offenders, compromising public safety by mingling this population with high-risk, violent offenders (Dishion, McCord, & Poulin, 1999; Holman, Ziedenberg, 2006; Mace, Rohde, & Gnau, 1997). Thus, detention can be a gateway for youth, who are involved in minor offenses, by introducing them to more dangerous and criminally experienced youth. With an eye on truly attempting to reduce juvenile crime, JDAI offers a forum for stakeholders to coordinate detention reform activities that focus on low and medium-risk youth awaiting trial.

JDAI began in the District of Columbia in 2005 to offer low risk youth alternatives to detention. Providing placements in the community with services supports the goal that the young people being serviced do not reoffend and make all their court dates, while adhering to court directives. Furthermore, these programs are to encourage young people to better redirect their energies for the sake of their future and their community. JDAI is a national program sponsored and supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF). The CJCC receives grant funding and technical assistance from AECF to facilitate JDAI in the District and provide a local coordinator. Through the AECF, the District benefits from opportunities to learn from and share with other JDAI sites about the experiences, accomplishments and challenges of the initiative nationwide.

Key juvenile justice stakeholders in the District of Columbia have made a commitment to work together in order to better serve youth who enter the juvenile justice system and their communities. The primary agencies participating on the JDAI Executive Committee, include the DCSC, CSS, the Presiding Judge of the Family Court; Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DYRS); the Public Defenders Service (PDS); the OAG, and the CJCC. MPD, CFSA, the Council of the District of Columbia, DMH, and the Office of the State Superintendent of Education also sit on the JDAI Workgroup, in addition to the Executive Committee agencies. The Presiding Judge of the District of Columbia Family Court chairs both the Executive Committee and the Workgroup. In 2008 Judge Anita Josey-Herring was the chair of these committees. Figure 8 represents the JDAI Governance Structure.

Figure 8. JDAI Governance Structure



The Executive Committee guides the work of JDAI, identifies goals, and provides a forum for agency heads to vet ideas to improve the juvenile justice system. The group seeks to share proposals, tackle problems as they arise, and formulate long-lasting responses to issues. Moreover, the Executive Committee examines data trends which guide managerial decisions. This committee also addresses concerns and proposals from the different JDAI subcommittees.

The JDAI Workgroup, composed of high-level decision makers from the various agencies, carries out the objectives from the Executive Committee. It also brings actual or foreseen problems that may be an obstacle to JDAI objectives to the attention of the Executive Committee. Furthermore, this larger group serves as a forum for a broad base of stakeholders to discuss different issues and trends that have developed among the targeted population of young people in the District. The Workgroup has recently been reconfigured and is conforming to its role.

The Data Sharing Subcommittee consists of CSS, DYRS, PDS, OAG, MPD and CJCC. This subcommittee was hard at work in 2008, restructuring data reports in an attempt to provide a thorough look at the young people coming through the system. The Data Subcommittee compiles monthly reports that are discussed by the data group and distributed to the Executive Committee and Workgroup for review and discussion.

The Alternatives to Secure Detention (ATSD) Subcommittee has members from CSS, DYRS, PDS, OAG, CFSA, DMH and CJCC. This committee is currently chaired by the DYRS Chief of Detained Services. This year the ATSD subcommittee vetted the DYRS RFP for new Family Reunification Homes. It reviewed and updated the Continuum of Alternatives to Detention (Figure 10) which now has twelve programs in place. Moreover it has, and will continue to explore ideas for new alternatives.

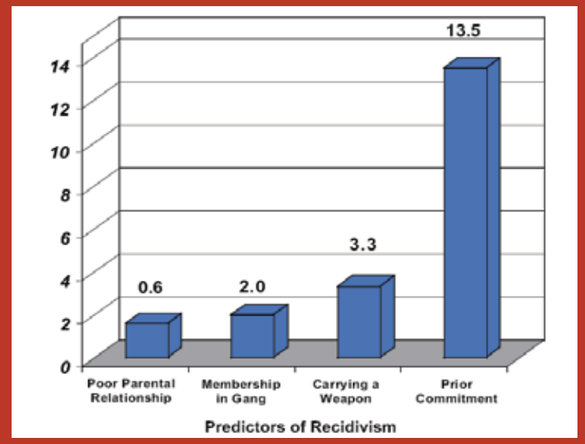
Due to major case processing developments this year (see below under Accomplishments) the Case Processing Subcommittee temporarily suspended regularly scheduled meetings as the different agencies were meeting on various occasions to discuss and adapt to the Speedy Trial Legislation.

Two other committees under the JDAI governance structure include the Quality Assurance Subcommittee and the Community Advisory Group. A proposal for the Quality Assurance Subcommittee is to be reviewed by both the Executive Committee and Workgroup. The Community Advisory Board gained its first members in 2008, and will expand in 2009.

Figure 9. Prior Incarceration as a Predictor of Recidivism

PREDICTOR OF RECIDIVISM

Prior Incarceration was a Greater Predictor of Recidivism than Carrying a Weapon, Gang Membership, or Poor Parental Relationship



Source: Brenda, B.B. and Tollet, C.L. (1999), "A Study of Recidivism of Serious and Persistent Offenders Among Adolescents." Journal of Criminal Justice, Vol. 27, No. 2 111-126

As the following synopsis will present, JDAI was productive and made much progress in 2008.

JUVENILE VIOLENCE REDUCTION

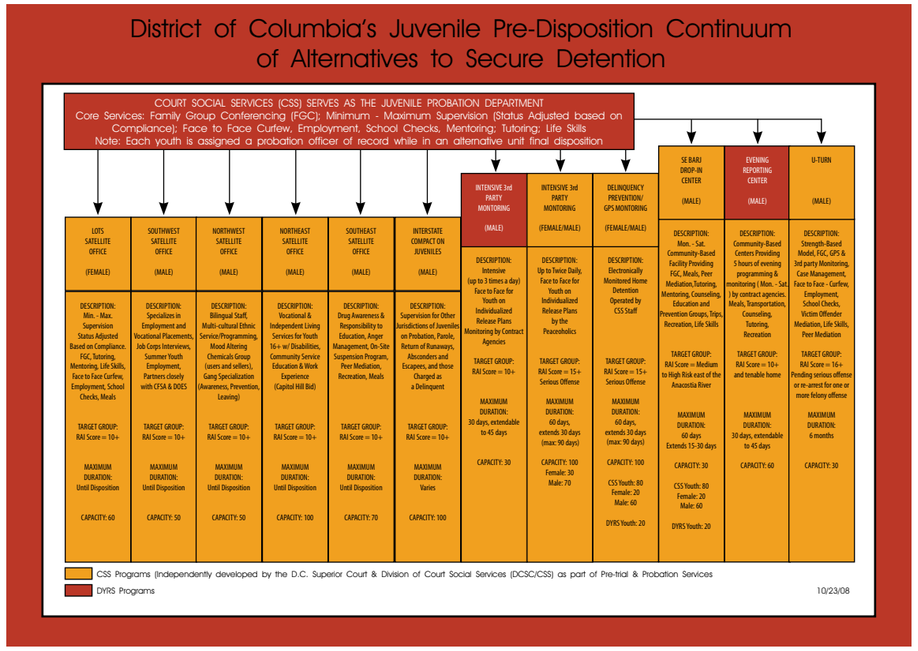
Accomplishments

During the 2008 fiscal year, JDAI had regularly scheduled committee meetings, and there were three "off-site" learning opportunities for members of JDAI. In addition, a series of focus groups among the stakeholders began, as well as forums with Judges from the Family Court.

A highlight this year was the 2nd District of Columbia Annual JDAI Conference, which was held for staff from all the stakeholder agencies and other interested observers, with over 100 participants partaking in this training-focused conference.

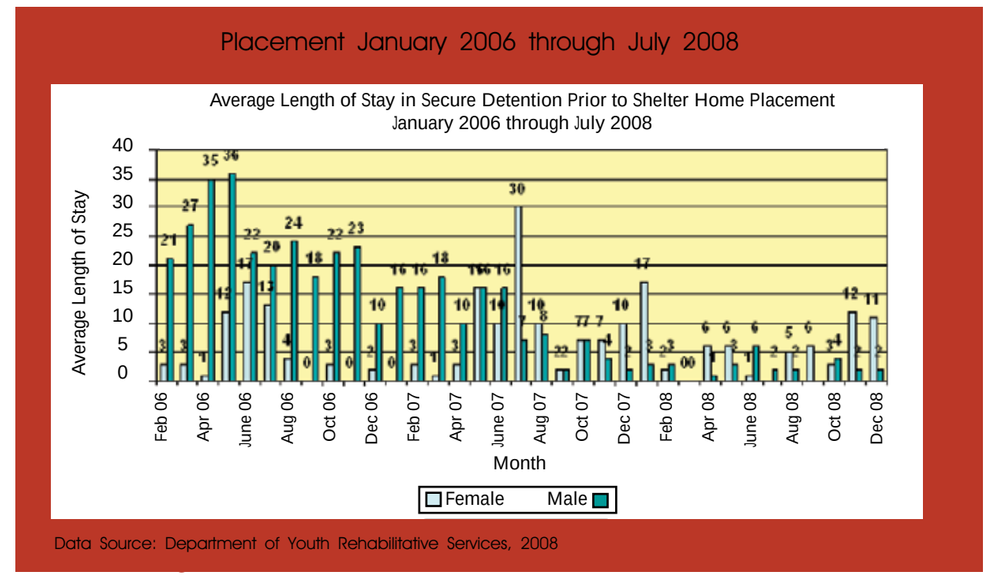
Also, very importantly, a Continuum of Alternatives to Detention (below) was updated this year with the cooperation of CSS and DYRS as well as, and the Alternatives to Detention Subcommittee. This Continuum includes the addition of all four CSS Satellite offices, outlining the programs specific to each office, as well as, the CSS U-Turn Program and the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. This Continuum was widely distributed in 2008 to familiarize the juvenile justice community with the range of programs that are alternatives to secure detention for young people awaiting trial.

Figure 10. District of Columbia's Juvenile Pre-Disposition Continuum of Alternatives to Secure Detention



Also notable this year was the significant decrease in the amount of time young people wait for shelter home placement. Shelter homes are the venue for low and medium risk youth when there are home issues that prevent them from returning home or when detention is too restrictive and community placement does not offer enough supervision for the young person's situation. When there are no available slots for a shelter house placement the young person waits at the Youth Services Center (YSC), which is the detention center. The decrease in waiting time was a great accomplishment as it eliminated exposure to detention for those young people who were not in need of it. Furthermore, the quicker the transition into a shelter house, the less disruption to the young person's life, particularly academic participation and progress.

Figure 11. Average Length of Stay in Secure Detention Prior to Shelter Home



Case processing is central to JDAI objectives, particularly to reduce the time young people spend in detention awaiting trial. As a result of the Juvenile Speedy Trial Equity Emergency Act (A 17-0235), the agencies involved agreed to a collaborative memorandum. Specific steps to reduce case processing times included the following:

- The receipt of all current evaluations must be expedited. On the day of a youth's initial hearing, the DCSC shall provide the Mayor's Court Liaison Office with a daily list of youth papered in delinquency matters. The Mayor's Court Liaison Office will then identify any evaluations of such youth which are up to a year old to avoid duplicate evaluations.

- Drug Screenings must be expedited. APRA has placed a staff member on site in the Family Court to expedite drug assessments.
- There must be mental health evaluations. CSS and DMH shall complete psychological, psycho-educational and psychiatric evaluations within 30 days of referral.

These, along with other measures, have reduced case processing times and subsequently reduced the time young people spend in detention while awaiting trial.

"Off-Site Trainings" & Site Visit

A major challenge to any reform is creating the vision and buy-in for the reform. In an attempt to overcome this challenge and to further expose stakeholders, the following trainings and site visits were sponsored by JDAI. These opportunities allowed the exchange of ideas and reinforced the possibility and success of well-developed programs to reduce detention of young people. In discussing the reform effort with others, some from more experienced sites, potential problems can be identified and discussed, in order to pave a more efficient road to success.

In March, a delegation of five members, including Family Court, CSS, MPD and CJCC, attended a training regarding Disproportionate Minority Contact conducted by the Burns Institute. It was from this training that our current model of tracking data was inherited. This model enforces the tracking of data from the point of contact through a youth's exit from the juvenile justice system.

In July, participants from the Family Court, PDS, CFSA, CJCC and community members attended a two-day site visit to a JDAI model site in Chicago, involved in the initiative for over 15 years. This DC delegation spoke with different Chicago juvenile justice stakeholders regarding their accomplishments and struggles. Moreover, the delegation visited Evening Reporting Centers (ERCs) and shelter homes in Chicago's South Side.

In September, members of the Family Court, CSS, DYRS, OAG, PDS and CJCC attended a two day JDAI Inter-site Conference. This allowed an opportunity for the delegation to interact with over 500 JDAI participants from the rest of the country. In addition, there were over 40 workshops with topics ranging from "Family-Driven Strategies to Improve Juvenile Justice" to "When Well-Intended Alternatives Fail: Recognizing and Avoiding Program Pitfalls".

Judicial Forums

JDAI engaged the Judges of the Family Court, who face the daily challenge of deciding whether to place young people in detention or the community. Because Judges must make such an important decision that impacts both the community and the young person, there are numerous factors to be considered. Therefore, JDAI sponsored two opportunities to engage with the Judges on the topic of juvenile justice reform.

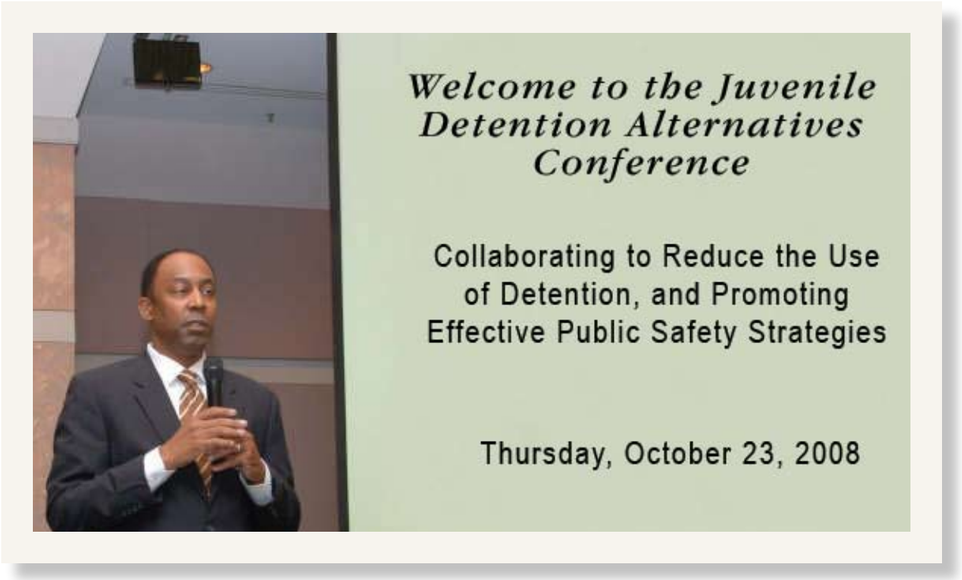
In May, Judge Tommy Jewel, Presiding Justice of the Bernalillo County Juvenile Court, a JDAI model site, visited with the Judges of the District's Family Court to discuss the perspective from a Judge on juvenile justice reform. The Judges were provided this forum to voice their concerns and receive feedback from a counterpart that has gone through the reform effort.

In December, CJCC members and the CSS Division Director participated in a judicial training session. The focus was on the Continuum of Alternatives to Detention (Figure 10), with a detailed explanation of the various programs on the Continuum, focusing on the target population and the programming under each alternative. Laminated copies of the Continuum were provided for all Judges, as a reference tool when they are on the bench. There was also a presentation about the history and components of JDAI.

Second Annual District of Columbia JDAI Training Conference

On October 23, the District's second annual JDAI Conference was held at the Kellogg Center. The Executive Committee identified the need to continually train agency staff on the principles of JDAI and its accomplishments in order to ensure that the members of line staff are continually engaged in this important initiative. This conference hosted over one hundred members of DYRS, CSS, the Family Court, MPD, CFSA, DMH, AECF, and workers from Alternative programs (ERCs, Drop-in Centers, and shelters), youth who have benefitted from the programs, and other interested observers. The focus was on training line staff on JDAI objectives and prompting discussion and feedback on these reform efforts in the city. The Continuum on Alternatives to Detention was distributed to all attendees.

The conference was interactive and allowed a good deal of discussion about the alternatives. Moreover, a highlight of the conference was a forum that featured young people from various alternative programs, many of them expressing the impact these programs had in turning their lives around. Another highlight was the lunchtime showcase of "Life Pieces to Masterpieces", a non-profit organization that engages young African-American males in art as expression and diversion from the dangers of the streets.



Chief Judge Satterfield Opening the District of Columbia JDAI Conference

Focus Groups

As JDAI develops new alternative programs, a series of focus groups were initiated in 2008 to explore what stakeholders and young people of the District believe would be useful new alternatives for consideration. These focus groups were held with the PDS, the OAG and Family Court Judges. When these focus groups are completed in 2009, a report will be prepared and presented to the Executive Committee and the Workgroup.

Team-Building

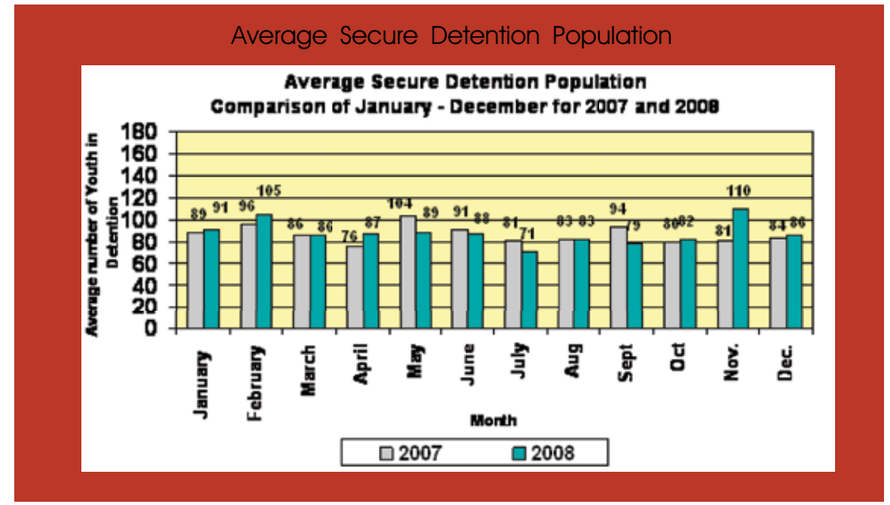
In an effort to build trust and stronger relationships among the key stakeholders, an Executive Committee "team-building" retreat was held in September. Members of the Executive Committee focused on defining detention, celebrating accomplishments and facing challenges of communication and goals. From this retreat, a report was generated by the facilitator, outlining recommendations for a stronger, mission-driven approach to the reform effort.

Challenges

There remain particular challenges for the JDAI effort here in the District. While the focus has been on low and medium risk offenders, there still remain high-risk offenders in need of intensive rehabilitation services. This poses a specific concern regarding public safety, as officials hesitate to release those charged with serious offenses back into the community. Nevertheless, in the spirit of rehabilitation, concern has been expressed for this population and the need to develop special alternatives for these young people.

Although the population at YSC was usually at capacity or lower in 2008, there were spikes in the detention population that created a strain for the YSC. At times,the population went up to 30 young people over capacity. The JDAI Group will need to assess a protocol to address these spikes when they occur.

Figure 12. Average Secure Detention Population Comparison of January - December 2007 and 2008



Next Steps

In 2009, the vision is to have the Quality Assurance Committee and Community Advisory Group fully developed and trained with protocols in place to guide their work. The Quality Assurance Committee will seek to ensure that the alternative programs reach the highest standards. Moreover, input from participants in the programs will be incorporated so that their feedback will support the continued development of programming. The Community Advisory Group will be composed of young people and parents, who may have been involved in the system. The input from this group is important in empowering families by including their

voices in reshaping the system. Engagement with the community is paramount for sustaining change and accountability.

There will be more focus groups scheduled for the staff of DYRS and CSS. Additionally, young people and their families will be invited for scheduled focus groups. Once these focus groups are completed a report will be presented to the Executive Committee and Workgroup with recommendations on new alternatives to be considered.

Throughout 2008, interest has been expressed in visiting the alternative programs. There will be coordinated visits to the different Drop-in Centers and ERCs in 2009. The PDS, OAG, and Judges will be invited to visit these alternatives to better understand the support offered. This will allow for better advocacy on the part of the attorneys for placement in the community, as opposed to detention. These visits also attempt to inspire trust in the programs and appreciation for the options available.

An electronic newsletter will be generated in 2009 that will help inform the juvenile justice community of the activities and accomplishments taking place under JDAI. It will also focus on young people and their stories. This will promote a juvenile justice system that is better linked together and opens up communication to a wider audience, providing deeper insight.

COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Overview

The District of Columbia is required to comply with the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, (JJDP Act) of 1974, as amended [42 U.S.C. § 5601]. The Act established a comprehensive nationwide program of juvenile delinquency prevention, offender rehabilitation and juvenile justice system improvements.

Assessing compliance affects the District's eligibility for Formula grant funding and participation in various programs offered through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Non-compliance with any of the four core requirements results in a 20% reduction of the funds awarded to the state. An effective compliance monitoring system clarifies gaps in the continuum of care and highlights challenge areas in a state juvenile justice system. In addition, the Delinquency Prevention Program, under Title V of the JJDP Act, requires localities to provide certification of compliance in order to be eligible to apply for these funds.

The JJDP Act is more than a funding statue. It creates an enforceable private right of action. The District of Columbia assumes duties when the federal funds are accepted, and when those duties are breached a juvenile may seek a remedy pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Hendrickson v. Griggs,* 672 F. Supp. 1126 (N.D. Iowa 1987); *Grenier v. Kennebec County*, 748 F. Supp. 908 (D. Me. 1990*); James v. Jones*, 148 F.R.D. 196 (W.D. Ky. 1993); *Horn by Parks v. Madison County Fiscal Court*, 22 F.3d 653 (6th Cir. 1994). Several other claims would likely be raised as well; classification and safety issues, inadequate programming for juveniles, inadequate educational programming (especially special education claims), and inadequate mental health care.

The Formula Grants Program supports state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. Through this program, OJJDP provides funds directly to states, territories, and the District of Columbia to help them implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of needs in their jurisdictions. The Formula Grants Program is authorized under the JJDP Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. § 5601 *et seq.*). Formula Grants and the Title V Community Prevention Grants are the grants that are affected by compliance with the core protections.

To be eligible to receive a formula grant, a state must commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the following four core requirements:
Deinstitutionalization of status offenders. A status offender (a juvenile who has committed an act that would not be a crime if an adult committed it) or non-offender (such as a dependent or neglected child) cannot be held, with statutory exceptions, in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities, nor can they be held in adult facilities for any length of time.
Separation of juveniles from adult offenders (separation). Alleged and adjudicated delinquents cannot be detained or confined in a secure institution (such as a jail, lockup, or secure correctional facility) in which they have sight or sound contact with adult offenders.
Adult jail and lockup removal (jail removal). 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.
Disproportionate minority contact. States are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

If a state, despite its good faith efforts, in any year fails to demonstrate compliance with any of the four core requirements, its formula grant for the subsequent fiscal year is reduced by 20% for each requirement for which noncompliance occurs. Without a waiver from the OJJDP Administrator, states must agree to use 50% of their allocations for that fiscal year to achieve compliance.

Accomplishments

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

The JJDP Act provides that status offenders and non-offenders shall not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities. Violations for valid court orders are the exception. The District of Columbia realizes that secure detention is not the permanent solution for housing status offenders based on DC Code § 16-2320(d). The purpose of this established law is to reduce the District's rate of institutionalization of status offenders. However, the District is still in the process of identifying a potential facility that would address the needs of status offenders. As part of that search, increasing the District's capacity for secure detention alternatives has been a primary focus. While great strides have been implemented which resulted in a continuum of detention alternatives, this does not necessarily focus on status offenders.

The District has now turned its attention to programs that deal with status offenders. The Compliance Monitor has been working in conjunction with the pertinent

stakeholders to examine exemplary model status offender programs for ideas for implementation in DC. A nascent initiative by stakeholders including: the Office of Justice Grants Administration, CFSA, Office of the City Administrator, OAG, CJCC, DYRS, Department of Human Services and DCSC, CFSA. ODME, DMH, MPD, District of Columbia Council, Family Court and CSS, aims to design a continuum of services with multiple points of entry. These services would target families and youth who are at risk of becoming truant, curfew violators, runaways or incorrigibles by diverting them from the juvenile justice system. The proposed vision takes status offenders out of the juvenile justice system and provides services through non-court involvement. This would support the elimination of the current use of secure detention in status offender cases, as status offenders would neither appear before Judges nor be in a position to violate court orders on status offender cases. The substantive evidence of the progress will be seen in the increase in functioning families, the decrease in the subsequent referrals to the juvenile justice system, the decrease in our runaway population and an increase in school attendance rates. The initiative intends to employ an evidence-based continuum of care using promising models to lead to positive change.

Sight and Sound Separation

Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP Act provides that juveniles alleged to be, or found to be delinquent, status offenders, and/or non offenders shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime, or are awaiting trial on criminal charges, or with the part-time or full-time security staff (including management), or direct care staff of a jail or lockup of adults.

The District of Columbia Code § 16-2313(d) states, ". . .no child under eighteen years of age may be detained in a jail or other facility for the detention of adults, unless transferred as provided in §16-2307. The appropriate official of a jail or other facility for the detention of adults shall inform DCSC immediately when a child under the age of eighteen years is received there (other than by transfer) and shall (1) deliver him to the Director of Social Services upon request, or (2) transfer him to a detention facility described in subsection (b)(3)."

DC Code § 16-2307, transfer for criminal prosecution, provides the legal authority to transfer juveniles to the jurisdiction of DCSC, Criminal Division for prosecution as an adult. DC Code § 16-2313(e) provides that "A child sixteen years of age or older who is alleged to be delinquent and who is in detention, whose conduct constitutes a menace to other children, and who cannot be controlled, may on order of the Division be transferred to a place of detention for adults, *but shall be kept separate from adults".*

Under the separation core requirement, because all youth are processed at the juvenile detention center, there is no possibility of interaction with adult inmates. Processing youth at the juvenile detention center also eliminates another separation issue because there is no commingling of youth and adults at local MPD lockups.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

Section 223(a)(13), provides that no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults. As previously discussed, DC Code § 2313 prohibits the detention of any child in an adult jail or facility where adults are detained, unless the juvenile is transferred for prosecution under § 16-2307. While the JJDP Act provides for a 6-hour removal exception, the District does not use this exception since MPD only processes arrested juveniles at the Youth Processing Center. The MPD Juvenile Processing Unit is the only place that processes arrested juveniles in the District and MPD transports all youth to the YSC for processing.

Specialized Approaches for Youth Charged as Adults

In November, the District's "Title 16" youth—those charged as adults under Title XVI of the criminal code--were moved from the District's Central Detention Facility and relocated to the CTF. The CTF affords more space for education and recreation activities in an environment that is more conducive to developmentally-appropriate programming. In addition, the CTF also provides a wider variety of housing arrangements and security levels so that custody for youth is individualized.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (SAC)

Overview

The CJCC houses the District of Columbia SAC, which provides criminal justice research and analysis for the District of Columbia. The goals of the SAC are to improve the current system of performance measurement; as well as data collection, processing and analysis. The SAC also seeks to detect patterns and trends affecting the criminal justice community, and public safety as a whole. In addition to this, the SAC seeks to utilize theoretical methodology to analyze indicators that would allow for forecasting crime and public safety indices District-wide.

Accomplishments

In 2008, the SAC was partially funded by the State Justice Statistics Program for Analysis Centers from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This grant allowed for an analysis of juvenile justice in the District, with a focus on delinquency and social factors. During 2008 the SAC gathered juvenile arrest, court, truancy, and social factors data for a juvenile justice report. The SAC will provide the information contained in that report to CJCC stakeholders to assist in the development of activities and/or initiatives for the reduction of crime, and the enhancement of public safety.

The SAC has also provided research and data analysis for various criminal justice related projects within the prevue of the CJCC stakeholders. The SAC staff provided analysis for the District's GunStat. In this work the SAC compiled data to assist with the enhancement of law enforcement and criminal justice strategies for ensuring public safety. The JDAI is another initiative for which the SAC provided analysis in an effort to advance juvenile justice in the District.

The Court Paperflow Report provided an overview of the business processes that relate to overdetention and erroneous releases and made recommendations to guide the policies and protocols for a pilot project instituted in the DCSC.

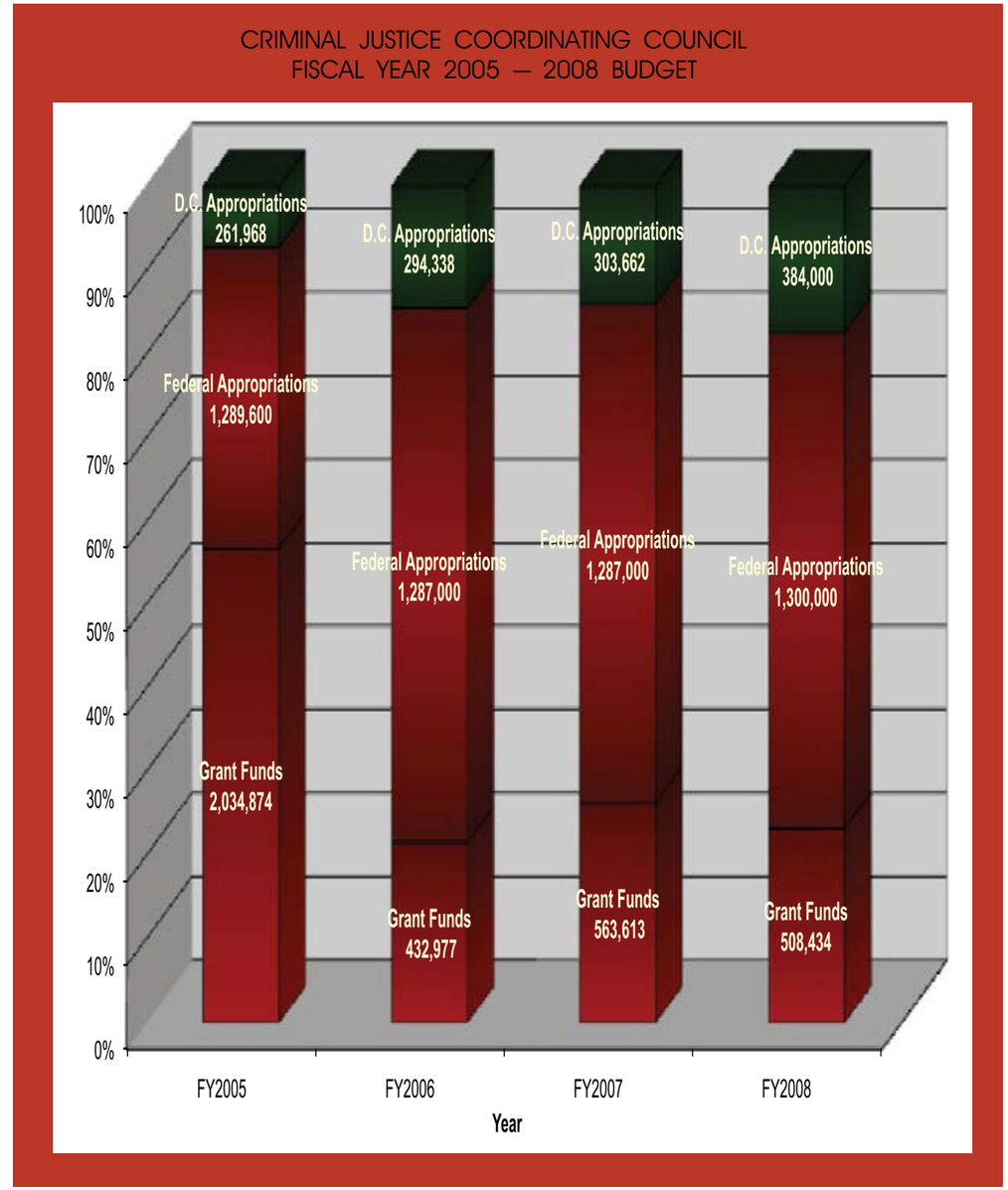
One of the larger efforts of the SAC has been the completion of the 2007 State of Justice Report, which provides an overview of the District's criminal justice system. The report performs a comparative view of crime indices in the District and a variety of socioeconomic indicators believed to have an impact on crime. The report will soon be followed by a State of Juvenile Justice report, which will examine a number of social issues that have long been linked with juvenile justice.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (SAC)

Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Taskforce Community Meeting

The SAC worked with the Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Taskforce to produce a report chronicling various factors in Washington, DC that lead to homicide and how those factors can be addressed to reduce homicide.

BUDGET



GLOSSARY

AECF	ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION
APRA	ADDICTION PREVENTION AND RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION
ATSD	ALTERNATIVES TO SECURE DETENTION
BOP	FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS
CFSA	CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY
CJCC	CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
CPEP	COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHIATRIC EMERGENCY PROGRAM
CSA	CORE SERVICE AGENCIES
CSS	COURT SOCIAL SERVICES
CSOSA	COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY
CTF	CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT FACILITY
DCPS	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DCSC	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUPERIOR COURT
DMH	DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
DOC	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DOES	DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DYRS	DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH REHABILITATION SERVICES
ERC	EVENING REPORTING CENTER
ERCC	EAST OF THE RIVER COMMUNITY COURT
GAO	US GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
ICSIC	INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION AND SERVICES COMMISSION
ITAC	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
JDAI	JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE
JGA	JUSTICE GRANTS ADMINISTATION
JJDP	JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
JUSTIS	JUSTICE INTEGRATED INFORMATION SYSTEM
LIE	LEGAL INSTRUMENT EXAMINER
MPD	METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
MVL	MAJOR VIOLATORS LIST
OAG	OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
OEOA	OFFICE OF EX-OFFENDER AFFAIRS
OJJDP	OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
PDA	PERSONAL DIGITAL ASSISTANT
PDS	PUBLIC DEFENDERS SERVICE
PEP	PAPERING ELIMINATION PROJECT
POC	PROOF-OF-CONCEPT
PSA	PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY
PTR	PRISONER TRANSFER REQUEST
RFID	RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION
RFP	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL
SAC	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER
SATMHSIT	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES INTEGRATION TASK FORCE

GLOSSARY

SAO	STAY-AWAY-ORDER
SP	SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS
USAO	UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
USMS	UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE
USPC	UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION
WALES	WASHINGTON AREA LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM
YSC	YOUTH SERVICES CENTER

AGENCY WEBSITES

BUREAU OF PRISONS
http://www.bop.gov/

COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY
http://www.csosa.gov/

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL
http://www.dccouncil.washington.dc.us/

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
http://doc.dc.gov/doc/site/default.asp

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
http://www.dc.gov/

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUPERIOR COURT
http://doc.dc.gov/doc/site/default.asp

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH REHABILITATION SERVICES
http://dyrs.dc.gov/dyrs/site/default.asp

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
http://mpdc.dc.gov/mpdc/site/default.asp

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
http://oag.dc.gov/occ/site/default.asp

THE PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE
http://www.pdsdc.org/

PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY
http://www.csosa.gov/pretrial_services.htm

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/dc/

UNITED STATES PATROL COMMISSION
http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc/index.html

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SERVICE
http://www.usmarshals.gov/district/dc-sc/index.html

JUSTICE GRANTS ADMINISTRATION
jga.oca.dc.gov

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