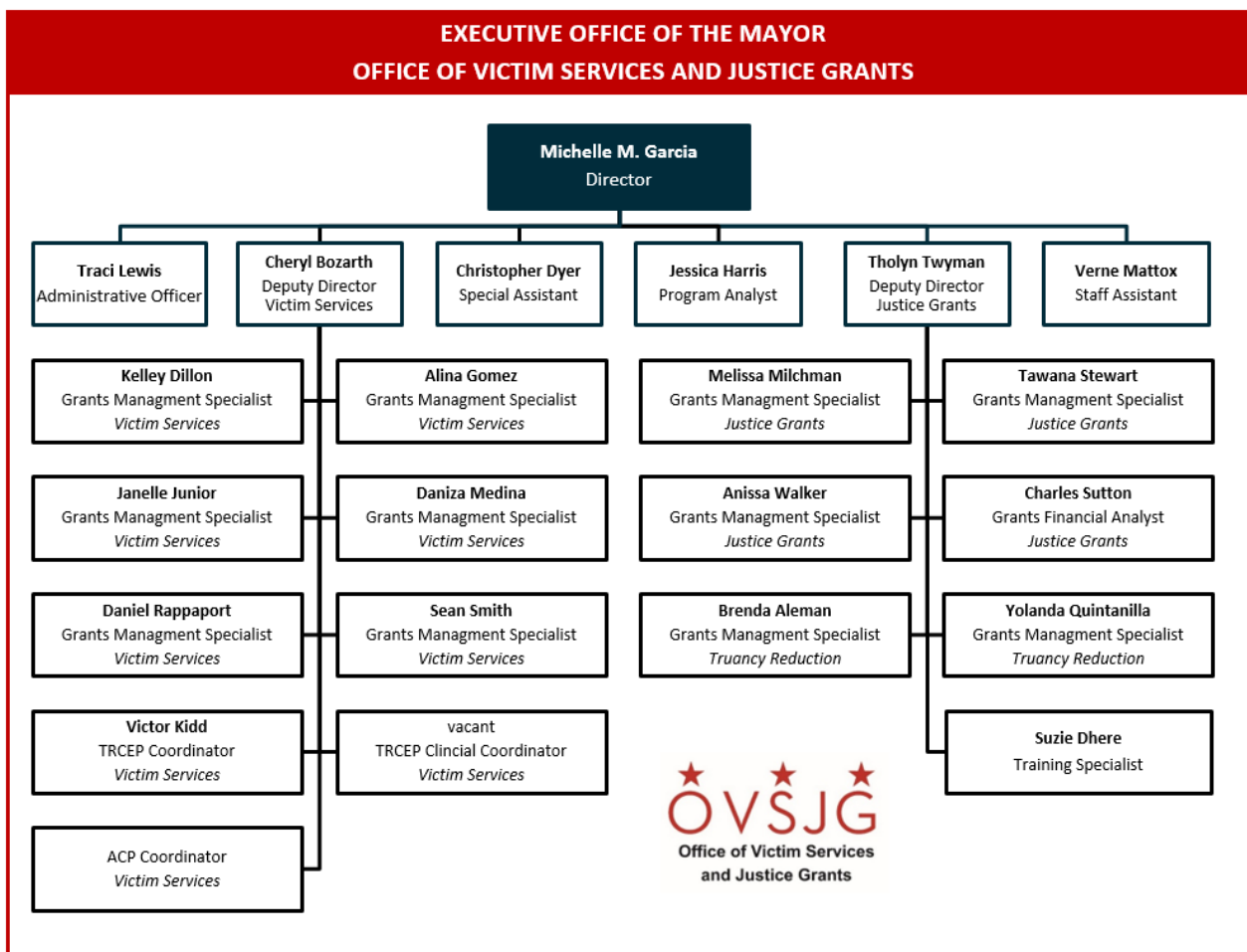


General Questions

1. Please provide a current organizational chart for the agency, including the number of vacant, frozen, and filled positions in each division or subdivision. Include the names and titles of all senior personnel, and note the date the information was collected on the chart.



As of March 15, 2021

- a. Please provide an explanation of the roles and responsibilities of each division and subdivision.

The mission of the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) is to develop, fund, and coordinate programs that improve public safety; enhance the administration of justice; and create systems of care for crime victims, youth, and their families in the District.

OVSJG is comprised of two divisions: Victim Services and Justice Grants, which includes our truancy reduction program. The Victim Services division coordinates efforts to ensure that victims of all crimes in the District have access to services to assist with their healing and navigate District systems of response and care,

cultivates effective interventions in response to crime, and promotes programs designed to prevent victimization. Additional responsibilities include administering the Address Confidentiality Program, coordinating the Trauma Response/Community Engagement Program, coordinating the District's Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program, serving as the State Administering Agency for federal formula funds from the U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime and Office on Violence Against Women; and providing advice and counsel to the Executive on best and emerging practices in victim services.

The Justice Grants division coordinates efforts to provide a continuum of care for incarcerated and returning citizens, enhance the administration of justice for adults and juveniles, prevent juvenile delinquency, and reduce truancy. Additional responsibilities include serving as the State Administering Agency for federal formula funds from the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance, National Institute of Justice, and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and providing advice and counsel to the Executive. The truancy reduction subdivision includes the Show Up, Stand Out truancy reduction program for elementary and middle schools, and the high school truancy reduction pilot project.

b. Please provide a narrative explanation of any changes to the organizational chart made during the previous year.

No changes were made to the organizational chart during the previous year.

2. Please provide a current Schedule A for the agency which identifies each filled, vacant, unfunded, and funded position by program and activity, with the employee's name (if filled), title/position, salary, fringe benefits, and length of time with the agency (if filled). Please note the date the information was collected. The Schedule A should also indicate if the position is continuing/term/temporary/contract or if it is vacant or frozen. Please separate salary and fringe and indicate whether the position must be filled to comply with federal or local law.

Filled or Vacant	Program Code	Activity Code	Position Title	Employee Name	Salary	Fringe	Hire Date	Reg/Temp/Term	Federal/Local Law Mandate
F	1090	1000	Director	Garcia, Michelle	167,187.00	21,567.12	12/21/15	Reg	
F	1090	1000	Staff Assistant	Mattox, Verne	77,337.00	9,976.47	01/09/17	Reg	
F	1090	1000	Administrative Officer	Lewis, Traci	133,537.00	17,226.27	03/10/02	Reg	
F	1090	1000	Program Analyst	Harris, Jessica	92,653.00	11,952.24	11/09/20	Reg	
F	2010	2000	Deputy Director, Justice Grants	Twyman, Tholyn	107,843.60	13,911.82	06/24/19	Reg	
F	2100	2000	Grants Management Specialist	Stewart, Tawana	98,947.00	12,764.16	04/29/19	Reg	
F	2010	2000	Grants Management Specialist	Milchman, Melissa	107,380.00	13,852.02	08/25/14	Reg	Federal mandate
F	2010	2000	Special Assistant	Dyer, Christopher	103,321.71	13,328.50	02/02/15	Reg	
F	2010	2000	Grants Financial Analyst	Sutton, Charles	93,325.00	12,038.93	10/16/19	Reg	
F	2010	2000	Grants Management Specialist	Walker, Anissa	93,325.00	12,038.93	11/12/19	Reg	

Filled or Vacant	Program Code	Activity Code	Position Title	Employee Name	Salary	Fringe	Hire Date	Reg/Temp/Term	Federal/Local Law Mandate
F	2010	2000	Training Specialist	Dhere, Suzanne	90,514.00	11,676.31	11/09/20	Reg	
F	4010	4000	Deputy Director, Victim Services	Bozarth, Cheryl	142,352.43	18,363.46	11/13/18	Reg	
F	4010	4000	Grants Management Specialist	Gomez, Alina	98,947.00	12,764.16	10/17/16	Reg	
F	4010	4000	Grants Management Specialist	Medina, Daniza	120,257.00	15,513.15	02/20/07	Reg	
F	4010	4000	Grants Management Specialist	Rappaport, Daniel	101,758.00	13,126.78	07/13/15	Reg	
F	4010	4000	Grants Management Specialist	Junior, Janelle	93,325.00	12,038.93	10/28/13	Reg	
F	4010	4000	Grants Management Specialist	Dillon, Kelley	120,257.00	15,513.15	04/13/09	Reg	Local mandate
F	4010	4000	Grants Management Specialist	Smith, Sean	90,514.00	11,676.31	11/09/20	Reg	
F	4020	4000	Program Coordinator (ACP)	Bouwkamp, Kate	83,209.00	10,733.96	07/20/20	Reg	Local mandate
F	4010	4000	Program Coordinator (TRCEP)	Kidd, Victor	98,947.00	12,764.16	01/21/20	Reg	
V	4010	4000	Clinical Care Coordinator (TRCEP)		87,703.00	11,313.69		Reg	
F	5100	5000	Grants Management Specialist	Aleman, Brenda	98,947.00	12,764.16	09/08/15	Reg	
F	5010	5000	Grants Management Specialist	Quintanilla, Yolanda	90,514.00	11,676.31	06/10/19	Reg	

3. Please list all employees detailed to or from your agency during FY20 and FY21, to date. For each employee identified, please provide the name of the agency the employee is detailed to or from, the reason for the detail, the date of the detail, and the employee's projected date of return.

No employees were detailed to or from OVSJG during FY20 or FY21, to date.

4. Please provide the Committee with:

- a. A list of all vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise used by the agency and to whom the vehicle is assigned, as well as a description of all vehicle collisions involving the agency's vehicles in FY20 and FY21, to date; and

OVSJG does not own or lease any vehicles.

- b. A list of travel expenses, arranged by employee for FY20 and FY21, to date, including the justification for travel.

FY2020					
STAFF	TITLE	DATES OF TRAVEL	PURPOSE	TOTAL COST	
Daniel Rappaport	Grants Management Specialist	10/9/19 - 10/10/19	VOCA & VAWA Administrators Peer-to-Peer Meeting	\$	759.75
Daniza Medina	Grants Management Specialist	10/9/19 - 10/10/19	VOCA & VAWA Administrators Peer-to-Peer Meeting	\$	861.67
Janelle Junior	Grants Management Specialist	12/2/19 - 12/4/19	Pathways for Victims Services Conference	\$	725.27

There have been no employee travel expenses in FY21, to date.

5. Please list all memoranda of understanding ("MOU") entered into by the agency in FY20 and FY21, to date, as well as any MOU currently in force. For each, indicate the date into which the MOU was entered and the termination date.

See Question 7 for a list of MOUs entered into with District agencies for funding awarded in FY20 and FY21, to date.

Additionally, in FY 20 and FY21, to date, OVSJG entered into MOUs with the following agencies:

Agency	Purpose	Effective Date	Termination Date
Office of the State Superintendent of Education	Data sharing	12/2/2019	1/31/2025
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	Data sharing	1/29/2020	Upon request
Department of General Services	ACP mail services	2/5/2020	9/30/2020
Department of Motor Vehicles	ACP implementation	10/1/2020	May be terminated with 30-day notice
Department of General Services	ACP mail services	10/19/2020	9/30/2021
DC Public Schools	ACP implementation	12/3/2020	May be terminated with 30-day notice

6. Please list the ways, other than MOU, in which the agency collaborated with analogous agencies in other jurisdictions, with federal agencies, or with non-governmental organizations in FY20 and FY21, to date.

OVSJG collaborates with numerous agencies and organizations. In FY20 and FY21, to date, OVSJG collaborated with multiple community-based organizations and other District agencies, including:

- The Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE) on violence interruption, prevention, and response;
- The Department of Human Services and community-based domestic violence service providers on housing for domestic violence victims;
- The Department of Corrections, the Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs, and the Reentry Action Network (RAN) on services for returning citizens; and
- The Department of Behavioral Health on responding to mass violence victimization incidents and enhancing trauma-informed responses across the District.

7. For FY20 and FY21, to date, please list all intra-District transfers to or from the agency and include a narrative description of the purpose of each transfer.

FY 2020 Intra-District Summary - BUYER		
SELLER AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED	AMOUNT
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	Title II Compliance Monitoring & RED Coordination	\$ 99,000
D.C. Office of the Attorney General	Protection Order Enforcement and Representation with Specialized Focus on LGBTQ Survivors	\$ 499,510
Department of Employment Services	Private Security Camera Voucher Program Installation	\$ 5,000
Department of Corrections	Ready Center CBO Liaison	\$ 144,969
Department of Corrections	Trauma Focused Crime Victims Program	\$ 206,597
Department of Corrections	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	\$ 121,847
Department of Corrections	PREA Specialized Training & Symposium	\$ 49,467

FY 2020 Intra-District Summary - BUYER		
SELLER AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED	AMOUNT
Department of Corrections	COVID-19 Emergency Supplemental Fund	\$ 5,999,524
Department of Forensic Science	Closing the Gap on Opioids with Digital Evidence	\$ 187,672
Department of Forensic Science	Physical Evidence Recovery Kit	\$ 553,192
Department of General Services	ACP Mail Services	\$ 10,000
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	LGBTQ Competency & Secondary Trauma Training (PREA)	\$ 50,287
Executive Office of the Mayor	Support Services	\$ 10,000
Metropolitan Police Department	FY20 STOP - Offender Accountability	\$ 193,185
Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE)	Community Based Crime Reduction Project	\$ 898,543
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	OCME Quality and Timeliness Improvement Initiative	\$ 173,045
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	Victim Report and Non-Report Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Testing	\$ 261,297
TOTAL		\$ 9,463,136

FY 2020 Intra-District Summary - SELLER		
BUYER AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED	MOU Amount
Department of Corrections	Deputy Director for Victim Services	\$ 144,167
Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice	ERPO Awareness Campaign	\$ 85,000
TOTAL		\$ 229,167

FY 2021 Intra-District Summary - BUYER (as of 2/28/21)		
SELLER AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED	AMOUNT
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	Title II Compliance Monitoring & RED Coordination	\$ 90,000
D.C. Office of the Attorney General	Protection Order Enforcement and Representation with Specialized Focus on LGBTQ Survivors	\$ 499,510
Department of Corrections	Ready Center CBO Liaison	\$ 191,418
Department of Corrections	COVID-19 Emergency Supplemental Fund	\$ 1,437,888
Department of Forensic Science	Physical Evidence Recovery Kit	\$ 501,190
Department of General Services	ACP Mail Services	\$ 10,000
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	Gender Responsivity Title II PREA	\$ 23,901
Metropolitan Police Department	STOP - Offender Accountability	\$ 181,144
Metropolitan Police Department	National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Implementation	\$ 50,493
Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE)	Community Based Crime Reduction Project	\$ 167,765
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	OCME Quality and Timeliness Improvement Initiative	\$ 87,217
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	Victim Report and Non-Report Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Testing	\$ 261,231
TOTAL		\$ 3,501,757

8. For FY20 and FY21, to date, please identify any special purpose revenue funds maintained by, used by, or available for use by the agency. For each fund identified, provide:

- a. The revenue source name and code;
- b. The source of funding;
- c. A description of the program that generates the funds;
- d. The amount of funds generated by each source or program;
- e. Expenditures of funds, including the purpose of each expenditure;
- f. Whether expenditures from the fund are regulated by statute or policy, and if so, how; and
- g. The current fund balance.

Revenue Source Name	Crime Victims Assistance Fund	
Revenue Fund Code	0620	
Funding Source	Annual transfer from the DC Courts Crime Victim Compensation Fund	
Program Description	The Crime Victims Assistance Fund is used for outreach activities designed to: increase the number of crime victims who apply for direct compensation payments, including victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, or child abuse (abuse counseling, health and mental health services, child advocacy centers, emergency housing, emergency child care, transportation, hospital-based informational and referral services, and family support); and improve the intake, assessment, screening, and investigation of reports of child abuse and neglect, and domestic violence.	
FY 2020 Revenue at 9/30/20	\$ 3,950,304	
FY 2020 Expenditures at 9/30/20	\$ 2,754,502	
	Expense	Purpose of Expenditure
	\$ 136,206	<i>Salaries for personnel</i>
	\$ 32,574	<i>Fringe</i>
	\$ 2,585,721	<i>Grants</i>
FY 2021 Revenue at 2/28/21	\$ -	NOTE: \$1,208,473 to be transferred from DC Courts in FY21
FY 2021 Expenditures at 2/28/21	\$ 762,538	
	Expense	Purpose of Expenditure
	\$ 66,813	<i>Salaries for personnel</i>
	\$ 9,731	<i>Fringe</i>
	\$ 685,994	<i>Grants</i>
Current Fund Balance	\$ 7,582,094	NOTE: There are currently \$6,084,875 in expenditures and obligations

Revenue Source Name	Shelter and Transitional Housing for Victims of Domestic Violence Fund	
Revenue Fund Code	0621	
Funding Source	Initially funded by a transfer from the Crime Victims Assistance Fund; other funds may be deposited from sources identified by District law.	

Program Description	The Shelter Housing Fund is for grants to organizations that serve victims of domestic violence in emergency shelters and transitional housing, for costs incurred in providing counseling and case management to victims of domestic violence and their children, and monthly rent, utilities, and building maintenance for the residential facilities where victims of domestic violence and their families are housed.	
FY 2020 Revenue at 9/30/20	\$ -	
FY 2020 Expenditures at 9/30/20	\$ 24,523.00	
	Expense	Purpose of Expenditure
	\$ 24,523.00	Grants
FY 2021 Revenue at 2/28/21	\$ -	
FY 2021 Expenditures at 2/28/21	\$ -	
Current Fund Balance	\$ -	

Expenditures from both funds are regulated by statute.

9. For FY20 and FY21, to date, please list all purchase card spending by the agency, the employee making each expenditure, and the general purpose of each expenditure.

FY20				
Post Date	Amount	Purchaser	Merchant Name	Merchant Type
10/11/2019	\$367.08	Traci Lewis	HYATT PLACE CHARLESTON	Travel for Conference
10/23/2019	\$247.52	Traci Lewis	GOTPRINT.COM	Print and Duplicating Services - Camera Program
10/29/2019	\$500.00	Traci Lewis	ID WHOLESALER	ACP Program Supplies
11/01/2019	\$257.01	Traci Lewis	GOTPRINT.COM	Conference Registration
11/04/2019	\$249.47	Traci Lewis	CCI*HOTEL RES	Travel for Conference
11/04/2019	\$199.99	Traci Lewis	EB THE 2019 LAW ENFOR	Conference Registration
11/15/2019	\$15.00	Traci Lewis	TRILOGY INTEGRATED RES	Conference Registration
11/18/2019	\$189.98	Traci Lewis	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	Mailing for SUSO Program
11/20/2019	\$40.98	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
11/20/2019	\$80.00	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
11/20/2019	\$531.35	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
11/21/2019	\$34.97	Traci Lewis	AMZN MKTP US	Supplies
11/21/2019	\$4,636.00	Traci Lewis	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	Computer Supplies
11/22/2019	\$1,101.80	Traci Lewis	USPS.COM POSTAL STORE	Mailing supplies for the Camera Program
12/05/2019	\$376.29	Traci Lewis	HILTON GARDEN INN	Travel for Conference
12/13/2019	\$589.00	Traci Lewis	INT*IN *BRIAR PATCH SH	Computer Software
12/17/2019	\$1,558.20	Traci Lewis	SLACK	Computer Software
12/23/2019	\$119.00	Traci Lewis	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	Computer Supplies
12/26/2019	\$4,198.00	Traci Lewis	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	Computer Supplies
12/31/2019	\$908.41	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
01/03/2020	\$202.50	Traci Lewis	SP * MYINTENT.ORG	Supplies

FY20				
Post Date	Amount	Purchaser	Merchant Name	Merchant Type
01/09/2020	\$2,923.21	Traci Lewis	CAPITOL OFFICE SOLUTIO	Copier Maintenance
01/09/2020	\$141.24	Traci Lewis	AMZN MKTP US	Supplies
01/13/2020	\$916.63	Traci Lewis	EATON DC HOTEL	Off Site Agency Conference
01/14/2020	\$703.40	Traci Lewis	DELTA	Travel for Conference
01/14/2020	\$916.83	Traci Lewis	EATON DC HOTEL	Off Site Agency Conference
01/15/2020	\$625.00	Traci Lewis	HFPC 2020	Conference Registration
01/16/2020	\$1,175.24	Traci Lewis	EATON DC HOTEL	Off Site Agency Conference
01/16/2020	\$24.88	Traci Lewis	EATON DC HOTEL	Off Site Agency Conference
01/17/2020	\$20.00	Traci Lewis	NLEOMF RETAIL	Supplies
01/23/2020	\$133.81	Traci Lewis	AMZN MKTP US	Supplies
01/23/2020	\$567.00	Traci Lewis	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	Computer Supplies
01/27/2020	\$2,198.00	Traci Lewis	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	Computer Supplies
02/03/2020	\$840.00	Traci Lewis	CLICKUP	Computer Software
02/03/2020	\$5,000.00	Traci Lewis	IN *COALITION FOR JUVE	CJJ Membership Fee
02/03/2020	\$215.51	Traci Lewis	SLACK	Computer Software
02/04/2020	\$41.33	Traci Lewis	AMZN MKTP US	Supplies
02/05/2020	\$1,393.33	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
02/07/2020	\$345.00	Traci Lewis	PAYPAL	CJJ Conference Registration
02/07/2020	\$345.00	Traci Lewis	PAYPAL	CJJ Conference Registration
02/13/2020	\$2,008.82	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
02/14/2020	\$2,147.42	Traci Lewis	HP *HP.COM STORE	Computer Supplies
02/14/2020	\$348.30	Traci Lewis	AMZN MKTP US	Supplies
02/20/2020	\$3,210.00	Traci Lewis	TOUCAN	Computer Software
02/25/2020	\$595.00	Traci Lewis	EVAW INTERNATIONAL	Conference Registration
02/25/2020	\$195.00	Traci Lewis	WPY*NATIONAL CRIMINAL	Conference Registration
02/25/2020	\$195.00	Traci Lewis	WPY*NATIONAL CRIMINAL	Conference Registration
03/02/2020	\$505.45	Traci Lewis	WWW.VISTAPRINT.COM	Business Cards
03/04/2020	\$385.97	Traci Lewis	4ALLPROMOS	Print and Duplicating Services
03/04/2020	\$330.40	Traci Lewis	DELTA	Travel for Conference
03/11/2020	\$58.31	Traci Lewis	AMZN MKTP US	Supplies
03/11/2020	\$515.00	Traci Lewis	IN *ZOOMGRANTS	Computer Software
03/12/2020	\$63.59	Traci Lewis	AMAZON.COM*804LK6VI3	Supplies
03/18/2020	\$225.31	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
03/18/2020	\$407.04	Traci Lewis	SMK	Supplies
05/22/2020	\$3,056.91	Traci Lewis	CAPITOL OFFICE SOLUTIO	Copier Maintenance
05/29/2020	\$1,000.00	Traci Lewis	PAYPAL	NAVAA Dues
07/03/2020	\$2,000.00	Traci Lewis	GUIDESTPRO ANNUAL SUB	Supplies
07/29/2020	\$3,600.00	Traci Lewis	PAYPAL	PAGOS SpreadsheetWeb Software

FY20				
Post Date	Amount	Purchaser	Merchant Name	Merchant Type
07/30/2020	\$225.00	Traci Lewis	IN *VITAC CORPORATION	Closed Captioning
07/30/2020	\$3,869.00	Traci Lewis	IN *NATIONAL CRIMINAL	NCJA Dues
07/30/2020	\$967.00	Traci Lewis	IN *NATIONAL CRIMINAL	NCJA Special Assessment
08/03/2020	\$2,060.00	Traci Lewis	IN *ZOOMGRANTS	Computer Software
08/11/2020	\$5,000.00	Traci Lewis	IN *AXIS CLOUD SYNC	Computer Software
08/18/2020	\$260.25	Traci Lewis	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION O	Conference Registration
08/24/2020	\$300.00	Traci Lewis	IN *VITAC CORPORATION	Closed Captioning
08/24/2020	\$1,325.00	Traci Lewis	DRI*ADOBE	Computer Software
08/31/2020	\$174.00	Traci Lewis	NGMA	Conference Registration
09/02/2020	\$248.76	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
09/07/2020	\$290.00	Traci Lewis	PIKTOCHART SDN BHD	Computer Software
09/14/2020	\$3,306.02	Traci Lewis	CAPITOL OFFICE SOLUTIO	Copier Maintenance
09/18/2020	\$561.33	Traci Lewis	CAPITOL OFFICE SOLUTIO	Copier Maintenance
09/21/2020	\$329.16	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
09/21/2020	\$52.68	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
	\$74,743.68			

FY21				
Post Date	Amount	Purchaser	Merchant Name	Merchant Type
10/02/2020	\$0.10	Traci Lewis	TRACERS INFORMATION	Computer Software for the ACP Program
10/02/2020	(\$0.10)	Traci Lewis	TRACERS INFORMATION	Computer Software for the ACP Program
10/05/2020	\$1,188.00	Traci Lewis	TRACERS INFORMATION	Computer Software for the ACP Program
12/03/2020	\$150.00	Traci Lewis	NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUST	Conference Attendance - Virtual
12/04/2020	\$1,917.43	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
12/04/2020	\$181.33	Traci Lewis	GOTPRINT.COM	Print and Duplicating Services for Camera Program
12/04/2020	\$880.00	Traci Lewis	IN *AXIS CLOUD SYNC	Computer Software
12/04/2020	\$2,128.38	Traci Lewis	ANDEAN CONSULTING SOLU	Translation Services
12/14/2020	\$99.00	Traci Lewis	NGMA	Conference Registration
12/17/2020	\$1,622.91	Traci Lewis	SLACK T33ASRYAW	Computer Software
12/18/2020	\$1,560.00	Traci Lewis	REI*LN RISK MNGMT	Lexis Nexis for ACP Program
01/14/2021	\$5,000.00	Traci Lewis	IN *COALITION FOR JUVE	CJJ Membership Dues
01/18/2021	\$4,773.14	Traci Lewis	HP *HP.COM STORE	Computer Supplies
01/18/2021	\$174.00	Traci Lewis	NGMA	Conference Fee
01/20/2021	\$276.57	Traci Lewis	TOTAL OFFICE PRODUCTS	Supplies
01/28/2021	\$74.15	Traci Lewis	AMZN MKTP US	Supplies
02/11/2021	\$362.09	Traci Lewis	GOTPRINT.COM	Print and Duplicating Services for Camera Program
02/11/2021	\$351.26	Traci Lewis	ANDEAN CONSULTING SOLU	Translation Services

FY21				
Post Date	Amount	Purchaser	Merchant Name	Merchant Type
02/15/2021	\$675.00	Traci Lewis	IN *VITAC CORPORATION	Closed Captioning Services
	\$21,413.26			

10. Please list all capital projects in the financial plan for the agency or under the agency's purview in FY20 and FY21, to date, and provide an update on each project, including the amount budgeted, actual dollars spent, and any remaining balances (please also include projects for the benefit of the agency that are in the budget of the Department of General Services or another agency). In addition, please provide:

- a. A narrative description of all capital projects begun, in progress, or concluded in FY19, FY20, and FY21, to date, including the amount budgeted, actual dollars spent, any remaining balances, and the work undertaken;
- b. An update on all capital projects planned for the four-year financial plan;
- c. A description of whether the capital projects begun, in progress, or concluded in FY19, FY20, and FY21, to date, had an impact on the operating budget of the agency. If so, please provide an accounting of such impact; and
- d. A description and the fund balance for any existing allotments.

OVSJG does not have any capital projects.

11. Please provide a list of all budget enhancement requests (including capital improvement needs) for FY20 and FY21, to date. For each, include a description of the need and the amount of funding requested.

OVSJG works with the Office of the City Administrator to develop its budget. The FY2020 and FY2021 budgets submitted by the Mayor to the Council reflect those efforts.

12. Please list, in chronological order, each reprogramming in FY20 and FY21, to date, that impacted the agency, including those that moved funds into the agency, out of the agency, or within the agency. Include known, anticipated reprogrammings, as well as the revised, final budget for your agency after the reprogrammings. For each reprogramming, list the date, amount, rationale, and reprogramming number.

FY 2020 REPROGRAMMING LIST						
LOCAL					Starting Budget	38,051,766.00
FUND	DATE	SOAR DOC #	Program	Activity	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
0100	10/1/2019	BJFO0333	5000	5010	FY20 LOCAL NL CARRYOVER	2,747,389.20
0100	12/4/2019	BJFO0334	6000	6010	FY20 LOCAL NL CARRYOVER	1,602.16
0100	1/15/2020	BJFO0203	5000	5010	TO REDUCE FY20 LOCAL NL	(1,200,000.00)
0100	3/27/2020	BJFO0327	1000	1090	TO SUPPORT BUILD-OUT AT 655	28,000.00
0100	4/1/2020	BJFO0401	1000	1090	TO SUPPORT BUILD-OUT AT 655,NW	37,500.00
0100	4/1/2020	BJFO0401	2000	2010	TO SUPPORT BUILD-OUT AT 655,NW	(37,500.00)
0100	7/16/2020	BJFO0772	1000	1090	SUPP.PRIVATE SECURITYCAMERA	(5,000.00)
0100	7/16/2020	BJFO0772	2000	2010	SUPP.PRIVATE SECURITYCAMERA	(5,000.00)

0100	7/16/2020	BJFO0772	4000	4010	SUPP.PRIVATE SECURITYCAMERA	(8,000.00)
0100	7/16/2020	BJFO0772	5000	5010	SUPP.PRIVATE SECURITYCAMERA	(7,000.00)
0100	7/16/2020	BJFO0772	6000	6010	SUPP.PRIVATE SECURITYCAMERA	25,000.00
0100	8/5/2020	BJSUPPLI	1000	1090	FY 2020 SUPPLEMENTAL	(115,000.00)
0100	8/5/2020	BJSUPPLI	2000	2010	FY 2020 SUPPLEMENTAL	(764,661.69)
0100	8/5/2020	BJSUPPLI	4000	4010	FY 2020 SUPPLEMENTAL	(1,052,424.39)
0100	8/5/2020	BJSUPPLI	5000	5010	FY 2020 SUPPLEMENTAL	(1,114,176.92)
0100	8/5/2020	BJSUPPLI	6000	6010	FY 2020 SUPPLEMENTAL	(19,603.00)
0100	9/30/2020	BJFBFR20	1000	1090	YEAR END CLUSTER REPROGRAMMING	(25,000.00)
0100	9/30/2020	BJFBFR20	2000	2010	YEAR END CLUSTER REPROGRAMMING	(70,000.00)
0100	9/30/2020	BJFBFR20	4000	4010	YEAR END CLUSTER REPROGRAMMING	(34,000.00)
0100	9/30/2020	BJFO0445	5000	5010	FY20 LOCAL NL REDUCTION	(443,914.38)
0100	9/30/2020	BJFO0445	6000	6010	FY20 LOCAL NL REDUCTION	(1,602.16)
Final Budget						35,988,374.82

FY 2020 REPROGRAMMING LIST						
FEDERAL GRANTS					Starting Budget	13,300,325.70
FUND	DATE	SOAR DOC #	Program	Activity	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
0200	10/9/2019	BHKB0200	4000	4010	FY20 SAS19 BUDGET MOD.1	40,744.00
0200	10/18/2019	BHSB0201	4000	4010	BUDGET MOD. #1-VOW19F-19	85,488.00
0200	10/18/2019	BHSB0202	2000	2010	BUDGET MOD. #1-PAU19F-19	68,305.00
0200	10/18/2019	BHSB0203	4000	4010	BUDGET MOD. #1-CVA19F-19	(773,154.00)
0200	12/4/2019	BHSB2002	4000	4010	FY20 GRANT MOD. CVA18F/18	459,142.10
0200	12/4/2019	BHSB2003	2000	2010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. JJD19F/19	(1,000.00)
0200	12/4/2019	BHSB2005	4000	4010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. VOW18F/18	288,784.53
0200	12/4/2019	BHSB2006	2000	2010	FY20 GRANT MOD. PAU18F/18	20,452.75
0200	12/4/2019	BHSB2007	2000	2010	FY20 BUDGET MOD JJD18F/18	162,066.76
0200	12/4/2019	BHSB2008	4000	4010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. CVA17F/17	150,387.19
0200	12/4/2019	BHSB2009	2000	2010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. BMA19F/19	(54,991.00)
0200	12/4/2019	BHSB2010	4000	4010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. SAS18F/18	23,187.90
0200	12/6/2019	BHSB2011	2000	2010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. BMA18F/18	(13,030.16)
0200	12/10/2019	BHSB2012	2000	2010	FY2 BUDGET MOD. BCJ15F/15	448,542.18
0200	12/10/2019	BHSB2013	2000	2010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. PSN18F/18	116,597.00
0200	12/10/2019	BHSB2014	4000	4010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. SASPOF/18	(6,948.10)
0200	12/10/2019	BHSB2015	2000	2010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. BMA17F/17	502,667.69
0200	12/10/2019	BHSB2016	2000	2010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. RST19F/19	(11,348.49)
0200	12/10/2019	BHSB2017	4000	4010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. MSF15F/15	110,914.96
0200	12/10/2019	BHSB2018	2000	2010	FY20 BUDGET MOD. PRE19F/19	(4,338.00)
0200	1/29/2020	BHSB2025	2000	2010	BUDGET MOD. RST19F/19	16,379.49
0200	2/11/2020	BHSB2034	2000	2010	BUDGET ESTABLISHMENT RST18F/18	33,621.29
0200	2/11/2020	BHSB2035	2000	2010	BUDGET ESTABLISHMENT JJD17F/17	143,798.84
0200	2/11/2020	BHSB2036	2000	2010	BUDGET ESTABLISHMENT JJD16F/16	43,984.26
0200	6/2/2020	BHKBCES2	2000	2010	FY20 COVID EMERGENCY RESPONSE	5,999,524.00
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0711	2000	2010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(268,178.64)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0712	2000	2010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(1,412,907.61)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0713	4000	4010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(4,526.60)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0714	4000	4010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(397,046.76)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0715	2000	2010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(88,259.65)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0716	2000	2010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(106,297.06)

0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0717	2000	2010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(108,591.68)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0718	4000	4010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(143.05)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0719	2000	2010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(381,000.00)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0720	2000	2010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(73,367.76)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0721	2000	2010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(171,703.50)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0722	2000	2010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(2,293,995.77)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0723	2000	2010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(87,284.45)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0724	4000	4010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(74,425.06)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0725	4000	4010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(76,337.44)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0728	4000	4010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(362,223.92)
0200	9/30/2020	BJFO0729	2000	2010	FY 2020 GRANT CLOSEOUT	(1,370,385.00)
Final Budget						13,873,429.94

FY 2020 REPROGRAMMING LIST						
SPECIAL REVENUE					Starting Budget	2,821,994.80
FUND	DATE	SOAR DOC #	Program	Activity	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
0600	1/14/2020	BJFO0202	4000	4010	REQUEST TO INCREASE SPR	1,264,870.00
Final Budget						4,086,864.80

FY 2020 REPROGRAMMING LIST						
INTRA-DISTRICT					Starting Budget	0.00
FUND	DATE	SOAR DOC #	Program	Activity	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
0700	1/22/2020	BHSB2019	2000	2010	ESTABLISH BUDGET FOR DDJUST/19	144,166.57
0700	2/4/2020	BHSB2027	4000	4010	ID BUDGET ESTABLISHMENT	85,000.00
0700	7/16/2020	PASB2049	4000	4010	REPROGRAMING TO NEW INDEX,PCA	(85,000.00)
0700	7/16/2020	PASB2049	6000	6010	REPROGRAMING TO NEW INDEX,PCA	85,000.00
0700	9/30/2020	BJFO0709	2000	2010	FY 2020 ID CLOSEOUT	(21,883.15)
0700	9/30/2020	BJFO0710	6000	6010	FY 2020 ID CLOSEOUT	(78.45)
Final Budget						207,204.97

FY 2021 REPROGRAMMING LIST (through 2/28/21)						
LOCAL					Starting Budget	\$43,616,218
FUND	DATE	SOAR DOC #	Program	Activity	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
0100	11/19/2020	BJFO0119	5000	5010	LOCAL NL CARRYOVER	\$443,914
0100	11/19/2020	BJFO0119	6000	6010	LOCAL NL CARRYOVER	\$2,266
0100	2/22/2021	BJFO0222	6000	6010	SECURITY CAMERA PROGRAM	\$153,000
Final Budget						\$44,215,398

FY 2021 REPROGRAMMING LIST (through 2/28/21)						
FEDERAL GRANTS					Starting Budget	\$11,288,241
FUND	DATE	SOAR DOC #	Program	Activity	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
0200	12/11/2020	BHSB2101	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION BMA17F/17	\$268,179
0200	1/11/2021	BHSB2102	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION	\$171,590
0200	1/13/2021	BHSB2103	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION PRE20F/20	(\$7,600)
0200	1/13/2021	BHSB2104	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION PAU19F/19	\$19,216
0200	1/13/2021	BHSB2105	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION PSN18F/18	\$83,260
0200	1/13/2021	BHSB2106	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION PSN19F/19	\$7,056
0200	1/14/2021	BHSB2107	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION RST19F/19	\$47,410

0200	1/21/2021	BHSB2109	4000	4010	BUDGET MOD. VOW19F/19	(\$700,041)
0200	1/21/2021	BHSB2110	4000	4010	BUDGET MOD. SAS20F/20	\$29,140
0200	1/21/2021	BHSB2111	4000	4010	BUDGET MOD. VOW20F/20	\$70,003
0200	1/25/2021	BHSB2114	4000	4010	BUDGET MODIFICATION SAS19F/19	\$80,930
0200	1/27/2021	BHSB2115	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION RST20F/20	\$833
0200	1/29/2021	BHSB2118	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION BMA18F/18	(\$30,947)
0200	1/29/2021	BHSB2119	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION PAU20F/20	\$77,198
0200	2/8/2021	BHSB2122	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION RST18F/18	\$1,602
0200	2/12/2021	BHSB2123	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION BMA19F/19	\$316,470
0200	2/12/2021	BHSB2124	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION JJD18F/18	\$15,245
0200	2/12/2021	BHSB2125	4000	4010	BUDGET MODIFICATION CVA20F/20	(\$34,426)
0200	2/12/2021	BHSB2126	2000	2010	BUDGET MODIFICATION JJD19F/19	\$241,900
0200	2/16/2021	BHSB2127	4000	4010	BUDGET MODIFICATION CVS18F/18	\$121,818
0200	2/16/2021	BHSB2128	2000	2010	BUDGET ESTABLISHMENT PRT19F/19	\$19,187
0200	2/16/2021	BHSB2129	2000	2010	BUDGET ESTABLISHMENT CES20F/20	\$2,294,396
0200	2/16/2021	BHSB2130	2000	2010	BUDGET ESTABLISHMENT JJD17F/17	\$108,555
0200	2/16/2021	BHSB2131	2000	2010	BUDGET ESTABLISHMENT PRE19F/19	\$73,368
0200	2/16/2021	BHSB2132	4000	4010	BUDGET MODIFICATION VOW18F/18	\$76,323
0200	2/18/2021	BHSB2134	4000	4010	BUDGET MODIFICATION CVA19F/19	\$46,274
Final Budget						\$14,685,180

FY 2021 REPROGRAMMING LIST (through 2/28/21)						
SPECIAL REVENUE					Starting Budget	\$5,284,414
FUND	DATE	SOAR DOC #	Program	Activity	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
0600	12/23/2020	BJFO0620	4000	4010	SPR INCREASE	\$1,517,894
Final Budget						\$6,802,308

13. Please list each grant or sub-grant received by your agency in FY20 and FY21, to date. List the date, amount, source, purpose of the grant or sub-grant received, and amount expended.

GRANT	SOURCE	START DATE	END DATE	AWARD AMOUNT	AMOUNT EXPENDED
					as of 2/28/21
FY2015 Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program	DOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance	10/1/2016	9/30/2021	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 865,806
The goal of BCJI is to reduce crime and improve community safety; target neighborhoods with hot spots of violent and serious crime; and employ data-driven, cross-sector strategies to reduce crime and violence.					
Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)	DOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance	10/1/2016	9/30/2021	\$ 1,444,081	\$ 1,175,874
		10/1/2017	9/30/2021	\$ 1,444,126	\$ 366,877
		10/1/2018	9/30/2022	\$ 1,370,685	\$ 0
PREA Reallocation (Byrne)		10/1/2019	9/30/2021	\$ 80,567	\$ 7,199
PREA Reallocation (Byrne)		10/1/2020	9/30/2022	\$ 72,400	\$ 0

GRANT	SOURCE	START DATE	END DATE	AWARD AMOUNT	AMOUNT EXPENDED as of 2/28/21
Byrne funds support all components of the criminal justice system from multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing initiatives. JAG funded projects may address crime through the provision of services directly to individuals and/or communities and by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of criminal justice systems, processes, and procedures. Ten percent of the funds support DC’s compliance efforts with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).					
VOCA Victim Assistance Formula	DOJ Office for Victims of Crime	10/1/2017	9/30/2021	\$ 7,453,336	\$ 7,118,734
		10/1/2018	9/30/2022	\$ 5,226,846	\$ 5,004,329
		10/1/2019	9/30/2023	\$ 3,990,245	\$ 1,133,751
The Crime Victim Assistance Fund was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA) and serves as a major funding source for victim services throughout the country. Victim assistance includes, but is not limited to: crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, criminal justice advocacy, and emergency transportation.					
Title II Formula Grant	DOJ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	10/1/2017	9/30/2021	\$ 381,222	\$ 288,495
		10/1/2018	9/30/2022	\$ 382,891	\$ 287,745
		10/1/2019	9/30/2023	\$ 381,000	\$ 30,757
OJJDP PREA Allocation to States		10/1/2019	9/30/2021	\$ 19,187	\$ 0
This program supports state and local efforts in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating projects directly or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.					
Sex Offender Registry and Notification (SORNA)	DOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance	8/1/2020	7/31/2022	\$ 144,801	\$ 0
Supports compliance with requirements for the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act which is Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248).					
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program	DOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance	1/1/2020	12/31/2020	\$ 272,275	\$ 184,991
		10/1/2020	9/30/2022	\$ 264,698	\$ 0
The Coverdell program awards grants to states and units of local government to help improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services.					
Project Safe Neighborhoods	DOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance	10/1/2018	9/30/2021	\$ 176,597	\$ 88,337
		10/1/2019	9/30/2022	\$ 107,056	\$ 107,056
Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is a nationwide commitment to reduce gun and gang crime in America by networking existing local programs that target gang and gun crime and providing these programs with additional tools necessary to be successful.					
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Program	DOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance	10/1/2017	9/30/2021	\$ 104,976	\$ 103,374
		10/1/2019	9/30/2023	\$ 105,031	\$ 47,621
		10/1/2020	9/30/2024	\$ 109,014	\$ 0
RSAT supports state, local, and tribal efforts to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs. RSAT funds may be used to implement three types of programs: residential, jail-based, and aftercare.					
Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP)	DOJ Office on Violence Against Women	8/1/2018	7/31/2021	\$ 348,275	\$ 343,748
		8/1/2019	7/31/2021	\$ 373,244	\$ 288,581
		8/1/2020	7/31/2022	\$ 378,237	\$ 145,060

GRANT	SOURCE	START DATE	END DATE	AWARD AMOUNT	AMOUNT EXPENDED as of 2/28/21
The purpose of SASP is to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, support services, and related assistance for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault; family and household members of victims; and those collaterally affected by the sexual assault.					
STOP Violence Against Women Grant Program	DOJ Office on Violence Against Women	7/1/2018	6/30/2021	\$ 852,853	\$ 771,486
		7/1/2019	6/30/2021	\$ 854,988	\$ 785,526
		7/1/2020	6/30/2022	\$ 853,148	\$ 188,681
The STOP Program promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to enhancing advocacy and improving the criminal justice system’s response to violent crimes against women. It encourages the development and improvement of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and improvement of advocacy and services in cases involving violent crimes against women.					
Coronavirus Emergency Support Funding	DOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance	1/20/2020	1/31/2022	\$ 5,999,524	\$ 3,705,528
Funds awarded under the CESF Program must be utilized to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus. Allowable projects and purchases include, but are not limited to, overtime, equipment (including law enforcement and medical personal protective equipment), hiring, supplies (such as gloves, masks, sanitizer), training, travel expenses (particularly related to the distribution of resources to the most impacted areas), and addressing the medical needs of inmates in state, local, and tribal prisons, jails, and detention centers.					

a. How many FTEs are dependent on grant funding?

In FY21, 2.05 FTEs are dependent on grant funding.

b. What are the terms of this funding?

Personnel costs are allowable administrative costs under federal formula awards.

c. If it is set to expire, what plans, if any, are in place to continue funding the FTEs?

These positions are funded by federal formula grants, which, historically, have been received annually.

14. Please list each grant or sub-grant granted by your agency in FY20 and FY21, to date. List the date, amount, source, and purpose of the grant or sub-grant granted.

FY20 Victim Services					
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period	
Allmendinger LLC	Performance Management Initiatives	\$ 30,300	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20	
Amara Legal Center, Inc.	Legal Services and Advocacy Program for Victims of Commercial Sex	\$ 150,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20	
Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Center	Crime Victim Assistance Partnership	\$ 50,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20	
Asian/Pacific Islander Domestic Violence Resource Project	Raising A/PI Voices Through Trauma Informed Care	\$ 105,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20	
Ayuda	Holistic DC Crime Victims Program	\$ 225,000	VOCA	10/01/19-09/30/20	

FY20 Victim Services				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
Ayuda	Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Program	\$ 514,141	VAWA	10/01/19-09/30/20
Ayuda	Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Program	\$ 35,859	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Ayuda	Victim Services Interpreter Bank	\$ 300,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Break the Cycle	Legal Medical Partnership/Youth Legal Services	\$ 250,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Calvary Women's Services, Inc.	Reach Up Transitional Housing Program	\$ 368,395	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Casa Ruby Inc	FY20 Casa Ruby Victims Services	\$ 75,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Central American Resource Center	CARECEN Immigrant Crime Survivors' Service Project	\$ 112,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Children's National Medical Center	Response to Child and Adolescent Victimization	\$ 500,000	CVAF	10/01/19-09/30/20
Community Family Life Services	Financial Literacy Housing Program	\$ 224,430	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Community Family Life Services	Reentry & Domestic Violence Housing	\$ 530,368	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Cortney Fisher	Project Change Coordination	\$ 20,861	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
DAWN	Deaf Survivor Support Services Outreach/Prevention Education	\$ 312,236	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
D.C. Office of the Attorney General	Continuation of Protection Order Enforcement and Representation with Specialized Focus on LGBTQ Survivors	\$ 499,510	VAWA LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Courts	Southeast Domestic Violence Intake Center: Victim Services	\$ 40,108	VAWA LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Department of Corrections	Trauma Focused Crime Victims Program	\$ 245,152	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Forensic Nurse Examiners	DC Medical Forensic Care Project	\$ 781,126	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Rape Crisis Center	It's All Hands on Deck	\$ 654,997	SASP LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Volunteer Lawyers Project	Child Advocacy: Court-Appointed Attorneys for Child Victims	\$ 102,414	VOCA	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Volunteer Lawyers Project	Domestic Violence Legal Services+	\$ 484,500	VOCA	10/01/19-09/30/20
Department of Forensic Sciences	Physical Evidence Recovery Kit Initiative	\$ 553,192	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
District Alliance for Safe Housing (DASH), Inc.	DASH Safe Housing Programs	\$ 1,910,880	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
District Alliance for Safe Housing (DASH), Inc.	Empowerment Project	\$ 146,700	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
District of Columbia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Enhancing the Response to Survivors of Domestic and Sexual Violence in Washington, DC (ERSDSV)	\$ 603,805	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
District of Columbia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Responding to the Needs of African Immigrants Initiative (RNAII)	\$ 182,690	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Dynamic Strategies	SAVRAA Consultant	\$ 70,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Empowerment Justice Center/ Casa Ruby Fiscal Sponsor	FY20 Crime Victims EJC	\$ 75,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Empowerment Justice Center	DCCATTV	\$ 31,472	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20

FY20 Victim Services				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
Ethiopian Community Center, Inc.	African Community Outreach and Education	\$ 90,221	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Exodus Treatment Center, Inc.	Exodus Center for Community Engagement	\$ 200,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
FAIR Fund Inc.	STOP and SERVE (Stop trafficking through Outreach and Prevention and Support Empowering and Restoring Victims Everyday)	\$ 363,000	VOCA	10/01/19-09/30/20
Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative	FY2020 GWUH-FSFSC Anti-Violence Program	\$ 275,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative	Trauma Recovery Center	\$ 300,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Give an Hour Nonprofit Corporation	Enhancing the District's Response to Trauma	\$ 328,821	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Global Emergency Resource	PERK Tracking	\$ 31,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Greater Washington Jewish Coalition Against Domestic Abuse	Comprehensive Services, Training, and Prevention for Underserved Populations	\$ 79,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
HER Resiliency Center	HER Roadmap to Success 2020	\$ 150,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
House of Ruth	Service Enriched Housing and Counseling	\$ 1,200,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
House of Ruth	A New Start Transitional Housing Program	\$ 469,345	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Howard University	Project CHANGE - HUH - TRIUMPH Program	\$ 204,087	CVAF	10/01/19-09/30/20
Kristi Rocap	Program Materials & Reports	\$ 24,935	LOCAL	01/30/20-09/30/20
La Clinica del Pueblo	Latino Community Engagement: Supporting Survivors and Educating Communities	\$ 55,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Legal Aid Society of the District of Columbia	Domestic Violence Victims Representation Project	\$ 497,000	VOCA	10/01/19-09/30/20
The Magi Group	Planning Consultant	\$ 975	LOCAL	01/08/20-09/30/20
Mary's Center for Maternal and Child Care, Inc.	Domestic Violence Survivor Services	\$ 100,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
MedStar Health Research Institute, Inc.	MedStar Washington Hospital Center-Community Violence Intervention Program	\$ 393,632	SMSV	10/01/19-09/30/20
MedStar Health Research Institute, Inc.	Sexual Assault (SANE Program)	\$ 500,000	CVAF	10/01/19-09/30/20
Men Can Stop Rape	ASKDC/UASKDC	\$ 55,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Men Can Stop Rape	DCCESV	\$ 200,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Men Can Stop Rape	MOST/WISE Club	\$ 317,076	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Metro DC Community Center Inc.	DC Anti-Violence Project (DC AVP)	\$ 184,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Metropolitan Police Department	STOP-Offender Accountability	\$ 193,185	VAWA	10/01/19-09/30/20
My Sister's Place	Shelter and Supportive Services	\$ 645,695	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
My Sister's Place	Transitional Housing - RISE	\$ 484,652	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20

FY20 Victim Services				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
National Center for Victims of Crime	DC Victim Hotline	\$ 714,843	CVAF LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Network for Victim Recovery of DC	DCALS	\$ 1,275,000	VOCA	10/01/19-09/30/20
Network for Victim Recovery of DC	DCTROV	\$ 143,589	VOCA	10/01/19-09/30/20
Network for Victim Recovery of DC	VLNDC	\$ 187,187	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	Victim Report and Non-Report Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Testing: Provision and Improvement	\$ 261,297	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Paving the Way MSI-Behavioral Health Clinic	"Empower Me"	\$ 80,113	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Rebecca Dreke Consulting, LLC	DV Fatality Review Board Coordination	\$ 107,100	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Rebecca Dreke Consulting, LLC	Enhancing the District's Response to Trauma - Focus Groups	\$ 17,325	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Safe Shores- The DC Children's Advocacy Center	Safe Shores Family Advocacy and Forensic Services	\$ 701,637	VOCA	10/01/19-09/30/20
The Safe Sisters Circle	East of the River Women's Legal Services and Healing Project	\$ 98,738	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
SUNY Buffalo/Dr. St Vil	SMSV Evaluation	\$ 59,739	SMSV	10/01/19-09/30/20
Survivors and Advocates for Empowerment, Inc. (SAFE)	Domestic Violence Crisis Intervention Services	\$ 1,550,000	CVAF LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Tahirih Justice Center	Comprehensive Services for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic and Sexual Violence, and Other Crimes	\$ 256,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
The Community Partnership	DV Housing Strategic Plan	\$ 200,000	LOCAL	01/01/20-09/30/20
The Women's Center	RESTORE: Coordinated Counseling Services for Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Victims	\$ 252,000	VOCA	10/01/19-09/30/20
Thrive DC	Resources and Care for Homeless Victims of Crime	\$ 71,189	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Tzedek DC, Inc.	Economic Exploitation and Fraud Prevention Project	\$ 107,939	VOCA	10/01/19-09/30/20
University Legal Services	DC Jail & Prison Advocacy Project	\$ 190,000	CVAF LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
University of Maryland Prince George's Hospital Center	Capital Region Violence Intervention Program (CAP-VIP)	\$ 75,000	CVAF	10/01/19-09/30/20
Wendt Center for Loss and Healing	HOPES Program for Crime-Related Trauma and Loss	\$ 1,669,285	VOCA	10/01/19-09/30/20
Wendt Center for Loss and Healing	Wendt Center Training Institute	\$ 188,669	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20
Whitman-Walker Health	Trauma-Informed Youth Mental Health Program	\$ 300,000	LOCAL	10/01/19-09/30/20

FY21 Victim Services				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
Allmendinger LLC	Performance Management Initiatives	\$ 30,300	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Amara Legal Center, Inc.	Legal Services and Advocacy Program	\$ 181,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21

FY21 Victim Services				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Center	Crime Victim Assistance Partnership	\$ 50,000	CVAF LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Asian/Pacific Islander Domestic Violence Resource Project	Empowering Voices: Trauma-Informed Care for Gender-Based Violence in A/PI Communities	\$ 127,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Ayuda	Victim Services Interpreter Bank	\$ 300,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Ayuda	Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Program	\$ 566,000	VAWA LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Ayuda	Holistic DC Crime Victims Program	\$ 225,000	VOCA	10/01/20-09/30/21
Break the Cycle	Youth Legal Services/Legal Medical Partnership	\$ 250,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Calvary Women's Services, Inc.	Reach Up Transitional Housing Program	\$ 368,935	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
CARECEN-Central American Resource Center	CARECEN Immigrant Crime Survivors' Service Project	\$ 127,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Casa Ruby Inc	Casa Ruby Victims Services	\$ 108,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Children's National Medical Center	Response to Child and Adolescent Victimization	\$ 500,000	CVAF LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Community Family Life Services	Women's Reentry DV Housing Programming	\$ 540,368	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Community Family Life Services	Women's Reentry Financial Literacy Housing	\$ 224,430	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Cortney Fisher	Project Change Coordination	\$ 18,177	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
D.C. Office of the Attorney General	Protection Order Enforcement and Representation to Target Stalking and LGBTQ Survivors	\$ 499,510	VAWA LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
DC Forensic Nurse Examiners	DC Medical Forensic Care Project	\$ 781,126	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
DC Rape Crisis Center	DC Rape Crisis Center "Soul Work"	\$ 654,977	SASP LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
DC Rape Crisis Center	Acute Adult Advocacy Response	\$ 412,460	CVAF	10/01/20-09/30/21
DC Volunteer Lawyers Project	Child Advocacy: Court-Appointed Attorneys for Child Victims	\$ 102,384	VOCA	10/01/20-09/30/21
DC Volunteer Lawyers Project	Domestic Violence Legal Services+	\$ 484,500	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Deaf Abused Women's Network	Deaf Survivor Support Services and Outreach/Prevention Education	\$ 312,236	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Department of Forensic Sciences	Physical Evidence Recovery Kit Initiative	\$ 516,940	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
District Alliance for Safe Housing (DASH), Inc.	DASH Safe Housing Programs	\$ 1,910,880	CVAF LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
District Alliance for Safe Housing (DASH), Inc.	Empowerment Project	\$ 148,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
District of Columbia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Enhancing the Response to Survivors of Domestic Violence in Washington, DC	\$ 603,805	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
District of Columbia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Responding to the Needs of African Immigrants Initiative (RNAII)	\$ 200,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Dynamic Strategies	SAVRAA Independent Consultant	\$ 82,264	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21

FY21 Victim Services				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
Empowerment Justice Center Corporation	DC Anti-Violence Trauma Treatment Core	\$ 75,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Ethiopian Community Center, Inc.	African Community Outreach	\$ 89,195	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Exodus Treatment Center, Inc.	Exodus Center for Community Engagement Phase II	\$ 200,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
FAIR Girls, Inc.	SERVE (Support Empowering and Restoring Victims Everyday)	\$ 363,000	VOCA	10/01/20-09/30/21
Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative	GWUH-FSFSC Anti Violence Program	\$ 266,898	CVAF	10/01/20-09/30/21
Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative	Trauma Recovery Center	\$ 170,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Give an Hour Nonprofit Corporation	Enhancing the District's Response to Trauma	\$ 182,237	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Global Emergency Resource	PERK Tracker	\$ 31,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Government of the District of Columbia/D.C. Courts	Southeast Domestic Violence Center's Family Justice Center	\$ 30,000	VAWA	10/01/20-09/30/21
Greater Washington Jewish Coalition Against Domestic Abuse	Comprehensive Services and Training for Underserved Victims of Power-Based Violence	\$ 79,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
House of Ruth	Service Enriched Housing and Counseling	\$ 1,200,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
House of Ruth	A New Start Transitional Housing Program	\$ 469,345	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Howard University	Howard University Hospital - Violence Intervention Program	\$ 285,030	CVAF	10/01/20-09/30/21
Kristi Rocap	ACP Handbook	\$ 4,625	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
La Clinica del Pueblo	Latino Community Engagement: Supporting Survivors and Educating Communities	\$ 50,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Legal Aid Society of the District of Columbia	Domestic Violence Victims Representation Project	\$ 497,000	VOCA	10/01/20-09/30/21
The Magi Group	Grantee Application Assistance Training	\$ 3,497	LOCAL	4/1/21-5/30/21
Mary's Center for Maternal and Child Care, Inc.	Mary's Center Domestic Violence Survivor Services	\$ 100,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
MedStar Health Research Institute Inc	MedStar Washington Hospital Center-Community Violence Intervention Program	\$ 405,000	CVAF LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
MedStar Washington Hospital Center	DC SANE Program (MedStar Washington Hospital Center)	\$ 500,000	CVAF	10/01/20-09/30/21
Men Can Stop Rape	DCCESV	\$ 150,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Men Can Stop Rape	MOST + WISE	\$ 217,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Men Can Stop Rape	ASKDC + UASKDC	\$ 20,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Metro DC Community Center Inc.,	DC Anti-Violence Project (DC AVP)	\$ 184,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Metropolitan Police Department	S.T.O.P. Offender Accountability Program	\$ 181,144	VAWA LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
My Sister's Place	Shelter and Supportive Services	\$ 645,695	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21

FY21 Victim Services				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
My Sister's Place	RISE - Transitional Housing	\$ 551,371	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
National Center for Victims of Crime	DC Victim Hotline	\$ 727,842	CVAF LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Network for Victim Recovery of DC	VLNDC	\$ 187,187	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Network for Victim Recovery of DC	DCALS	\$ 1,275,000	VOCA	10/01/20-09/30/21
Network for Victim Recovery of DC	Expanding Access to Advocacy for Sexual Assault Survivors	\$ 436,863	CVAF	10/01/20-09/30/21
Network for Victim Recovery of DC	Support and Advocacy for Youth Program - Medical Legal Partnership	\$ 178,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	Victim Report and Non-Report Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Testing	\$ 261,231	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Paving the Way MSI-Behavioral Health Clinic	"Empowering Me"	\$ 95,113	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Rebecca Dreke	DV Fatality Review Board Coordination	\$ 107,100	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Safe Shores - The DC Children's Advocacy Center	Safe Shores Family Advocacy and Forensic Services	\$ 701,637	VOCA	10/01/20-09/30/21
Safe Shores - The DC Children's Advocacy Center	SAVRAA Teen Advocacy Program	\$ 441,762	CVAF	10/01/20-09/30/21
Survivors and Advocates for Empowerment, Inc.	Sustaining Core Domestic Violence Crisis Intervention Services	\$ 1,550,000	CVAF LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Survivors and Advocates for Empowerment, Inc.	Domestic Violence Shelter	\$ 3,000,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Tahirih Justice Center	Comprehensive Services for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic and Sexual Violence, and Other Crimes	\$ 205,495	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
The Safe Sisters Circle	East of the River Women's Legal Services Project	\$ 98,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
The Women's Center	RESTORE: Coordinated Counseling Services for Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Victims	\$ 249,508	VOCA	10/01/20-09/30/21
Thrive DC	Resources and Care for Homeless Victims of Crime	\$ 69,360	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Training Grounds	TRCEP	\$ 442,336	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Tzedek DC, Inc.	Economic Exploitation and Fraud Project	\$ 107,998	VOCA	10/01/20-09/30/21
University Legal Services	DC Jail and Prison Advocacy Project	\$ 190,000	VOCA	10/01/20-09/30/21
University of Maryland Prince George's Hospital Center	Capital Region Violence Intervention Program (CAP-VIP)	\$ 75,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Wendt Center for Loss and Healing	HOPES Program for Crime-Related Trauma and Loss	\$ 1,387,326	VOCA LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21
Whitman-Walker Health	Trauma Informed Youth Mental Health Program	\$ 300,000	LOCAL	10/01/20-09/30/21

FY20 Justice Grants				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
Access Inc. / Access Youth	Access Youth Restorative Justice in Schools Program - Ballou HS	\$ 125,000	Title II	10/01/19-09/30/20
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Washington, Inc.	Welcome Home Reentry Program	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Choice Research	Reentry Data Collection & Analysis	\$ 54,120	Byrne	10/01/19-09/30/20
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	Success in Reentry Program (SIR Program)	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Community Connections, Inc.	Re-Entry Doing It Right!	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Community Family Life Services	Reentry Housing	\$ 125,000	Byrne	10/01/19-09/30/20
Community Family Life Services	Women's Reentry Case Management	\$ 125,000	Byrne	10/01/19-09/30/20
Community Family Life Services	Women's Reentry Speakers Bureau	\$ 44,971	Byrne	10/01/19-09/30/20
Community Mediation DC	Expanding Re-entry Mediation at CDF and CTF	\$ 45,731	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Council for Court Excellence	DC Reentry Action Network (RAN) Support Services, Training, and Education	\$ 84,725	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Council for Court Excellence	Jails & Justice Task Force	\$ 150,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Courtney's House, Inc.	Improving Access to Culturally Competent Services for Trafficked Youth in HOPE Court	\$ 99,866	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	RED/DMC Compliance	\$ 99,000	Title II	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Department of Corrections	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	\$ 121,871	RSAT	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Department of Corrections	READY Center CBO Liaison	\$ 195,389	Byrne	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Department of Corrections	DOC Specialized Training & Symposium (PREA)	\$ 49,467	Byrne	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Department of Forensic Sciences	Closing the Gap on Opioids with Digital Evidence	\$ 136,138	Coverdell	1/1/20-12/31/20
DC Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	LGBTQ Competency & Secondary Trauma Training	\$ 50,287	Byrne Title II	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	Quality and Timeliness Improvement Initiative	\$ 136,138	Coverdell	1/1/20-12/31/20
DC Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE)	CBCR Project: Woodland Terrace & Buena Vista Terrace	\$ 898,543	BCJI	10/01/19-09/30/20
DC Witness	Homicide Reporting and Tracking	\$ 100,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
FAIR Fund Inc.	The HOPE, Empowerment, and Education Project	\$ 100,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	Incarcerated Youth Book Club	\$ 100,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	Reentry Book Club and Job Readiness Program	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	Free Minds YRA Education and Motivation	\$ 100,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Gallaudet University	IRAA Peer Mentorship: Gallaudet University Department of Social Work and Changing Perceptions	\$ 200,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Georgetown Criminal Justice Clinic	IRAA Support Funding for FY2020	\$ 100,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20

FY20 Justice Grants				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
House of Ruth	Women's - Re-entry Program	\$ 125,000	Byrne	10/01/19-09/30/20
Jubilee Housing	Re-Entry Housing Initiative	\$ 261,597	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Justice Policy Institute	IRAA	\$ 150,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Lorton Art Program	DOC Visual Arts Classes	\$ 58,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Multicultural Career Intern Program	MCIP at CHEC Delinquency Prevention Program	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
The National Reentry Network for Returning Citizens	Peer2Peer Mentoring 2020	\$ 100,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
The National Reentry Network for Returning Citizens	Ready4Work	\$ 130,682	PSN	10/01/19-09/30/20
Open City Advocates	Reentry Support Project	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Social Solutions	DC Reentry Coalition ETO Database	\$ 84,754	Byrne	10/01/19-09/30/20
Thrive DC	Women in New Directions (WIND) Reentry Program	\$ 96,760	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
University Legal Services	DC Jail & Prison Advocacy Project	\$ 125,000	Byrne	10/01/19-09/30/20
Voices for a Second Chance	First Responder Inmate & Reentry Supportive Services	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20

FY21 Justice Grants				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
Access Inc./Access Youth	Access Youth Restorative Justice in Schools Program	\$ 125,000	Title II	10/01/20-09/30/21
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Washington	Welcome Home Reentry Program	\$ 125,000	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Washington	Men's Reentry Housing Pilot	\$ 664,787	Local	12/01/20-09/30/21
Choice Research	Reentry Data Collection & Analysis	\$ 85,822	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	Success in Reentry Program (SIR Program)	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Community Connections, Inc.	Re-Entry Doing It Right!	\$ 125,000	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
Community Family Life Services	Women's Reentry Speakers Bureau	\$ 81,098	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
Community Family Life Services	Women's Reentry Case Management	\$ 252,417	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Community Family Life Services	Reentry Housing	\$ 125,000	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
Community Mediation DC	Reentry Mediation	\$ 59,116	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Council for Court Excellence	Correctional Facility Stakeholder Engagement (Jails & Justice Task Force)	\$ 80,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	CJCC CM/RED	\$ 90,000	Title II	10/01/20-09/30/21
DC Department of Corrections	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	\$ 167,569	RSAT	10/01/20-09/30/21
DC Department of Corrections	READY Center CBO Liaison Position	\$ 191,418	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
DC Department of Corrections	PREA Related Equipment and Supplies	\$ 121,867	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
DC Department of Corrections	Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding	\$ 1,437,888	CESF	10/01/20-09/30/21

FY21 Justice Grants				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
DC Department of Forensic Sciences	Latent Fingerprint Unit Project	\$ 95,291	Coverdell	10/01/20-09/30/21
DC Witness	Homicide Tracking and Reporting	\$ 50,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	Gender Responsivity Title II PREA	\$ 38,237	Title II	10/01/20-09/30/21
FAIR Girls, Inc.	The Empowerment and Education Project (HOPE Court)	\$ 96,438	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	Incarcerated Youth Book Club	\$ 100,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	Reentry Book Club and Job Readiness Program	\$ 153,462	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	YRA Education and Motivation	\$ 100,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	IRAA Pre- and Post-Release Support	\$ 200,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Gallaudet University	IRAA Peer Mentorship	\$ 200,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Georgetown Criminal Justice Clinic	IRAA Support Funding	\$ 100,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
House of Ruth	Women's Re-entry Program	\$ 125,000	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
Jubilee Housing	Reentry Housing Initiative (RHI) - Men's House	\$ 125,000	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
Jubilee Housing	Reentry Housing Initiative (RHI) - Women's House	\$ 125,000	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
Jubilees Jobs, Inc.	Jubilee Jobs Returning Citizens Employment Program	\$ 125,291	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Justice Policy Institute	IRAA Implementation	\$ 150,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Lorton Art Program	DOC Visual Arts Classes	\$ 69,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Melanie Bates Consulting LLC	RAN Administrative Support	\$ 87,090	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Metropolitan Police Department	National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)	\$ 50,943	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
Multicultural Career Intern Program	MCIP at CHEC Delinquency Prevention Program at CHEC	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE)	CBCR Sustainability through Juvenile Justice Services Project	\$ 167,765	BCJI	10/01/20-09/30/21
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	OCME Quality and Timeliness of Medical Examiner Services	\$ 169,407	Coverdell	10/01/20-09/30/21
Open City Advocates	Juvenile Justice Advisory Group	\$ 3,000	Title II	10/01/20-09/30/21
Open City Advocates	Juvenile Reentry Support Project	\$ 155,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
The National Reentry Network for Returning Citizens	Peer2Peer Reentry Workforce and Support	\$ 124,919	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
The Second Look Project	Second Look Project	\$ 350,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Social Solutions	DC Reentry Coalition ETO Database	\$ 65,109	Byrne	10/01/20-09/30/21
Thrive DC	Women in New Directions (WIND) Reentry Program	\$ 95,400	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
University Legal Services	DC Jail & Prison Advocacy Project	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
University Legal Services	Men's Reentry Housing Pilot	\$ 1,000,000	Local	12/01/20-09/30/21
Youth Advocate Program	Community-Based Mentor Services for Returning Adult Citizens	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21

FY21 Justice Grants				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
Voices for a Second Chance	First Responder, Outreach & Reentry Services	\$ 199,418	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21

FY20 Truancy Reduction				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
Access Inc./Access Youth	High School Truancy Reduction Pilot Program	\$ 259,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Boys Town of Washington DC	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 554,980	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Catholic Charities	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 615,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Choice Research	Truancy ETO Consultant	\$ 46,200	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 615,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Communities in Schools of the Nation's Capital	Justice Grants Truancy Program	\$ 125,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
East River Family Support Collaborative	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 615,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Edgewood/Brookland Family Support Collaborative	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 615,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Far Southeast Family Support Collaborative	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 661,622	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Finn Partners	Program Support	\$ 75,000	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Hillcrest Children and Family Center	Justice Grants Truancy Program	\$ 103,131	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Georgia Avenue Family Support Collaborative	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 767,219	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
ICF Macro	Evaluation	\$ 149,907	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Latin American Youth Center	High School Truancy Reduction Pilot Program	\$ 168,365	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20
Social Solutions	Show Up, Stand Out ETO Database	\$ 89,357	Local	10/01/19-09/30/20

FY21 Truancy Reduction				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
Access Inc./Access Youth	High School Truancy Reduction Program	\$ 475,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Boys Town of Washington DC	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 540,906	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Catholic Charities	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 458,091	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Choice Research	Truancy ETO Consultant	\$ 34,920	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 541,450	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
East River Family Support Collaborative	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 530,240	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Edgewood/Brookland Family Support Collaborative	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 463,125	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Far Southeast Family Support Collaborative	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 536,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Finn Partners	Program Support	\$ 50,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Georgia Avenue Family Support Collaborative	Show Up, Stand Out	\$ 580,000	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21

FY21 Truancy Reduction				
Grantee	Description	Award	Source	Award Period
ICF Macro	Evaluation	\$ 150,132	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Latin American Youth Center	High School Truancy Reduction Program	\$ 370,825	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21
Social Solutions	Show Up, Stand Out ETO Database	\$ 82,526	Local	10/01/20-09/30/21

15. Please list each contract, procurement, and lease entered into or extended and option years exercised by your agency during FY20 and FY21, to date. For each contract, procurement, or lease, please provide the following information, where applicable:

- a. The name of the party;
- b. The nature of the contract, procurement, or lease, including the end product or service;
- c. The dollar amount of the contract, procurement, or lease, including amount budgeted and amount actually spent;
- d. The term of the contract, procurement, or lease;
- e. Whether it was competitively bid;
- f. The name of the agency's contract monitor(s) and the results of any monitoring activity; and
- g. The funding source.

OVSJG did not enter into any contracts, procurements, or leases in FY20 or FY21, to date.

16. Please list and describe all pending and closed lawsuits that name or named the agency as a party in FY20 and FY21, to date, and include an explanation about the issues involved in each case. Identify which cases on the list are lawsuits that potentially expose the District to significant financial liability or could result in a change to agency practices, and describe the current status of the litigation.

There are no pending or closed lawsuits that name OVSJG as a party in FY20 or FY21, to date.

17. Please list all judgments against and settlements executed by the agency or by the District on behalf of the agency, of any amount, in FY20 or FY21, to date, and provide the parties' names, the date on which the judgment was issued or settlement was executed, the amount of the judgment or settlement, and if related to litigation, the case name, docket number, and a brief description of the case. Include non-monetary costs such as backpay and leave restoration. If unrelated to litigation, please describe the underlying issue or reason for the judgment or settlement (e.g. excessive use of force, wrongful termination, sexual harassment). Please also describe any matters which are currently in settlement negotiations or for which a judgment is imminent.

There were no judgments against or settlements executed in FY20 or FY21, to date.

- 18. Did the agency use outside counsel in FY20 and FY21, to date? If so, for what matter(s) and in what amount(s)?**

No, the agency did not use outside counsel in FY20 or FY21, to date.

- 19. Please list the administrative complaints or grievances that the agency received in FY20 and FY21, to date, broken down by source. Please describe the process utilized to respond to any complaints and grievances received and any changes to agency policies or procedures that have resulted from complaints or grievances received. For any complaints or grievances that were resolved in FY20 or FY21, to date, describe the resolution.**

There were no administrative complaints or grievances received by the agency in FY20 or FY21, to date. Administrative complaints are handled according to the nature of the complaint. Complaints regarding employee conduct are handled by OVSJG management and human resources in accordance with District Personnel Instruction No. 16-18. Complaints regarding sexual harassment or misconduct are handled in accordance with Mayor's Order 2017-313: Sexual Harassment Policy, Guidance and Procedures. Complaints regarding discrimination are handled in accordance with the Office of Human Rights (OHR) complaint process. The agency follows the grievance policies and procedures established in §§ 1626 through 1635 in the District Personnel Manual (DPM).

- 20. Please describe the agency's procedures for investigating allegations of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, or discrimination committed by or against agency employees. List and describe any allegations relating to the agency or its employees in FY20 and FY21, to date, and whether and how those allegations were resolved (e.g. a specific disciplinary action, such as re-training, employee transfer, suspension, or termination).**

OVSJG adheres to the procedures detailed in Mayor's Order 2017-313, Sexual Harassment Policy, Guidance and Procedures issued December 18, 2017. The agency had no allegations of sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, or discrimination on the basis of sex to date in FY20 or FY21, to date.

- a. Please also identify whether the agency became aware of any similar matters in FY20 or FY21, to date, through means other than an allegation, and if so, how the matter was resolved (e.g. sexual harassment was reported to the agency, but not by the victim).**

OVSJG did not become aware of any similar matter in FY20 or FY21, to date, through any means.

- 21. Please provide the Committee with a list of the total workers' compensation payments paid by the agency or on the agency's behalf in FY20 and FY21, to date, including the number of employees who received workers' compensation payments, in what amounts, and for what reasons.**

OVSJG did not pay any workers' compensation payments in FY20 or FY21, to date.

- 22. Please list and describe any ongoing investigations, audits, or reports on the agency or any employee of the agency, or any investigations, studies, audits, or reports on the agency or any employee of the agency that were completed during FY20 and FY21, to date.**

The Office of the DC Auditor (ODCA) is currently conducting an audit on the implementation of the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results (NEAR) Act that includes the Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program that is administered by OVSJG.

- 23. Please describe any spending pressures the agency experienced in FY20 and any anticipated spending pressures for the remainder of FY21. Include a description of the pressure and the estimated amount. If the spending pressure was in FY20, describe how it was resolved, and if the spending pressure is in FY21, describe any proposed solutions.**

OVSJG did not experience any spending pressures in FY20, nor anticipates any for the remainder of FY21.

- 24. Please provide a copy of the agency's FY20 performance plan. Please explain which performance plan objectives were completed in FY20 and whether they were completed on time and within budget. If they were not, please provide an explanation.**

Please see Attachment 1. The only Key Performance Indicator measure that was not met on time and within budget was: *Percent of victims of attempted homicide who accept hospital-based violence intervention project services*. For more than half of FY20, COVID-19 limited the ability of the hospital-based violence intervention program staff to meet victims bedside, resulting in initial contact largely via phone. In-person contact is a key contributing factor to victims choosing to participate in services.

- 25. Please provide a copy of your agency's FY21 performance plan as submitted to the Office of the City Administrator.**

Please see Attachment 2.

- 26. Please describe any regulations promulgated by the agency in FY20 or FY21, to date, and the status of each.**

OVSJG issued rules to implement provisions of the Address Confidentiality Program statute. Final rules and regulations were published on January 10, 2020.

- 27. Please provide the number of FOIA requests for FY20 and FY21, to date, that were submitted to your agency. Include the number granted, partially granted, denied, and**

pending. In addition, please provide the average response time, the estimated number of FTEs required to process requests, the estimated number of hours spent responding to these requests, and the cost of compliance.

Number of requests in FY20: 3

Number of requests in FY21, to date (3/10/21): 0

Granted: 3

Denied: 0

Pending: 0

Average response time: 1 day

Estimated FTEs required: 0.01

Estimated number of hours spent responding to these requests: 3

Cost of compliance: \$173.44

- 28. Please provide a list of all studies, research papers, reports, and analyses that the agency prepared or for which the agency contracted during FY20 and FY21, to date. Please state the status and purpose of each. Please submit a hard copy to the Committee if the study, research paper, report, or analysis is complete.**

OVSJG contracted for or participated in the development of numerous reports and analyses during FY20 and FY21, to date:

- Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board
 - 2020 Abbreviated Annual Report (completed)
 - Domestic Violence Homicide 5-Year Trends: 2015-2019 (completed)
 - 2021 Report on Domestic Violence Fatalities (in progress)
- Create New Opportunities for “Persons In Need of Supervision” (PINS) to Succeed Without Legal System Intervention District of Columbia: Juvenile Justice Advisory Group Recommendation to Mayor Bowser (completed)
- FY20 Victim Services Performance Management Initiative Report (completed)
- ETO Support Project: District of Columbia Reentry Coalition (DCRC) Fiscal Year 2018 and 2019 Summary Report (completed)
- Truancy Reduction Initiatives – Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report (completed)
- Truancy Reduction Initiatives – Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report Addendum (completed)
- Private Security Camera Program FY20 Annual Report (completed)
- Address Confidentiality Program FY20 Annual Report (in progress)
- Jails & Justice: Jails & Justice: Our Transformation Starts Today (completed)
- Analysis of the Implementation of the Incarceration Reduction Amendment Act of 2016 (in progress)
- Domestic Violence Housing Strategic Plan (in progress)

Please see Attachment 3 for completed reports.

- 29. Please list in descending order the top 25 overtime earners in your agency in FY20 and FY21, to date, if applicable. For each, state the employee's name, position number, position title, program, activity, salary, fringe, and the aggregate amount of overtime pay earned. Please describe the process the agency uses to determine which employees are granted overtime.**

OVSJG has not had any overtime earners in FY21, to date. In FY20, one employee was erroneously paid \$434.78 in overtime and is in the process of returning the funds to the District.

- 30. For FY20 and FY21, to date, please provide a list of employee bonuses or special pay granted that identifies the employee receiving the bonus or special pay, the amount received, and the reason for the bonus or special pay.**

No OVSJG employees received bonuses or special pay in FY20, nor to date in FY21.

- 31. For FY20 and FY21, to date, please list each employee separated from the agency with separation pay. State the amount and number of weeks of pay. Also, for each, state the reason for the separation.**

There were not employees separated from the agency in FY20 or FY21, to date.

- 32. Please provide the name of each employee who was or is on administrative leave in FY20 and FY21, to date. In addition, for each employee identified, please provide: (1) their position; (2) a brief description of the reason they were placed on leave; (3) the dates they were/are on administrative leave; (4) whether the leave was/is paid or unpaid; and (5) their current status.**

No OVSJG employees were on administrative leave in FY20 or FY21, to date.

- 33. Please provide each collective bargaining agreement that is currently in effect for agency employees. Include the bargaining unit and the duration of each agreement. Note if the agency is currently in bargaining and its anticipated completion.**

OVSJG has no collective bargaining agreements.

34. If there are any boards, commissions, or task forces associated with your agency, please provide a chart listing the names, number of years served, agency affiliation, and attendance of each member. Include any vacancies. Please also attach agendas and minutes of each board, commission, or task force meeting in FY20 or FY21, to date, if minutes were prepared. Please inform the Committee if the board, commission, or task force did not convene during any month.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

First Name		Last Name		Agency/Affiliation		Appointment Date		10/1/2019	11/5/2019	12/3/2019	1/7/2020	2/4/2020	3/3/2020	6/9/2020	7/7/2020	8/4/2020	9/1/2020	10/6/2020	10/28/2020	12/1/2020	1/12/2021	2/12/2021	3/2/2021	
Patrina	Anderson	Department of Behavioral Health	3/18/2019	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Inactive	Inactive	Present	
Dominique	Burton	Community Member	5/16/2017	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Inactive	Inactive	Present	
Lisette	Burton	Community Member - Youth Service provider	9/28/2017	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	
Sheila	Clark	Department of Human Services - ACE Diversion Manager	4/29/2019	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	
Jennifer	DiToro	DC Family Court Judge	1/12/2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Absent	Present	Present	
Audrey	Eisenmann	Community Member - Public Policy Advocate	3/22/2019	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	
Laura	Furr	Community Member - Youth/Adult Partnership Consultant (Chair of JJAG)	5/16/2017	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	
Jonah	Goodman	ANC Member	10/6/2019	N/A	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	
Shyra	Gregory-Dowling	DC Public Schools	6/20/2014	Present	N/A	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	
Jakobi	Haskell	Youth Member	7/27/2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Present	Present	Present	
Jamal	Holtz	Youth Member	7/27/2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Present	Present	Present	
Destiny	Jackson	Youth Member	7/27/2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Absent	Absent	Inactive	
Miracle	Johns	Youth Member	6/23/2017	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	
Peter	Krauthamer	DC Chief Family Court Judge	3/18/2019	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	
Ramey	Kyle	MPD Youth Division	3/18/2019	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	
Brittany	Mobley	Public Defender Services	11/21/2019	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	
Terri	Odum	Court Social Services	3/4/2003	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	
Lenise	Patterson	Community Member	5/16/2017	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	
LaShelle	Richmond	Community Member - Youth Service provider	3/22/2019	Present	N/A	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	
David	Rosenthal	Office of the Attorney General	10/27/2017	Absent	N/A	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	
Penelope	Spain	Community Member - Youth Service provider	6/14/2014	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	
Aaron	White	Youth Member	7/27/2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	
Bruce	Wright	Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	9/28/2017	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	
Kyla	Woods	Youth Member	7/27/2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	
Please note all in-person JJAG meetings were suspended effective March 2020 due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The JJAG began meeting virtually via Webex in June 2020.																								

Please note all in-person JJAG meetings were suspended effective March 2020 due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The JJAG began meeting virtually via Webex in June 2020.

All in-person JJAG meetings were suspended effective March 2020 due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The JJAG began meeting virtually via Webex in June 2020. The November 2020 meeting was held October 28 due to scheduling conflicts. See Attachment 4 for the agenda and minutes of the JJAG meetings.

Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVFRB)

Name	Board Seat	Years Served	Attendance							
Governmental Entities (10)			11/20/2019	1/15/2020	6/10/2020	7/15/2020	8/19/2020	9/16/2020	11/18/2020	1/27/2021
Lt. Angela Cousins (currently vacant)	Metropolitan Police Department	2016 - 2020	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Vacant
Janese Bechtol	Office of the Attorney General	2005 - 2020	No Meeting	Present	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dr. Sasha Breland	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	2016 - present	No Meeting	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Cindy Kim	Office of the Attorney General	2020 - present	N/A	N/A	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present
Sarah Brooks	Department of Corrections	2020 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Sherrod Thomas (currently vacant)	Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department	2019 - 2020	No Meeting	Present	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant
Shermain Bowden	Department of Behavioral Health	2017 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Kafui Doe	DC Health	2019 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Sarita Spinks	Child and Family Services Agency	2018 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present
Cheryl Bozarth	Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants	2019 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Jennifer Porter	Mayor's Office of Women's Policy Initiatives	2019 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Entities with Domestic Violence Expertise (7)			11/20/2019	1/15/2020	6/10/2020	7/15/2020	8/19/2020	9/16/2020	11/18/2020	1/27/2021
Nelly Montenegro	Superior Court of the District of Columbia	2017 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Marcia Rinker	Office of the United States Attorney District of Columbia	2005 - present	No Meeting	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Dr. Lenore Jarvis	District of Columbia Hospitals	2019 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Rachel Camp	University legal clinics	2019 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Crystal Jacobs (currently vacant)	Domestic violence housing organizations	2019 - 2020	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant
Dawn Dalton	Federally recognized state coalition for domestic violence	2019 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent
Jennifer Wesberry	Domestic violence advocacy organizations	2014 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	present	Present	Present	Present
Community Representatives (8)			11/20/2019	1/15/2020	6/10/2020	7/15/2020	8/19/2020	9/16/2020	11/18/2020	1/27/2021
Ashley Joyner Chavez	Community Representative	2018 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent
Amelia French	Community Representative	2019 - present	No Meeting	N/A	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent
Varina Winder	Community Representative	2014 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Laila Leigh	Community Representative	2016 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Ian Harris	Community Representative	2017 - present	No Meeting	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Karen Barker Marcou	Community Representative	2019 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Shannon Sigamoni	Community Representative	2019 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent
Beverly Jackson	Community Representative	2019 - present	No Meeting	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Please note, all in-person DVFRB meetings were suspended effective March 2020 due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The DVFRB began meeting virtually via Webex										

All in-person DVFRB meetings were suspended effective March 2020 due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The DVFRB began meeting virtually via Webex in June 2020. The materials of the DVFRB, including meeting agenda and minutes, are confidential per statute.

35. Please list all reports or reporting currently required of the agency in the District of Columbia Code or Municipal Regulations. Provide a description of whether the agency is in compliance with these requirements, and if not, why not (e.g. the purpose behind the requirement is moot, etc.).

The COVID-19 Response Supplemental Temporary Amendment Act of 2020 waived the requirement for a board, commission, or other public body to meet and extended or waived the deadline by which action is required to be taken by the executive branch of the District government. Despite the requirements to report being waived, OVSJG provided the following reports.

The Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVFRB) is required to prepare an annual report of findings, recommendations, and steps taken to implement recommendations to be submitted to the public, the Mayor, and the Council on July 1

of each year. The 2020 District of Columbia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Abbreviated Annual Report was submitted to Council on November 30, 2020.

OVSJG is required to submit an annual report on the Private Security Camera Incentive Program to the Council by January 15 of each year and a monthly update on our website. The FY20 Annual Report was submitted to Council on December 9, 2020 and the monthly update on the OVSJG website is current through February 28, 2021.

OVSJG is required to submit an annual review of the Address Confidentiality Program to the Council by January 1. The FY20 review is in progress and should be submitted to Council within the next 30 days.

36. Please provide a list of any additional training or continuing education opportunities made available to agency employees. For each additional training or continuing education program, please provide the subject of the training, the names of the trainers, and the number of agency employees that were trained.

See response to Question 4b for paid training and continuing education opportunities made available to staff. Additionally, staff participated in training courses offered by DCHR, including:

- Are You Listening to Your Customers?
- Basic Budgeting for Non-financial Staff
- Breathe Easy
- Budgeting for Agency Ops MSS
- Building High Performance Teams
- Business Etiquette
- Case Monitoring and Resources
- Communicating Non-Defensively
- Contact Trace WebEx
- Effective Communication
- Effective Statements of Work
- Ethics for DC Employees
- Grants Management 101
- Grants Management RFA Development/Publication
- Improving Your Technical Writing
- Intro to DC Gov't Contracting
- LGBT Cultural Competency
- Market Research
- Pass Contracts
- Pass Sourcing
- Pass Sourcing and Contracts
- Principles of Management MSS
- Procurement Foundation
- Quick Wins in Six Sigma Implementation
- Six Sigma Versus TQM

- Tableau Introductory Training
- The Basics of Contact Tracing
- The Basics of Coronavirus
- Unpacking Bias

Additionally, all staff completed training on sexual harassment prevention and cybersecurity awareness.

37. Please describe any initiatives that the agency implemented in FY20 or FY21, to date, to improve the internal operations of the agency or the interaction of the agency with outside parties. Please describe the results, or expected results, of each initiative.

OVSJG's primary function is as a grant-making entity, and each year the agency assesses if there are opportunities to enhance the grant making and management processes. OVSJG is committed to ensuring that funding reaches organizations in communities that are meeting the needs of the populations the agency touches and building capacity among organizations to secure and effectively manage government funding.

In FY20 and FY21, to date, OVSJG engaged in the following activities:

- Provided training for grantees on meeting the requirements of the District's Language Access Act and added a guide to Language Access reporting to the Grant Management Policies and Procedures Manual with the goal of ensuring access of NEP/LEP individuals full access to grantee services; and
- Hosted the agency's first virtual grantee orientation, which allowed for an unlimited number of grantee organization staff to attend thereby increasing awareness among program staff of grant requirements.

Additionally, OVSJG will be providing training and in-depth technical assistance to potential funding applicants on applying for OVSJG funding in April 2021 with a goal of enhancing applications and increasing the number of new applicants.

38. What are the agency's top five priorities? Please explain how the agency expects to address these priorities in the remainder of FY21. How did the agency address its top priorities listed for this question last year?

For FY21, OVSJG's top priorities are:

- 1) *Maintain high-quality grant management and monitoring while operating remotely.*
Grant managers will continue to engage with grantees to provide technical assistance as needed and have begun conducting virtual site visits.
- 2) *Implement SAVRAA 2019*
OVSJG will continue to work with the SAVRAA Independent Consultant, the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), and the sexual assault advocacy providers to implement the provisions in SAVRAA 2019. This will include providing sexual assault counselor, advocate, and youth advocate training; developing and distributing

the sexual assault victim's rights card; and finalizing the sexual assault victim feedback process.

3) *Expand Reentry Services*

OVSJG currently has an open RFA for reentry services with a goal to expanding existing services to meet an increase in requests for services and to potentially support new grantees providing reentry services. This will build upon expanded reentry services already funded in FY21 including reentry housing and IRRA/Second Look support services.

4) *Implement the Trauma Response and Community Engagement Program*

OVSJG will work with Training Grounds, the community-based partner, to continue community engagement and trauma support and service in the 37th St. SE/Stoddart Terrace neighborhood.

5) *Supports and Services for Victims of Gun Violence*

OVSJG will work with the Gun Violence Prevention Director and other District agencies in the Gun Violence EOC to coordinate services for gun violence victims.

For FY20, OVSJG's top five priorities and activities were:

1) *Developing and establishing three sites for place-based community engagement and trauma services with locations in Wards 7 and 8.*

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting revenue reductions, implementation of the Trauma Response and Community Engagement Program (TRCEP) was delayed until FY21. In FY21, one site has been established with a community-based partner to serve the 37th St. SE/Stoddart Terrace neighborhood.

2) *Implementing SAVRAA 2019.*

In FY20, we began implementing provisions of SAVRAA 2019, including developing training standards and providing training for sexual assault counselors, advocates, and youth advocates to expand the advocacy pool. The proposed training standards, developed in partnership with the SAVRAA Independent Consultant, were disseminated to victim service providers in the spring of 2020 and finalized in August 2020 after incorporating feedback from providers. The training standards served as the guide for developing the counselor and advocate trainings, with the first counselor training being held in November 2020 with 38 participants. The next counselor, advocate, and youth advocate trainings began March 8 and will run through early April.

In August 2020 we released the Request for Applications (RFA) to provide advocacy services to youth and adult victims/survivors of sexual violence during medical forensic (SANE) examinations and interviews conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) or other District agencies. Three community-based

organizations—the Network for Victim Recovery of DC (NVRDC), the DC Rape Crisis Center (DCRCC), and Safe Shores—were awarded grant funding to provide these advocacy services and have been working closely together, and in concert with the SAVRAA Independent Consultant, to establish a coordinated system for providing advocacy services.

3) *Coordinating reentry services.*

OVSJG continues to support the work of the Reentry Action Network, including providing funding for administrative support to coordinate efforts among community-based reentry providers. Additionally, we are funding a Community Based Organizations (CBOs) Liaison position at the READY Center to ensure that individuals served by the READY Center have access to the continuum of reentry services provided by CBOs.

4) *Providing access to trauma-specific mental health services.*

In March 2020, the trauma-specific mental health bank began providing a platform for OVSJG grantees to access services with their clients. There are currently 17 clinicians providing pro-bono services, nine individuals who are currently receiving therapy, five individuals who have been matched with therapists and are awaiting the start of services, and three individuals who are in the process of being matched.

5) *Providing trauma training.*

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, OVSJG was not able to provide the in-person trauma specific trainings it had planned for FY20.

39. Please list each new program implemented by the agency during FY20 and FY21, to date. For each initiative, please provide:

- a. A description of the initiative;**
- b. The funding required to implement the initiative; and**
- c. Any documented results of the initiative.**

OVSJG implemented two new programs during FY20 and FY21, to date.

1. Address Confidentiality Program (ACP)

The ACP allows a victim/survivor of a covered offense or a covered employee to maintain the confidentiality of her or his actual address by providing a substitute address. OVSJG issued rules to implement provisions of the statute, executed Memoranda of Understanding with several District agencies, and developed program materials. We developed and held five trainings for Application Assistants between October 2020 and February 2021, with 12 individuals completing the training. We also held three trainings for District agency employees between December 2020 and January 2021 with 43 employees completing the training. The program began accepting applications in December 2020 and as of March 1, 2021, there are eight

individuals participating in the program. The current budget for the ACP is \$152,502 and covers personnel and program costs, e.g., mail forwarding.

2. Trauma Response and Community Engagement Program (TRCEP)

In FY20, Mayor Bowser provided OVSJG with funding to develop place-based community engagement and trauma services. A place-based approach provides a safe space where residents can access support and services and where community partners can work together to tackle the root causes of violence and complex trauma.

While three sites were originally planned, due to pandemic-related revenue reductions, only one site is being implemented in FY21. Through a competitive RFA process, funding was awarded to Training Grounds, Inc. to provide transformation and trauma recovery services in the Stoddart Terrace/37th St. SE community. This neighborhood was identified in partnership with the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE). Training Grounds has an established relationship with ONSE as a provider of violence intervention services for several years. Despite the pandemic and limitations on in-person activities, Training Grounds has been successful in engaging with community leaders and other organizations serving the community, conducting community outreach, and building an advisory council of community members. Training, therapy, and healing services began being offered in January and February. The current budget for TRCEP is \$665,758 and includes personnel and grant funding to Training Grounds.

40. How does the agency measure programmatic success? Please discuss any changes to outcomes measurement in FY20 and FY21, to date.

OVSJG uses numerous metrics to measure programmatic success. Quarterly, staff review the progress on all agency performance plan elements (*i.e.*, KPIs, workload measures, etc.) to evaluate if progress is in line to meet the target, and drill down on any activities where there appears to be the possibility that the target won't be met, in order to assess for challenges and corrections needed.

In terms of grantees, OVSJG measures success in several ways. Funding applicants are required to submit measurable goals and objectives as part of their application. Those awarded funding are required to report on their progress toward meeting those goals and objectives on a quarterly basis. Second, each division has additional measures upon which the grantees must report throughout the fiscal year, and those grantees that receive federal sub-grants have an additional set of performance measures they are required to report. In addition to the quantitative data grantees must report, grantees are strongly encouraged to submit qualitative data to more fully tell the story of their outcomes.

Victim Services

Victim services grantees report on measures developed under the Performance Management Initiative (PMI), which standardized data measures across grantees to better assess services provided and identify strengths, gaps, and opportunities for enhancements. The PMIs (designed in partnership with grantees) measure outcomes

based on the type of service provided, e.g., legal services, mental health services, case management and advocacy, training, etc. PMI data is submitted and reviewed quarterly. The PMIs were updated with the addition of a new measure to track the work of the hospital-based violence intervention programs.

Justice Grants

Grantees receiving funding to provide reentry services report performance measures via the Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) system. In addition to reporting information on clients and services provided, grantees report referrals between organizations, needs met, and a self-sufficiency measure for clients to assess the outcome of services provided. In FY21 a new measure was added to capture data on COVID related needs of clients. Grantees are now able to report if they are providing supplies to reentry clients, e.g., PPE, personal care kits, etc.

Truancy Reduction

The SUSO Program also uses the ETO system to collect performance data from grantees. We routinely review the data collection and reporting process and make adjustments to measures to streamline the data collection process, as needed. The high school truancy grantees administer surveys to the students in their programs to assess pre- and post-program knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to attendance and truancy, and our evaluator is collecting attendance data on students to measure the effect on absences.

In FY20, the following updates were made to ETO:

- Implemented a Check-In-Check Out (CICO) model of engagement in ETO.
- Moved barriers to school attendance to allow for barriers to be collected for “not engaged” students, as well as “engaged.”
- Reworked referral and assessment touchpoints in ETO to align with needs.
- Implemented COVID changes to allow for distance learning check-ins and barriers to learning to be tracked based on the pandemic.
- Updated Process Standards and updated the ETO Process Standards report.

41. What are the top metrics and KPIs regularly used by the agency to evaluate its operations? Please be specific about which data points are monitored by the agency.

As noted in the response to question 40, OVSJG uses numerous metrics to evaluate both its operations and the operations of the programs it funds through grant awards. As detailed in the agency’s Performance Plan (Attachment 2), many of the agency’s KPIs are focused on activities of and services provided by grantees.

Metrics specific to agency operations include:

Provide leadership in developing the capacity of and improving the performance of grantees.

- Percent of sub-grantees that are in full compliance with federal and local requirements;
- Percent of budgeted federal grant funds lapsed at end of the fiscal year;
- Percent of budgeted local grant funds lapsed at end of the fiscal year; and

- Percent of training participants who reported learning.

42. Please identify whether, and if so, in what way, the agency engaged The Lab @ DC in FY20 or FY21, to date.

OVSJG did not engage The Lab @ DC in FY20 or FY21, to date.

43. Please list the task forces and organizations of which the agency is a member.

- National Association of Victim Assistance Administrators (NAVAA)
- Association of VAWA Administrators (AVA)
- National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA)
- Coalition on Juvenile Justice (CJJ)
- Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)
- DC Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)
- Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board
- Violence Fatality Review Committee
- Everyday Counts! Task Force
- Advisory Committee on Street Harassment
- Violence Prevention and Response Team (VPART)
- Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)

While not members, OVSJG also attends the Victim Assistance Network (VAN) and Reentry Action Network (RAN) meetings.

44. Please explain the impact on your agency of any federal legislation passed during FY20 and FY21, to date, which significantly affected agency operations.

In FY20 and FY21, to date, no legislation has been passed at the federal level that significantly affected agency operations.

45. Please describe any steps the agency took in FY20 and FY21, to date, to improve the transparency of agency operations, including any website upgrades or major revisions.

The agency uses multiple platforms to share information and provide insight to agency operations including our website, social media, participation at the VAN and RAN meetings, presenting at community forums, and individual meetings.

Since FY16, OVSJG has been posting grantee information on its website. In FY20, we added the funding source (*i.e.*, local or federal) and for FY21 we have added the federal source information, (e.g., VOCA, Byrne, etc.) to the information published on grant recipients.

46. Please identify all electronic databases maintained by your agency, including the following:

- a. A detailed description of the information tracked within each system;**
- b. The age of the system and any discussion of substantial upgrades that have been made or are planned to the system; and**
- c. Whether the public can be granted access to all or part of each system.**

ZoomGrants™

Since FY15, OVSJG has used a cloud-based grants management system to administer the grant application and monitoring processes. Applicants for funding complete an application via ZoomGrants, including uploading any necessary documents. Peer reviewers and staff reviewers post their scores in the database and grant managers use ZoomGrants to track the progress of projects and account for grant funds. Technical upgrades are maintained by the vendor. ZoomGrants is also used for applications to the Private Security Camera Rebate Program. The general public does not have access to the majority of the system; however, anyone is able to submit a funding application via ZoomGrants in response to a Request for Applications (RFA).

Efforts To Outcomes (ETO)®

Since FY15, OVSJG has used ETO as a case and performance management system for the truancy reduction program, Show Up, Stand Out (SUSO). SUSO grantees input individual program participant and performance data. In FY16, the agency began using ETO to collect performance data from the reentry service providers. Technical upgrades are maintained by the vendor. The general public does not have access to the system.

SpreadsheetWeb

Since FY18, Victim Services has used SpreadsheetWeb, a cloud-based spreadsheet application, to collect PMI and project data from grantees. Technical upgrades are maintained by the vendor. The general public does not have access to the system.

47. Please provide a detailed description of any new technology acquired in FY20 and FY21, to date, including the cost, where it is used, and what it does. Please explain if there have been any issues with implementation.

In FY20, OVSJG acquired access to WebEx to facilitate virtual meetings and trainings due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Access was provided by OCTO at no cost to OVSJG. No additional new technology was acquired in FY20 or FY21, to date.

Agency-Specific Questions

48. Please discuss how the public health emergency related to COVID-19 affected agency operations during FY20 and FY21, to date.

In March 2020, OVSJG shifted to telework in accordance with Mayor Bowser's order on District government operations. OVSJG was well poised for this and it was largely a

smooth adjustment for the agency as almost all staff were already equipped with the necessary technology to work remotely, and where they weren't, we were able to supply them quickly. Most of our processes for engaging with and monitoring grantees are phone- or Internet-based, including our grants management system, allowing for continuity of service delivery. We were able to complete planned grant activities on schedule, including the release of FY21 funding solicitations, review of funding applications, and execution of grant awards.

We issued guidance to our grantees on March 13, 2020 informing them of their ability to reprogram grant funds for COVID-related costs, including purchasing cleaning/sanitizing supplies and personal protective equipment (PPE), supporting leave expenses, and costs related to working and providing services remotely (e.g., purchasing laptops, using telehealth or video conferencing services, etc.). We were also able to work with the COVID Emergency Operations Center to directly provide PPE to some grantees during the time when PPE was scarce.

Our grant managers also proactively reached out to grantees to learn about the effect of the stay-at-home order on their operations and discuss any adjustments that needed to be made at the time. Over the past year, our grant managers have remained in close contact with grantees to stay abreast of increases or decreases in demand for services, adjustments to service delivery, and any other issues their programs may be experiencing.

OVSJG continues to telework using a variety of methods (e.g., telephone, Microsoft Teams, WebEx, etc.) to stay connected with each other, partner District agencies, grantees, and other stakeholders.

49. Please describe any changes OVSJG made to the agency's risk assessment process or use of Corrective Action Plans in FY20 or FY21, to date.

No changes were made to OVSJG's risk assessment process or use of Corrective Action Plans in FY20 or FY21, to date.

50. Please describe any changes OVSJG made to the agency's use of the Performance Measures Initiative in FY20 or FY21, to date.

In FY21, OVSJG added a new reporting section to specifically track the work of the hospital-based violence intervention programs (HVIP) and integrate the data into the PMI rather than maintain HVIP data separately.

51. Has the agency revoked any grants in FY20 or FY21, to date? If so, please provide the name of the grantee(s) and the reason(s) for revocation.

OVSJG has not revoked any grants in FY20 or FY21, to date.

52. Please describe any audits, desk reviews, or site visits OVSJG conducted of its grantees in FY20 or FY21, to date.

OVSJG's monitoring of grant awards may include phone discussions or emails with grantees, participating in meetings and events, reviewing progress and financial reports, desk reviews, enhanced desk reviews, site visits, and audits.

In general, desk reviews include a comprehensive review of materials available in the grant file to determine administrative, financial, and programmatic compliance, as well as grant performance. allow grant managers to follow up on any issues identified during the desk review, verify grantee activities, validate reported information, and assess the status of project implementation. Enhanced desk reviews allow grant managers to follow up on any issues identified during the desk review, request additional information or documentation, verify grantee activities, validate reported information, and assess the status of project implementation. Site visits allow grant managers to meet with the grantee to discuss specific issues related to implementing the program, observe grant activities, review relevant materials/documents, and assess planned versus actual progress. Federal funders may conduct audits of OVSJG and any federally funded subgrantees.

The frequency of site visits will depend on the award recipients' risk level:

- Low risk grantees may receive site visits once every three (3) years.
- Medium risk grantees may receive site visits once every two (2) years.
- High risk grantees may receive site visits once a year or more frequently as required.

New grantees will receive a site visit in the first year of funding from OVSJG.

Grantees whose risk status called for a site visit may have received a site visit in FY20 prior to the declaration of the public health emergency. Post March 2020 planned site visits were adjusted to enhanced desk reviews for the remainder of FY20. In FY21, grant monitors will be conducting virtual site visits with grantees whose risk status indicates a site visit is required.

No audits were conducted in FY20 or FY21, to date.

53. How does OVSJG determine which grantees are assigned certain funding sources (e.g., local funds, VAWA grants, VOCA grants)?

Determination of funding source is dependent on several factors including an applicant's proposed funding source, availability of local and federal funds, and federal funding requirements or limitations. Federal funding requirements are a major factor due to specific statutory elements. For example, VAWA STOP funding requires at least 30 percent must be allocated to victim services programs (of which 10 percent must be distributed to linguistically and culturally specific community-based organizations), 25 percent allocated to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, and five percent to state or local courts, with the remaining 15 percent allocated as discretionary.

While all grantees are subject to District laws/regulations related to grants, those that receive federal funding are subject to additional reporting and program requirements. For example, VOCA funding requires grantees to provide a 20 percent cash or in-kind match and also include a volunteer services component. Federal funds also often include limitations on allowable activities, for example, prevention activities are not allowed with VOCA funding and Project Safe Neighborhoods funds can only be used to address gang or gun violence.

In determining funding source, OVSJG assesses if the applicant has the required elements for federal funding, is proposing activities allowed by the funding, and has the capacity to meet the additional reporting requirements based on the information provided by the applicant.

a. What guidance does OVSJG offer to applicants if they amend their proposed funding stream?

Applicants with approved proposals are notified of the funding source in the Letter of Intent to Fund. If the funding source differs from the applicant's request and has requirements in addition to those of local funds, technical assistance is provided by grant managers to the grantee to assist in meeting the requirements.

54. Please explain in detail the process by which grantees are notified that they will or will not receive funding from the agency, including the timeline. Please include in your response any changes to this process in FY20 and FY21, to date.

The annual OVSJG grant making process follows a similar timeline each year:

- March/April – Notice of Fund Availability (NOFA) and Request for Funding Applications (RFA) published;
- April/May – Application submission deadline;
- June-July – Application review panels and internal review;
- August – funding decisions finalized; and
- August/September – Notification to awardees and non-awardees.

Letters of intent to fund or declination letters are uploaded into ZoomGrants for each applicant. This process remains the same as in previous years.

a. If a grantee receives reduced funding for the next fiscal year, how much notice are they given?

Per the timeline above, grantees are provided with one to two months of notice, depending on when the letters are distributed. Note that all OVSJG awards are one-year awards and grantees are not guaranteed funding in subsequent years.

b. If a grantee receives reduced funding for the next fiscal year, what is the process by which they can dispute the reduction in funds?

An applicant has 10 calendar days from the date the notification letter is sent to request in writing a detailed explanation of OVSJG's decision, including a summary of the peer reviews of the grant application in question.

- c. If a grantee is placed on a probationary status, please describe what steps the agency takes to support the grantee in reaching compliance.**

There is no probationary status for grantees. Rather, all grantees are assigned a risk assessment classification to assist in determining the level of grantee monitoring to be performed and the frequency thereof. Depending on the risk level assessed, OVSJG may require award recipients or applicants selected for funding to comply with one or more special conditions in order to receive funding. In the event that an award recipient is designated as a high-risk grantee, the grant manager and OVSJG director or her designee will meet with the recipient's programmatic point of contact, fiscal point of contact, and executive director to discuss the findings and develop a Corrective Action Plan with concrete deliverables and a timeline. OVSJG staff provides identified technical assistance to assist a grantee in meeting the Corrective Action Plan.

- 55. Please describe any changes OVSJG made to the agency's process for assessing ongoing needs of grantees throughout the year following initial grant awards.**

- a. How did OVSJG work with current grantees to assess needs specific to the public health emergency (e.g., personal protective equipment, vaccination, hazard pay) in FY20 and FY21, to date?**

Following the declaration of the public health emergency, grant managers reached out to grantees to learn about the effect of the stay-at-home order on their operations and discuss any adjustments that needed to be made at the time. On March 13, 2020, the agency issued guidance to all grantees informing them of their ability to reprogram grant funds for COVID-related costs, including purchasing cleaning/sanitizing supplies and personal protective equipment (PPE), supporting leave expenses, and costs related to working and providing services remotely (e.g., purchasing laptops, using telehealth or video conferencing services, etc.). Early in the public health emergency when PPE was scarce, we were able to work with the COVID Emergency Operations Center to directly provide PPE to some grantees. As the public health emergency progressed, grant managers encouraged grantees to request adjustments to budgets and/or work plans as needed, recognizing that grantees were experiencing unanticipated costs and many planned activities could not occur as originally proposed.

- b. What concerns, if any, have the agency's grantees raised with respect to the District's COVID-19 vaccination plan?**

OVSJG recognizes that there is great interest among grantees to access the vaccine and that demand for the vaccine in the District exceeds the supply.

Eligibility for the vaccine varies among grantees depending on the nature of their work. While many grantee staff, particularly those working entirely remotely, may not be eligible until Phase 2, some grantee staff may be eligible under earlier phases, including staff working in congregate settings (Phase 1B Tier 2) and individuals working in health, human services, and/or social services outreach programs (Phase 1B Tier 3). While OVSJG does not have the ability to alter the District's vaccination plan, we have communicated with the COVID EOC regarding the work of grantees and eligibility for vaccination. We have also worked to ensure that grantees are aware of when their staff may be eligible. For instance, on February 18, the Mayor and DC Health announced that individuals who work in four categories became newly eligible to book vaccination appointments through vaccinate.dc.gov or by calling the District's coronavirus Call Center, including District grantees currently providing direct, in-person health or social services to residents in vulnerable, at-risk or special populations and OVSJG pushed this information out directly to eligible grantees. Grant managers communicated this information directly to eligible grantees.

56. Does OVSJG issue recommendations or guidance to its grantees related to continuity of operations during public health emergencies or security threats?

As noted above, on March 13, 2020 OVSJG issued guidance to grantees and their employees in responding to concerns about COVID-19 and to preserve the continuation of program services, to the greatest extent feasible, allowing grantees to modify work plans, timelines, budgets, and deliverables in consultation with their grant manager.

57. Does OVSJG issue recommendations or guidance to its grantees related to technology or infrastructure (e.g., case management software, time tracking software) that could reduce administrative costs for grantees?

Case management software, time tracking software, and any other software related to providing or tracking grant funded activities are allowable costs under OVSJG grants. OVSJG encourages grantees to determine the technology and infrastructure that best meets their needs and does not promote or endorse any specific software or platform for grantee purchase.

58. How does OVSJG support its grantees in building capacity (e.g., improving staff recruitment, training, and retention)?

Capacity building efforts by grantees are allowable uses of grant funds as long as they are allocable and reasonable. Additionally, OVSJG may offer training on capacity building for grantees and frequently distributes announcements for training on capacity building offered by federal funders or other local and national providers.

59. How does OVSJG notify its grantees about trainings available through the Victim Assistance Academy or state action plans?

OVSJG notifies grantees of trainings hosted by the agency through a variety of methods, including distribution to the RAN and VAN email lists, announcements at RAN and VAN meetings, and postings on the agency's website and social media platforms. Additionally, grant managers may directly notify a grantee of a training that may be of specific interest or need to that grantee.

Additionally, OSVJG shares information regarding trainings not hosted by OVSJG that may be of interest to grantees through the RAN and VAN email lists and also posts information on trainings hosted by grantees on the Upcoming Events section of our website.

60. Please discuss the agency's work on, funding for, and outcomes for Show Up, Stand Out ("SUSO") in FY20 and FY21, to date. Please include in your response how the SUSO program was modified in response to the public health emergency, any savings that resulted, and how those savings were expended.

Show Up, Stand Out is the truancy reduction program for elementary and middle schools in the District. In FY20, for SY19-20, OVSJG awarded nearly \$4.5 million to seven community-based organizations to provide SUSO programming:

- 88 Programs at 58 DC Public Schools and 17 Charter Schools in Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
- 60 elementary school programs, 28 middle school programs
- 2,161 students referred

The primary outcome measure is re-referral in the following school year. Of students referred in Year 7 (SY18-19), 86% were not re-referred to the program in Year 8 (SY19-20 for attendance issues.

In FY21, to date, for SY20-21, OVSJG has awarded nearly \$3.7 million to seven community-based organizations to provide SUSO programming:

- 73 programs at 52 DC Public Schools and 8 Charter Schools in Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
- 49 elementary school programs, 24 middle school programs
- 966 students referred as of February 26, 2021

In FY20, in response to the public health emergency, truancy reduction supports moved from in-person programming to virtual programming.

The SUSO program relies on referrals from schools when students accumulate the required number of unexcused absences and schools stopped taking attendance and tracking students for truancy after March 13, 2020, the last day District of Columbia students attended school in-person. Some schools continued to provide SUSO community-based providers with referrals and some providers reached out to schools for

referrals. All SUSO providers continued to engage with existing program students and families with supports that included providing families with PPE, tutoring, and assistance with accessing virtual/online learning. As the public health emergency progressed through FY21, providers converted programming to a hybrid of in-person and virtual engagement of families and students. Due to adjustments in service delivery, SUSO providers spent approximately \$365,000 less than awarded in FY20. The fund that supports SUSO is a non-lapsing fund which made these dollars available for award in FY21.

61. Please describe any other initiatives the agency has supported aimed at reducing truancy among District youth in FY20 and FY21, to date. Please include in your response how these initiatives were modified in response to the public health emergency, any savings that resulted, and how those savings were expended.

In FY20, OVSJG funded the final year of a three-year high school truancy reduction pilot program. Three community-based organizations received grants beginning in FY17: Access Youth, Latin American Youth Center (LAYC), and Hillcrest Children and Family Center. The grantees provided high school truancy reduction programming in six District Schools: Anacostia High School, Ballou High School, Eastern High School, Roosevelt High School, Phelps ACE High School, and Maya Angelou Public Charter High School.

Upon completion of SY19-20, the agency evaluated the results of the pilot and based upon positive outcomes awarded funding to two providers for FY21: Access Youth and Latin American Youth Center. These grantees expanded the number of high schools served and also added middle schools that feed into the high schools: Anacostia High School, Ballou High School, Eastern High School, Kramer Middle School, Roosevelt High School, Cardozo Education Campus, and MacFarland Middle School.

Like the SUSO program, these services were modified in response to the public health emergency with grantees engaging with existing program students virtually. Because the grantees were able to continue providing support and services to high school students who had already been engaged, there were little cost savings with grantees spending only \$16,000 less than awarded. The fund that supports the high school program is a non-lapsing fund which made these dollars available for award in FY21.

In addition to the programs administered by OVSJG, the agency participates in the District's Everyday Counts! Taskforce and subcommittees working collaboratively with other District agencies and community partners to reduce truancy.

62. Please provide a detailed description of the programs, recommendations, and initiatives of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (“JJAG”) during FY20 and FY21, to date.

a. What is the JJAG’s membership?

During FY20 and FY21 to date, the JJAG’s membership includes: seven community members; four youth members; six District of Columbia agency members (OAG, DBH, DYRS, DHS, MPD, and DCPS); and three federal agency members, DC Superior Court (DCSC), Court Social Services Division (CSSD), and the Public Defender Service (PDS). JJAG is also facilitated and staffed by a Juvenile Justice Specialist (OVSJG) and a Compliance Monitor/DMC Coordinator (CJCC). See Question 34 for JJAG membership detail.

b. How many youth members participate in the JJAG?

Four youth members actively participate in JJAG, with an additional two awaiting official appointment by MOTA. Current youth members have dramatically strengthened the Youth Leaders in Action committee and youth-adult partnership throughout the JJAG.

c. JJAG advises several executive agencies on juvenile justice matters. Please share the feedback from those agencies and improvements in juvenile justice outcomes as a result of JJAG’s efforts during FY20 and FY21, to date.

In FY19, the JJAG began exploring opportunities for the District to more effectively respond to status offenses, i.e., offenses that are committable only by children. Children charged with these offenses are locally known as “Persons In Need of Supervision” (PINS), or status offenders. The District and many states around the nation are moving away from punitive responses and toward a respectful and healing response, reflecting the current understanding of adolescent brain development, trauma, cultural humility, and what works to change the behavior of youth. The JJAG dedicated its efforts in 2019 and 2020 to understanding local current law and practice, identifying best practices, gathering youth and family input, and exploring possible alternative responses through the lenses of respect, cultural humility, and restorative practices, culminating in the report, *Create New Opportunities for “Persons In Need of Supervision” (PINS) to Succeed Without Legal System Intervention District of Columbia: Juvenile Justice Advisory Group Recommendation to Mayor Bowser* in February 2020. The JJAG is continuing this work with a focus on steps necessary to implement the recommendations in the report and improve outcomes for youth.

Additionally, in FY20 the JJAG began reviewing current District data, policy, gaps, and assets on racial and ethnic disparities at arrest of youth. The JJAG is currently developing recommendations to reduce those disparities and improve racial equity in the juvenile justice system.

Agencies represented on the JJAG have used knowledge gained through being a JJAG member to deepen their understanding of service providers working with justice-involved youth in DC. With this knowledge, they have been intentionally reaching out to providers to seek opportunities to partner and collaborate on behalf of youth and families that we both serve.

63. How many victims did projects, programs, or initiatives funded by OVSJG in FY20 or FY21, to date, serve?

Based on PMI data reported by grantees 32,838 new and continuing primary and secondary victims were served in FY20. For the first quarter of FY21 grantees reported serving 9,127 new and continuing primary and secondary victims. Please note, grantees report aggregate data. An individual person may have received services from multiple organizations and therefore would be counted by each provider.

64. Please provide an update on the activities of the Victim Assistance Network in FY20 and FY21, to date.

The VAN met on its regular bi-monthly schedule in FY20 and FY21, to date, adjusting to virtual meetings once the public health emergency was declared. The VAN reports the following key activities/accomplishments:

- VAN Leadership Council welcomed new committee members in October.
- Held a series of conversations with VAN members to collect their input on the VAN, VAN meetings, VAN committees, and VAN processes.
- In January 2020, the Leadership Council reviewed input and made changes to VAN structures which was shared with the VAN on February 3, 2020.
- Revised the VAN Charter to reflect changes to policies and practices and are currently on track to adopt the changes via vote from member organizations.
- The VAN Diversity Committee is in the process of developing and providing trainings to member organizations on diversity, equity, and inclusion.

65. Please provide an update on the activities of the D.C. Victim Hotline.

The DC Victim Hotline continues to provide 24/7 support to crime victims in the District seeking resources and referrals through phone, text, and online chat. In FY20, the Hotline provided crisis intervention, information, and referrals for 3,753 primary and secondary victims. In the first quarter of FY21, the Hotline served 926 primary and secondary victims of crime.

Key activities by the Hotline in FY20 and FY21, to date, include:

- Launched a volunteer pilot program.
- Staff and volunteers completed OVSJG's 44-hour SAVRAA sexual assault counselor training, the Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC-TTAC) Advocate training, and 1.5 hours of cultural competency training on responding to LGBTQIA+ victims of crime.

- Provided training to the following entities: The Department of Human Services, Community Family Life Services, the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia Violent Crime Working Group, Metropolitan Police Department, FAIR Girls, Collective Action for Safe Spaces, Bread for the City, and DC Public Schools.

66. Please provide an update on the Address Confidentiality Program.

The Address Confidentiality Program began accepting applications in December 2020 and currently has eight participants. In preparing to accept applications, OVSJG engaged in the following activities:

- Per the statute establishing the ACP, OVSJG issued rules to implement provisions of the statute. Final rules and regulations were published on January 10, 2020.
- To implement the program, Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) were required between OVSJG and other District agencies. MOUs are drafted or executed with the following agencies:
 - Department of General Services – for mail services;
 - Department of Motor Vehicles – to facilitate ACP participants’ use of the substitute address on driver license and identification cards;
 - DC Public Schools – to define a process for residency verification and school transfers; and
 - Metropolitan Police Department – to define processes for submitting a request for a participant’s actual address and to protect participant addresses within MPD’s information systems.

Additionally, OVSJG and the Office of the Chief Technology Officer have been working to develop the database to track confidential participant information.

- Materials necessary for the launch of the program were developed, including materials for District agencies detailing the requirements of the program and how to support an ACP participant; a flyer for potential applicants providing information about the program and the eligibility requirements; the form for applicants to complete; a guide for new participants that provides information and recommendations on how the program can best serve them; and the ACP Authorization Card that includes the expiration date, the substitute address, and a participant’s certification number.
- For Application Assistants (AA), who work with interested individuals to assess their eligibility and complete and submit an application, a manual was developed along with application instructions that can be viewed simultaneously while completing the application. This supportive document was created to provide guidance in real time to Application Assistants working with clients on the application. A training for Application Assistants was also developed and launched in FY 2021.

- 67. How has the agency worked to meet the needs of victims specifically from historically-underserved and/or marginalized communities (e.g. immigrants, low-English-proficiency, LGBTQ+, etc.) in FY20 and FY21, to date? What efforts or initiatives are planned to engage these communities?**

OVSJG is committed to meeting the needs of victims from historically underserved and marginalized communities. In FY20 and FY21, to date, OVSJG funded victim services for: men of color who have experienced life-threatening intentional trauma; victims of elder abuse; victims who are Deaf, hard of hearing, and Deaf-Blind; immigrant victims; and incarcerated and returning citizens who are victims. Funding was also granted to ensure access to non-English proficient (NEP)/limited-English proficient (LEP) victims of crime through the Victim Services Interpreter Bank.

OVSJG has historically supported several LGBTQ+ victim services providers and in FY20 was able to fund a new provider, expanding the availability of supportive and trauma services for LGBTQ+ victims of crime. In FY21, OVSJG was able to increase funding for LGBTQ+ specific community-based service providers by 14 percent over FY20 funding levels.

Additionally, OVSJG launched the Trauma Response and Community Engagement Program (TRCEP) in the 37th St. SE/Stoddart Terrace neighborhood that has high rates of violence and has historically been under-resourced and underserved.

- 68. Please describe the Crime Victims Assistance Fund (“CVAF”), detail its permitted uses, and for FY20 and FY21, to date, provide an itemization, by category, of how funds were awarded from the CVAF. Please also include the fund balance.**

The Crime Victims Assistance Fund (CVAF) may be used for outreach activities designed to (1) increase the number of crime victims who apply for compensation to defray the costs of abuse counseling, health and mental health services, child advocacy centers, emergency housing, emergency child care, transportation, hospital-based informational and referral services, and family support, and (2) improve the intake, assessment, screening, and investigation of reports of child abuse and neglect, and domestic violence.

In FY20, \$3,561,543 was awarded from the CVAF, including \$1,367,294 for domestic violence services, \$1 million for sexual assault/abuse related services, \$659,000 for hospital-based violence intervention services, and \$535,249 for other/general crime victimizations. The fund balance for the Crime Victims Assistance Fund at the end of FY20 was \$8,344,632.

In FY21, \$6,535,907 has been awarded, to date, from the CVAF, including \$2,820,257 for domestic violence services, \$2,291,085 for sexual assault/abuse related services, \$874,604 for hospital-based violence intervention services, and \$549,961 for other/general crime victimizations.

- a. **What is the amount of the last transfer from the Courts into the CVAF? On what date was that transfer made?**

OVSJG has been notified by the Courts that the FY21 transfer will total \$1,208,473; we are awaiting confirmation of the transfer. Note, this is a nearly 70 percent decrease from the FY20 transfer.

69. **What was the balance of the Shelter Fund at the end of FY20? In FY21, to date?**

The balance of the Shelter Fund at the end of FY20 was \$0 and remains so in FY21, to date.

- a. **What was spent from the Shelter Fund in FY20 and FY21, to date? What spending is planned for the remainder of FY21?**

In FY20, \$24,523 was spent from the Shelter Fund. There has been no spending in FY21 nor is any planned, as the fund balance is zero.

70. **Please provide an update on the funds the Committee provided in FY21 for the construction of a new domestic violence shelter.**

The \$3 million provided by the Committee for the construction of a new domestic violence shelter have been awarded to DC SAFE.

71. **What is the amount of Victims of Crime Act (“VOCA”) funding received by the District to be administered by OVSJG in FY21? What is anticipated for FY22?**

The current VOCA formula awards are:

FY18 VOCA Victim Assistance	10/1/2017 - 9/30/2021	\$7,453,005
FY19 VOCA Victim Assistance	10/1/2018 - 9/30/2022	\$5,226,846
FY20 VOCA Victim Assistance	10/1/2019 - 9/30/2023	\$3,990,245

OVSJG anticipates a decrease in the FY21 VOCA award based upon a decrease in federal Victims of Crime Act funding to \$1.469 billion, down from \$2.064 billion in FY20.

- a. **If OVSJG anticipates a reduction in VOCA funding for FY22, what plans does the agency have to mitigate the impacts of that reduction?**

OVSJG will assess what adjustments, if any, need to be made upon receiving the District’s FY21 VOCA allocation and finalization of the District’s FY22 budget.

72. **Please provide an update on the work of the Sexual Assault Response Team (“SART”).**

- a. **Who are the current representatives from each agency?**

AGENCY	REPRESENTATIVE
Metropolitan Police Department, Sexual Assault Unit	Commander Ramey Kyle
Metropolitan Police Department, Victims Services Branch	Tyria Fields
Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants	Cheryl Bozarth
Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants - SART Coordinator (Non-Voting Member)	Kelley Dillon
Department of Forensic Sciences	Kristy Hopkinson
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	Samantha Tolliver
Office of the Attorney General	Janese Bechtol
Child and Family Services Agency	Elizabeth Muffoletto
U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia	Sharon Marcus-Kurn
U.S. Attorney's Office Victim Witness Assistance Unit	Mervin Bourne
U.S. Park Police	Monique Pettett
Safe Shores – The DC Children's Advocacy Center	Twana Sherrod
Network for Victim Recovery of DC	Lindsey Silverberg
MedStar Washington Hospital Center	Dr. Lindsey White
DC Rape Crisis Center	Chandra Dawson
DC Forensic Nurse Examiners	Erin Pollitt
DC Coalition to End Sexual Violence	Rachel Friedman
University Rep	<i>Vacant</i>

b. When did the SART meet in FY20 and FY21, to date?

The SART met on the following dates in FY20 and FY21, to date:

10/17/2019	4/23/2020	9/17/2020
11/22/2019	5/21/2020	11/19/2020
12/19/2019	6/18/2020	1/21/2021
1/23/2020	7/16/2020	
2/20/2020	8/20/2020	

c. Who are the current representatives for the SART Case Review Subcommittee?

AGENCY	REPRESENTATIVE
Metropolitan Police Department, Sexual Assault Unit	Commander Leslie Parsons
DC Forensic Nurse Examiners	Erin Pollitt
Department of Forensic Sciences	Kristy Hopkinson
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	Samantha Tolliver
Network for Victim Recovery of DC	Lindsey Silverberg
U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia	Sharon Marcus-Kurn
DC Rape Crisis Center	Chandra Dawson
Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants SART Coordinator	Kelley Dillon

d. Has the SART Case Review Subcommittee identified any trends in sexual assault complaints it has reviewed?

The SART Case Review Subcommittee has identified several trends among cases review:

- There were a number of cases in which the victim was also in the domestic violence case management system. The Case Review Subcommittee discussed thinking of ways to work with the domestic case management on cases where there is overlap in systems.
- For cases with individuals with severe or persistent mental illness who are frequent reporters, there was a trend of not hearing from the individual for a long stretch and then frequent reporting beginning again.
- There was a noted positive trend in detectives requesting advocate participation in interviews. Rates increased notably to 96 percent with detectives contacting advocates over the phone to provide services to victims and there was an increase to 56 percent participation in the hospital interviews.

73. The Council passed the Sexual Assault Victim’s Rights Amendment Act of 2019 (D.C. Law 23-174) (“SAVRAA 2.0”) on November 5, 2019. Please provide an update on the implementation of and funding for that legislation.

In FY20, OVSJG began implementing provisions of SAVRAA 2019, including developing training standards and providing training for sexual assault counselors, advocates, and youth advocates to expand the advocacy pool. The proposed training standards, developed in partnership with the SAVRAA Independent Consultant, were disseminated to victim service providers in the spring of 2020 and finalized in August 2020 after incorporating feedback from providers. The training standards served as the guide for developing the counselor and advocate trainings. The first counselor training was held in November 2020 with 38 participants. The next counselor, advocate, and youth advocate trainings began in March 2021 and will run through early April.

In August 2020 we released the Request for Applications (RFA) to provide advocacy services to youth and adult victims/survivors of sexual violence during medical forensic (SANE) examinations and interviews conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) or other District agencies. Three community-based organizations—the Network for Victim Recovery of DC (NVRDC), the DC Rape Crisis Center (DCRCC), and Safe Shores—were awarded grant funding to provide these advocacy services and have been working closely together, and in concert with the SAVRAA Independent Consultant, to establish a coordinated system for providing advocacy services.

74. SAVRAA 2.0 requires that sexual assault counselors, sexual assault victim advocates, and sexual assault youth victim advocates undergo training approved by OVSJG. Please describe implementation of this requirement in FY20 and FY21, to date.

As described in the response to question #73, OVSJG, in partnership with the SAVRAA Independent Consultant, developed the SAVRAA counselor, advocate, and youth victim advocate training standards which were finalized after incorporating feedback from sexual violence service providers. The first counselor training was held in November 2020, and a second counselor training launched March 8, 2021, to be followed by the advocate and youth advocate training, to conclude April 1, 2021.

a. Did OVSJG retroactively approve trainings attended by individuals currently serving as a sexual assault victim advocate as defined under the previous law?

OVSJG developed and released a training waiver process to approve trainings previously attended, provided that the training meets the SAVRAA training standards. No complete applications have been received to date.

75. Please describe the activities of the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board in FY20 and FY21, to date.

In FY20, prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency, the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVFRB) had met in person to conduct case reviews and board business. Due to the pandemic, the DVFRB did not meet between March and May 2020, though the coordinator, board chairs, and various members stayed in communication and developed a plan to continue the important work of the board. The DVFRB coordinator sought technical assistance from National Domestic Violence Fatality Review Initiative on conducting online/virtual reviews of cases and with the assistance of board chairs and other members, developed a protocol for continuing work of DVFRB while all members are working remotely. Access to necessary records and materials has posed a challenge with records stored in files/buildings made inaccessible due to the stay-at-home orders, and remote work of agencies. Despite the challenges, the DVFRB published two reports: *2020 Abbreviated Annual Report* and *Domestic Violence Homicide 5-Year Trends: 2015-2019*.

76. Please describe the work of the High-Risk Domestic Violence Initiative.

The work of the High-Risk Domestic Violence Initiative (HRDVI) Team is to provide a risk-based collaborative intervention in domestic violence cases. The Case Review Committee of the HRDVI reviews current serious intimate partner violence cases identified by the Lethality Assessment Project (LAP) and the Domestic Violence Systems Review (DVSr) Committee identifies opportunities for systemic improvements.

a. Who are the members?

The current members are DC SAFE, OVSJG, DBH, CFSA, MPD, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), DCSC, OAG, NVRDC, DC Forensic Nurse Examiners (DCFNE), DHS, DCPS, and DCHA (pending an executed MOU). The Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Coordinator also attends as a guest.

1. How are members chosen?

Members are either members of the Lethality Assessment Project (LAP), those named in the original City Administrator's Order establishing the High-Risk Domestic Violence Initiative or are sponsored by a current member and reviewed for scope, role, and relevance.

2. Have term limits been established for members?

Currently, there are no term limits.

3. Are there any community members?

Currently, there are no community members, however, the Memorandum of Agreement provides for up to three additional community members as voted upon by the Team.

b. How many cases of intimate partner violence did the Team review in FY20 and FY21, to date?

Four cases have had an in-depth review.

c. What recommendations has the Team made to the Council or domestic violence stakeholders?

The Team developed the following recommendations:

1. Court Ordered Stay Away Orders should be made visible to patrol officers. This recommendation is addressed in the bill introduced by Mayor Bowser, B23-0607 Victims' Protection Amendment Act of 2020.
2. Based on a pilot project in 2018 and 2019 led by MPD and DC SAFE, the Team recommended MPD approach domestic violence responses and investigations with a lens of continuity across incidents involving the same offender, as opposed to the current incident-by-incident approach.
3. All agencies involved in the initiative develop a process that aligns work of the Critical Case Response Team (CCRT), the LAP, and the DV Systems Review (DVSR) to minimize the potential for gaps in assessing high risk cases, and to coordinate services and criminal justice responses in cases that show signs of imminent or serious harm within 12-24 hours.

d. How often did the Team meet in FY20 and FY21, to date?

The Team meets monthly. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the meetings have been held virtually.

77. Please provide an update on the District's network of Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Programs.

Hospital-based violence intervention services (HVIP) continue to be provided at Medstar Washington Hospital Center, Howard University Hospital, UMD Prince George's Hospital Center, George Washington University Hospital, and United Medical Center. Throughout FY20 and FY21, to date, the HVIPs adapted to COVID-related restrictions with the goal of maintaining services. For several months, services were primarily provided remotely, and they have not largely resumed providing bedside interventions for violently injured individuals.

The HVIPs, along with violence interrupters from ONSE and Cure the Streets, continued to meet monthly for case reviews and service coordination and improvement. The evaluation of the HVIP continues with the evaluation team currently analyzing three years of collected data.

a. How much funding was allocated for the Program in FY20 and FY21, to date, by hospital, and by source?

FY20 Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program		
Grantee	Award Amount	Source
Howard University (serving Howard University Hospital)	\$204,087	Local
MedStar Health Research Institute, Inc. (serving MedStar Washington Hospital Center)	\$393,633	Federal
University of Maryland Prince George's Hospital Center	\$ 75,000	Local
Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative (serving George Washington University Hospital)	\$275,000	Local
Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative (serving United Medical Center)	\$300,000	Local

FY21 Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program		
Grantee	Award Amount	Source
Howard University (serving Howard University Hospital)	\$285,030	Local
MedStar Health Research Institute, Inc. (serving MedStar Washington Hospital Center)	\$405,000	Local
University of Maryland Prince George's Hospital Center	\$ 75,000	Local
Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative (serving George Washington University Hospital)	\$266,898	Local
Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative (serving United Medical Center)	\$170,000	Local

b. How many victims were served on a monthly basis, including the services provided, by hospital?

Data is collected quarterly for this program.

	HUH		UMDPGHC		MWHC		GWUH		UMC		TOTAL	
Quarter/FY	Engaged	Accepted	Engaged	Accepted	Engaged	Accepted	Engaged	Accepted	Engaged	Accepted	Engaged	Accepted
Q1 2020	46	14	39	26	68	44	32	22	8	5	193	111
Q2 2020	64	46	28	15	51	40	105	79	1	1	249	181
Q3 2020	89	78	13	4	56	15	84	35	4	1	246	133
Q4 2020	83	71	15	7	89	14	82	43	4	2	273	137
Q1 2021	136	31	26	26	126	53	69	69	0	0	357	179

In FY20, victims engaged in the following services:

	FY20Q1	FY20Q2	FY20Q3	FY20Q4
Crisis Intervention	27	42	82	51
Information/Referrals	165	198	231	154
Case Management/Advocacy	73	107	244	152
Mental health/ Counseling	19	19	47	48
Legal advice or representation	0	1	2	4
Medical care	171	74	74	85
Other	17	31	12	3

Note, individuals may engage in multiple services. Numbers do not reflect unique victims.

c. What metrics does OVSJG collect on the performance and outcomes of the HVIPs?

HVIP Goal #1: Quantitative Data Measures
Data Point
Number of patients engaged in the HVIP
Number of patients engaged at bedside
Number of patients engaged post-discharge
Number of patients who consented to program in hospital
Number of patients who consented to program after hospital

HVIP Goal #2: Quantitative Data Measures
Data Point
Number of patients with prior criminal justice involvement
Number of patients with prior incarceration history
Number of prior patients with new criminal justice involvement
Number of prior patients with new injury in quarter

Project HVIP #3: Quantitative Data Measures
Data Point
Number of Project CHANGE meetings attended
Number of Coordinated Community Response meetings attended
Number of cases presented at conference
Number of protocols created with community organizations outside of Project CHANGE

Data Point
Month of Injury

Age
Type of Injury
Day of Injury
Zip Code

HVIP Goal #4: Organizational Data	
Data Point	
Total number of volunteers utilized by your agency or organization to perform the services for which you have been provided funding by the OVSJG Victim Services Division	
Number of continuing education units or hours provided by your organization during the reporting period	
Number of formalized, multidisciplinary systems of care in which the provider is engaged in the reporting period	
Number of instances in the reporting period in which the provider gave testimony to a 3rd party to advance the interests of a victim or a collective group of victims	
Thoughts or comments on your work during the reporting quarter that isn't captured elsewhere in your PMI reporting	
Thoughts or comments about the reporting process that you would like to share	

HVIP Goal #5: Case Management and Advocacy	
Data Point	
Number of staff members employed or contracted as case managers or advocates	
Number of staff members employed or contracted as case managers or advocates that engaged in continuing education and/or training during the reporting period	
Total volunteers or interns used by your organization or agency as case managers or advocates	
Volunteers/interns used as case managers and/or advocates engaged in continuing education and training during the reporting period	
Number of unique new victims for whom you provided case management or advocacy services	
Number of unique continuing victims for whom you provided case management or advocacy services	
Number of unique victims not assessed at T1 or T2 during this reporting period	
Number of unique new victims that engaged in each of the following systems – criminal justice, civil protective, mental health, immigration, education, family courts/family civil law, substance abuse, medical forensic, other (these systems are separated during data collection)	
Number of unique continuing victims that engaged in each of the following systems – criminal justice, civil protective, mental health, immigration, education, family courts/family civil law, substance abuse, medical forensic, other (these systems are separated during data collection)	
Do you have any positive qualitative observations to share from the victims that you served through case management and advocacy this reporting period?	
Do you have any negative qualitative observations to share from the victims you served through case management and advocacy this period?	

HVIP Goal #6: Mental Health (depending on HVIP services provided)	
Data Point	
Number of new victims that received mental health services	
Number of continuing victims that received mental health services	
Number of victims that engaged in a screening or intake process	
Number of victims that were screened and referred to another mental health provider	
Number of victims not assessed at T1 or T2	
Number of total victims that were assessed at T2	

Number of total victims who received mental health services that demonstrated a reduction of trauma symptoms at T2
Number of total victims who received mental health services who reported an increase in functioning at T2
Number of victims that engaged with the provider only 1 time
Number of victims that engaged with the provider between 2-5 times
Number of victims that engaged with the provider more than 5 times
Of the number of unique victims that engaged in counseling during the reporting period, what was the average number of engagement encounters prior to first counseling encounters
Of the number of victims that engaged in counseling during the reporting period, what was the average length of time (in days) to get services
Do you have any positive qualitative observations to share from the victims that you served through mental health services this reporting period?
Do you have any negative qualitative observations to share from the victims that you served through mental health services this reporting period?
Number of patients who consented to program in hospital

d. What is the relationship between the HVIPs and the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (“ONSE”)? To what extent do the HVIPs’ patients and ONSE’s clients overlap? Is there a referral mechanism for HVIP patients to the Pathways Program?

HVIP staff have developed working relationships with ONSE staff responding to the needs of violently injured individuals on a case-by-case, staff member-to-staff member basis. HVIPs report that a very small portion of their victims have overlap with ONSE and their consultants. When an overlap is identified, an HVIP will hand off the case to ONSE.

Currently, there is no formal system for referrals to Pathways Program from HVIPs. Numerous clients from HVIPs have been referred to Pathways Program through informal means, i.e., staff-to-staff. To date no client from an HVIP has been accepted into the Pathways program.

e. Are there any plans for expansion of the Program in the remainder of FY21 or FY22?

There are no current plans to expand the HVIP program for the remainder of FY21 or FY22.

78. Please provide an update on the development of the place-based trauma-informed care services centers.

While three sites were originally planned, due to pandemic-related revenue reductions, we are standing up just one site this year. Funding was awarded to Training Grounds, Inc. to provide transformation and trauma recovery services in the Stoddart Terrace/37th St. SE community. This neighborhood was identified in partnership with ONSE) Training Grounds has an established relationship with ONSE as a provider of violence intervention services for several years. Despite the pandemic and limitations on in-person activities,

Training Grounds has been successful in engaging with community leaders and other organizations serving the community, conducting community outreach, and building an advisory council of community members. Training, therapy, and healing services began being offered in January and February.

79. How many vouchers and rebates have been awarded through the Private Security Camera Incentive Program in FY20 and FY21, to date?

In FY20, 1,837 rebate and voucher applications were approved. In FY21, through February 28, 711 rebate and voucher applications have been approved.

a. For how many cameras, and in which PSAs?

In FY20, 4,079 cameras were funded in the following PSAs:

PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued
101	0	208	13	405	56	603	34
102	0	209	0	406	51	604	46
103	23	301	18	407	80	605	33
104	70	302	41	408	18	606	9
105	6	303	15	409	39	607	18
106	40	304	16	501	32	608	31
107	71	305	25	502	61	701	14
108	61	306	47	503	75	702	8
201	22	307	25	504	47	703	9
202	54	308	69	505	20	704	12
203	14	401	44	506	40	705	6
204	40	402	43	507	57	706	7
205	49	403	48	601	24	707	24
206	42	404	53	602	29	708	5
207	3						

In FY21, through February 28, 1,601 cameras have been funded in the following PSAs:

PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued
101	0	208	7	405	18	603	8
102	0	209	0	406	15	604	14
103	7	301	3	407	30	605	14
104	21	302	18	408	5	606	7
105	2	303	2	409	14	607	9
106	16	304	8	501	17	608	6
107	35	305	9	502	25	701	8
108	35	306	15	503	25	702	0
201	20	307	5	504	19	703	4
202	24	308	26	505	6	704	6
203	11	401	17	506	22	705	2
204	8	402	13	507	33	706	0
205	13	403	16	601	5	707	7
206	24	404	23	602	10	708	3
207	1						

b. How many times has the footage captured by these cameras been used by MPD?

In FY20, there were 31 documented requests for footage by MPD from program recipients that were successfully extracted. MPD detectives may also be in direct contact with a program recipient without that information being specifically tracked. There were seven arrests made in which video footage was extracted from a program participant: four arrests in murder cases, one assault with a deadly weapon case, one second-degree burglary case, and a robbery case. MPD detectives may have viewed footage that was obtained directly from the program participants without that information being specifically tracked. In FY21, to date, there have been 13 documented requests for footage by MPD.

80. In the FY20 budget, the Committee allocated an additional \$200,000 in one-time local funds for a grant to develop a domestic violence housing strategic plan. Please discuss the status of the domestic violence housing strategic plan.

An RFA was released and an award was made to The Community Partnership, assisted by The Raben Group, to work with stakeholders to develop the plan. A draft of the plan has been received and reviewed by OVSJG. OVSJG is currently awaiting a response from The Community Partnership on numerous questions and need for additional information identified in our review.

81. Please provide an update on the activities of the Reentry Action Network in FY20 and FY21, to date.

In FY20 and FY21, OVSJG continued to fund administrative support for the Reentry Action Network (RAN). In FY20, the RAN website (<https://dc-ran.org/>) was launched to serve as a resource for all community-based organizations that provide services and supports for returning citizen population. To enhance the capacity of reentry service providers, the RAN facilitated its first Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) Trauma-Informed Care for Justice-Involved People Train-the-Trainer event with 70 participants. Each training participant received SAMSHA Trauma Informed-Care training certifications.

At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the RAN members immediately organized to assemble and distribute critical PPE and other personal supplies (hand sanitizer, personal care kits that included toiletries, and snacks) to those individuals residing at the two District halfway houses, Hope Village and Fairview (and later Volunteers of America), distributing a total of 1000 PPE/personal care kits to returning citizens. RAN members also provided 75 pre-paid cellphones with minutes to returning citizens to decrease barriers to accessing services that were largely being provided remotely.

For several months in FY20, RAN distributed a newsletter titled the “RAN Daily Update” to advise its members and those in the reentry community about emergent needs and opportunities to support the returning citizen population during the pandemic. The April 2, 2020 newsletter included a comprehensive resource list identifying numerous

service providers who provide reentry housing, services, supports and their hours of operations during the COVID-19 pandemic that could be referenced and utilized to ensure seamless coordination of care.

With the announced closure of Hope Village, RAN leadership and members immediately responded by engaging with the READY Center, OVSJG, the Bureau of Prisons, Delegate Holmes Norton, and others to gather and disseminate information, coordinate a response, and offer guidance and expertise during this transition. RAN worked with CORE-DC (the new District reentry halfway house provider) to ensure those individuals who would be placed on home confinement would continue with their reentry services and supports, and formed a new relationship with Volunteers of America in Baltimore to continue to serve District residents transferred there.

82. How has the agency supported justice-involved individuals, returning citizens, and the reentry process in FY20 or FY21, to date?

As a grant-making agency, OVSJG's primary support of returning citizens and the reentry process is through grant funding to District agencies and community-based organizations that work directly with incarcerated individuals and returning citizens. OVSJG also works to increase collaboration among reentry providers and enhance the capacity to provide services through support of the Reentry Action Network (RAN).

In FY20 and FY21, OVSJG continued working with DOC and other partners to coordinate services for returning citizens at the READY Center. In order to facilitate connection between community-based reentry providers, staff, and clients of the READY Center, OVSJG awarded funding to DOC for a Community Liaison position.

For FY21, OVSJG was able expand services and funding for incarcerated and returning citizens in several ways:

- With appropriated funding from the Committee, OVSJG released an RFA for Incarceration Reduction Amendment Act (IRAA) services, and five providers were awarded grants. (See Question 84 for more information).
- We were able to provide supplemental funding to FY21 reentry grantees to increase awards above the \$125,000 cap in the FY21 Consolidated RFA.
- We were able to fund to an organization providing reentry services that had not previously received OVSJG funding.
- Increase the number of grantees providing reentry housing, including funding appropriated by the Committee for the Men's Reentry Housing Pilot; see Question 83 for more detail.
- In February, the agency released an RFA for additional reentry funding available in FY21.

Lastly, OVSJG continues to emphasize the intersections of the populations it touches, specifically attempting to dismantle the victim/offender false dichotomy. For several years, OVSJG has been encouraging reentry providers to identify the victimization histories and needs of the returning citizens they serve. Beginning in FY17, and

continuing through FY21, the agency has been able to award victim services funding to address the victimization needs of returning citizens.

83. Please provide an update on the agency's grantmaking for reentry housing services in FY20 and FY21, to date, including the funds appropriated by the Committee in the FY21 budget.

In FY20, OVSJG awarded funding to three community-based service providers for reentry housing and support services:

- Community Family Life Services - \$655,368
- House of Ruth - \$125,000
- Jubilee Housing - \$261,597

In FY21, OVSJG has awarded funding to five community-based service providers for reentry housing and support services:

- Community Family Life Services - \$665,368
- House of Ruth - \$125,000
- Jubilee Housing - \$250,000
- Catholic Charities - \$664,786
- University Legal Services - \$1 million

OVSJG issued an RFA for the \$1 million in funds appropriated by the Committee for a men's reentry housing pilot project. Those funds were awarded to University Legal Services who, in partnership with The Nehemiah Project DC, is providing 6-12 months of transitional, supportive housing to chronically homeless returning citizen men with a goal of permanent housing.

84. Please describe the agency's grantmaking to support individuals petitioning under or released pursuant to the Incarceration Reduction Amendment Act of 2016.

a. What have these grantees accomplished in FY20 and FY21, to date?

In FY20, OVSJG awarded funding to three grantees to provide supports to individuals under or released pursuant to Incarceration Reduction Amendment Act (IRAA) of 2016: Georgetown Criminal Justice Clinic, Justice Policy Institute, and Gallaudet University in partnership with Changing Perceptions. In FY21, these grantees received continued funding and additional funding appropriated by the Committee provided funding to two additional grantees: Free Minds Book Club and Writing Workshop and The Second Look Project.

Georgetown is responsible for most of the initial contact with potential candidates for relief under the IRAA and Second Look statutes, while the Second Look Project has assumed primary responsibility for securing counsel for those who will be eligible for relief. In addition, in connection with the Public Defender Service, Georgetown University and the Second Look Project are beginning efforts to develop systems with the Office of the United States Attorney and the

D.C. Superior Court to secure counsel for the hundreds of people who will be eligible for relief when the Second Look Act is enacted, and also to streamline discovery from and resolution of cases with the Office of the United States Attorney.

Georgetown has worked on compassionate release motions for individuals who will be IRAA 3.0-eligible when it becomes law, which is consistent with the objective of securing release for those individuals. Moreover, pursuing compassionate release for a client is a far quicker process than filing and litigating an IRAA motion, and compassionate release motions require an expeditious resolution. Accordingly, securing the release of an IRAA-eligible individual through a compassionate release motion has been a far more efficient resolution.

The Justice Policy Institute (JPI) has been working with the Department of Corrections READY Center to improve services for those released. Gaps in services still exist, including access to the Social Security Administration and other vital documents. JPI is working with other funded partners to establish an entryway to agencies so that clients have a speedy transition to reentry.

b. What are the performance metrics by which each grantee is assessed?

The primary metric is number of new and continuing clients served. The grantees report the following data for FY20 and FY21, to date:

	FY20	FY21 Q1
Georgetown	7	13
Justice Policy Institute	22	22
Gallaudet University School of Social Work	10	2
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	N/A	5
Second Look Project	N/A	0

Additionally, each grantee has individual performance measures:

- **Georgetown**
 - **FY20**
 - PM1 - Organize database of IRAA eligible individuals. Enter appearance for first clients
 - PM2 - Locate pro bono and CJA counsel for IRAA eligible individuals.
 - **FY21**
 - PM1 - Continue with the direct representation of the IRAA clients Georgetown already has, and as resources permit, represent additional clients.
 - PM2 - Pair IRAA-eligible clients with law firms available to handle cases on a pro bono basis. Metrics include number of attorneys recruited and supported, informational materials produced, IRAA cases petitioned and granted, and clients released.

- **Justice Police Institute (JPI)**
 - **FY20**
 - PM1 - Convene a “workgroup” of the OVSJG-funded school of social work and law school clinic to ensure a strong, coordinated response to supporting those released under IRAA.
 - PM2 - Facilitate a broad group of stakeholders, including local nonprofits, government agencies, and impacted community members. This group of stakeholders will work together to identify and address broader implementation challenges, and strategic communication efforts.
 - PM3 - Provide support as necessary to the grant funded law school clinic as they work to arrange and coordinate legal representation for people eligible to petition for judicial review.
 - PM4 - Provide technical assistance to the school of social work and law school clinic related to the unique needs of those released under IRAA.
 - PM5 - Develop a set of performance measures, in partnership with the workgroup and broader stakeholder group, to track implementation and outcomes of IRAA.
 - PM6 - Monitor implementation data outcomes, and work with a broad stakeholder coalition to alleviate identified challenges for best implementation of reforms.
 - PM7 - Draft a public brief/report that provides an overview of IRAA and covers implementation activities (by both OVSJG-funded entities and the broader community) and any outcome data obtained over the grant period.
 - **FY21**
 - PM1 - Convene a “workgroup” of the OVSJG-funded school of social work and law school clinic to ensure a strong, coordinated response to supporting those released under IRAA.
 - PM2 - Facilitate communication among a broad group of stakeholders, including local nonprofits, government agencies, and impacted community members to identify and address broader implementation challenges.
 - PM3 - Provide support as necessary to the grant-funded law school clinic as they arrange and coordinate legal representation for people eligible to petition for judicial review under the IRAA.
 - PM4 - Provide technical assistance to the school of social work and law school clinic related to the unique needs of those released under the IRAA.
 - PM5 - Monitor key data indicators developed in partnership with the workgroup to track implementation and outcomes of the IRAA; and work with a broad stakeholder coalition to respond to identified implementation challenges.

- PM6 - Draft a public brief/report that provides an overview of the IRAA and covers implementation activities (by both OVSJG-funded entities and the broader community, if possible) and any outcome data obtained over the grant period.
- **Gallaudet University School of Social Work**
 - FY20
 - PM1 - Provide the majority of those released in 2020 due to IRAA hearings immediate access to social support, positive community, necessary resources, and broader social connectedness.
 - PM2 - Provide a pathway to stabilizing, and then ultimately achieving, personal and professional goals.
 - FY21
 - PM1 - Every individual released through an IRAA hearing knows about and has the opportunity to engage in Changing Perceptions (CP) peer mentoring services. This will include outreach by CP mentors in DC Jail and the broader DC justice community. Outreach will include invitations to community events (e.g., Pancake Saturdays or weekly dinners) sponsored by CP.
 - PM2 - Effective support networks are available through Gallaudet and CP mentors to all participants, including referrals to needed service providers such as mental health, housing, substance abuse, education, and employment support.
 - PM3 - Participants will identify family and/or friends in the community with whom they will make effort to build connections. Case planning will include specific steps to work toward engagement with social networks. Family (especially fatherhood) and community connectedness is enhanced through matching of mentors with mentees who are parents as applicable and practicing social skills.
 - PM4 - Peer mentors and Gallaudet partner will collaborate with program participants to ensure achievable case planning goals are documented and followed up during each weekly session. 100% of participants will be assigned a peer mentor and create a personal goals plan upon intake.
 - PM5 - Program participants develop case plan to include referrals to service for any medical, mental health, or substance use issues and support is provided by mentors for ongoing attendance in relevant treatment. 100% of participants should have a case plan completed within 30 days of referral to CP.
 - PM6 - Program participants stabilize substance use, medical and mental health issues within 60 days of program start.
 - PM7 - Participants identify housing options with assistance of mentors and complete applications for housing as needed.
 - PM8 - Participants obtain housing and develop budget for maintaining housing with support of peer mentors.

- PM9 - Participants define short- and long-term career and begin identifying career options and completing job applications with mentor support. 100% of participants have employment-related goals within case plan.
- PM10 - Participants have obtained employment and are working with mentors on soft skills such as punctuality and professionalism, as well as coping skills to support employment maintenance.
- **Free Minds**
 - FY21
 - PM1 - Equip 50 incarcerated IRAA petitioners with the skills, knowledge, and experience to prepare for reentry success using book club discussions, creative writing exercises, and peer support.
 - PM2 - Reduce recidivism and connect 50 IRAA recipients with peer support and trauma-informed resources to support their mental, physical, and financial wellbeing.
- **Second Look Project**
 - FY21
 - PM1 - Provide direct representation to 25-30 individual clients in both IRAA and compassionate release cases.
 - PM2 - Develop organized and accessible training and litigation support materials for attorneys, as well as an intake process for consultation services. Provide direct consultations to attorneys handling these cases.
 - PM3 - Engage directly with stakeholders, including government institutions, policy nonprofits, and reentry service providers to share input and advice about how to best serve client population and optimize outcomes for community safety and reducing incarceration. Engage in meetings with OVSJG grantees and partner organizations at least quarterly.

85. Does the agency fund restorative justice programming in the District? If so, describe the agency's grants in this area.

OVSJG currently funds Access Youth to provide a restorative justice program at Ballou Senior High School. The program is designed to empower 375 at-risk students to develop socio-emotional, leadership, and life skills, and to set and meet goals to reduce violence and suspension. In the first quarter of FY21, Access Youth supported 107 restorative justice students virtually. This included assistance with mediations resulting from cyber bullying in their virtual classrooms along with several situations that occurred in their neighborhoods. Specifically, Access Youth supported 22 situations (five community fights, 17 classroom-related issues). Access Youth also facilitated/taught over 32 virtual life skills sessions through their Life Skills Program class during the regular school day for elective credit, supporting over 50 students and conducted 15 roundtables of the

M.A.D.E (My Attitude Determines Everything) program resulting in an increase in participation of the Ballou 10th, 11th, and 12th grade female students.

86. This performance oversight season, the Committee, in collaboration with the Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force, is requesting that most agencies under its jurisdiction respond to several standard questions to inform the Task Force's work. Some may not be directly applicable to your agency's mission, but please think critically and broadly about your mission and operations when responding:

- a. Please describe three initiatives, programs, or projects currently underway within your agency directed at preventing homicide in the District. (Note: If you currently do not have any initiatives, programs, or projects currently underway directed at homicide prevention, please describe three ways in which your agency could play a role in reducing homicides in the District.)**

The program most directly related to homicide prevention supported by OVSJG is the hospital-based violence intervention program (HVIP). The (HVIP) provides services to individuals, and their families, who have experienced a life-threatening intentional injury. The DC HVIP partners engage with victims and their families while they are in the hospital recovering to create a support system that can lead to long-term change. HVIP staff connect program participants with government and community-based services to promote healing, reduce revictimization, and prevent future violence. See Question 77 for more detailed information on the HVIP.

The Trauma Response and Community Engagement Program (TRCEP) may also have the effect of preventing homicides. TRCEP is a place-based approach of community engagement and trauma services, providing a safe space where residents can access support and services and where community partners can work together to tackle the root causes of violence and complex trauma.

The TRCEP is focused on neighborhoods with high rates of violence that have also historically been underserved or have experienced barriers in accessing services to build individual and community capacity to respond in a timely and effective manner to trauma by:

- Providing trauma-specific clinical intervention, service navigation, trauma-informed culturally competent mentorship, and supportive peer-led workshops;
- Recruiting, training, and supporting neighborhood community leaders to respond to traumatic events in the community and connect residents to services;
- Educating and training practitioners and community members in responding effectively to trauma and traumatic events; and

- Leveraging and supporting existing and planned community engagement, trauma reduction, and violence prevention and intervention efforts by other District agencies.

The work of the High-Risk Domestic Violence Initiative Team (HRDVIT) may prevent homicides as well. The HRDVIT provides a formalized, coordinated, time-sensitive response by District agencies, domestic violence service providers, and criminal justice system professionals to victims of domestic violence assessed at a high risk for lethality. See Question 76 for additional information on the HRDVIT.

Finally, many of OVSJG's other grant funded activities may also have an effect on preventing homicides across victim services, justice grants, and truancy reduction providers, including trauma informed mental health services, case management, and family support.

- b. Please describe the resources currently allocated to these initiatives, program, or projects, and describe what additional resources you would need to improve the efficacy or scale of these efforts. (Note: If you currently do not have any initiatives, programs, or projects currently underway directed at homicide prevention, please describe the resources you would need to implement the ideas detailed in response to subsection (a).)**

In FY21, OVSJG has awarded over \$1.2 million in grant funding to support the Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program and \$442 thousand for the Trauma Response and Community Engagement Program. The cost of each TRCEP site is approximately \$475 thousand, additional resources would allow us to establish additional sites.

- c. Please describe how your agency is working collaboratively with other District agencies toward the goal of reducing homicides. Please also describe how your agency is engaging non-governmental organizations and the community at large on the issue of homicide prevention. (Note: If you currently do not have any initiatives, programs, or projects currently underway directed at homicide prevention, please describe with whom you would collaborate and how you would engage the community in order to implement the ideas detailed in response to subsection (a).)**

The Hospital-based Violence Program and OVSJG staff have been meeting monthly with violence interrupters from the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement and Cure the Streets for case reviews and service coordination and improvement for over two years. OVSJG is also participating in the implementation of Building Blocks with a focus on providing trauma-specific mental health services to victims of gun violence.

- d. **Please describe how you currently measure (or would measure) the efficacy of the aforementioned initiatives, programs, or projects. Additionally, if three metrics related to homicide prevention were added to your Key Performance Indicators (“KPIs”), what should those metrics be?**

Please see Question 77 for the data collected/metrics of the HVIP. Additionally, OVSJG already has a KPI measure related to the HVIP: Percent of victims of attempted homicide who accept hospital-based violence intervention project services.

Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants FY2020

Agency Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants

Agency Code FOO

Fiscal Year 2020

Mission The mission of the Mayor's Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) is to develop, fund, and coordinate programs that improve public safety; enhance the administration of justice; and create systems of care for crime victims, youth, and their families in the District.

Summary of Services OVSJG coordinates and funds community-based and District agency services for victims of crime and justice involved individuals. Additionally, OVSJG manages efforts that aim to reduce truancy in the District's public and charter schools, and supports juvenile delinquency prevention, juvenile justice diversion, mentoring, and gang intervention efforts. OVSJG is the State-Administering Agency (SAA) responsible for the direction of systemic criminal justice planning, coordination, management, research, training, and technical assistance. OVSJG also provides policy making expertise, advice, and counsel to the Executive on the role of victims and offenders in the criminal justice system, and evidence-based practices to respond to, intervene in, and prevent violence.

2020 Accomplishments

Accomplishment	Impact on Agency	Impact on Residents
Passage of the Sexual Assault Victims' Rights Amendment Act of 2019 and initial implementation activities including releasing the Request for Applications (RFA) to support expanded advocacy services and the development of training standards for sexual assault counselors, advocates, and youth advocates.	SAVRAA 2019 requires OVSJG to provide training, develop resources, and partner with community-based organizations to expand advocacy services for sexual assault victims/survivors. It also expands the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) which OVSJG is responsible for coordinating.	SAVRAA 2019 enhances the rights and resources available to victims/survivors of sexual assault in the District and promotes a comprehensive, victim-centered response.
Enhanced the Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program (HVIP) by adopting project-wide goals and objectives and strengthening collaboration among the HVIPs and the ONSSE and OAG violence interruption programs to include regular case coordination.	OVSJG provided leadership, funding, and technical assistance for the collaborative of HVIPs and violence interrupters across the District to enhance coordination of complimentary efforts of response to acts of violence resulting in injury in the District.	All victims of violent injury who engage with any HVIP program will receive the same standard of services regardless of which hospital is their point of entry.
Quickly and efficiently adapted operations and funding to shift to remote work due to COVID-19 and the state of emergency that allowed for seamless continuation of services.	The shift to remote work required several agency adjustments including enhancing remote grant monitoring capabilities and shifting to virtual provision of training and technical assistance to grantees.	Grantees providing services to District residents were able to adjust their service provision and use grant funding to continue to provide services in alignment with District operating guidelines, ensuring that victims of crime, justice-involved individuals, and youth and their families retained access to critical services and supports.

2020 Key Performance Indicators

Measure	Frequency	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Quarter 1	FY 2020 Quarter 2	FY 2020 Quarter 3	FY 2020 Quarter 4	FY 2020 Actual	KPI Status	Explanation for Unmet FY 2020 Target
1 - Ensure that all victims of crime have access to coordinated, professional, trauma-informed, and victim-centered services. (4 Measures)												
Percent of victims who received language interpretation services	Quarterly	99.3%	97.4%	98.2%	90%	100%	97.9%	100%	100%	99.4%	Met	
Percent of victims who received information, support or a referral from the DC Victim Hotline to address their needs.	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	95%	94.5%	94.8%	95.8%	100%	96.8%	Met	
Percent of sexual assault victims who received on-call advocacy services	Quarterly	99.1%	100%	96.8%	95%	100%	98.9%	98.7%	98.6%	99.1%	Met	
Percent of victims of attempted homicide who accept hospital based violence intervention project services	Quarterly	48%	76.8%	67.7%	70%	57.5%	72.7%	45.9%	50.2%	56.4%	Unmet	For more than half of FY20, Covid-19 limited the ability of the hospital-based violence intervention program staff to meet victims bed side, resulting in initial contact largely via phone. In-person contact is a key contributing factor to victims choosing to engage in services.
2 - Create opportunities and access for primary prevention and intervention programming towards the goal of reducing truancy, delinquency, and violence. (1 Measure)												
Percent of students in agency sponsored truancy reduction programs who are not rereferred	Annually	New in 2018	91.8%	85.4%	70%	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	95.99%	Met	
3 - Create and sustain a coordinated community response that improves the administration of and access to justice and enhances outcomes for justice involved individuals. (1 Measure)												
Percentage of participants in reentry programs who report and increase in self-sufficiency	Annually	New in 2020	New in 2020	New in 2020	New in 2020	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	78.57%	New in 2020	
4 - Provide leadership in developing the capacity of and improving the performance of grantees. (4 Measures)												
Percent of sub-grantees that are in full compliance of federal and local requirements	Annually	100%	100%	100%	95%	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	100%	Met	

Q24 - Attachment 1

Measure	Frequency	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Quarter 1	FY 2020 Quarter 2	FY 2020 Quarter 3	FY 2020 Quarter 4	FY 2020 Actual	KPI Status	Explanation for Unmet FY 2020 Target
Percent of budgeted federal grant funds lapsed at end of fiscal year	Annually	1.9%	1.18%	0.75%	5%	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	0.09%	Met	
Percent of budgeted local grant funds lapsed at end of fiscal year	Annually	1.4%	0.3%	3%	5%	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	1.41%	Met	
Percent of training participants who reported learning	Annually	98.9%	90.2%	96.5%	90%	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	No applicable incidents		

2020 Workload Measures

Measure	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Quarter 1	FY 2020 Quarter 2	FY 2020 Quarter 3	FY 2020 Quarter 4	FY 2020
1 - Build a coordinated community response for all victims of crime that improves outcomes for survivors. (5 Measures)							
Number of victims receiving mental health services	2300	1611	938	890	905	925	3658
Number of victims served by the DC crime victim services hotline	3533	3259	688	692	1024	1319	3723
Number of victims provided housing services	1334	1163	685	512	396	773	2366
Number of victims receiving medical forensic care	938	2187	507	416	198	186	1307
Number of victims receiving legal services through coordinated continuums	1016	1399	304	292	456	378	1430
1 - Deliver a comprehensive response to underserved and marginalized victims in the District. (1 Measure)							
Number of victims who received interpretation services	1055	1444	225	432	312	361	1330
2 - Reduce truancy in the District (3 Measures)							
Number of schools participating in truancy reduction programs	70	81	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	67
Number of community-based providers that work with schools to reduce truancy	10	10	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	10
Number of students participating in agency sponsored truancy reduction programs	New in 2019	356	241	318	308	276	1143
3 - Build and expand the network of community-based providers that serve returning citizens. (2 Measures)							
Number of providers offering funded mental health and substance abuse programs for returning citizens	3	3	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	4
Total number of participants in funded re-entry programs	552	1699	445	183	55	111	794
4 - Provide training and technical assistance to grantees to help enhance their capacity and improve outcomes. (2 Measures)							
Number of participants in training programs	371	334	161	0	162	0	323
Number of technical assistance sessions provided for grantees	26	32	5	3	7	5	20

2020 Operations

Operations Header	Operations Title	Operations Description	Type of Operations
1 - Ensure that all victims of crime have access to coordinated, professional, trauma-informed, and victim-centered services. (4 Activities)			
VICTIMS SERVICES GRANTS	Provide a comprehensive response to sexual assault victims in the District.	OVSJG continues to improve outcomes for victims of sexual assault by organizing and funding a continuum of care that increases the coordination and delivery of sexual assault services in the District.	Daily Service
VICTIMS SERVICES GRANTS	Provide a comprehensive response to intimate partner violence victims in the District.	OVSJG will improve outcomes for victims of intimate partner violence by organizing and funding a continuum of care that increases the coordination and delivery of intimate partner violence services in the District.	Daily Service
VICTIMS SERVICES GRANTS	Deliver a comprehensive response to underserved and marginalized victims in the District.	OVSJG provides funding for a variety of groups and programs that work with historically marginalized communities.	Daily Service
VICTIMS SERVICES GRANTS	Build a coordinated community response for all victims of crime that improves outcomes for survivors.	OVSJG is responsible for building and sustaining direct core victim services in the District that especially focus on victims of crime by funding a variety of community based providers.	Daily Service
2 - Create opportunities and access for primary prevention and intervention programming towards the goal of reducing truancy, delinquency, and violence. (3 Activities)			
INTERVENTION GRANT	Reduce truancy in the District	OVSJG will accomplish the goal of reducing truancy rates among young people throughout the District, by developing programs and collaborations among community-based organizations and schools that reduce truancy by working with families to provide resources to help students attend school regularly and improving the capacity of schools to address truancy.	Daily Service
INTERVENTION GRANT	Provide evidence-based violence prevention in-school programming throughout the District.	OVSJG funds programs that help prevent sexual and intimate partner violence through programs that provide participants a structured and supportive space to build individualized definitions of masculinity and healthy femininity.	Daily Service

Operations Header	Operations Title	Operations Description	Type of Operations
INTERVENTION GRANT	Develop and coordinate juvenile delinquency prevention programs in the District	OVSJG will work to reduce juvenile delinquency by funding programs and initiatives that create alternatives to incarceration, offer skills, and improve the quality of life for juveniles in the District.	Daily Service
3 - Create and sustain a coordinated community response that improves the administration of and access to justice and enhances outcomes for justice involved individuals. (2 Activities)			
JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT GRANT	Build and expand the network of community-based providers that serve returning citizens.	OVSJG provides funding, technical support and resources for providers who work with returning citizens. OVSJG funded services include housing, job training and substance abuse and mental health services (co-occurring disorder) for returning citizens.	Daily Service
JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT GRANT	Provide legal services to low-income and underserved District residents.	OVSJG provides funding to the Access to Justice Initiative which provides financial assistance to organizations and individuals who provide direct civil legal services to low-income and under-served District residents.	Daily Service
4 - Provide leadership in developing the capacity of and improving the performance of grantees. (4 Activities)			
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	Ensure compliance of core requirements for all federal grants.	As part of federal grant management, OVSJG is tasked with ensuring compliance with enabling legislation for federal funding sources.	Daily Service
GRANT MANAGEMENT	Ensure federal and local grants funds are allocated and spent.	OVSJG is responsible for allocating and spending a variety of local and federal grants. To ensure success, it is important to monitor the financial performance of all grantees to ensure all resources are being efficiently and completely spent.	Daily Service
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	Provide training and technical assistance to grantees to help enhance their capacity and improve outcomes.	OVSJG offers technical assistance and capacity building support for grantees. Additionally, the agency organizes workshops and conferences that include best-practice based continuing education for the professional development of grantees.	Daily Service
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	Enhance the capacity of grantees to collect, analyze and report performance data.	OVSJG works to improve the collection of performance data from its grantees that leads to the identification of efficiencies and improves outcomes. OVSJG will continue to evaluate and expand its grant performance management initiative.	Daily Service

2020 Strategic Initiatives

Strategic Initiative Title	Strategic Initiative Description	Completion to Date	Status Update	Explanation for Incomplete Initiative
Build a coordinated community response for all victims of crime that improves outcomes for survivors. (2 Strategic initiatives)				
Trauma-Informed Responses	Enhance the ability of professionals to recognize and respond to trauma among victims of crime, justice involved individuals, and youth who are at risk for truancy or juvenile delinquency in the District by recruiting and training of mental health providers to provide pro-bono trauma-specific mental health services.	Complete	The pro-bono mental health bank is fully operational and providing services for victims as of this quarter. Currently over 75 providers are available to provide pro-bono mental health services for victims in the District.	
Place-Based Trauma Response and Community Engagement Program	Develop and establish three sites for Place-based Community Engagement and Trauma services with locations in Wards 7&8.	25-49%	Due to COVID, the implementation of the TRCEP sites was delayed to FY21. OVSJG released an RFA to identify community-based organization partners for two planned sites.	Implementation was pushed to FY21 due to the FY20 budget spending freeze.
Provide a comprehensive response to intimate partner violence victims in the District. (1 Strategic Initiative)				
Address Confidentiality Program	Implement the Address Confidentiality Program. The ACP provides eligible victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking; employees of organizations that primarily serve eligible victims; and employees of reproductive health organizations with a substitute address to protect their residential address.	Complete	The ACP is almost complete. Still pending before launch is the MOU's with DCPS, MPD and DGS. The MOU with DMV was recently signed. The Coordinator is working on outreach and preparing final documents. Have identified Application Assistants and begun training process.	
Provide a comprehensive response to sexual assault victims in the District. (2 Strategic initiatives)				
Expand sexual assault victim advocacy services.	Expand sexual assault victim advocacy services to ensure that all victims of sexual assault have access to on call advocacy, including those victims who report outside of the DC SANE process.	50-74%	OVSJG released an RFA for the advocacy expansion and developed training curriculum for Counselors, Advocates, and Youth Advocates. The implementation date of October 1, 2020 was pushed to January 1, 2021 due to delays caused by COVID-19.	Due to COVID-19, unable to hold the training that was needed to increase the advocate pool to meet demand.
Address Confidentiality Program	Implement the Address Confidentiality Program. The ACP provides eligible victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking; employees of organizations that primarily serve eligible victims; and employees of reproductive health organizations with a substitute address to protect their residential address.	Complete	The ACP is almost complete. Still pending before launch is the MOU's with DCPS, MPD and DGS. The MOU with DMV was recently signed. The Coordinator is working on outreach and preparing final documents. Have identified Application Assistants and begun training process.	
Reduce truancy in the District (2 Strategic initiatives)				
High School Truancy Reduction Pilot	FY20 will mark the third and final year of the high school truancy reduction pilot program, which is intended to decrease unexcused absences among students in grades 9-12 in participating schools. Initial results of the pilot are positive.	Complete	OVSJG has gathered all survey data for SY19-20 from grantees for analysis of knowledge, attitudes, behavior. Evaluator is awaiting student level data from DCPS for SY18-19 to measure impact on attendance outcomes.	
Trauma-Informed Responses	Enhance the ability of professionals to recognize and respond to trauma among victims of crime, justice involved individuals, and youth who are at risk for truancy or juvenile delinquency in the District by recruiting and training of mental health providers to provide pro-bono trauma-specific mental health services.	Complete	The pro-bono mental health bank is fully operational and providing services for victims as of this quarter. Currently over 75 providers are available to provide pro-bono mental health services for victims in the District.	

Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants FY2021

Agency Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants

Agency Code F00

Fiscal Year 2021

Mission The mission of the Mayor's Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) is to develop, fund, and coordinate programs that improve public safety; enhance the administration of justice; and create systems of care for crime victims, youth, and their families in the District.

Strategic Objectives

Objective Number	Strategic Objective
1	Ensure that all victims of crime have access to coordinated, professional, trauma-informed, and victim-centered services.
2	Create opportunities and access for primary prevention and intervention programming towards the goal of reducing truancy, delinquency, and violence.
3	Create and sustain a coordinated community response that improves the administration of and access to justice and enhances outcomes for justice involved individuals.
4	Provide leadership in developing the capacity of and improving the performance of grantees.
5	Create and maintain a highly efficient, transparent, and responsive District government.

Key Performance Indicators

Measure	Directionality	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Target
1 - Ensure that all victims of crime have access to coordinated, professional, trauma-informed, and victim-centered services. (4 Measures)					
Percent of victims of attempted homicide who accept hospital based violence intervention project services	Up is Better	76.8%	67.7%	56.4%	70%
Percent of victims who received information, support or a referral from the DC Victim Hotline to address their needs.	Up is Better	100%	100%	96.8%	95%
Percent of sexual assault victims who received on-call advocacy services	Up is Better	100%	96.8%	99.1%	85%
Percent of victims who received language interpretation services	Up is Better	97.4%	98.2%	99.4%	90%
2 - Create opportunities and access for primary prevention and intervention programming towards the goal of reducing truancy, delinquency, and violence. (1 Measure)					
Percent of students in agency sponsored truancy reduction programs who are not rereferred	Up is Better	91.8%	85.4%	96%	70%
3 - Create and sustain a coordinated community response that improves the administration of and access to justice and enhances outcomes for justice involved individuals. (1 Measure)					
Percentage of participants in reentry programs who report and increase in self-sufficiency	Up is Better	New in 2020	New in 2020	78.6%	55%
4 - Provide leadership in developing the capacity of and improving the performance of grantees. (4 Measures)					
Percent of training participants who reported learning	Up is Better	90.2%	96.5%	No Applicable Incidents	97%
Percent of budgeted federal grant funds lapsed at end of fiscal year	Down is Better	1.18%	0.75%	0.09%	5%
Percent of budgeted local grant funds lapsed at end of fiscal year	Down is Better	0.3%	3%	1.4%	5%
Percent of sub-grantees that are in full compliance of federal and local requirements	Up is Better	100%	100%	100%	95%

Operations

Operations Header	Operations Title	Operations Description	Type of Operations
1 - Ensure that all victims of crime have access to coordinated, professional, trauma-informed, and victim-centered services. (4 Activities)			
VICTIMS SERVICES GRANTS	Provide a comprehensive response to sexual assault victims in the District.	OVSJG continues to improve outcomes for victims of sexual assault by organizing and funding a continuum of care that increases the coordination and delivery of sexual assault services in the District.	Daily Service
VICTIMS SERVICES GRANTS	Provide a comprehensive response to intimate partner violence victims in the District.	OVSJG will improve outcomes for victims of intimate partner violence by organizing and funding a continuum of care that increases the coordination and delivery of intimate partner violence services in the District.	Daily Service
VICTIMS SERVICES GRANTS	Deliver a comprehensive response to underserved and marginalized victims in the District.	OVSJG provides funding for a variety of groups and programs that work with historically marginalized communities.	Daily Service
VICTIMS SERVICES GRANTS	Build a coordinated community response for all victims of crime that improves outcomes for survivors.	OVSJG is responsible for building and sustaining direct core victim services in the District that especially focus on victims of crime by funding a variety of community based providers.	Daily Service
2 - Create opportunities and access for primary prevention and intervention programming towards the goal of reducing truancy, delinquency, and violence. (3 Activities)			
INTERVENTION GRANT	Reduce truancy in the District	OVSJG will accomplish the goal of reducing truancy rates among young people throughout the District, by developing programs and collaborations among community-based organizations and schools that reduce truancy by working with families to provide resources to help students attend school regularly and improving the capacity of schools to address truancy.	Daily Service
INTERVENTION GRANT	Provide evidence-based violence prevention in-school programming throughout the District.	OVSJG funds programs that help prevent sexual and intimate partner violence through programs that provide participants a structured and supportive space to build individualized definitions of masculinity and healthy femininity.	Daily Service
INTERVENTION GRANT	Develop and coordinate juvenile delinquency prevention programs in the District	OVSJG will work to reduce juvenile delinquency by funding programs and initiatives that create alternatives to incarceration, offer skills, and improve the quality of life for juveniles in the District.	Daily Service

Operations Header	Operations Title	Operations Description	Type of Operations
3 - Create and sustain a coordinated community response that improves the administration of and access to justice and enhances outcomes for justice involved individuals. (2 Activities)			
JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT GRANT	Build and expand the network of community-based providers that serve returning citizens.	OVSJG provides funding, technical support and resources for providers who work with returning citizens. OVSJG funded services include housing, job training and substance abuse and mental health services (co-occurring disorder) for returning citizens.	Daily Service
JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT GRANT	Provide legal services to low-income and underserved District residents.	OVSJG provides funding to the Access to Justice Initiative which provides financial assistance to organizations and individuals who provide direct civil legal services to low-income and under-served District residents.	Daily Service
4 - Provide leadership in developing the capacity of and improving the performance of grantees. (4 Activities)			
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	Ensure compliance of core requirements for all federal grants.	As part of federal grant management, OVSJG is tasked with ensuring compliance with enabling legislation for federal funding sources.	Daily Service
GRANT MANAGEMENT	Ensure federal and local grants funds are allocated and spent.	OVSJG is responsible for allocating and spending a variety of local and federal grants. To ensure success, it is important to monitor the financial performance of all grantees to ensure all resources are being efficiently and completely spent.	Daily Service
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	Provide training and technical assistance to grantees to help enhance their capacity and improve outcomes.	OVSJG offers technical assistance and capacity building support for grantees. Additionally, the agency organizes workshops and conferences that include best-practice based continuing education for the professional development of grantees.	Daily Service
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	Enhance the capacity of grantees to collect, analyze and report performance data.	OVSJG works to improve the collection of performance data from its grantees that leads to the identification of efficiencies and improves outcomes. OVSJG will continue to evaluate and expand its grant performance management initiative.	Daily Service

Workload Measures

Measure	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual
1 - Build a coordinated community response for all victims of crime that improves outcomes for survivors. (5 Measures)			
Number of victims receiving mental health services	2300	1611	3658
Number of victims served by the DC crime victim services hotline	3533	3259	3723
Number of victims provided housing services	1334	1163	2366
Number of victims receiving medical forensic care	938	427	1307
Number of victims receiving legal services through coordinated continuums	1016	1399	1430
1 - Deliver a comprehensive response to underserved and marginalized victims in the District. (1 Measure)			
Number of victims who received interpretation services	1055	1444	1330
2 - Reduce truancy in the District (3 Measures)			
Number of schools participating in truancy reduction programs	70	81	67
Number of community-based providers that work with schools to reduce truancy	10	10	10
Number of students participating in agency sponsored truancy reduction programs	New in 2019	356	1143
3 - Build and expand the network of community-based providers that serve returning citizens. (2 Measures)			
Number of providers offering funded mental health and substance abuse programs for returning citizens	3	3	4
Total number of participants in funded re-entry programs	552	1699	794
4 - Provide training and technical assistance to grantees to help enhance their capacity and improve outcomes. (2 Measures)			
Number of participants in training programs	371	334	323
Number of technical assistance sessions provided for grantees	26	32	20

Strategic Initiatives

Strategic Initiative Title	Strategic Initiative Description	Proposed Completion Date
Build and expand the network of community-based providers that serve returning citizens. (1 Strategic Initiative)		
Reentry Housing Pilot Program	Implement a reentry housing pilot program to provide low-barrier housing to men released from jail, prison, or halfway house within the past 12 months.	09-30-2021
Deliver a comprehensive response to underserved and marginalized victims in the District. (1 Strategic Initiative)		
Place-Based Trauma Response and Community Engagement Program	Develop and establish two to three sites for place-based community engagement and trauma services in Wards 7 and 8.	09-30-2021
Provide a comprehensive response to sexual assault victims in the District. (1 Strategic Initiative)		
Expand sexual assault victim advocacy services	Review and approve or decline curriculum submitted by community-based organizations to provide training to sexual assault counselors, advocates, and youth advocates as defined in the Sexual Assault Victims' Rights Amendment Act (SAVRAA) of 2019 within fifteen business of receipt.	09-30-2021

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW BOARD

Abbreviated ANNUAL REPORT

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Introduction & Overview

The District of Columbia's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVFRB) is honored to present the **2020 Abbreviated Annual Report**. This report summarizes the work undertaken by the DVFRB from July 2019 – September 2020. The Board is proud to be part of the District's collective efforts to address domestic violence and improve the safety and lives of all District residents.

Domestic violence and related homicides are serious public health concerns. Over **10 million** women and men in the United States experience physical violence by a current or former partner each year; approximately 1 in 4 women and nearly 1 in 7 men experience severe physical violence by a partner at some point in their lifetime.¹ An estimated **39 percent** of women in DC have been physically or sexually assaulted by an intimate partner.² And alarmingly, rates of intimate partner homicide are **increasing**.³

ABOUT THE DVFRB

The Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board works to prevent intimate partner and other domestic violence homicides by improving the response of individuals, the community, and government agencies to domestic violence.⁴ The Board is the formally established entity for:

- tracking domestic violence-related deaths,
- assessing the circumstances surrounding those deaths and any associated risk indicators, and
- making recommendations to improve the systemic response to victims of domestic violence.

This city-wide, collaborative effort was originally established by the Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act of 2002, **DC Law 14-296**. The Board comprises a cadre

1 Truman, J.L., & Morgan, R.E. (2014). *Nonfatal Domestic Violence, 2003-2012 (Rep.)*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. doi:<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndvO312.pdf>

2 Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34305.v1>

3 Fridel, E.E., & Fox, J.A. (2019). "Gender Differences in Patterns and Trends in U.S. Homicide, 1976-2017." *Violence and Gender*, 6(1), 27-36. doi:10.1089/vio.2019.0005

4 D.C. Code §16-1052

of experts from the areas of law enforcement, victim advocacy, social services, healthcare, child welfare, corrections, the judicial system, and invested community members with relevant areas of subject matter expertise. A major strength of the DVFRB is the purposeful inclusion of a diverse set of system and agency representatives, as well as community stakeholders.

Annual DVFRB findings and recommendations are based on the Board's expert analysis of police, court, medical and other public records.

DVFRB Makeup	DVFRB Board Members as of publication date	
<p>DVFRB legislation provides for 25 appointed members including:[*]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 governmental entities appointed by the Mayor; 7 federal, judicial, and private agencies or entities with domestic violence expertise, either appointed by the Mayor or at the Mayor's request; 8 community representatives (non-DC government employees) appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Council. 	GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES	
	Shermain Bowden	Department of Behavioral Health
	Cheryl Bozarth	Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants
	Sasha Breland	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
	Sarah Brooks	Department of Corrections
	Angela Cousins	Metropolitan Police Department
	Kafui Doe	Department of Health
	Sarita Freeman	Child and Family Services Agency
	Cindy Kim	Office of the Attorney General
	Jennifer Porter	Mayor's Office of Women's Policy Initiatives
	Sherrod Thomas	Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department
	ENTITIES WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EXPERTISE	
	Rachel Camp	University Legal Clinics
	Dawn Dalton	Coalition Against Domestic Violence
	Crystal Jacobs	Domestic Violence Housing Organizations
	Lenore Jarvis	District of Columbia Hospitals
	Nelly Montenegro (Co-Chair)	Superior Court of the District of Columbia
	Marcia Rinker	Office of the U.S. Attorney—District of Columbia
	Jennifer Wesberry	Domestic Violence Advocacy Organizations
	COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES (3-YEAR TERM)	
	Karen Barker Marcou	Ashley Joyner Chavous (Co-Chair)
	Amelia French	Laila Leigh
	Ian Harris	Shannon Sigamoni
	Beverly Jackson	Varina Winder

^{*} In September 2019, the enabling statute for the Board was changed from 23 to 25 members to include two new seats from key organizations working on enhancing responses to domestic violence in the District: the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants and the DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence. See "Work to Date" on [page 8](#) for more information.

ABOUT THE 2020 REPORT

This report includes a brief recap of the DVFRB's work over this reporting period, how the board is adapting to the new realities of the COVID-19 public health crisis, and an update on agency improvements undertaken in response to previous DVFRB recommendations.

Typically, the DVFRB's annual report would contain a year's worth of case reviews, key findings, and trends related to domestic violence homicides in the District. Moving forward, however, key findings and trends will be covered in our companion report, "Domestic Violence Homicide: 5-Year Trends." These longer-term data sets provide necessary additional context for analyzing the scope of the problem and the impact of systems change.

Future annual reports will continue to include recommendations made to agencies during the reporting timeline and any relevant agency responses.

STANDARD CASE-SELECTION AND REVIEW PROCESS

The work of the DVFRB is achieved through a multidisciplinary analysis of the victims' experiences, perpetrator behaviors, and the general circumstances surrounding the fatalities. Through the case review process, the Board identifies lethality factors and trends related to the decedents, perpetrators, and systems responsible for supporting, assisting, and protecting victims from family or intimate partner violence. The cooperative efforts of the review process provide an opportunity to enhance and increase services and improve the District's response to address the needs of residents.

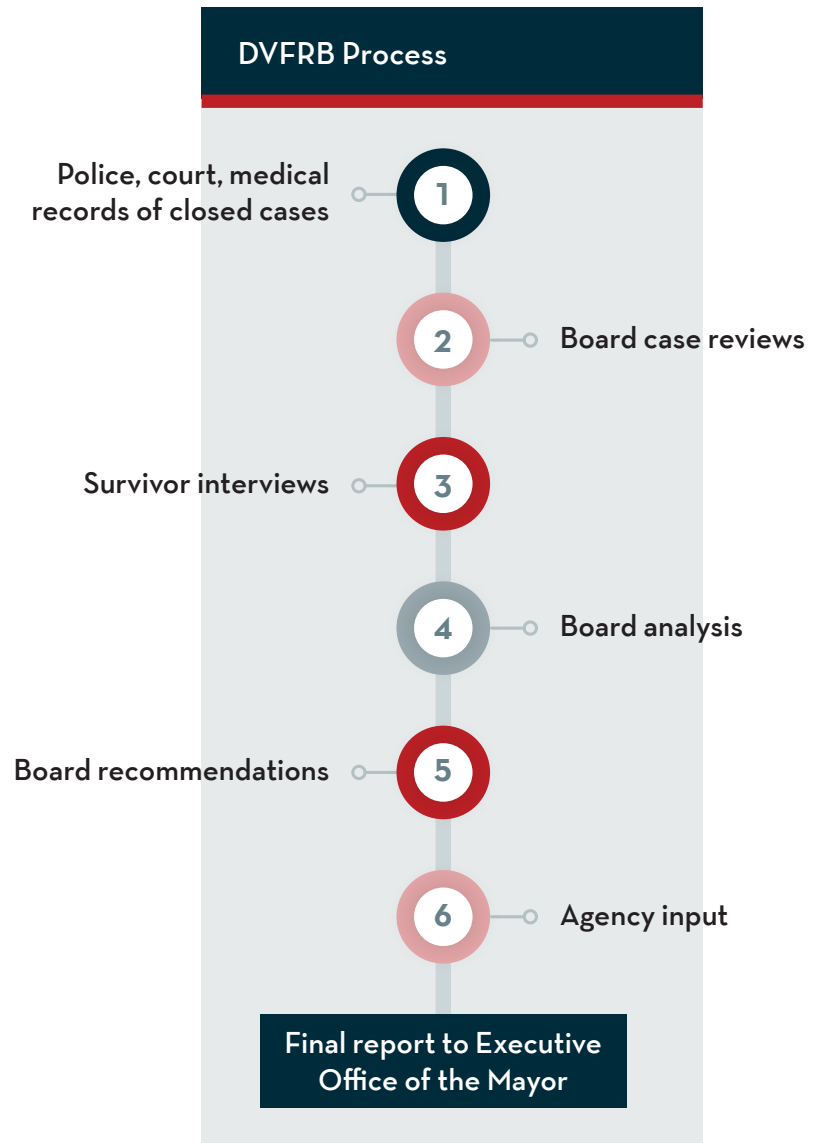
Ordinarily, the DVFRB meets in-person every other month and maintains contact throughout the year. Domestic violence homicide cases are selected for review based on agreed-upon criteria established by Board protocols, and cases are only reviewed after closure of the criminal case.

The DVFRB focuses its in-depth reviews and recommendation process only on intimate partner homicides, which tend to follow similar patterns and could therefore benefit from systemic prevention efforts. A well-developed body of scientific research surrounding intimate partner fatality risk factors and prevention strategies guides the Board's review of these cases. While the Board monitors and provides statistics of homicides committed by family members, relatives, roommates,

and “common partners” (defined by statute as people whose only connection to each other is a current or former intimate partner in common), annual recommendations stem from intimate partner homicide (IPH) cases.

All DVFRB meetings are confidential and not subject to open meeting rules, and participants are required to sign confidentiality statements. The Board obtains records from a variety of public and private agencies and programs that had contact with or provided services to the victim or the perpetrator. The Board coordinator prepares an initial summary of case material and provides the relevant records through a confidential file-sharing system. During review meetings, Board members discuss the facts and circumstances leading up to the homicide and identify potential gaps in service delivery and systemic breakdowns. The Board then proposes recommendations and suggests system improvements to prevent future homicides. The fatality review process is not investigative, and Board decisions are made collectively.

A retrospective analysis of fully adjudicated fatalities allows the Board to objectively and without blame observe gaps in the service system. The Board seeks to honor victims by attempting to understand their experience and using that knowledge to shape recommendations related to policy, practice, training, and public awareness. With its “no blame” philosophy, the DVFRB hopes to inspire improved agency and system collaboration and a sense of urgency to work together to create a safer community for victims of domestic violence.



Domestic Violence Fatalities Defined

According to the DC law that created the DVFRB, [DC Code § 16-1051](#), a “domestic violence fatality” includes a homicide under any of the following circumstances:

- The alleged perpetrator and victim resided together at any time;
- The alleged perpetrator and victim have a child in common;
- The alleged perpetrator and victim were married, divorced, separated, or had a romantic relationship, not necessarily including a sexual relationship;
- The alleged perpetrator is or was married to, divorced, or separated from, or in a romantic relationship, not necessarily including a sexual relationship, with a person who is or was married to, divorced, or separated from, or in a romantic relationship, not necessarily including a sexual relationship, with the victim;
- The alleged perpetrator had been stalking the victim;
- The victim filed a petition for a protective order against the alleged perpetrator at any time;
- The victim resided in the same household, was present at the workplace of, was in proximity of, or was related by blood or affinity to a person who experienced or was threatened with domestic violence by the alleged perpetrator; or
- The victim or the perpetrator was or is a child, parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or cousin of a person in a relationship that is described within this subsection.

2020 and Its Challenges

Across the country (and indeed the globe), the 2020 COVID-19 public health crisis has slowed or halted the work of countless agencies, commissions, and boards. The DVFRB is no exception. Constrained by bylaws and confidentiality agreements that mandate in-person working sessions, the Board was not able to conduct its full complement of required bi-monthly meetings nor finish its standard case-selection and review process. Board activities were temporarily suspended in March.⁵

⁵ In March, as part of the District’s pandemic response, the DC Council and Mayor enacted the COVID-19 Response Emergency Amendment Act of 2020, which largely waived meeting requirements for DC agency boards and commissions.

CHANGES DUE TO COVID

Following the March suspension of activity, the Board coordinator—in consultation with Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) leadership, Board co-chairs, the Mayor’s Office on Talents and Appointments (MOTA), and the National Domestic Violence Fatality Review Initiative (NDVFRI)—determined how to continue the DVFRB’s work under these new conditions. In May, the Board began meeting remotely each month and has worked to create a secure virtual structure that incorporates robust confidentiality measures. These measures include using a HIPAA-compliant, cloud-based file-share service that allows members to securely access, read, and upload records and files. And with assistance from MOTA along with the Office of the Chief Technology Officer, the Board has employed Webex to schedule and hold secure and confidential online meetings. Board members have also agreed to uphold confidentiality policies while working in their home office spaces. While these modifications are less than ideal, they have allowed the DVFRB to continue the important work of fatality case reviews.

WORK TO DATE

Prior to its hiatus, the DVFRB had met in-person July 2019, September 2019, and January 2020.⁶ During this period, the Board engaged in the following critical work:

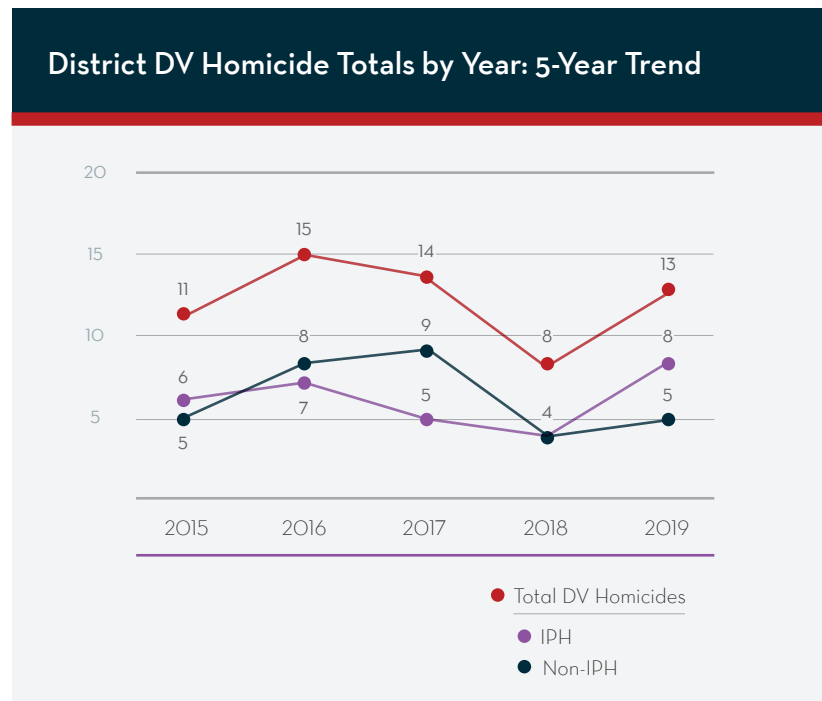
- **Expanded Board membership seats:** In September 2019, the enabling statute for the Board was changed to include two new seats from key organizations working on enhancing responses to domestic violence in the District: the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) and the DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence (DCCADV). The mission of OVSJG is to develop, fund, and coordinate programs that improve public safety, enhance the administration of justice, and create systems of care for crime victims, youth, and their families in the District. OVSJG is the administrator of the DVFRB but previously did not hold a voting seat on the Board. DCCADV is the federally-recognized state coalition of domestic violence programs, organizations, and individuals who work toward eliminating domestic violence in the District of Columbia.

⁶ A scheduled November 2019 meeting was canceled due to Board member conflicts and illness.

- **Welcomed several new members:** In addition to the new members from the above mentioned agencies, the DVFRB welcomed several new agency and community members during this report period. At the time of publication, the DVFRB has no vacancies. (A list of members is included in the preceding section of this report.)
- **Elected a Board co-chair:** In December 2019, the DVFRB unanimously voted in Ashley Joyner Chavous as co-chair to serve alongside Nelly Montenegro. The co-chairs share responsibility for calling meetings to order, ensuring board progress on goals and objectives, overseeing official board votes, and assisting the coordinator in the facilitation of case reviews. Ms. Chavous joined the board in late 2018 and is one of the eight community members represented on the board. Ms. Chavous is an Associate with Covington & Burling, LLP. Her practice focuses on white-collar criminal matters, internal corporate investigations, and compliance counseling.
- **Expanded Board policies and procedures to complete fewer but more in-depth reviews:** In the past year, the DVFRB has taken steps to enhance the depth of our case reviews. This deeper dive has allowed the Board to better understand case dynamics and relevant factors and thus enables us to make more robust and effective recommendations. In previous years, the DVFRB attempted to conduct a surface-level review of every DV homicide case. This time-consuming endeavor frustrated reviewers who wanted to explore more complex matters related to the victim's homicide. After consulting with national experts on potential gains and drawbacks, the Board adapted its policy to allow for closer reviews.
- **Developed protocol for interviewing survivors:** One step in conducting more in-depth reviews was to develop a protocol to include and engage surviving family members in the review process. When applicable and appropriate, the DVFRB seeks out interviews with surviving family members and close friends of the homicide victim. These interviews, which are open-ended, provide the Board with insights and perspectives from those close to the victim—information that cannot be gathered from public or agency records. The DVFRB asks survivors to share what they know about their loved one as it relates to their death, the steps the victim took to achieve safety, and their understanding of the victim's perceptions of available options within the community. Their answers give the Board a better understanding of the victim who was killed and fill in key gaps in information from agency records.
- **Attended the National Domestic Violence Fatality Review Initiative Clearinghouse Summit:** In June 2019, one of the DVFRB co-chairs along with the Board coordinator attended a national summit in Arizona held by the National Domestic Violence Fatality

Review Initiative (NDVFRI). This well-attended summit convened members from both national and international DV fatality review teams, providing an invaluable opportunity to compare, coordinate, and collaborate. Summit attendees discussed: challenges and successes regarding case review data collection; how to ensure team access to homicide data information while maintaining confidentiality; legal considerations of data collection and review; and ongoing trends and challenges to domestic violence homicide prevention. The co-chair and coordinator returned with many ideas and suggestions for improving the DVFRB's processes.

- Drafted “Domestic Violence Homicide: 5-Year Trends, 2015-2019”:** This annual snapshot of domestic violence-related homicides in the District discusses key findings and trends over a five-year span. Over time, the DVFRB hopes that these annual trend reports will better illuminate who is most at risk of violence, from whom they are most at risk, and how best to intervene to prevent future domestic violence homicides.



STATUS OF 2020 RECOMMENDATIONS

The ultimate purpose for reviewing domestic violence fatalities is to reduce the incidence of such homicides. To that end, the Board uses its findings to craft recommendations for system improvements to strengthen the community response to domestic violence. In 2020, the DVFRB issued two new recommendations to District agencies, outlined below. The District agencies involved are currently reviewing these Board recommendations and will provide their responses in the coming months. Further Board recommendations are also in development. A full set of 2020 recommendations and agency responses will be included in next year's report.

Recommendation

The DVFRB recommends that:

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) work with relevant area entities, including the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, to:

- Ensure the timely inclusion of the existence and terms of criminal stay-away orders (whether issued pre-trial or post-conviction), within the Washington Area Law Enforcement System (WALES) and the Justice Information System (JUSTIS);
- Make the above systems containing this information directly available to all officers while officers are in the process of responding to active calls for service;
- Train all officers on how to most efficiently and thoroughly search WALES and JUSTIS to ascertain whether an individual is subject to a stay-away order or other release conditions that may be implicated during a call for service; and
- Train all officers on MPD protocol where MPD has determined that an individual involved in an active service call has violated a criminal stay-away order or other release conditions.

About the Recommendation

Through its analysis and review of intimate partner homicides in the District of Columbia, the DVFRB observed the need for improved officer access to and training on how to locate and verify active criminal stay-away orders when on-scene responding to requests for service from victims of domestic violence. The recommendation is intended to benefit survivors of domestic violence who are victims or complaining witnesses in criminal cases in which the defendant has been ordered to stay away from them or comply with other conditions of release through a judicial order.

Recommendation

The DVFRB recommends that:

The Office of Unified Communications (OUC) work with relevant area entities to:

- Train OUC dispatch personnel to request information in appropriate situations, where safe to do so, from 911 callers as to whether they are aware of civil protection orders, any existing criminal stay-away orders (whether issued pre-trial or post-conviction), or other judicially-ordered restrictions implicated by a call for service;
- Ensure that OUC dispatch personnel are able to quickly access criminal stay-away orders that have been uploaded to the WALES and JUSTIS databases; and
- Train OUC dispatch personnel on how to most efficiently and thoroughly search WALES and JUSTIS to verify whether an individual is subject to a stay-away order or other release conditions that may be implicated during a call for service.

About the Recommendation

Through its analysis and review of intimate partner homicides in the District of Columbia, the DVFRB observed the need for improved dispatch information regarding the existence of active criminal stay-away orders for officers responding to the scene of domestic violence calls for service. Dispatchers need to relay this information to officers by reviewing available databases containing the terms of active stay-away orders, such as WALES and JUSTIS. This recommendation is intended to benefit police officers called to assist with a domestic violence dispute as well as survivors of domestic violence who are complaining witnesses or victims in criminal cases in which the defendant has been ordered to stay away from them or comply with other conditions of release through a judicial order.

Progress on Previous Recommendations

In its [2019 Annual Report](#), the DVFRB set out a number of recommendations made to various District agencies. Several agencies responded in favor of adopting the recommendation and indicated their willingness to enact the proposed changes. What follows is a brief summary of progress to date on those recommendations, as provided by the relevant agencies.

2019 DVFRB RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation

Improved Identification and Response to Cases Involving Strangulation

Strangulation (often referred to by victims as “choking”) is one of the most lethal forms of domestic violence but can be difficult to detect, charge, and prosecute. A victim’s injuries may not be readily or immediately visible (particularly on darker skin), and symptoms of brain damage can take days or weeks to develop. Strangulation is also a predictor of future lethality.

The DVFRB recommended that:

- OVSJG collaborate with domestic violence service providers to enhance the knowledge and understanding of professionals working with domestic violence or sexual assault survivors who have experienced strangulation or attempted strangulation. Furthermore, the office should propose legislation to City Council and the Mayor’s Office that strangulation (and attempted strangulation) be specifically recognized as a distinct crime or advocate for enhanced penalties for assaults that involve strangulation.
- The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) collaborate with OVSJG (as well as the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia, DC Forensic Nurse Examiners, the DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Strangulation Institute, or other local domestic violence service providers) to develop and implement a model program to identify, document, investigate, and charge strangulation cases to reduce domestic violence fatalities.

Update: Since the publication of the 2019 report, MPD developed and delivered a roll-call training on strangulation. In April 2020, as a response to this recommendation, OVSJG had intended to host an in-person training event with the Training Institute on Strangulation Prevention on “Identifying, Investigating, and Prosecuting Domestic Violence Strangulation Cases.” Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and necessary cancellation of in-person trainings, OVSJG hosted an online recorded version of this training in May 2020 and made the [training materials](#) available for download. Additionally, OVSJG worked to introduce the [Strangulation Prohibition Amendment Act of 2019](#) (B23-O593), which adds strangulation to the definition of violent crime, makes strangling another person a felony offense, and enhances sentencing under certain conditions.

Recommendation

Improved Responses for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Victims of Domestic Violence

Research shows that domestic violence within lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer/questioning (LGBTQ+) relationships is as common as in heterosexual and cisgender relationships, if not more prevalent.⁷ The abuse of power and control by one partner against another is common in all domestic violence situations. However, LGBTQ+ victims of intimate partner violence face additional barriers in accessing services and help for the abuse. Those barriers can include stigma, discrimination, the dangers of “outing” oneself when seeking help, the lack of LGBTQ+ specific services, potential homophobia or transphobia from service providers, and uncertainty about the availability or effectiveness of services for LGBTQ+ victims of domestic violence. Furthermore, LGBTQ+ individuals experiencing homelessness and domestic violence face specific challenges, including finding shelters that and case managers who have resources and understand their unique needs.

The DVFRB recommended that:

- MPD collaborate with OVSJG and community organizations to develop and implement cultural competency training on domestic violence in LGBTQ+ relationships, and provide

⁷ Brown, T., & Herman, J. (2015). *Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Abuse among LGBT People* (Rep.). Los Angeles, CA: Williamson Institute UCLA School of Law. doi:<https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Intimate-Partner-Violence-and-Sexual-Abuse-among-LGBT-People.pdf>

ongoing professional development for law enforcement on how to best provide sensitive and effective services to LGBTQ+ survivors of intimate partner violence.

Update: Since the publication of the 2019 report, MPD developed and delivered a roll-call training on LGBTQ+ domestic violence.

Recommendation

Improved Court Domestic Violence Screening Processes

Through a review of intimate partner homicide cases, the DVFRB determined that there may be individuals who are experiencing court domestic-relations matters who also have overlapping domestic-violence lethality risks. However, some of these individuals may not necessarily have active civil protection orders (CPOs) or related criminal stay-away orders to help protect the domestic violence victims. A screening process within the Domestic Relations Branch to identify potential victims and assist them with safety plans and resources throughout the litigation process is needed.

The DVFRB recommended that:

- The Superior Court of the District of Columbia's Domestic Relations Branch develop and implement appropriate screening and safety protocols for domestic relations cases involving a history of domestic violence or intimate partner abuse as indicated by court records or either party. Included in this protocol and process should be information, referrals, and resources for potential domestic violence victims so they may better access safety.

Update: Since receiving this recommendation from the DVFRB, the Family Court has modified the Cross Reference Form to include the following questions: (1) Are you afraid of the party that you are filing against? (2) Do you fear for your safety? (3) If you have children, do you fear for their safety? (4) Have you or your children been hurt or harmed or threatened to be hurt or harmed by the other party? This additional information helps inform staff members in the Central Intake Center and Self-Help Center, who then provide literature and referral information to the self-identified domestic violence victims.

Recommendation

Greater Understanding about the Connections between Animal Abuse and Domestic Violence

A 2017 study found that 89 percent of victims of domestic violence who had pets during an abusive relationship reported that their animals were threatened, harmed, or killed by their abusive partner.⁸ Better awareness, coordination, and cross-training between animal welfare organizations and victim service organizations could provide for quicker interventions and more avenues for reporting.

The DVFRB recommended that:

- DC Health & the Humane Rescue Alliance collaborate, along with possibly the District's veterinarian clinics, kennels, and boarding facilities, to provide awareness campaigns on the connections between animal abuse and domestic violence and include information on where and how to report suspected abuse. Research has increasingly demonstrated evidence that animal abuse often occurs in households where people are also enduring domestic and intimate partner violence.

Update: DC Health has not engaged in outreach efforts to the general community, and is unlikely to do so in the foreseeable future due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Reports of animal abuse are directed to the Humane Rescue Alliance, which follows up through the Humane Law Enforcement.

Recommendation

Expansion of Services Addressing Elder Abuse

Elder abuse is a series of intentional actions that cause pain and create serious harms for a vulnerable senior.⁹ One in 10 elders is at risk for abuse, mistreatment, neglect, or harm. Almost 90 percent of abuse against elder adults is committed by family members, who are often

8 Collins, E.A., Cody, A.M., McDonald, S.E., Nicotera, N., Ascione, F.R., & Williams, J.H. (2017). "A Template Analysis of Intimate Partner Violence Survivors' Experiences of Animal Maltreatment: Implications for Safety Planning and Intervention." *Violence against Women* 24(4), 452-476. doi:10.1177/1077801217697266

9 Elder Abuse. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://ncea.acl.gov>

caregivers of those individuals.¹⁰ A number of studies examining the risk factors associated with perpetration of abuse against elders show that having a caregiver is, in and of itself, a risk factor.¹¹ Researchers posit that the stress, strain, and isolation often associated with elder caregiving put many elders at risk of harm. Interventions that focus on caregiver well-being, as well as more awareness about elder harm, are needed.

The DVFRB recommended that:

- DHS & DC Health expand linguistically accessible caregiver support programs, particularly focused on elderly caregivers to ensure access to resources and support. We recommend the agencies collaborate with home-healthcare providers and others to recognize when caregivers need support. The agencies should expand awareness programs and campaigns focused on elder abuse, including the development of tools for screening for abusive behavior. Moreover, District agencies providing services and information to individuals with dependent, disabled elders are encouraged to explore creative ways to provide resources, options, and access to domestic violence-related services for individuals with disabilities who are unable to leave their home due to their disability.

Update: DC Health continues to investigate allegations of abuse, neglect, and exploitation by health facilities and agencies. If the provider is found not in compliance with regulatory requirements, enforcement action is taken and the provider is referred to Adult Protective Services, MPD, or the Office of the Attorney General Special Victims Unit, if indicated. Information of inspections or investigations is maintained in the ASPEN/ACTS federal database. In addition, DC Health has ongoing weekly meetings with the Ombudsman for Long Term Care to discuss any care issues pertaining to licensed healthcare providers, e.g., home care agencies, home support agencies, nursing homes, assisted living residences, or intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities.

¹⁰ Acierno, R., Hernandez-Tejada, M., Muzzy, W., & Steve, K. "National Elder Mistreatment Study," Final report to the National Institute of Justice, grant number 2007-WG-BX-0009, March 2008, NCJ 226456.

¹¹ Kohn, R., & Verhoek-Oftedahl, W. (2011). "Caregiving and Elder Abuse." *Medicine and Health, Rhode Island*, 94(2), 47-49.

A Word about COVID-19 and Domestic Violence

We do not yet know the extent to which the widespread pandemic-related stay-at-home orders across the country will affect victims and survivors of domestic violence. However, recent data suggests that injuries and incidents of domestic violence have increased in severity. One review of clinical records from March – May 2020 found many more, and more severe, injuries during that window compared to similar periods in the three years prior, despite a drop in reported intimate partner violence. Victims, like many in medical need during the pandemic, may be holding off on seeking help until the abuse has escalated.¹²

We do know that DC-area domestic violence service providers are reporting an increase in calls for help and DV-related services. And at the time of this report, the District has already experienced 11 domestic-violence related homicides in 2020, with more than half perpetrated by intimate partners. The work of the DVFRB to analyze these trends and collaborate across the community on effective homicide prevention efforts is more important than ever. The DVFRB will continue to honor its obligations to serve the District and its residents in this capacity.

¹² Gosang, B., & Park, H., et al. "Exacerbation of Physical Intimate Partner Violence during COVID-19 Lockdown." (2020). *Radiology* <https://pubs.rsna.org/doi/10.1148/radiol.2020202866>



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW BOARD

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE

5-YEAR TRENDS
2015-2019

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence and the homicides that result are serious public health problems. Over **10 million** women and men in the United States experience physical violence by a current or former partner each year; approximately **1 in 4 women** and nearly **1 in 7 men** experience severe physical violence by a partner at some point in their lifetime.¹ An estimated **39 percent** of women in DC have been physically or sexually assaulted by an **intimate partner**.² And mirroring national rates, the rate of intimate partner homicides in the District is again **increasing**.³

The Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVFRB) works to prevent intimate partner and other domestic violence homicides in the District by improving the response of individuals, the community, and government agencies to domestic violence.⁴ Data in this five-year trends report are based on the DVFRB's expert analysis of available **police, court, medical, and media records**.⁵

Between 2015-2019, there were **61 homicides** in the District of Columbia that were determined to be linked to domestic violence.

The DVFRB divides these cases into aggregate domestic violence homicides, intimate partner-related homicides (IPH), and non-IPH domestic violence homicides. Because its main goal is to prevent future domestic violence deaths by identifying previous gaps in services and issuing recommendations for improvement, the DVFRB closely examines

- 1 Truman, J.L., & Morgan, R.E. (2014). *Nonfatal Domestic Violence, 2003-2012* (Rep.). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. doi:<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndvO312.pdf>
- 2 Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34305.v1>
- 3 Fridel, E.E., & Fox, J.A. (2019). "Gender Differences in Patterns and Trends in U.S. Homicide, 1976-2017." *Violence and Gender*, 6(1), 27-36. <https://doi.org/10.1089/vio.2019.0005>
- 4 D.C. Code §16-1052
- 5 Media records include data from *DC Witness*, which tracks all homicides in the District of Columbia. Only those homicides of victims 16 years and older that were attributed to domestic violence are included in this report.

all intimate partner homicides. Unlike other domestic violence homicides, intimate partner homicides tend to follow similar patterns and, therefore, can benefit from systemic prevention efforts. A well-developed body of scientific research surrounding intimate partner fatality risk factors and prevention strategies guides the Board's review of these cases.

To review recent DVFRB's findings and recommendations, please refer to the Board's [2020 Abbreviated Annual Report](#), available from the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants.

Types of Domestic Violence Homicide

IPH

- Current spouse
- Former spouse
- Current intimate partner (unmarried)
- Former intimate partner (unmarried)

Non-IPH

- Parent, child, sibling, other family
- 3rd-party to current/former intimate partner
- Roommate
- Landlord/renter

Number of Domestic Violence Homicides by Year



Domestic Violence Fatalities Defined

According to the DC law that created the DVFRB, [DC Code § 16-1051](#), a “domestic violence fatality” includes a homicide under any of the following circumstances:

- The alleged perpetrator and victim resided together at any time;
- The alleged perpetrator and victim have a child in common;
- The alleged perpetrator and victim were married, divorced, separated, or had a romantic relationship, not necessarily including a sexual relationship;
- The alleged perpetrator is or was married to, divorced, or separated from, or in a romantic relationship, not necessarily including a sexual relationship, with a person who is or was married to, divorced, or separated from, or in a romantic relationship, not necessarily including a sexual relationship, with the victim;
- The alleged perpetrator had been stalking the victim;
- The victim filed a petition for a protective order against the alleged perpetrator at any time;
- The victim resided in the same household, was present at the workplace of, was in proximity of, or was related by blood or affinity to a person who experienced or was threatened with domestic violence by the alleged perpetrator; or
- The victim or the perpetrator was or is a child, parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or cousin of a person in a relationship that is described within this subsection.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE

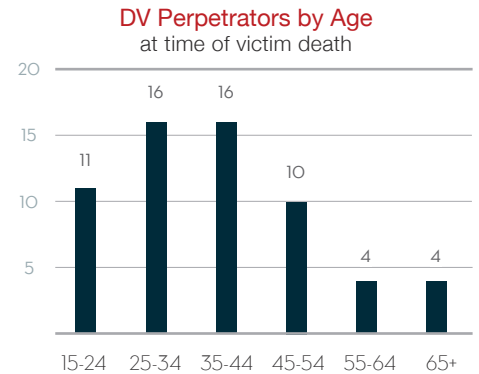
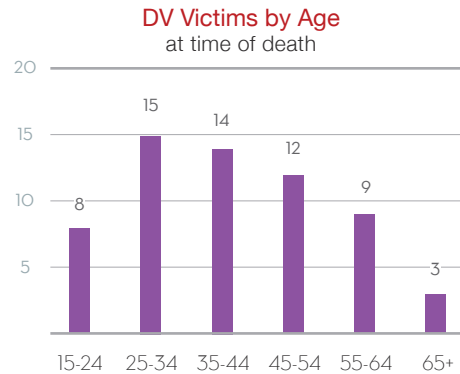
5-Year Trends: 2015-2019

Q28 - Attachment 3

The District of Columbia had **61** domestic violence homicides from 2015-2019.

Victims and perpetrators of domestic violence homicide ranged broadly in age from their teens through 80s.

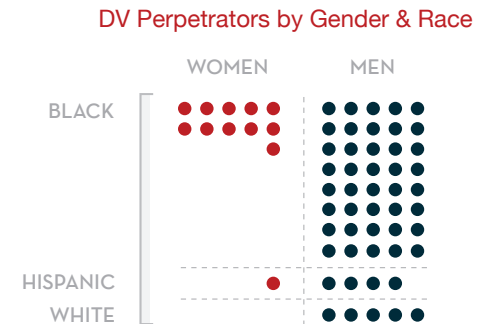
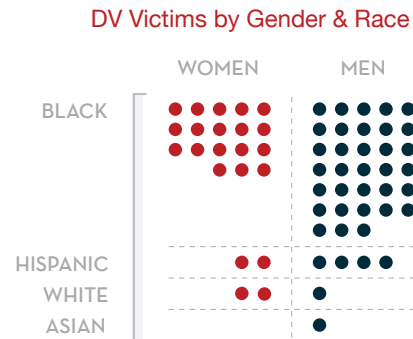
The average age was **42** for victims and **38** for perpetrators.



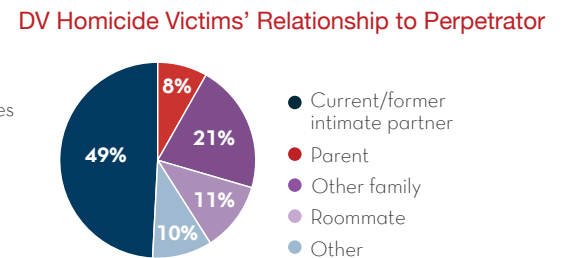
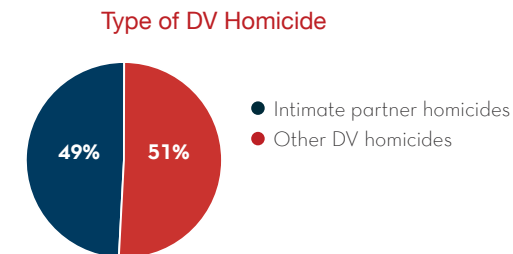
Both women and men were victims of domestic violence homicide (**1/3** and **2/3**, respectively). Men made up **80%** of perpetrators.

Most victims and perpetrators were Black. All but four domestic violence homicides were intraracial.

(Term *Hispanic* based on MPD data collection category.)

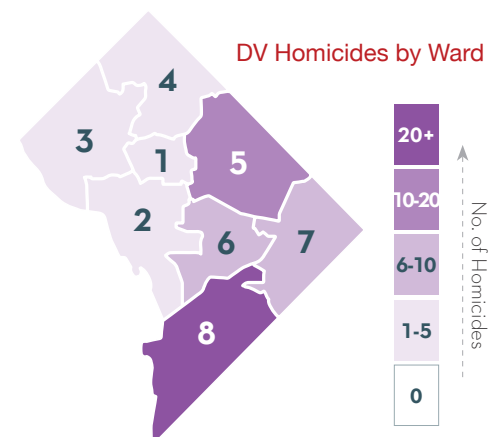
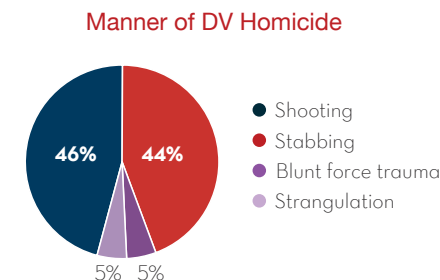


Half of domestic violence homicides were perpetrated by current or former intimate partners.



Domestic violence homicide victims were largely stabbed or shot. Of the three domestic violence homicide/suicides in this period, all were shootings.

38% of domestic violence homicides occurred in Ward 8.



INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE

5-Year Trends: 2015-2019

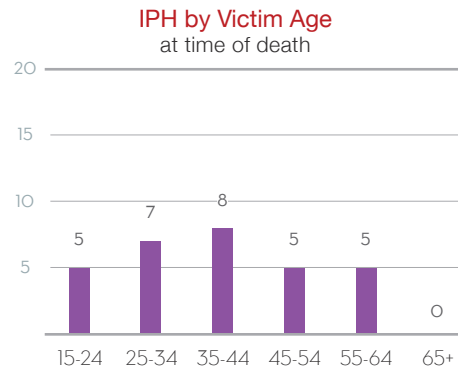
Q28 - Attachment 3

The District of Columbia had **30** intimate partner homicides (IPH) from 2015-2019.

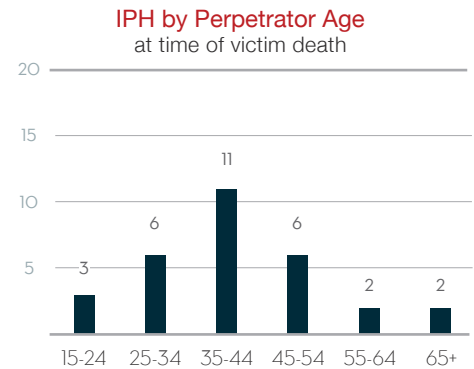
Victims and perpetrators of IPH ranged broadly in age.

The median age for victims was **37** and the average age was **39**.

For perpetrators, the median age was **39** and the average age was **40**.



The youngest victim was **16** years old and the oldest was **64**.

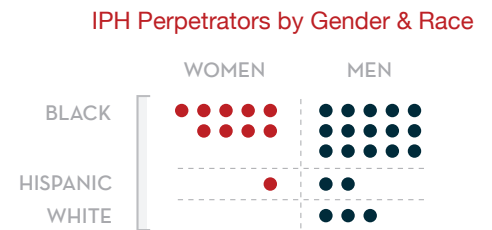
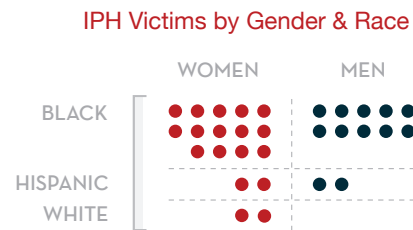


The youngest perpetrator was **18** years old and the oldest was **70**.

IPH victims were more likely to be women than men.

Both perpetrators and victims were majority Black.

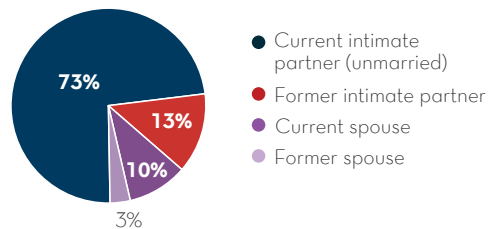
(Term *Hispanic* based on MPD data collection category.)



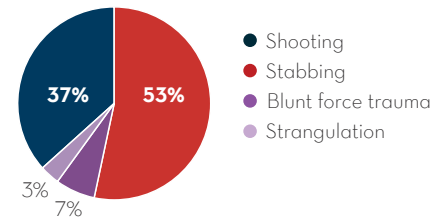
90% of IPH victims were stabbed or shot.

83% of IPH victims were in a current relationship with the perpetrator.
16% were former partners.

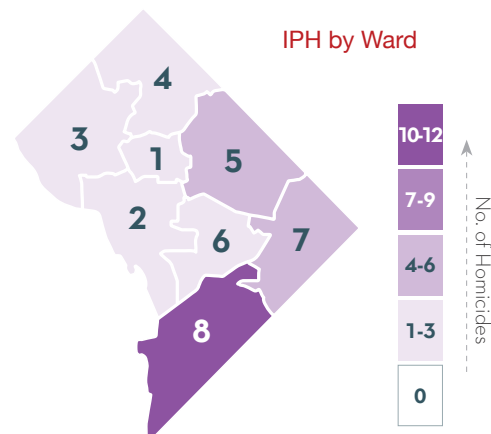
IPH Victims' Relationship to Perpetrator



Manner of Homicide



IPH deaths occurred in every Ward. Ward 8 had twice as many IPH deaths as the next highest Ward.



Please note numbers may not total 100% due to rounding.

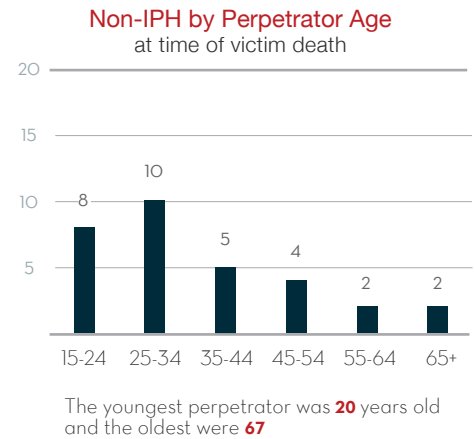
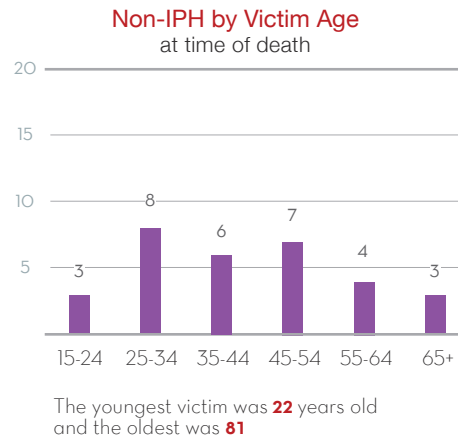
NON-IPH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE

5-Year Trends: 2015-2019

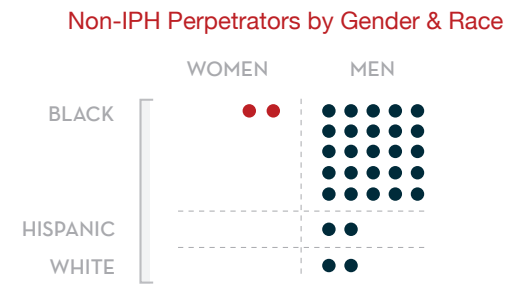
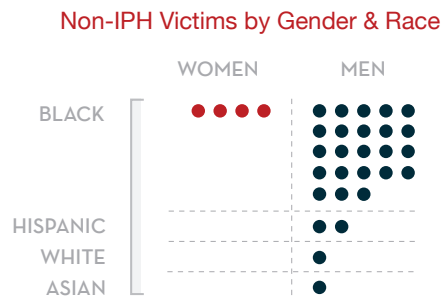
The District of Columbia had **31** domestic violence homicides that did **not** involve intimate partners from 2015-2019.

Non-IPH domestic violence homicide victims and perpetrators ranged in age from their 20s through 80s.

For victims, the median age was **43** and the average was **44**. For perpetrators, the median age was **30** and the average was **36**.

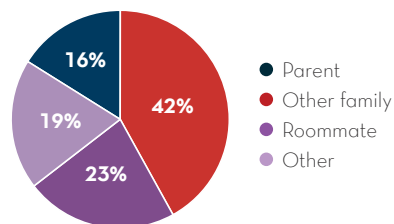


The majority of non-IPH domestic violence homicide victims and perpetrators were Black men.

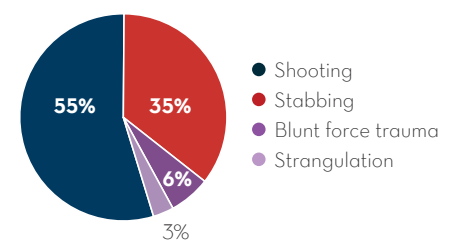


Most non-IPH domestic violence homicide victims were killed by a male relative or roommate through shooting or stabbing.

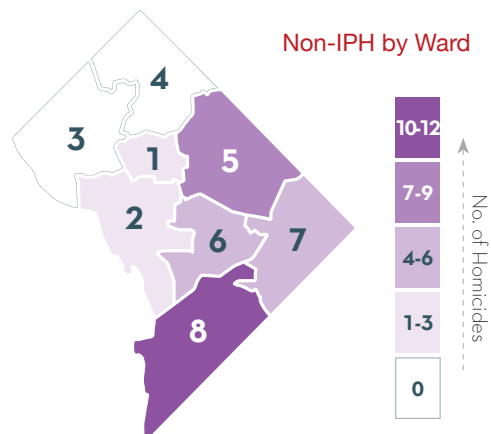
Non-IPH Victims' Relationship to Perpetrator



Manner of Homicide



Non-IPH domestic violence homicides occurred in every Ward but 3 and 4.





Create New Opportunities for “Persons In Need of Supervision” (PINS) to Succeed Without Legal System Intervention

District of Columbia
Juvenile Justice
Advisory Group
Recommendation to
Mayor Bowser

FEBRUARY 21, 2020



**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP**



February 21, 2020

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) is an advisory commission to the Mayor and other stakeholders on matters relevant to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention in the District of Columbia. Aligned with Mayor Bowser’s initiative to provide all District residents with a Fair Shot and opportunities to thrive, the JJAG set out to identify ways in which the juvenile justice system could continue to shift toward strength-based approaches that connect youth and families to meaningful opportunities and supports, while still fulfilling its obligation to maintain public safety.

With the implementation of the Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act (CYJAA), the District made some key changes that embodied the shift towards more strength-based and research-informed approaches at all levels of the justice system, one of which included removing secure detention as an option for youth accused of status offenses. Status offenses include truancy, habitually running away, curfew violations, and being habitually disobedient and ungovernable by a young person’s parent(s) or guardian. (D.C. St. § 16-2301, et. Seq).

As the positive changes of the CYJAA took effect, members of the JJAG wanted to ensure that youth still received appropriate supports to address any needs signaled by status offense behaviors. This led to the JJAG undertaking a full review of best practices for responding to status offenses, and ultimately, to the development of a set of recommendations for the District to responsibly remove Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) (a.k.a. status offenses) from the juvenile justice system.

The enclosed report outlines JJAG’s efforts and addresses critical elements, including examining the District’s current response to status offenses, identifying gaps and assets in the District’s systems of care, exploring opportunities for cross-system alignment, and enumerating the JJAG’s key recommendations and guiding principles.

The report makes the following recommendations to the Mayor:

1. Respond to PINS behaviors in the community, rather than through the juvenile justice system. Support legislation to remove all mentions of “PINS offenses” as prosecutable offenses from Chapter 23 of Title 16 of the DC Code and make conforming amendments including to the Attendance Accountability Act.
2. Invest in and realign resources to provide youth, families, and caregivers across all wards with 24-7 access to culturally relevant and linguistically competent opportunities to grow that meet the needs of every family.

**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP**



3. When PINS behaviors do occur, ensure multiple, “no wrong door” access points to services outside of law enforcement or juvenile justice agencies, including schools and community-based “hubs.”
4. Create a non-law enforcement mechanism for the safe transport of youth who are not suspected of a crime to home or to places where they can receive services.
5. Enhance training for all District employees and service providers on topics such as cultural humility, trauma-responsive care, and positive youth development.
6. Create mechanisms for youth, families of served youth and the community to lead reforms and to hold agencies, philanthropy, and service providers accountable.

The JJAG would like to thank everyone who contributed their time and expertise to the report, and our members look forward to working with the Mayor, our stakeholders, and cross-system partners to move this conversation forward and determine how to best meet the needs of youth and families in the District.

Respectfully,

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

Enclosures:

- (1) Create New Opportunities for “Persons In Need of Supervision” (PINS) to Succeed Without Legal System Intervention
 - a. Attachment A: Serving PINS Youth in the District: Assets, gaps and stakeholder recommendations for future change
 - b. Attachment B: JJAG Membership and Advisors List

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Attachment A: Serving PINS Youth in the District: Assets, gaps and stakeholder recommendations for future change

Attachment B: JJAG Membership and Advisors List

Create New Opportunities for “Persons In Need of Supervision” (PINS) to Succeed Without Legal System Intervention

District of Columbia Juvenile Justice Advisory Group Recommendation to Mayor Bowser

FEBRUARY 21, 2020

INTRODUCTION

Each year in the District of Columbia, thousands of young people run away from home, are truant from school, are on the streets later than the District’s youth curfew time, or engage in other behaviors that are illegal only due to their age. Hundreds of these young people come into contact with the juvenile justice system for these behaviors, known locally as “PINS” (Persons In Need of Supervision) or status offenses.

The District and many states around the nation are moving away from punitive responses and toward strength-based approaches, reflecting current understanding of adolescent brain development, trauma, cultural responsiveness, and what works to change the behavior of youth. With the implementation of the Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act (CYJAA), a key change in the law removed secure detention as an option for youth charged with PINS offenses. Following this positive

change, members of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) for the District of Columbia (see Attachment: List of JJAG Members) sought to ensure that youth would safely receive appropriate services and support to address any needs signaled by PINS behaviors.¹

This led to the JJAG undertaking a full review of best practices for responding to status offenses. The JJAG dedicated its efforts in 2019 to understanding local current law and practice, identifying best practices, gathering youth and family input, and exploring possible alternatives to prosecution through the lens of respect, cultural humility, and restorative practices. The information and recommendations below reflect these research efforts, including the input and expertise of the JJAG, along with key experts such as youth, family members, and service providers.

¹ The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) held a Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance event in March 2019, entitled “Examining the Intent and Implementation of the Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act,” where juvenile justice leaders gathered to discuss successes and challenges with respect to implementing two key provisions of the Act—prohibiting the secure detention of status offenders and transferring the custody of Title 16 youth from DOC to DYRS. Many JJAG members participated in this event and heard the justice community express concerns about the safety of youth who engage in PINS behaviors and the need for the provision of services to youth.

A. Core Recommendations for Reform

The JJAG makes the following recommendations to the Mayor. Information that contributed to these recommendations and concrete suggestions for a proposed alternative response to court intervention for PINS behaviors follow.

1. Respond to PINS behaviors in the community, rather than through the juvenile justice system. Support legislation to remove all mentions of “PINS offenses” as prosecutable offenses from Chapter 23 of Title 16 of the DC Code and make conforming amendments, including to the Attendance Accountability Act.
2. Invest in and realign resources to provide youth, families, and caregivers across all wards with 24-7 access to culturally - and linguistically - competent opportunities to succeed that meet the needs of every family.
3. When PINS behaviors do occur, ensure multiple, “no wrong door” access points to services outside of law enforcement or juvenile justice agencies, including schools and community-based “hubs.”
4. Create a non-law enforcement mechanism for the safe transport of youth who are not suspected of a crime to home or to places where they can receive services.
5. Enhance training for all District employees and service providers on topics such as cultural humility, trauma-responsive care, and positive youth development.
6. Create mechanisms for youth, families of served youth, and the community to lead reforms and to hold agencies, philanthropy, and service providers accountable.

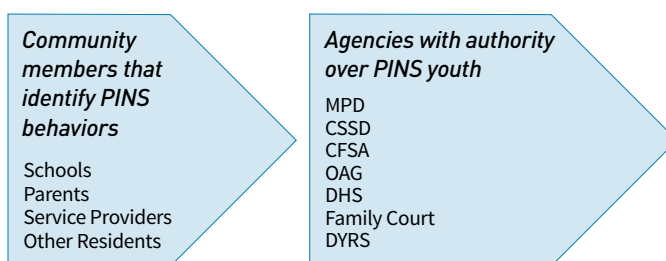
B. The District’s Current Response to PINS

1. Existing PINS Response

The majority of status offenses bringing District youth to the attention of the juvenile justice system are:

- Truancy (habitually missing school);
- Curfew violations; and
- Ungovernability, including running away from home.

Responses available under District law include involvement in the juvenile justice system for these offenses, and over 200 PINS cases were filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia’s Family Court (Family Court) in 2017 and 2018. Under current practice, a federal agency (Court Social Services Division of the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, “CSSD”) makes an initial assessment of all youth and refers appropriate cases to the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia (OAG) for prosecution. OAG then further reviews all cases to determine whether facts exist that would support a prosecution. If sufficient facts exist, OAG considers CSSD’s recommendations and reviews those cases to determine if diversion is appropriate or whether prosecution is warranted.



The JJAG identified several nuances in how the law is applied by District agencies regarding status offenses.²

Truancy: Several citywide coalitions are focused on improving school attendance. District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) and the Public Charter School Board (PCSB) support schools in monitoring chronic absenteeism, and the Attendance Accountability Act requires that schools refer all students who have unexcused absences consisting of 10 full days of school to the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE). They must also report to CSSD when children 14 through 17 years of age have 15 full days of unexcused absences.³ However, some stakeholders from other systems report concerns that schools, especially charter schools, may be under-reporting truancy. CSSD forwards some cases to OAG for prosecutorial review, and OAG independently reviews all truancy referrals. OAG diverts or declines to prosecute about 90% of those cases.

² Information about OAG and MPD response provided by those organization’s representatives to the JJAG.

³ DC Official Code §38-208 guides referrals to CFSA, CSSD, and the OAG. These referrals are based on full school day absences.

Curfew violations: Curfew law has remained consistent in the District since 1995, but the Metropolitan Police Department (“MPD”) and OAG very rarely enforce it through the Family Court. MPD interacted with over 500 youth out after curfew during each of the last two years but charged almost none of those youth with a status offense. MPD officers currently return youth to their

MPD interacted with over 500 youth out after curfew during each of the last two years.

parents/guardians and complete internal record-keeping. Youth who have also been reported missing are eligible for the Strengthening Teens Enriching Parents (“STEP”) program at the Department of Human Services (“DHS”).

Ungovernability-Runaway: While District law technically allows youth to be charged with “ungovernability,” most ungovernability charges are for running away from home. OAG policy guides prosecutors to consider charging a case at 3 or more reports of a child running away for 24 hours or after one longer term of absence. Typically, when youth have met this threshold, OAG diverts the youth to DHS for participation in the Alternatives to the Court Experience (“ACE”) diversion program. OAG only brings a case in Family Court when it determines that the youth requires more services than ACE can provide. MPD may arrest a child any time an officer determines that a youth has left home against the wishes of the youth's parent/guardian. MPD considers all youth who have run away as “missing persons” but delineates some missing persons as critical and others as non-critical.

Ungovernability-Not a Runway: In the rare cases when a youth is charged with ungovernability without having run away from home, OAG most often uses the charge to address an unmet or unstabilized mental health need. More often, agencies do not file charges but refer youth to DHS for early intervention services.

2. Related Behaviors Not Included in PINS Recommendations

The JJAG focused on interventions by the juvenile justice system in locally-defined status offenses only, and so does not include certain similar behaviors or system interventions in this recommendation. This includes youth who have not committed a crime or a status offense but may be placed in residential treatment programs when those services are deemed *medically or educationally necessary*. Similarly, this report does not include recommendations concerning *educational neglect*. Educational neglect refers to children who miss school but are under 14 years of age. These cases, rather than being referred to OAG for status offense prosecutions, are referred to the Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA). The JJAG is also not making recommendations concerning youth who abscond from court-ordered placements or services. Finally, while some jurisdictions include marijuana possession of an ounce or less or possession of alcohol as status or delinquency offenses, the District does not. (It is not illegal in the District for children to possess these substances.)

C. The Need and Opportunity for Local Reform

1. Relevant Local Data Informing the JJAG

The JJAG collected and analyzed many different DC-specific data sets to enhance its knowledge of the PINS youth and the justice-system landscape as it relates to status offenders. The chart below summarizes the quantitative data reviewed and our key takeaways.⁴

2. Current Assets and Gaps

As part of its work on PINS responses, the JJAG mapped current assets and gaps in the District. This process included speaking with numerous District agencies and private service providers about the services and supports currently available in the District and what additional resources are needed.

Agency Source	Data Reviewed by JJAG	Key takeaway from data reviewed
DC Superior Court, Family Court Operations Division	Number of PINS cases filed in FY18 and FY19 (post CYJAA)	The number of PINS cases entering the Family Court has declined significantly since the passage of CYJAA.
DC Superior Court, Family Court Operations Division	Average length of time for PINS case from charging to disposition	The length of time for adjudication or until a case is disposed varies widely for PINS cases, but can be more than a year in some instances.
Office of the Attorney General	Number of PINS referrals received in FY18 and FY 19 Of the referrals received, the number of cases filed, cases not filed, and cases diverted in FY18 and FY19	The vast majority of truancy and runaway cases are diverted to ACE. The data from the education system on the number of eligible truancy cases does not match the number of referrals that OAG receives (more youth are eligible than are actually referred).
Office of the State Superintendent/ Public Charter School Board	Attendance and Truancy numbers	Thousands of young people are eligible for truancy charges in the Family Court.
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	System responses and demographic data related to runaway youth, missing persons (youth), and youth absconded from placement.	Most missing person cases are from Wards 5, 7, and 8. The vast majority of missing youth do NOT already have support service connections in place when initially entering the system as a missing person case.
Metropolitan Police Department	MPD interactions/stops for curfew violations	MPD interactions with youth violating the curfew laws remained steady in 2018 and 2019 (more than 500 interactions in both years).
Department of Human Services	Family Functional Therapy (FFT), ACE, PASS Crisis and Stabilization Team (PCAST), STEP and Parent Adolescent Support Program (PASS) program data	These programs currently serve about 1000 youth annually. Maximum caseloads vary by intensity of the program. ACE succeeds in reducing re-offense rates. PASS succeeds at increasing school attendance rate.

⁴ While much of the education and health and human services data reviewed by JJAG is public information, data provided by the DC Superior Court, Family Court Operations Division and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is not available to the public and is protected by court order. JJAG submitted data requests to the Court's Strategic Management Division and was granted permission from the Court to review raw data, which is summarized in the chart above, but permission was limited to internal review by the JJAG only.

The District currently has many services that can benefit youth and address the underlying causes of PINS behaviors. These services and supports include family and individual counseling, mentoring, emergency shelter, and case management. Some services are provided through the District government, such as DHS's PASS and ACE programs. Other services are administered by private providers, such as Sasha Bruce, the Latin American Youth Center ("LAYC"), and the Boys Town DC Behavioral Health Clinic.

Interviewees identified high staff turnover as a barrier to consistent and effective services and a cause of significant waitlists.

do not meet the needs of all youth who could benefit from them, and the JJAG identified many gaps in the services provided. Youth, families, and even service providers often do not know about existing programs to support families in crisis. Additionally, in many cases, programs would need to be significantly expanded in order to serve all families who need them.

Several providers noted that housing insecurity is one of the most common—and difficult to address—challenges facing the youth they serve. For example, one charter school serving youth with historically high truancy rates reported that 40% of their students had experienced homelessness in the previous year. And Bruce House, the only shelter serving minors in the District, has had to redirect some youth who called seeking emergency shelter because it did not have beds available at the time.

Waitlists and delays are also common for mental health services. One interviewee shared that a young person contemplating suicide might be told by a core service agency to wait a month for an intake appointment. This interviewee also noted the detrimental impact these delays have on building trust with youth, stating that "you can't earn kids' trust if they tell you their needs and you can't act on them for months." (It is worth noting that DHS is able to expedite

intake for about 25 youth at a time through PCAST, which serves families for 3-4 months. PCAST's capacity, however, does not allow for it to address all delays in the provision of mental health services.)

For many services, including mentoring, case management, and behavioral health care, interviewees identified high staff turnover as a barrier to consistent and effective services and a cause of significant waitlists.

In addition to these shortcomings, stakeholders identified the following needs in the District:

- A 24/7 crisis hotline with text capability;
- A youth drop-in center specifically for minors (who may not be comfortable accessing programming primarily used by young adults);
- Short-term respite beds;
- More flexible funding for nontraditional services (e.g., art therapy, martial arts classes, and other strength-based opportunities to grow); and
- Expanded access to high-quality and consistent mentoring and case management.

3. Related Resources and Initiatives in the District

While the JAG's recommendation would limit justice system involvement for "youth navigating risk,"⁵ it is important to note that additional public health responses and community-based initiatives are already in place or ramping up. At their core, each of these existing initiatives share a common mission: to help youth and families succeed by equipping residents with the tools they need to have a fair shot. The JJAG believes that these initiatives can work in concert with the recommended system of community-based supports detailed herein to accomplish that mission.

⁵ Like PINS or Status Offenders, "youth navigating risk" is a term of art used to describe the population of young people the JJAG is seeking to support through this recommendation. "Youth navigating risk" is the terminology used by the Students in Care of DC Committee (SCDC). SCDC is currently being developed and launched in the Deputy Mayor for Education's office.

Examples of District initiatives that share this common mission include:

1. The CFSA Families First DC Initiative has identified community-based providers and is engaged in planning for ten Family Success Centers in targeted neighborhoods with high rates of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect. Family Success Centers will coordinate primary prevention services to families who walk in seeking support.
2. The Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (“OVSJG”) Show Up Stand Out (“SUSO”) Program has partners working with approximately 60 elementary and middle schools in the District to support increased attendance by approximately 4,000 DC students. The SUSO program engages with young people both at school and through home visits outside of school hours (including weekends), when it is more likely that staff can connect with families to address truancy. In addition, OVSJG is currently piloting a parallel program supporting approximately 300 students in six District high schools.
3. The Every Day Counts! Taskforce and the Deputy Mayor for Education (“DME”) are working to improve data collection and analysis to increase school attendance and to promote responsive policy developments that are specific to education system monitoring.
4. The Interagency Council on Homelessness (“ICH”), DHS, and the Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness (“TCP”) are collaborating on the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project (“YHDP”), a federal grant program from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Through this program, the coordinating agencies are in the process of developing a “Coordinated Community Plan” to prevent and end youth homelessness and establish programming and processes for disbursing grant funds to community-based organizations to support that plan. The YHDP focuses on young adults ages 18-24.
5. DCPS launched the Connected Schools Model in School Year 2019-2020. Through this program, 10 schools across the District have become resource hubs in their community to meet students’ and fam-

ilies’ needs, both in and out of the classroom. Each Connected School has a full-time Connected School Manager who facilitates student and family access to services and resources that set students and communities up for success.

6. OSSE partnered with Child Trends and Safe School Certification (“SSC”) to provide technical assistance to select DCPS

and public charter schools in D.C. under a grant from the National Institute of Justice at the U.S. Department of Justice. The Improving School Climate in

DC (“ICS-DC”) project provides ongoing support and guidance to 26 District schools to improve school climate and promote positive development among students in grades 7 - 10 via SSC.

7. DHS’ PASS works cooperatively with families and service providers to reduce challenging behaviors before the child welfare or juvenile justice systems become involved. Through intensive case management, youth and parent support groups, therapy, mentoring, after-school programming, and other resources, PASS works to prevent system involvement for youth and families.
8. The Department of Behavioral Health (“DBH”) School Mental Health Program offers prevention, early intervention, and clinical services to youth and their families at 62 public and charter schools throughout the District. Through this program, clinicians support students, families, teachers, and other school staff by providing on-site counseling, education, and training. In addition, the District’s School Based Behavioral Health Expansion partners support a target 119 schools in School Year 2019-2020.

Families want more support to improve the behavior of their children and less blaming of parents.

D. What Informed the JJAG's Recommendation

1. Youth and Family Input

A central component informing the JJAG's recommendations is input from youth and families engaged at multiple levels of system involvement, including youth in shelter care, youth in diversion programs for PINS offenses, and families and youth in aftercare following commitments to the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS).

Leading up to the development of this report, JJAG engaged youth and families to learn about their experiences and to receive their input in crafting recommendations. Youth and family voice is highlighted throughout the report.

"If we aren't safe at home, that's an adult issue."

Youth and families want the District to truly care about youth, keep youth safe, ask youth what they need, and reduce unnecessary law enforcement interactions with youth. The joint consensus among families and youth included their need to know about community-based services and programs.

Youth and families said that effective services would:

- Provide services before youth get in trouble or become involved in the juvenile justice system;
- Include services for the family and the youth;
- Be provided by people youth can trust, including caring, loving adults with them for the long-term and peers who've been through the same challenges they have;
- Include jobs/access to money or some other tangible benefit youth identify;
- Be easily accessible and close to home or provide transportation;
- Be located in safe, fun spaces where youth have the freedom to be themselves;

- Be respectful of everyone's time and not make youth or families wait for services or staff to come talk to them;
- Include more mental health services and supports;
- Give youth and families a voice in which service they use;
- Empower the youth and families by allowing them to be active leaders using a peer to peer model in the community; and
- Include program services that are inclusive of creative enriching services that encompass art, cultural, outdoors enrichment and vocational/trade programming.

Families want more support to improve the behavior of their children and less blaming of parents. (This includes being able to easily access help without law enforcement involvement.) Families want to be able to obtain community resources to further support the families' needs and overall family goals of strengthening the family unit.

The consensus among youth was that adults in law enforcement and the juvenile justice system judge them based on assumptions about what's causing their behavior and should instead ask what's going on at home, at school, or in their neighborhoods to create their behaviors. Youth expressed that they are leaving school or home for a number of reasons, including lack of safety at school, home, or in neighborhoods; not seeing any real benefit from school, boredom at school or home, or that they are dealing with emotional issues; and don't find help navigating through those issues at home or school. Youth want appropriate spaces where they can go when home or school aren't safe or meeting their needs.

2. Best Practices and Model Policies

The trove of research into what works to improve youth behavior has dramatically grown in recent decades. Having compiled expert input on best practices around the country, including from the Urban Institute and Coalition for Juvenile Justice, models from other leading jurisdictions, and local information, the JJAG used the following best practices to inform the recommendations regarding the District's response to PINS youth. By enacting change guided by these best practices, DC has the opportunity to be a national leader in responding to PINS behaviors.

Follow evidence toward reducing juvenile justice system involvement.

- Research shows that juvenile court processing increases delinquency and does not reduce crime.⁶
- Juvenile court processing has also been associated with a higher likelihood of adult criminal justice system involvement later in life.⁷
- Research has repeatedly concluded that curfew laws do not reduce the risk of youth perpetrating or being victims of violence, and may, in fact, increase gun violence.⁸
- Many states, including Colorado and Connecticut, have conducted new research or used existing research to support improving local responses to youth who commit status offenses.

*“Keep locking us up
is not going to change nothing.”*

Provide “no wrong door” and “warm handoffs” to services.

- Youth and families should be able to access help through any agency or organization.
- Access points must exist across all wards, including easily accessible public spaces, such as community centers and libraries.
 - Assessment and service centers, or hubs, exist in communities across the country to co-locate a holistic array of services and provide easy walk-in access to youth and families.⁹

- When the initial access point cannot provide needed services directly, “warm handoffs” to the right service provider include staff going with youth or families, sharing relevant information among providers to help services get started without families repeating assessments, and consistent follow up to make sure the services are helping.
- School-based resources should also be offered since these are a major connection point for youth.¹⁰

By enacting change guided by these best practices, DC has the opportunity to be a national leader in responding to PINS behaviors.

Target services to best support youth and families.

- Youth benefit most from responses that take a positive youth development, asset-based approach, rather than focusing solely on risk and needs.
 - Connecticut law now requires flex funding be provided to Probation Officers to help purchase individualized services and fill basic needs based on each young person’s circumstances and interests.
- Parents should be able to access help without having to call law enforcement or the courts.
- Overwhelming a youth or family with too many services is counterproductive and can reduce positive outcomes.

⁶ Petrosino, A., Turpin-Petrosino, C., & Guckenburg, S. (2010). Formal system processing of juveniles: Effects on delinquency. Campbell Systematic Reviews. Available at <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.4073/csr.2010.1>

⁷ Uberto Gatti, Amelie Petittclerc, Richard E. Tremblay, and Frank Vitaro, “Effects of Juvenile Court Exposure on Crime in Young Adulthood,” The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry 54, no. 3 (2013), 291-297, <https://perma.cc/XMQ5-UVZA>.

⁸ See, e.g. Carr, J. & Doleac, J. (2017). Keep the Kids Inside? Juvenile Curfews and Urban Gun Violence. and Wilson, D., Gill, C., Olaghere, A., McClure, D. (2016). Juvenile curfew effects on criminal behavior and victimization. Available at <https://campbellcollaboration.org/better-evidence/juvenile-curfew-effects-on-behaviour.html>.

⁹ The JJAG reviewed community hub models in Minneapolis, MS; Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana; and Burlington, Vermont (National League of Cities Institute for Youth, Education & Families: Juvenile Assessment and Service Center Models, Centers for Addressing Truancy and Misdemeanors (2014)).

¹⁰ New York uses hubs in schools to provide services. https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/education/nyc-community-schools-their-eye-on-child-poverty-notch-success/2020/01/27/8c5793dc-4138-11ea-b503-2b077c436617_story.html.

Build in accountability to achieve measurable performance and equity outcomes.

- System actors and service providers must be held accountable for achieving meaningful positive outcomes with youth and families.
- Efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities within the justice system have routinely failed without data-centric accountability for all decision-makers.

3. Funding Considerations

The JJAGs juvenile reform recommendation aims to reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system, and to reinvest the resources and cost-savings associated with that decrease into primary prevention supports and community-based programs that support positive youth development and limit risk to public safety.

a. Using District resources more efficiently

Outside of actual monetary savings, improved government efficiency can be achieved when justice-system personnel focus on youth with the greatest needs or posing the greatest risk. For the District, this reform supports administrative efficiencies for many agencies and government bodies including, but not limited to:

- (1) The Office of the Attorney General: This reform would enable OAG to reduce the amount of time, paperwork, research, and case preparation required to file and litigate PINS charges or to divert youth. This time can be reallocated to support prevention and diversion programming, such as the ATTEND program, as well as time spent on evaluation, filing, and presenting cases for youth with higher level delinquency charges.
- (2) The Metropolitan Police Department: The MPD Youth Division can also benefit, as improved and increased services reduce the number of youth reported missing, especially repeatedly. Officers in the Youth Division may be able to shift focus to criminal activity, and they could increase time on engagement with youth and families that foster positive relationships in the community through programs like Reaching New Heights, Youth Creating Change, and the Summer Youth Academy.

- (3) Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services: DYRS would benefit from decreased caseloads for social workers if PINS cases are no longer eligible for charging and commitment. This would also enable them to focus on more intensive care and supervision for youth charged with delinquent acts. In addition, DYRS will decrease their spending and administrative resources needed to support shelter housing for PINS youth and the pre-commitment assessment and support processes in place for PINS youth in the pre-adjudication phase.
- (4) Schools: Education partners will also see administrative resource benefits from this reform as they will no longer need to complete the required referrals to CSSD or OAG for truancy cases. Instead, they can focus on primary prevention and identification of resources of community-based supports that keep youth in school, consistent with the Every Day Counts Taskforce work.

“One of our biggest fears is police doing stuff to us.”

b. Monetary benefits of more appropriate PINS responses

The District has already recognized that secure confinement for PINS offenses leads to worse outcomes for youth and no longer follows this practice. As discussed above, Family Court involvement can lead to worse outcomes for youth and communities than doing nothing, or providing services without formal court processing. Given the high human and financial costs of delinquency and criminal justice system involvement, going beyond ending secure confinement to end all court involvement for PINS behaviors will provide many benefits to the District, including significant financial advantages.

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) has developed cost-benefit analyses for many forms of juvenile justice programming, taking into account costs and benefits to taxpayers, participants, and others. WSIPP has determined that diverting youth with no services provides a **\$9,902 benefit**, per participant, compared to formal court processing.¹¹ For youth who participated in *diversion with services*, there was a **\$6,730 benefit**, per participant, compared to formal

Family-based therapies generate a \$37,358 benefit,¹³ per participant and mentoring provides a \$19,258 benefit.¹⁴

court processing.¹² (Note that this analysis looked at a range of types of diversion, from

pre-arrest to post-adjudication diversion, so at least some of the studies included youth with some level of court involvement.)

WSIPP has also shown the benefit of specific programs that could be offered to PINS youth. For example, *family-based therapies* generate a **\$37,358 benefit**,¹³ per participant and *mentoring* provides a **\$19,258 benefit**.¹⁴ The Adolescent Diversion Project (“ADP”), a Michigan program in which “youth are matched with a volunteer caseworker who provides tailored community-based services that focus on skill-

building (e.g., strengthening family relationships, improving school involvement, garnering employment, or enrolling in extracurricular activities),” generates a **\$22,831 benefit** per participant compared to traditional juvenile court processing.¹⁵

Additionally, in 2001, Florida TaxWatch estimated that community-based prevention services could generate \$10 million in cost savings, based on a projection of delinquency prevention for 895 youth.¹⁶

E. Reform Recommendations

The JJAG proposes removing the juvenile justice system as a possible response to PINS behaviors and strengthening a community-based and community-accountable set of services to meet the needs of youth and families. The JJAG identified key principles central to its recommended alternative, initial concrete ideas for how to implement a continuum of recommended response to PINS behaviors, and outstanding questions crucial to successful implementation.

¹¹ Washington State Institute for Public Policy (2019) Diversion, no services (vs. traditional juvenile court processing). <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Program/549>. (The research used in WSIPP’s analysis was not specific to status offenses, but looked at youth with “with no previous criminal history or with non-violent misdemeanor/felony offenses.”)

¹² Washington State Institute for Public Policy (2019) Diversion with services (vs. traditional juvenile court processing). <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Program/547>.

¹³ Washington State Institute for Public Policy (2019) Other (non-name brand) family-based therapies for court-involved youth. <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Program/563>.¹⁵

¹⁴ Washington State Institute for Public Policy (2019). Mentoring for court-involved youth (including volunteer costs). <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Program/369>.

¹⁵ Washington State Institute for Public Policy (2019). Adolescent Diversion Project (ADP) (vs. traditional juvenile court processing). <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Program/21>.

¹⁶ Florida Network of Youth and Family Services: Assessment of Services. Florida TaxWatch. September, 2001.

1. Principles

The JJAG recommends a community-based response to PINS behaviors that follows four evidence-based principles.

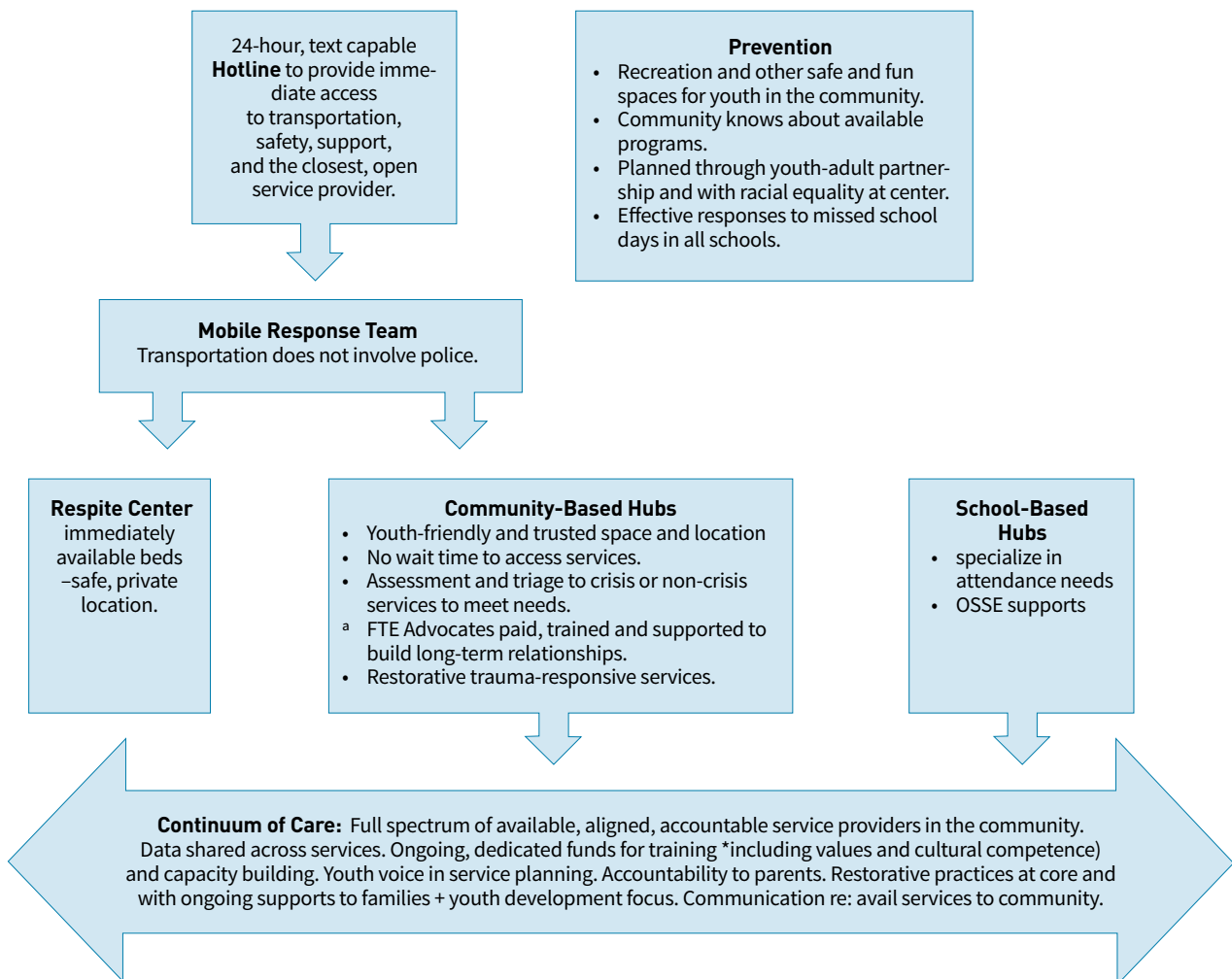
1. Avoid unnecessary system involvement. The District should provide services without the involvement of any agency associated with the juvenile justice or child welfare systems, except where abuse or neglect are suspected or an actual crime is alleged.
2. Provide a continuum of care with no-wrong door to access support. Providers should coordinate warm handoffs among services from any entry point.
3. Prioritize youth and family-partnership to implement the reforms and hold service providers and agencies accountable.

4. Ensure personnel training, stable and adequate funding, and accountability measures so youth and families receive the most effective, culturally-responsive services, with consistent providers they trust to help them achieve positive outcomes.

2. Continuum of Responses to PINS Behaviors

The JJAG envisions a set of interlocking community-based supports and services available to meet the needs of youth and families without system involvement. The flow chart below shows the basic structure and components for the alternative responses.

The JJAG envisions a set of interlocking community-based supports and services available to meet the needs of youth and families without system involvement.



a. Prevention

A key message from the JJAG's conversations with youth and families was the need for more safe spaces where youth can be themselves and have earlier access to supportive services. This message also aligns with positive

JJAG identified the need for a 24-hour, text-capable hotline for youth.

youth development principles. To be effective, the JJAG heard certain key principles as crucial to prevention efforts. These are to:

- Provide meaningful access to enough recreation and other safe and fun spaces to meet the needs of youth in the community;
- Create jobs and paid skill development programs that lead to jobs for youth and families;
- Ensure the community knows about available programs; and
- Center youth-adult partnership and racial equity in planning positive youth development programs and spaces.

Family Success Centers, as currently envisioned, will meaningfully contribute to meeting these needs. In addition, existing services like the ATTEND model could be implemented in response to earlier warning signs. Specifically in addressing truancy, OSSE and the Department on Disability Services could support all schools to equitably implement effective responses to missed school days and hold all schools accountable for attendance.

b. Hotline

During community conversations, the JJAG identified the need for a 24-hour, text-capable hotline for youth. Hotline staff should be able to triage a young person's needs, including their immediate safety, direct them to services based on their needs, and provide immediate transportation to a safe space if needed through a Mobile Response Team. To ensure youth know about the Hotline, the JJAG recommends a District-wide awareness effort focused on where youth gather or may seek help.

c. Mobile Response Team

Law enforcement should not be the only mechanism to transport youth out of unsafe situations or to services. A Mobile Response Team would include trained professionals and credible messengers who can steer youth toward services and recognize signs of harm or risk. Should the risk of harm to a young person be imminent, police are the best first line of defense, but young people in many other situations would be better served without the stigma and fear inherent in police contact.

In addition to responding to calls via the Hotline, the Mobile Response Team could conduct proactive outreach during particular hours of concern. The Mobile Response Team would meet youth where they are, provide immediate triage and counseling, and transport youth to Hubs, respite centers, or other safe places and services. The existing Child and Adolescent Mobile Psychiatric Service ("ChAMPS") may be an expandable foundation for the proposed Mobile Response Team.

"City leaders need to show the community love. They're all talk and don't really care about us."

d. Community and School-based Hubs

A central component of the proposed system is the Hub model. Based on several models studied by the JJAG, Hubs act as the central intake for youth and families seeking services, a home base for individual case advocates, a co-location space for services, and a safe, trusted space where youth can be themselves. The JJAG's discussions revealed DHS as a suitable agency to manage the Hubs, especially given the agency's existing services responding to PINS behaviors, including ACE, PASS, and STEP.

Youth and families can walk into a Hub or can be referred by any agency or organization across the District. Some services would be co-located at the Hub, while others would require a referral with warm handoff. Youth and families need to be able to access immediate services when they are in crisis, and the Hubs must be able to immediately provide or secure access to services for youth and families.

This may mean that at least one hub will be in a non-public safe location. Some Hubs may be school-based and specialize in responding to chronic absenteeism, while also responding to any presenting PINS behavior.

“There’s no such thing as a safe neighborhood.”

Principles for the Hubs to be successful include the following:

- Avoid the stigma associated with juvenile justice or child welfare agencies.
- Include a youth-friendly and trusted space. The Hubs, similar to Bruce House and DYRS Achievement Centers, should include spaces where youth can relax and be comfortable.
- Sufficient number of hubs in neutral locations around the District. Some Hubs may be co-located at libraries, rec centers, and other spaces youth gather. Hub locations should not create restrictions for who can or will be safe traveling there.
- At least one Hub should be open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Triage and connect to crisis and non-crisis services across systems that meet the needs of the youth and families.
- Provide access to necessities, such as food, clothing, and transportation.
- Minimize wait time to access the Hub and services.
- Training and policies that equip staff to use restorative, trauma-responsive, and strength-based practices, respond to the root causes of behaviors, and properly address levels of need from the least to most severe.
- Support, pay, and train full-time case advocates to create stable, long-term relationships with youth and families.
- Following the ATTEND model, empower advocates to quickly and easily fix bureaucratic problems, ensure eligibility for needed services and benefits, and connect youth and families to all services and resources the District has available.

- Train all staff to identify and respond to human trafficking, including access to a screening or assessment tool. (Fair Girls, an organization that currently provides training and services regarding trafficking of minors in the District, has indicated that they could be a partner in this effort.)

e. Respite Center

The Hotline, Mobile Response Team, and Hubs must be able to quickly secure a safe bed for youth who have left home while determining the safest and best next steps. The District’s current capacity for immediate, crisis or respite shelter is limited without a court referral for minors. Licensing and funding requirements set a very high bar that housing service providers seeking to serve youth must overcome. Meeting this need will require funding and referral pathways independent of a court order and that enable service providers to reach the bar set for safe, effective youth housing.

The JJAG is concerned about risks to youth from human traffickers or others who would do youth harm, therefore rotating respite centers should be scattered across the city and some should be accessible, as needed, only via transport by the Mobile Response Team or authorized service providers.

f. Continuum of Care

Youth and families need diverse services to support their positive development and navigate challenges.

Advocates at the Hubs will require a holistic, culturally-responsive array of services to which they can refer youth and families. The District should:

- Fund appropriate and effective services, and hold service providers accountable for measurable outcomes that accurately reflect their impact instead of solely relying on numbers.
- Include strength-based services, such as arts and creative expression, animal care, and mentoring.
- Build up smaller community-based service providers who bring a wealth of knowledge but may not traditionally receive funding. The JJAG has focused

Youth and families need to be able to access immediate services when they are in crisis

small grant making to these providers to date, but scaling up would enable the continuum of care to fully meet the community's needs.

- Increase the capacity of behavioral health services, including low-barrier and school-based mental healthcare and substance use disorder treatment.
- Provide training for families about their rights and tools within the various systems interacting with families. For example, the Office of the Chief Student Advocate currently runs family support centers, where families can be referred for case management, conflict resolution, conflict management, and educational advocacy support.

The authority of youth, families, and neighborhood leaders to hold agencies and service providers accountable for success must be built into the foundation of services from the start.

g. Oversight and Accountability

The authority of youth, families, and neighborhood leaders to hold agencies and service providers accountable for success must be built into the foundation of services from the start.

3. Additional Questions

The JJAG identified several outstanding questions for future consideration.

- » What alignment is most productive between Families First sites and hubs?
- » How can the District better utilize Medicaid funds to support services for youth and families?
- » What changes can be made to Medicaid contracts to private insurance providers to require certain types of treatments?
- » What spaces are available in the District that are in neutral locations to site hubs or a 24/7 youth-friendly space?

CONCLUSION

This recommendation incorporates the best advice from among the JJAG's diverse membership and following a year of study, collaboration, and consensus-building.

The JJAG is committed to ongoing support of this recommendation throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring phases.



Developed by Lisa Pilnik of Child & Family Policy Associates
for the District of Columbia Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

January, 2020

***Serving PINS youth in the District:
Assets, gaps, and stakeholder recommendations for future change***

The information below is a summary of what services are most commonly used in the District when youth engage in PINS behaviors (or are at risk of doing so), and what key experts and stakeholders think is missing. This is not a comprehensive mapping of all services that are available in the District that could be relevant in PINS cases, and several additional stakeholder interviews will likely be needed before the summary below should be shared with external stakeholders. Additionally, the term “PINS behaviors” is used throughout—this is not a preferred term, but is the term currently used in the District.

Types of services:

The basic services that can address PINS behaviors (and the underlying needs that lead to them) are already available to many youth and families in the district including:

- family counseling
- individual therapy
- mentoring
- emergency shelter and longer-term housing support
- medical care
- tutoring
- education advocacy (e.g., to meet special education needs)
- case management
- parenting education and support

However, more innovative or specialized services are not readily available. Examples cited by stakeholders/experts of services that would be useful to have in DC ranged from inpatient psychiatric treatment (PRTF) to opportunities for youth to grow and heal through art or equine therapy.

Access to services:

Youth who have been charged with PINS behaviors (or have otherwise come to the attention of MPD, CSSD, or OAG) can access many of the above services through different programming offered by DHS, including the STEP, PASS and ACE programs, tutoring provided through Georgetown University, and nonsecure shelter housing (offered by community providers through contract with DYRS). Some services are offered in the community, through District agencies and nongovernmental organizations, and can be accessed by anyone who meets program requirements, which in some cases include large numbers of youth who've engaged in PINS behaviors. For example, YouthBuild Public Charter School (YouthBuild PCS) provides alternative educational offerings to District youth aged 16-24 and finds that the vast majority of its 16- and 17-years olds were truant before switching to their school, although they are not specifically a truancy intervention.

Service capacity

Some of the services currently available are able to serve most of the youth who are referred to them and meet their criteria. Although there are sometimes waitlists, some programs can prioritize (e.g., continue to serve runaway youth immediately but wait on youth who are truant).

There are some very troubling gaps in capacity, however. For example, Sasha Bruce shared that in 2018-2019, they redirected some youth who called seeking emergency shelter at Bruce House because they did not have beds available at the time. Providers working in other areas also noted that housing is one of the most common—and difficult to address—areas the youth they serve face. For example, YouthBuild PCS reported that 40% of their students had experienced homelessness in the previous year.

Waitlists and delays are also common for mental health services. One interviewee shared that a young person who is suicidal might be told by a core service agency to wait a month for an intake appointment, and commented that delays for any needed service were a significant problem because “you can’t earn kids’ trust if they tell you their needs and you can’t act on them for months.”

For the programs that are *not* at capacity, it is also important to note that some experts/stakeholders suggested that the reason for this (at least for some services) was because they were “under the radar” and not all youth who needed them were being referred or self-referring. When asked if those programs could be serving significantly more youth, stakeholders felt that additional resources would be needed for that to happen. Some programs may also be scaling back what they offer in order to serve most or all youth referred, which means that the youth served are not getting the most effective programming possible. For example, one program used to have funding equivalent to \$15,000-\$16,000 per youth per year, but now has only \$11,000, meaning that they have less staffing and flex funding to serve each young person.

Geography and transportation

Many services are located in the places where the youth who need them the most live and spend time (e.g., school-based services). Sasha Bruce noted that they are located in a “neutral” area (discussed more below), and they are accessible by public transportation. Some programs require that youth and families get themselves to the services, while others provide transportation or ensure that youth are able to use public transportation for free (e.g., through a DC OneCard). When private transportation is provided, this generally is carried out by the providers, rather than government agencies directly (e.g., the Georgetown program has a vehicle to take students to tutoring, Bruce House has a van).

Other barriers to serving PINS youth

Many of the challenges noted are common social services barriers, rather than unique to PINS youth or the District:

- Mental health professionals, caseworkers, and other providers are underpaid and undersupported, leading to frequent turnover.
- Programs don’t have the resources they need.
- Accessing services can be cumbersome and difficult, particularly for mental health/Medicaid funded services.
- Long waitlists sometimes exist for time-sensitive services, such as behavioral health care.
- Families and youth may avoid services for fear of becoming system-involved (particularly child welfare-involved).

Although these are common challenges, they may be particularly harmful to PINS youth and their families, given the trauma and disrupted relationships they’ve already experienced.

Gaps in services

Interviewees shared many services they felt needed to be developed or expanded, including:

- A 24/7 crisis hotline with text capability
- More short- and long-term shelter/housing options
- Mental health services overall, and specifically an inpatient psychiatric treatment facility

- A drop in center specifically for minors, since minors may not be comfortable accessing programming primarily used by young adults.
- A greater/easier ability to use flexible funding for nontraditional services (e.g., art therapy, martial arts classes)
- Expanded access to high quality, consistent, mentoring and/or case management.

Other findings and recommendations

Numerous interviewees noted that the current response to PINS behaviors is somewhat haphazard—for example, the school a youth attends, rather than the severity of their absences, may be what determines if they are referred for truancy or not.

Several interviewees highlighted the importance of schools as a place to connect with students before they engage in PINS behaviors. This includes encouraging schools to help youth meet basic needs (e.g., providing access to food and the ability to wash clothes), which could increase engagement and attendance.

Additionally, there are several current initiatives that are addressing some of the same issues, through a different lens. For example, the Every Day Counts Task Force has a broader focus (all attendance, rather than just unexcused absences) but is still addressing several of the circumstances that lead to truancy, such as unsafe routes to school and school environments. The RAISE DC Disconnected Youth Change Network is addressing many of the same issues as the JJAG, but includes young people through their early/mid-twenties. Additionally, the School Based Behavioral Health centers that are currently expanding throughout the District could be an important entry point.

Several stakeholders expressed that future work to meet the needs of families involved with PINS behaviors should *not* be sited within DCFS, for numerous reasons. Several providers seemed open to expanding their work with DHS to meet the needs of this population.

Services for youth need to be accessible, meaning either that they are available in all places that youth need them, or that they are in neutral areas (e.g., not considered the territory of any one group) and youth can reach them through public transportation or provider-supported private transport. Some stakeholders suggested that for efficiency, existing youth-friendly locations, such as community/rec centers, could be used.

Service providers noted that approaches need to be flexible, and that working with youth in crisis can be labor and skill-intensive. One person noted that beyond physical spaces youth can go, there should be an ability for professionals to “be able to dispatch out to where a family thinks a young person is” when they have run away or are truant. Additionally, given the varied and complicated needs of youth engaged in PINS behaviors, an *individualized approach and service plan* for each young person is essential. When service referrals are made, they need to be *warm handoffs* that will encourage the youth and family to actually participate in what may be one of many service referrals they’ve received. Services should also be informed by and targeted to youth’s strengths and interests, not just their needs.

Family engagement could and should be improved, including training for professionals on key adolescent development topics as well as cultural humility, and education for parents to help them understand and support their children through the transition to adolescence and young adulthood.

Finally, as identified by several stakeholders, any future service offerings or changes in services should be informed by youth input, to ensure that services created and provided are ones youth will want to engage in and stick with.

PINS Landscape Summary Chart

ASSETS	GAPS
<p><i>(Services currently available to at least some PINS youth in DC)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family counseling • Individual therapy • Mentoring • Emergency shelter and longer-term housing support • Medical care • Tutoring • Education advocacy (e.g., to meet special education needs) • Case management • Parenting education and support 	<p><i>(Services that are not present, do not have sufficient capacity or are difficult to access)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short- and long-term housing • Behavioral health services (including inpatient psychiatric) • Consistent, high quality, and easily accessed mentoring and case management • A 24/7 crisis hotline with text capability • A drop in center specifically for minors • Ability to easily use flexible funding for nontraditional services (e.g., art therapy, martial arts classes)
BARRIERS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistent identification and referral of youth • Long waits or complicated processes to access services, particularly behavioral health • Insufficient capacity/offerings for minor shelter beds and long term housing support • Staffing turnover (often due to lack of support and inadequate pay) • Program-wide underfunding • Family/youth reticence to engage in services (sometimes due to fear of system involvement) 	
STAKEHOLDER RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize that the current system isn't working well and can be inconsistent • Focus on schools as a connection point to youth and a venue for meeting basic needs • Coordinate with initiatives with overlapping goals (e.g., Every Day Counts) • Ensure services are informed by and accessible to youth • Emphasize family engagement and cultural humility • Consider siting new offerings in DHS, given stigmatization concerns and families' hesitation to be involved with some other systems • Ensure services for PINS youth are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Flexible, ○ Well resourced (including adequate staff who have skills and time needed to meet youth needs), ○ Individualized, and ○ Strength-based. 	

**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP**



The following appointed Juvenile Justice Advisory Group members, JJAG staff, and JJAG advisors contributed to the content in this report.

First Name	Last Name	Local Representation/Role	Role on JJAG under Federal JJDPa and Title II Requirements
Patrina	Anderson	Department of Behavioral Health Representative	Representatives from law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers
Dominique	Burton	Community Member	Public Member
Lisette	Burton	Community Member/Secretary of the JJAG	Public Member
Sheila	Clark	Department of Human Services Representative/Co-Chair PINS Working Group	Representatives from law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers
Audrey	Eisemann	Community Member	Public Member
Laura	Furr	Community Member/Chair of JJAG	Representative of private non-profit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency preventions and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education and social services for children
Jonah	Goodman	ANC 4C10 Representative	Locally elected official representing general purpose government
Shyra	Gregory-Dowling	DC Public Schools Representative	Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, recreation, and youth services
Miracle	Johns	Youth Member	Youth Member
*Peter	Krauthamer	DC Superior Court, Family Court Representative	Law Enforcement and Juvenile Justice Agency member
Ramey	Kyle	MPD Youth Division Representative	Representatives from law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies.

**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP**



First Name	Last Name	Local Representation/Role	Role on JJAG under Federal JJDPa and Title II Requirements
Brittany	Mobley	Public Defender Services Representative	Representatives from law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers
*Terri	Odom	Court Social Services Division Representative	Representative of public agency concerned with juvenile probation
Jenise	Patterson	Community Member/Vice Chair of JJAG	Public Member
LaShelle	Richmond	Community Member/Co-Chair, PINS Working Group	Representative of private non-profit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency preventions and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education and social services for children
David	Rosenthal	Office of the Attorney General Representative	Representatives from law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers
Penelope	Spain	Community Member	Representatives from law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers
Bruce	Wright	Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services Representative	Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, recreation, and youth services

*These members abstained from voting on this report and related actions of the body, as the recommendations discuss legislative action.

JJAG Staff Melissa Milchman (OVSJG) and Keith Hasan-Towery (CICC)

**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP**



**JJAG
Advisors**

Lisa Pilnik, Independent Consultant to the JJAG on Status Offenses

Destiny Jackson, Advisory Youth Member

Aaron White, Advisory Youth Member

Kyla Woods, Advisory Youth Member

Eduardo Ferrer, Advisory Community Member

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Hilary Cairns (DHS) Advisory Agency Representative

Erin Cullin (OAG), Advisory Agency Representative

Jose DeArteaga (DYRS) Advisory Agency Representative

Shae Harris (Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice), Advisory Agency Representative

Kristy Love (CJCC) Advisory Agency Representative

Elizabeth Weiser (OAG) Advisory Agency Representative

Kevin Whitfield (DC Council Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety), Advisory Agency Representative

Special thanks to Boys Town Washington DC for assistance in the presentation of this report.





FY2020 VICTIM SERVICES PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE REPORT

**Prepared by the
Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants**



Overview

- The data in this report is representative of the victims served by all victim service grantees. An individual person may have engaged in services from multiple organizations and therefore could be counted multiple times in victim totals.
- Victims in this report are either primary or secondary and new or continuing. A primary victim is the direct target of the victimization and/or was the person that is legally considered the victim of the crime. A secondary victim is a person who has been injured or harmed as the result of the primary victim's victimization. A new victim began services during the reporting period and a continuing victim began services in a previous quarter.

Primary Victims

- 29,695 primary victims in total
- 21,598 new primary victims
- .23% decrease in new primary victims served from FY19

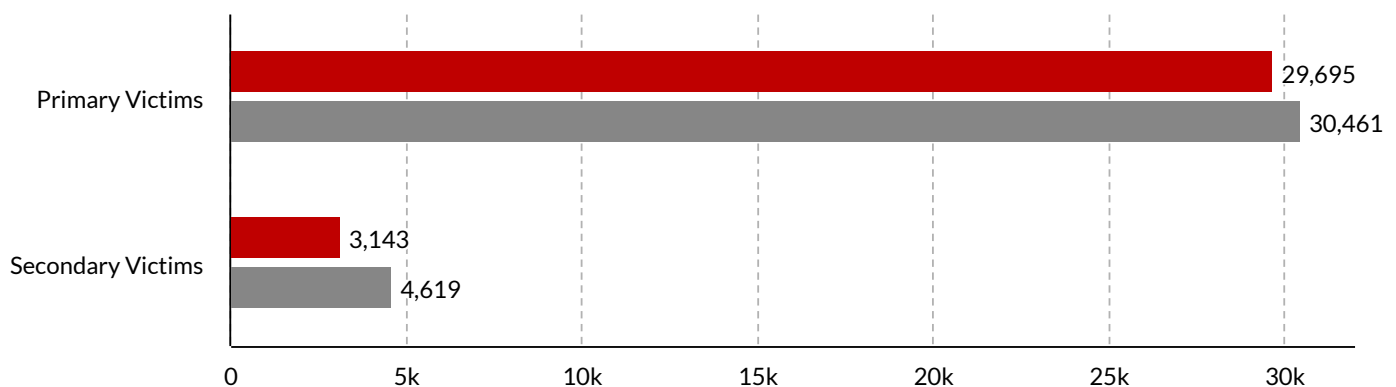
Secondary Victims

- 3,143 secondary victims in total
- 1,474 new secondary victims
- 49.2% decrease in new secondary victims served from FY19

All Victims

- 32,838 new and continuing primary and secondary victims were served in FY20 victims services
- Overall a 6.4% decrease in victims served from FY19

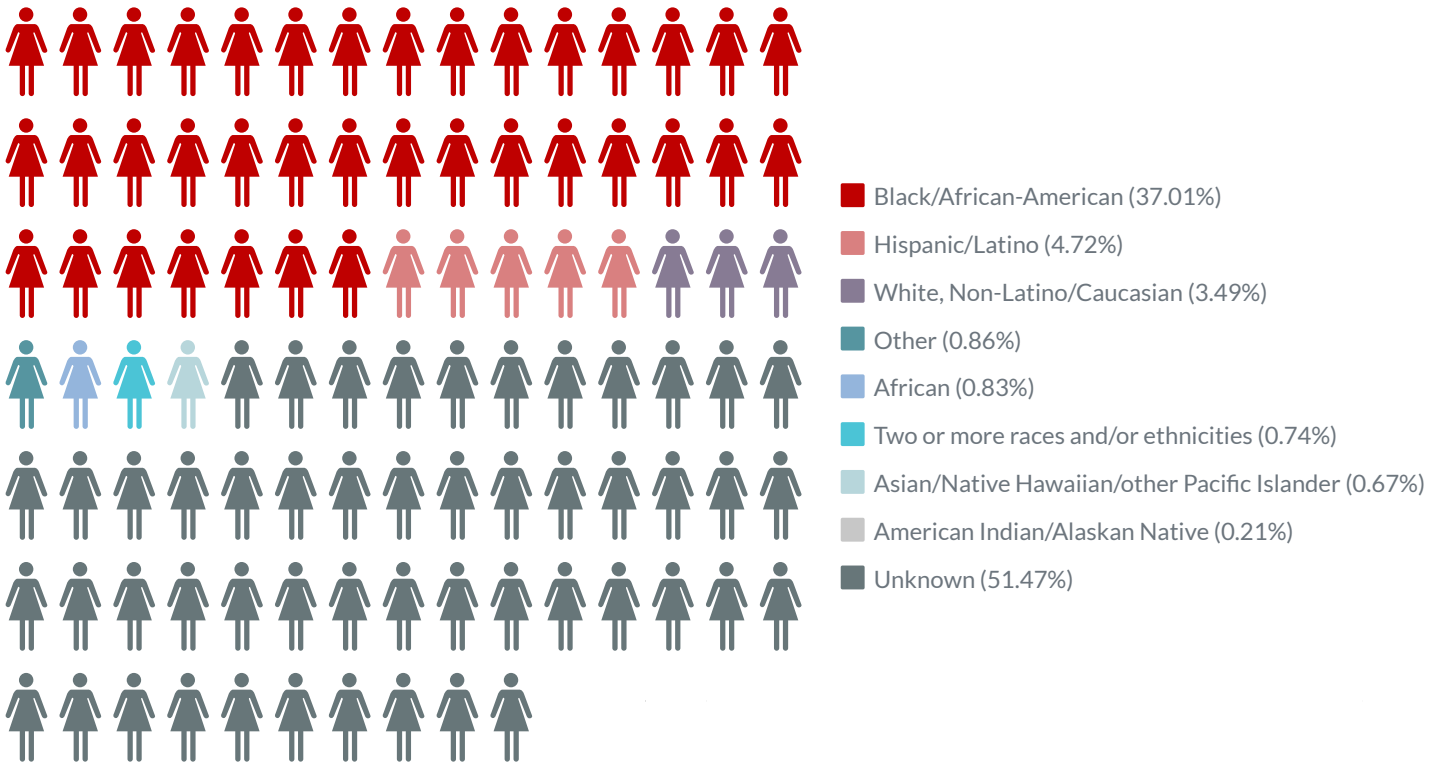
Primary and Secondary Victims FY Comparison



Race/Ethnicity

Demographic Information

New Primary Victims



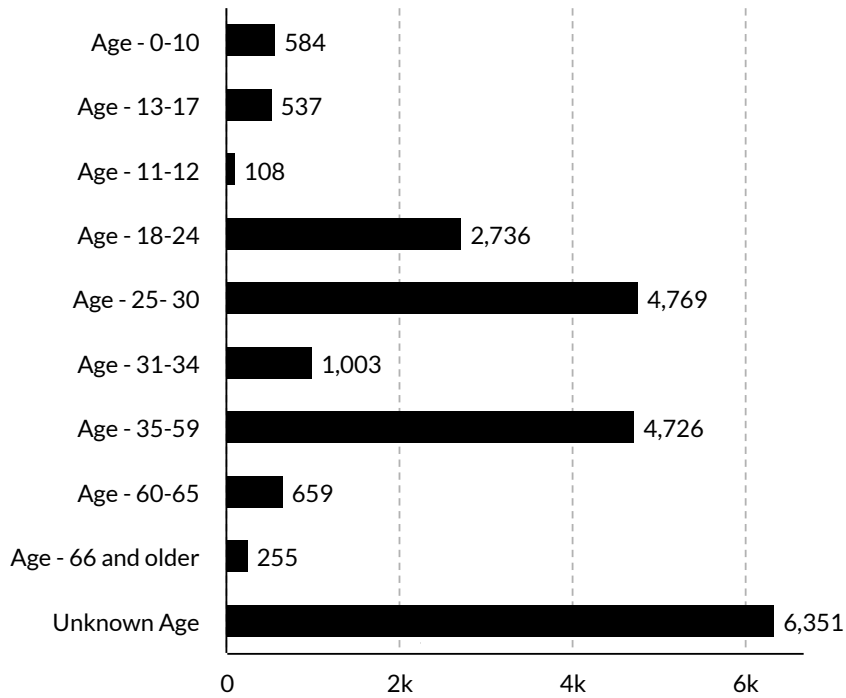
New Secondary Victims



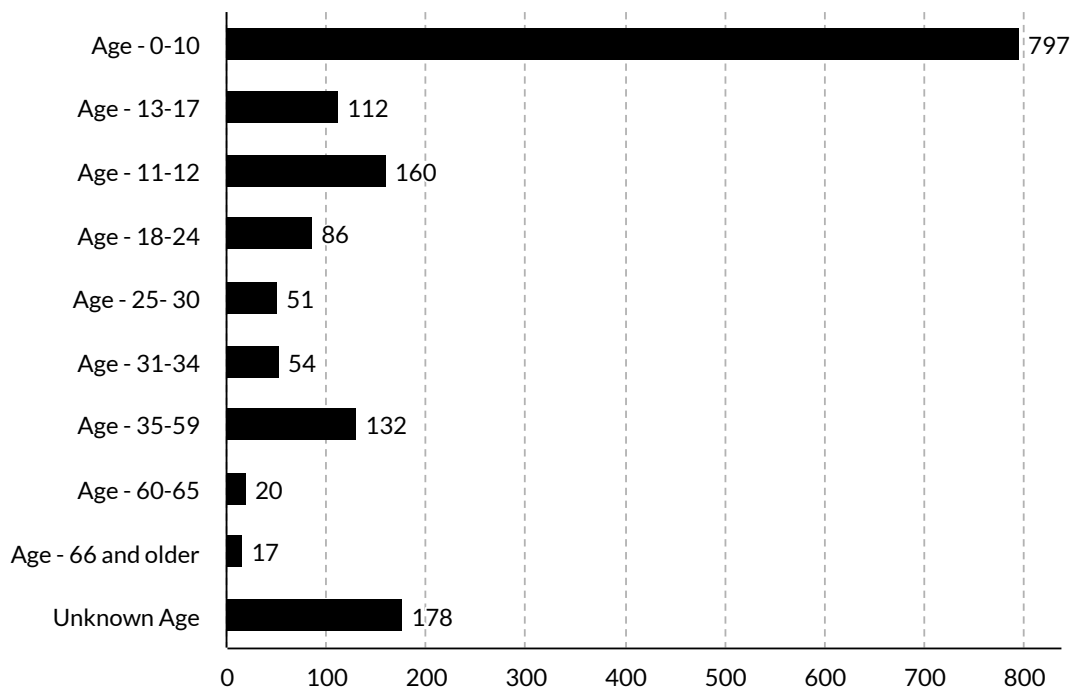
Age Range

Demographic Information

New Primary Victims



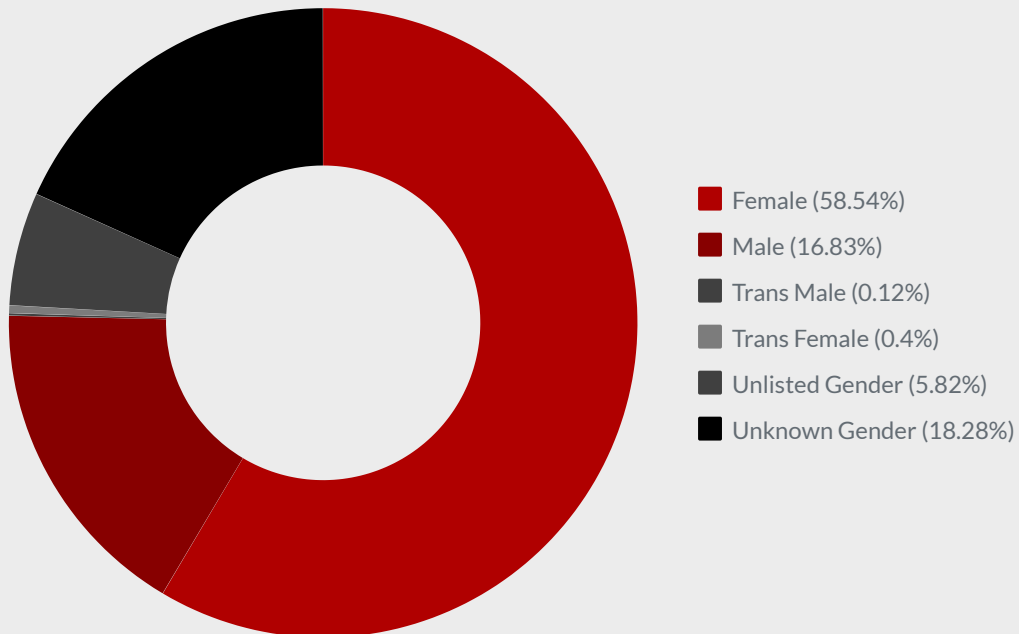
New Secondary Victims



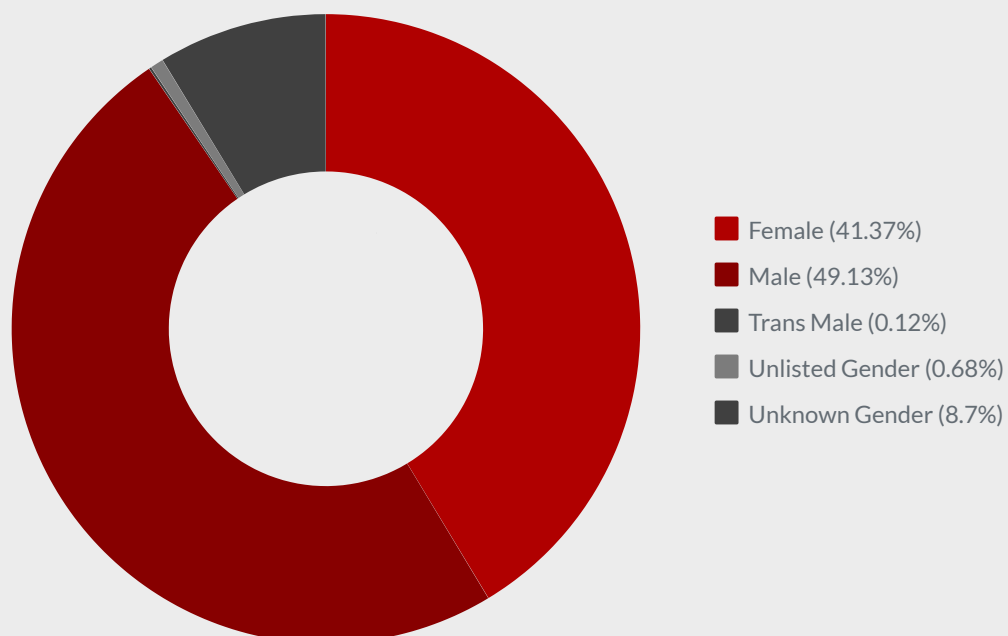
Gender Identity

Demographic Information

New Primary Victims

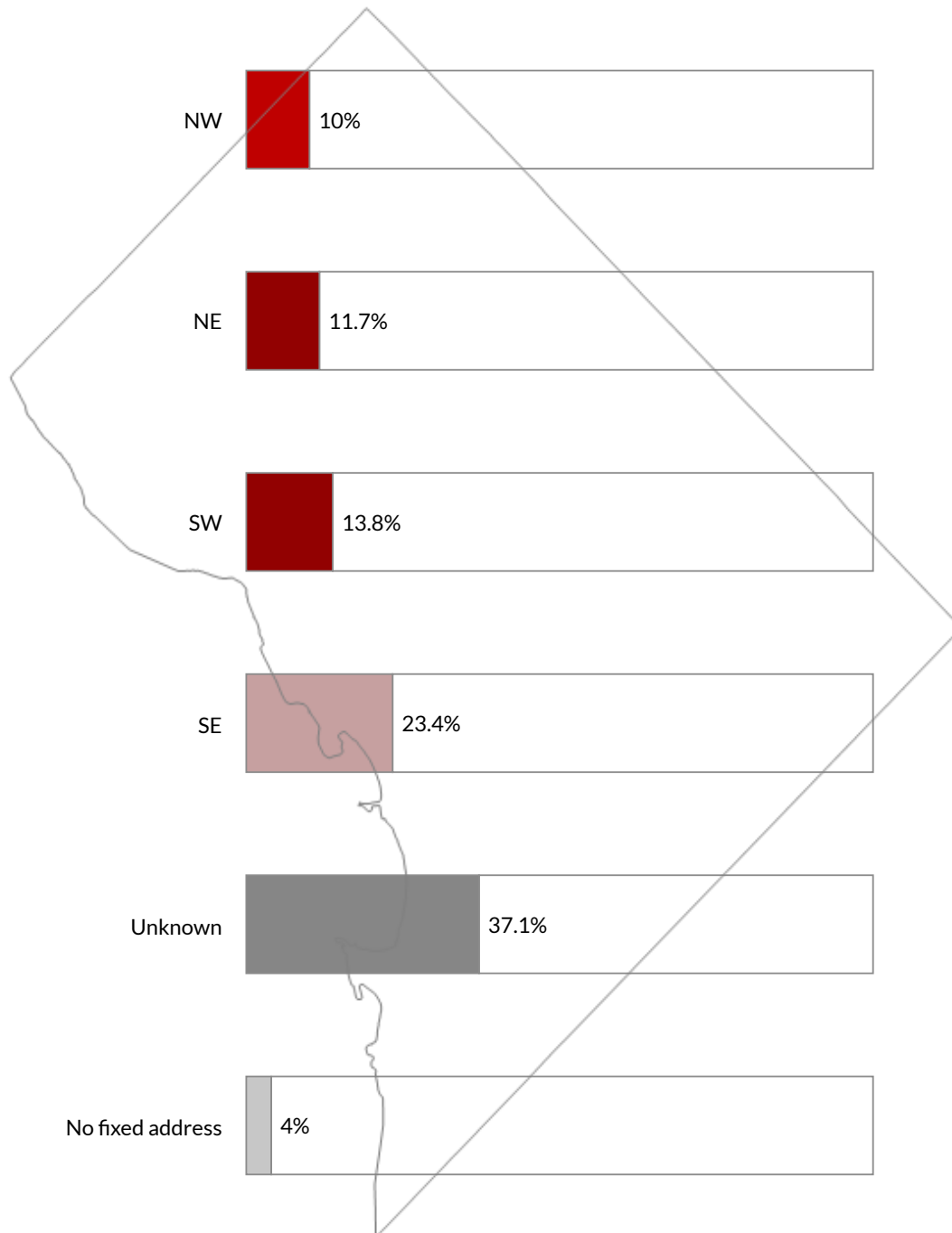


New Secondary Victims



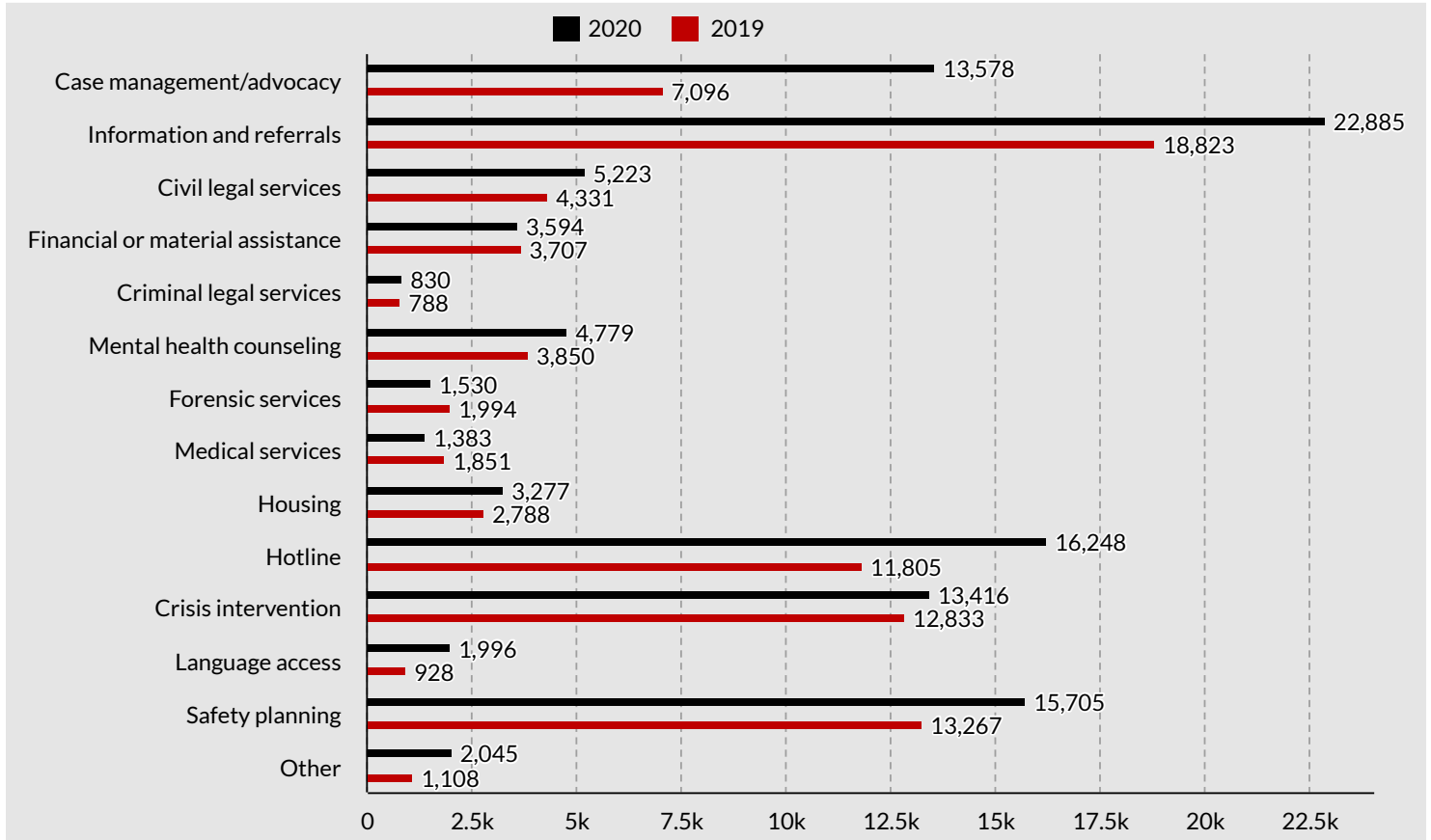
Residence of Victims

Residence Percentages by Quadrant

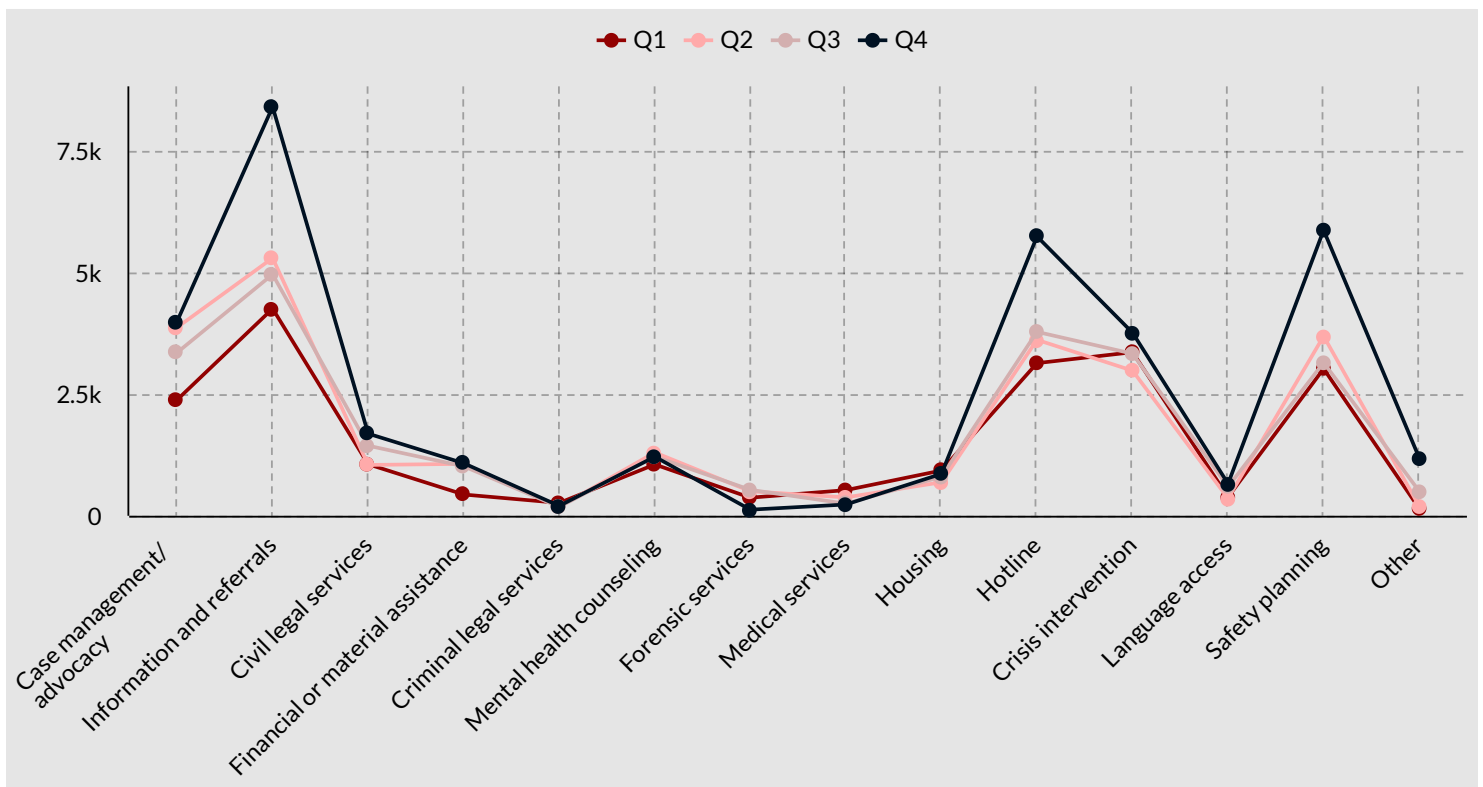


Services Provided

Services Provided to Victims in FY19 and FY20

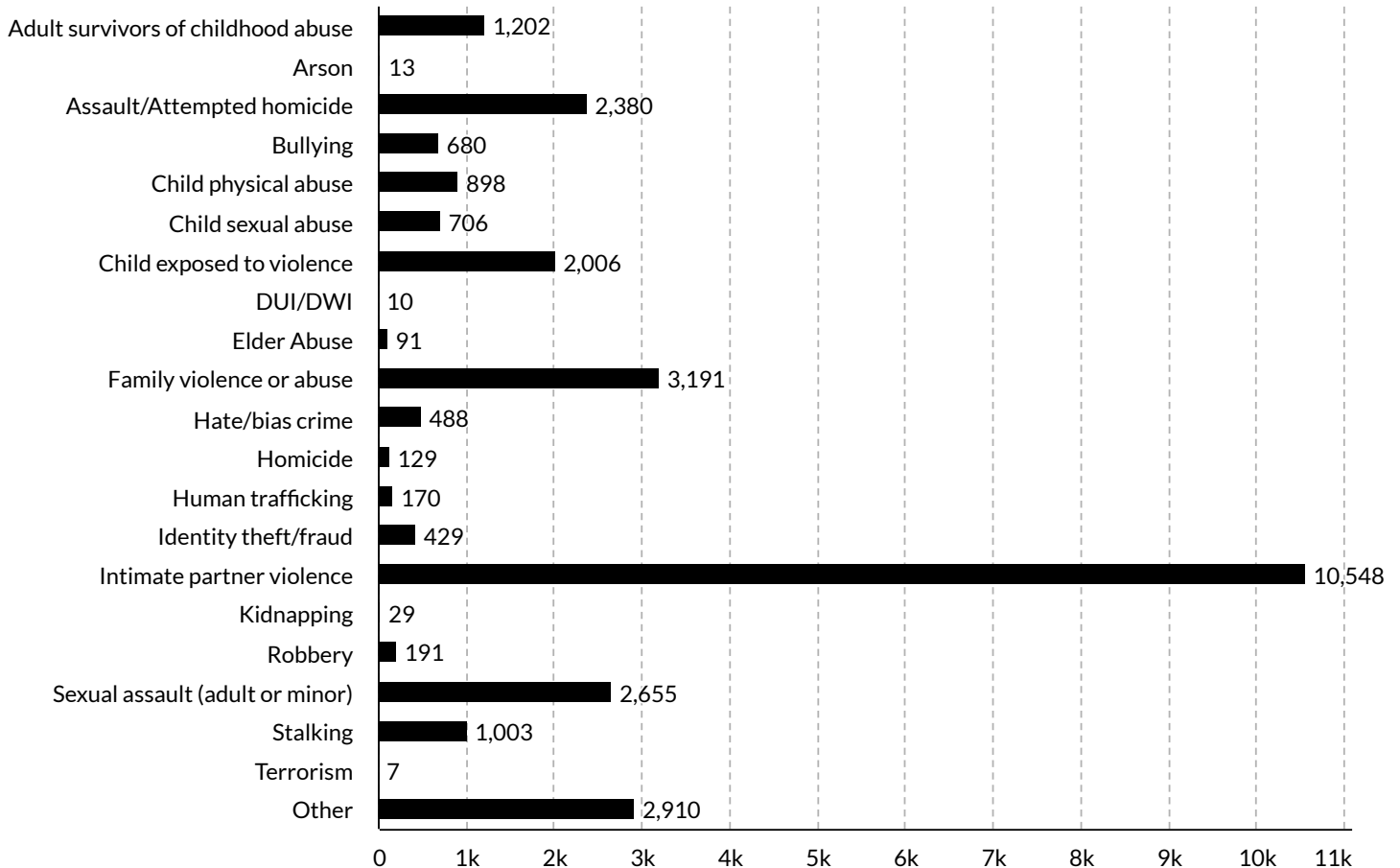


Services Provided to Victims in FY20 by Quarter



Category of Crime

FY20 Categories of Client Victimization (Total Victimizations=29,736)



2019 to 2020 Client Victimization Rates

Top Increases from 2019 to 2020

Arson	49%▲
Identity Theft	46%▲
Bullying	43%▲
Family Violence or Abuse	43%▲
Assault/Attempted Homicide	40%▲

Top Decreases from 2019 to 2020

Elder Abuse	49%▼
Homicide	46%▼
Human Trafficking	43%▼
Child Sexual Abuse	43%▼
Robbery	40%▼

Total client victimization increased by **1.6% ▲**

Training & Continuing Education Events

Overview

- OVSJG victim service grantees completed a total of 297 professional training events and 498 community training events during FY20.
- At the events, there were 7,593 professionals and 11,340 community participants who were trained.

Professional Training



- 59.8% of professional training participants submitted a complete evaluation.
- 85.2% of attendees who completed evaluations demonstrated a positive change in knowledge, skills, or abilities as a result of the training.
- 14.8% attendees of attendees who submitted evaluations did not demonstrate a positive change in knowledge, skills, or abilities as a result of the training.

Community Training



- 73.2% of community training participants submitted a complete evaluation.
- 57.9% of attendees who completed evaluations demonstrated a positive change in knowledge, skills, or abilities as a result of the training.
- 42.1% attendees of attendees who submitted evaluations did not demonstrate a positive change in knowledge, skills, or abilities as a result of the training.

Training Highlights

"Participants shared increased knowledge about resilience and LGBTQ IPV factors. Participants also shared enjoyment of the art exercise used for the resilience presentation."

"We were pleased to work with predominantly male allies this quarter. We did so by approaching domestic/sexual violence through other lenses such as healthy relationships and gun violence, to make sure we were able to reach a primarily male audience."

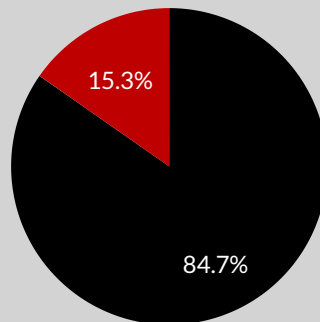


Prevention & Community Engagement

Overview

- OVSJG victim service grantees completed a total of 14 prevention and community engagement events during FY20.
- There were 319 participants who engaged in the events.

- ✓ 55.4% of participants submitted a complete evaluation.
- ✓ 84.7% of attendees who completed evaluations demonstrated a positive change in knowledge, skills, or abilities as a result of the training.
- ✓ 15.3% attendees of attendees who submitted evaluations did not demonstrate a positive change in knowledge, skills, or abilities as a result of the training.



Pre and Post Test Prevention and Community Engagement Outcomes

Event Highlights

"Our organization has created an interactive platform for prevention to adapt to COVID."

"Participants from our healing session shared positive feedback, expressing that our events were healing, enjoyable, and timely. Several participants attended multiple events and expressed interest in attending similar events in the future."

Outreach Events & Activities

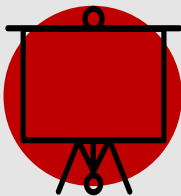
Takeaways



Victim service grantees conducted a total of **509** outreach events during FY20.



At the events, there were **57,838** participants



91% of events were in-person



15,197 participants who attended in-person events actively engaged with grantees organizations

Outreach Event Highlights

"Creating safe spaces, to keep our vulnerable population safe."

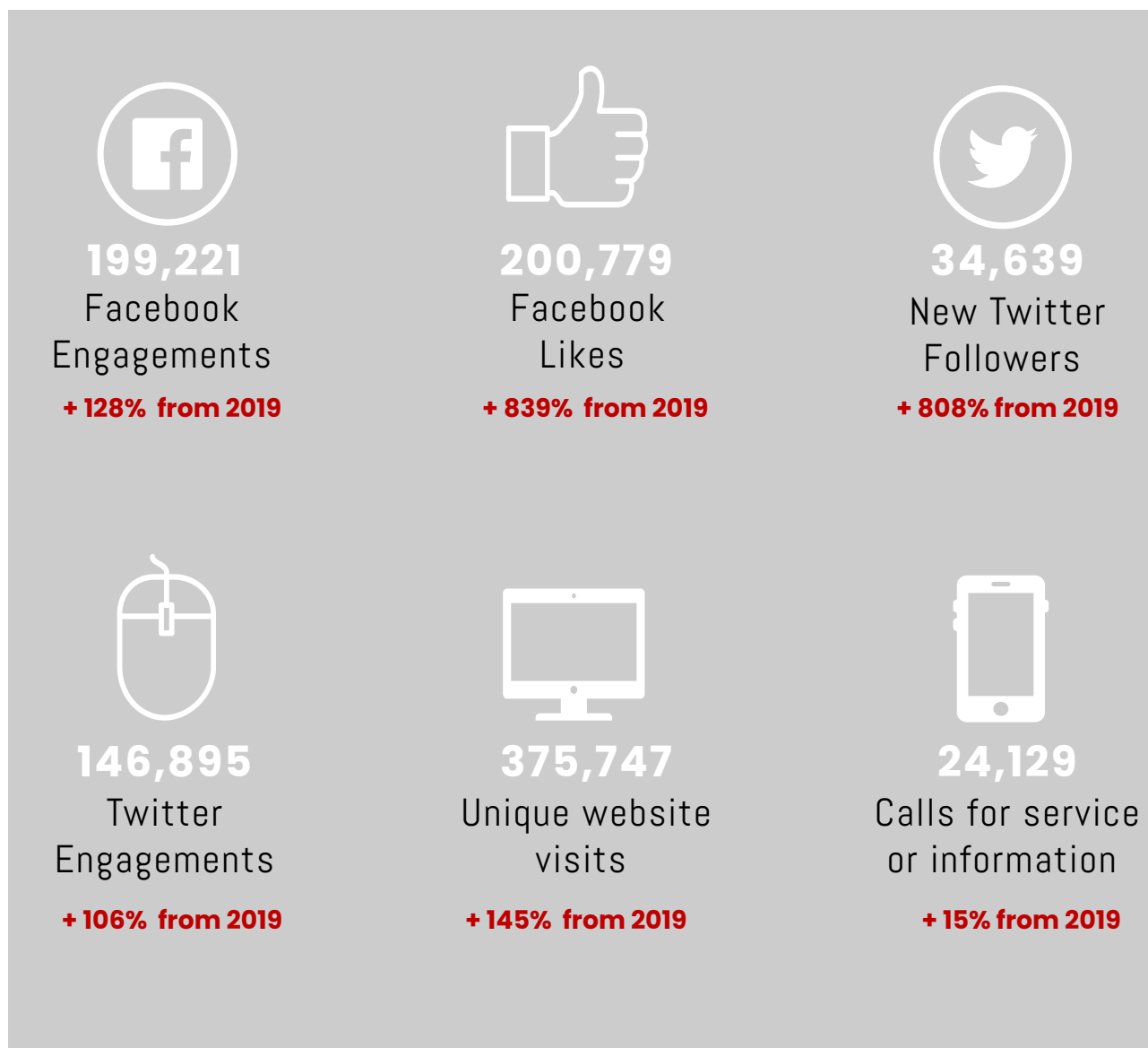
"Each outreach event left participants with encouragement, inspiration, and hope."

"It is vital for us to be a part of community events, as we see a direct correlation to our presence in the community and an increase in calls received to our hotline."




Digital Outreach Metrics

Takeaways



Digital Outreach Highlights



"Because of COVID19, much of our outreach is now through social media, where we have the added benefit of engaging in live discussion."

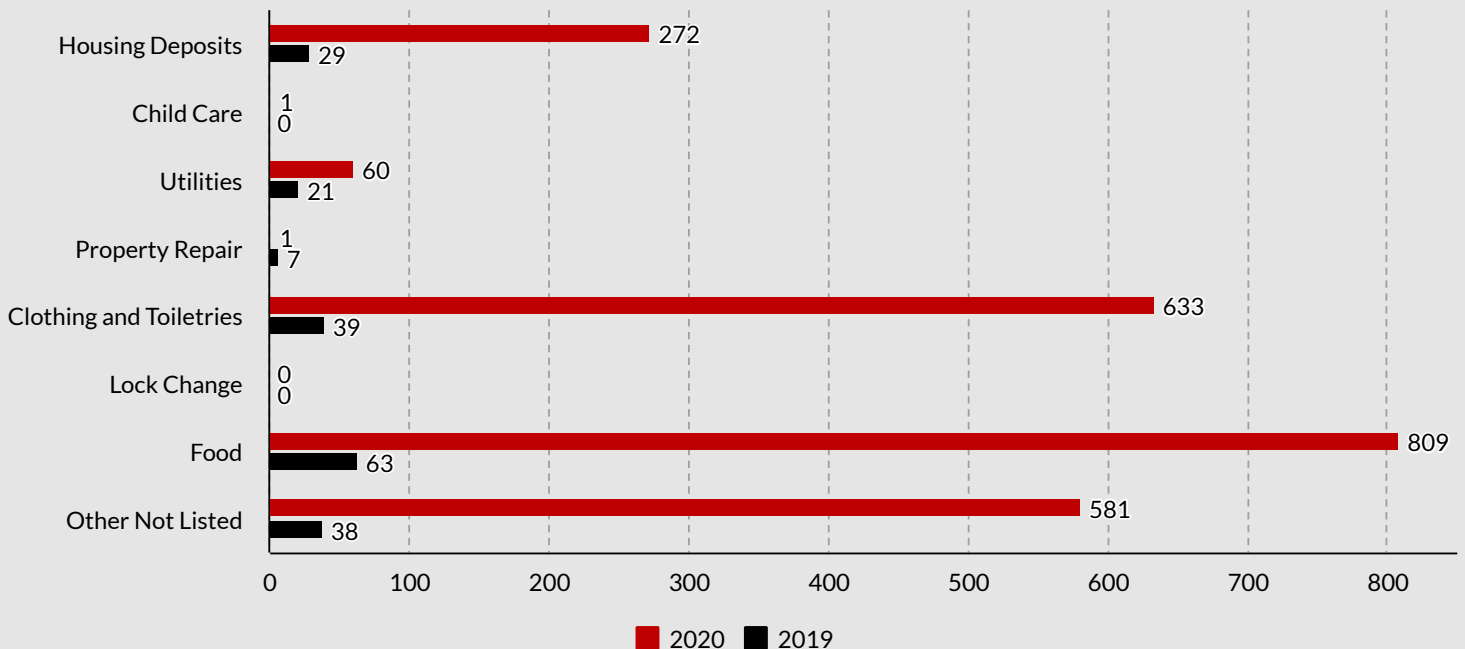
"We have seen a massive spike in online engagement and those interested in supporting survivors during this time."

Financial Assistance

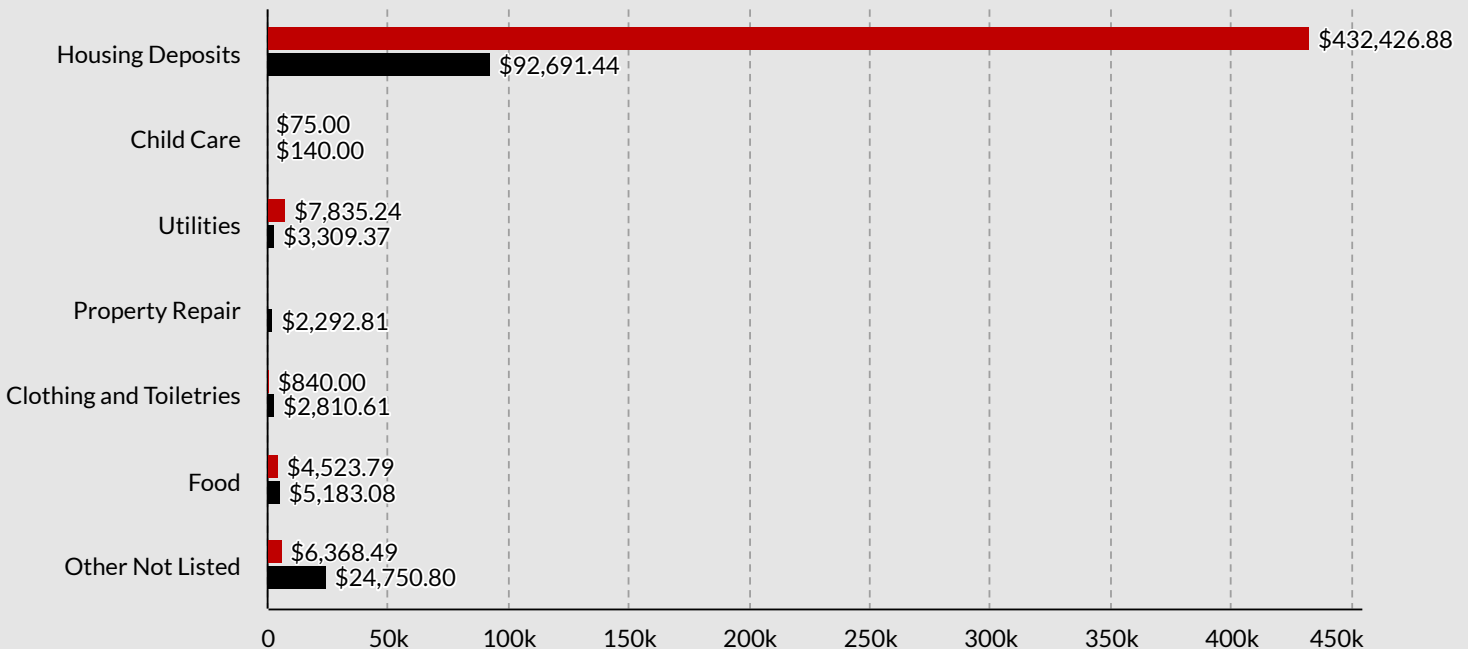
Overview

- OVSJG victim service grantees fulfilled 2,140 out of 2,213 requests made for financial assistance during FY20 and partially fulfilled 40 requests.
- Grantees reported a higher than normal number of requests for emergency financial assistance due to the impact of the pandemic on clients' health and financial resources.

Number of Emergency Financial Assistance Awards



Dollar Amount of Emergency Assistance

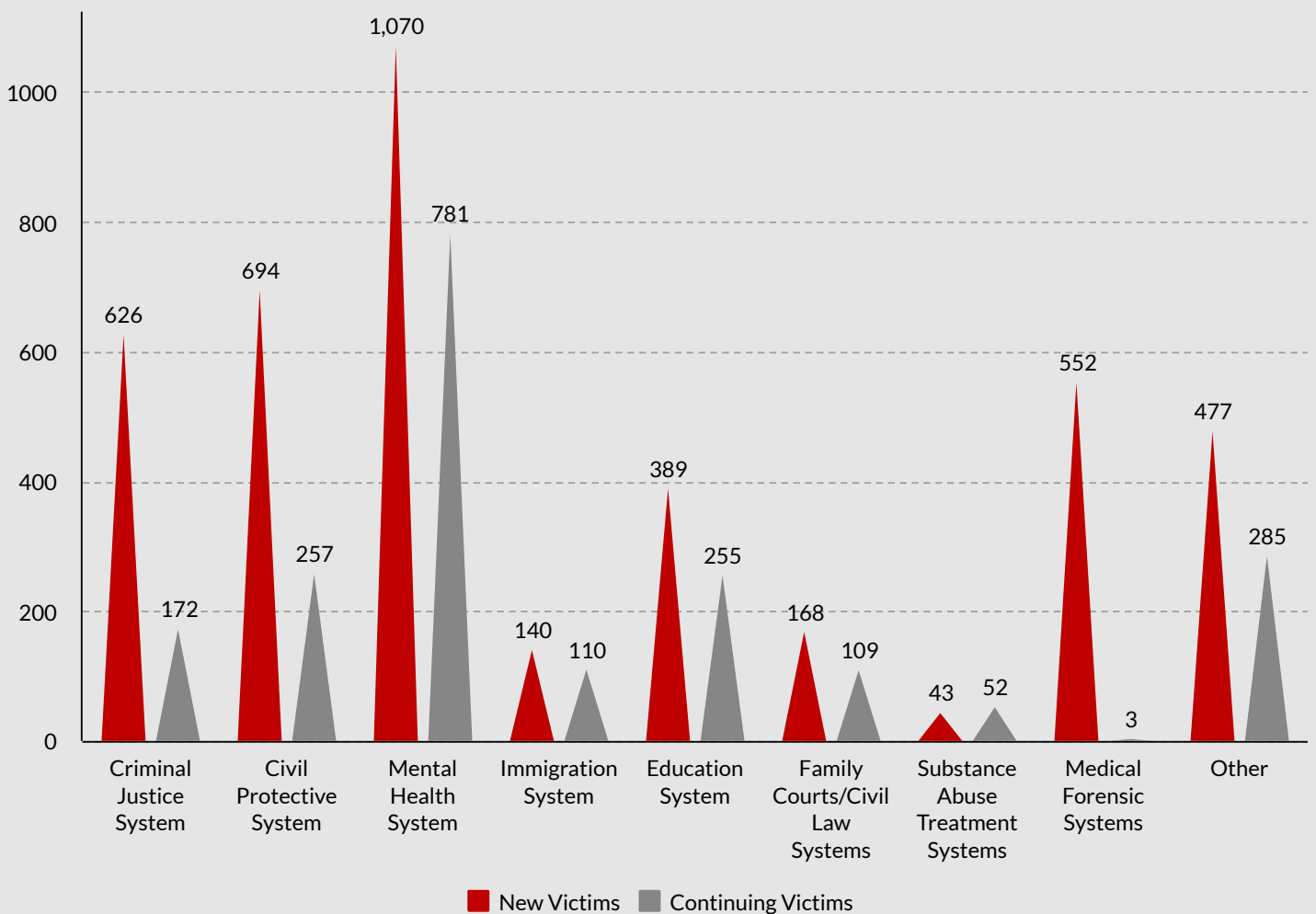


Case Management & Advocacy

Overview

- ❖ OVSJG victim service grantees provided case management services to 8,733 new and continuing victims during FY20.
- ❖ 4,159 new victims and 2024 continuing victims were engaged in systems.

New and Continuing Victims System Engagement



Case Management Highlights

"Clients have shared gratitude for assistance with other social services systems, and with access to free mental health counseling and support."

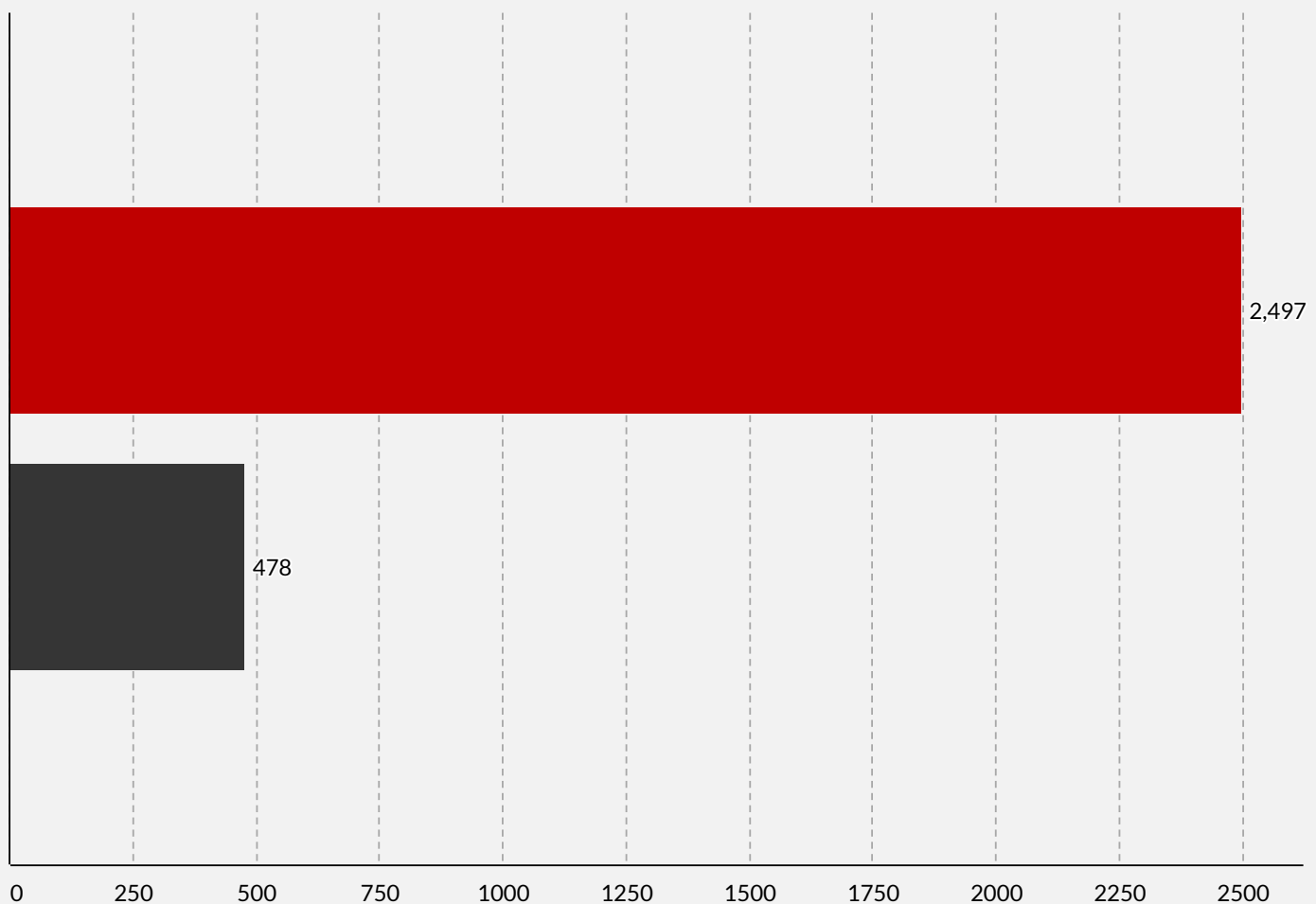
"Clients are actively participating in the offered support services, including employment services and an education program."

Case Management & Advocacy

T1 and T2 Outcome Measures

Number of victims that demonstrated an increase in empowerment, resiliency, or coping between T1 and T2

■ 2020 ■ 2019



Case Management Highlights

"They take the necessary steps to make sure you have a safety plan. I feel safe!! My Life has changed for the better. This organization has helped me put my life back together."

"I'm here making it work because of the help of Ms. S. This is the longest program I have ever stayed in."

"Clients are actively participating in the offered support services, including employment services and an education program."



Hotline & Crisis Intervention

Overview

..... OVSJG victim service grantees provided 15,236 primary and secondary victims with crisis intervention services during FY20.

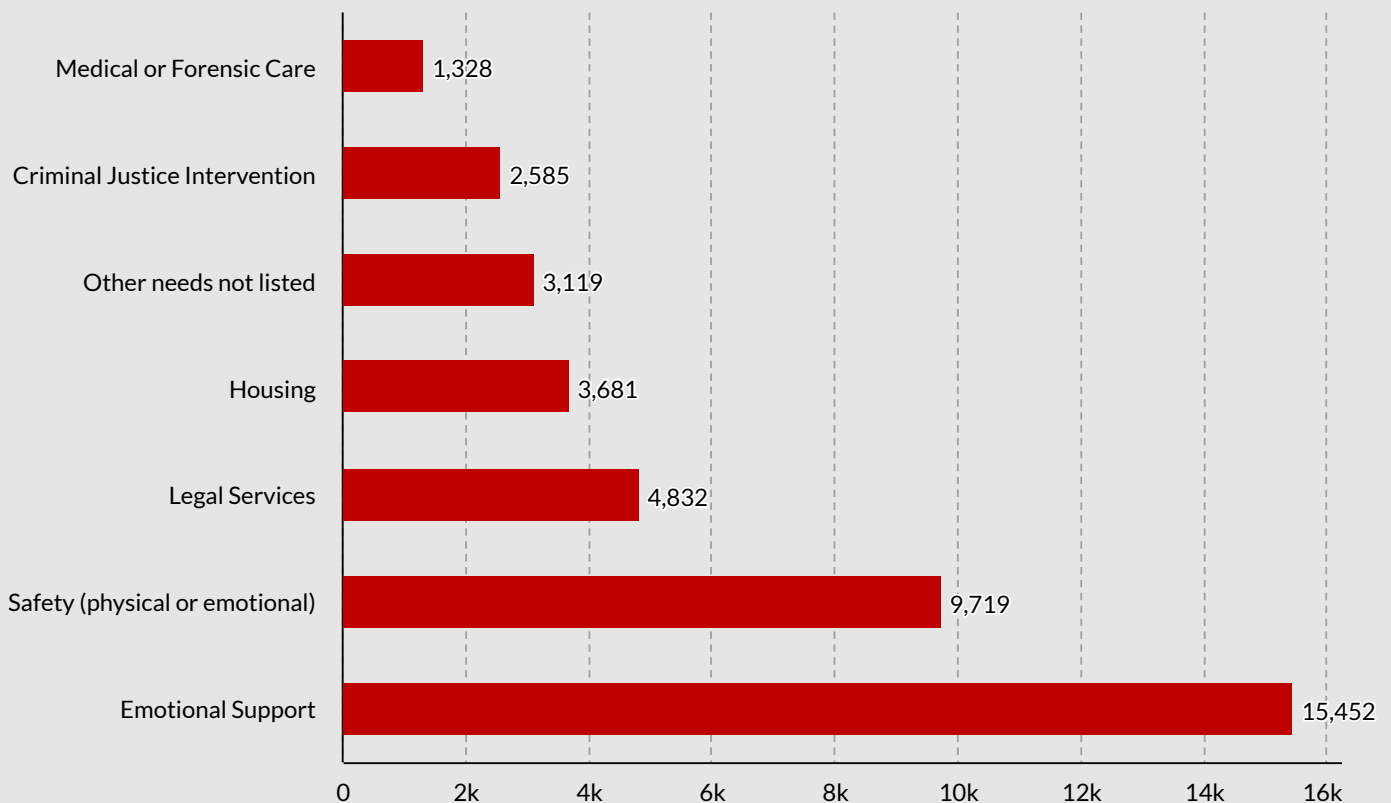


Provided **15,162** Crisis Intervention Services Via Hotline (text, chat, or phone)



Provided **3,130** In-Person Crisis Intervention Services

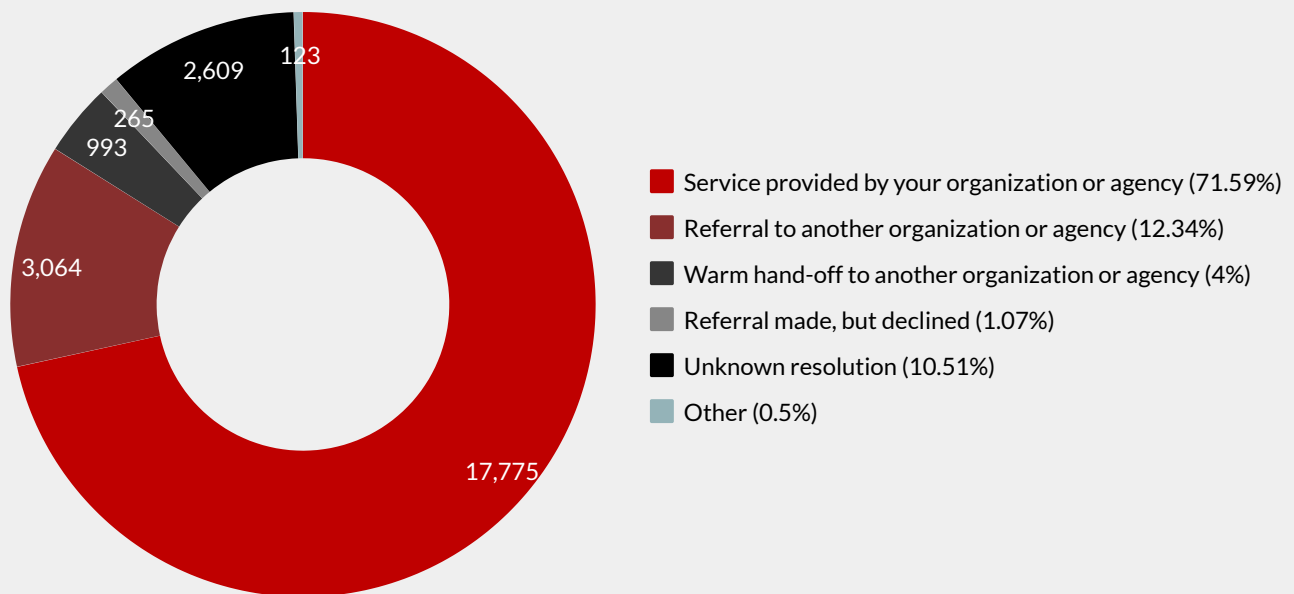
Needs Stated by Victims Accessing Crisis Intervention & Hotline Services



Hotline & Crisis Intervention

Overview

Victims Needs Met Via



Hotline & Crisis Intervention Highlights

"As DC's stay-at-home order lifted, we have seen a 25% increase in the number of requests for service."

"We have seen a significant increase in hotline calls due to COVID-19 and the racial reckoning happening in the country. As such we added expanded the capacity of our hotline to meet the demand of increase of callers."

Mental Health

Takeaways



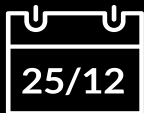
1,253

New clients
received mental
health services
during FY20



1,435

Clients engaged in
a screening or
intake process
during FY20



21.35 Days

Average length of
time for victims to
get access to
mental health
services



1.63 Times

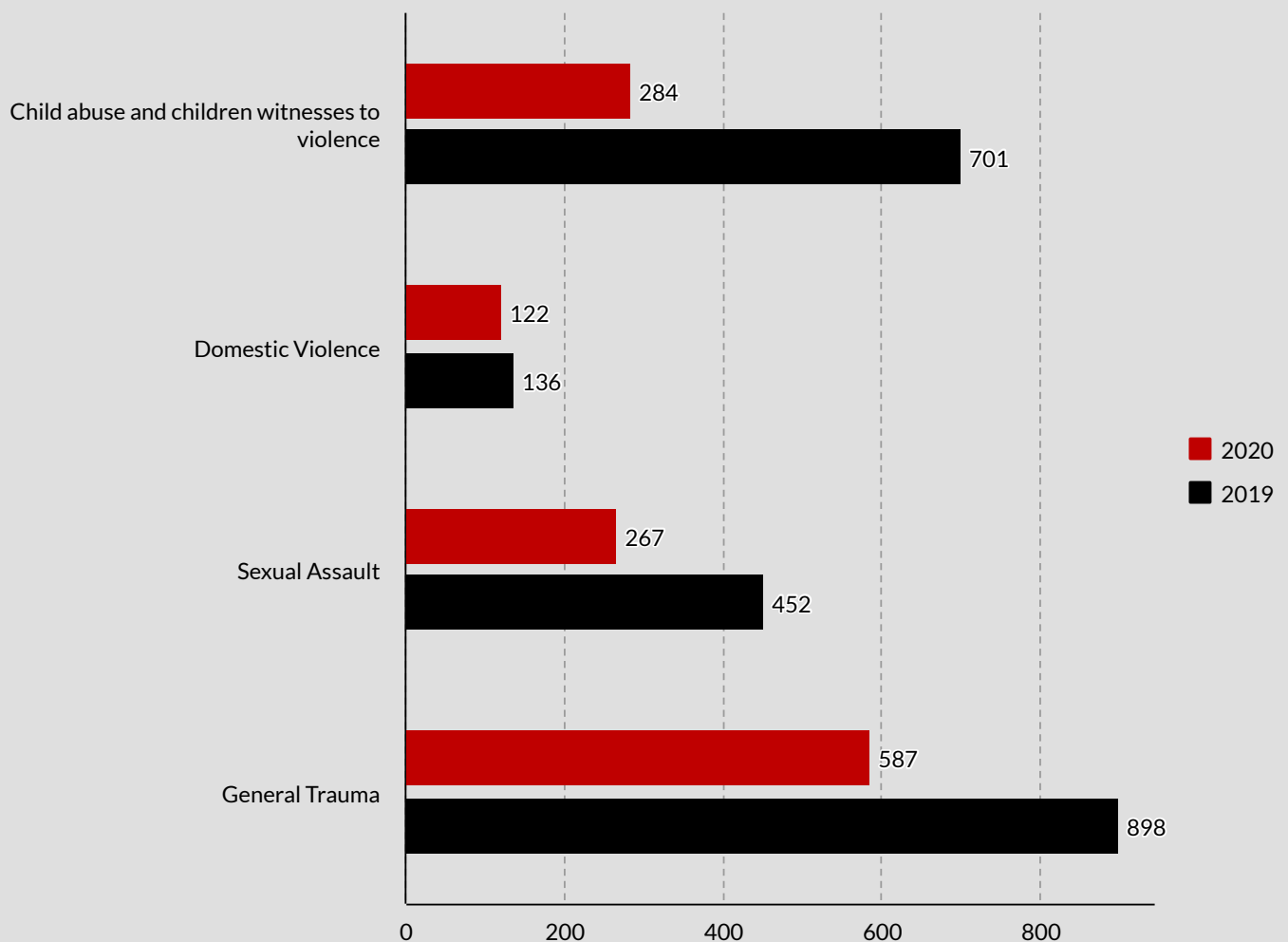
Average number of
times a victim engaged
with an agency or
organization prior to
their first counseling
encounter

Medical or Forensic

Overview

..... OVSJG victim service grantees provided medical and forensic services to 1,260 victims of general trauma, child abuse, and children witnesses to violence, sexual assault, and domestic or intimate partner violence during FY20. There was a 42% decrease in medical services provided from FY19.

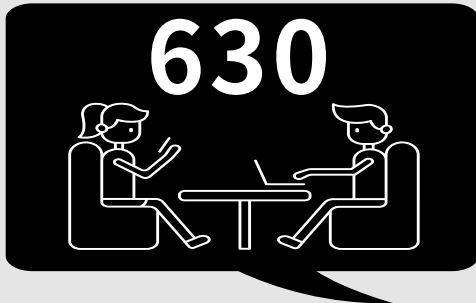
Medical & Forensic Services Provided by Crime Type



Language Access

Takeaways

..... OVSJG victim service grantees had 1,695 requests for interpretation services for victims and zero requests for interpretation services for allied professionals during FY20.



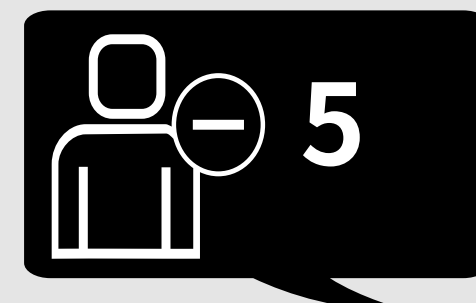
In-person interpretation services for victims that were met with in-person interpretation services



In-person interpretation services for victims that were met with telephonic interpretation services



Telephonic interpretation services for victims that were met with telephonic interpreter services



Interpretation services for victims that were unfulfilled

Housing

Overview

..... OVSJG victim service grantees provided 121,744 nights of safe housing during FY20 with an average of 58.9 nights of safe housing for each victim served.

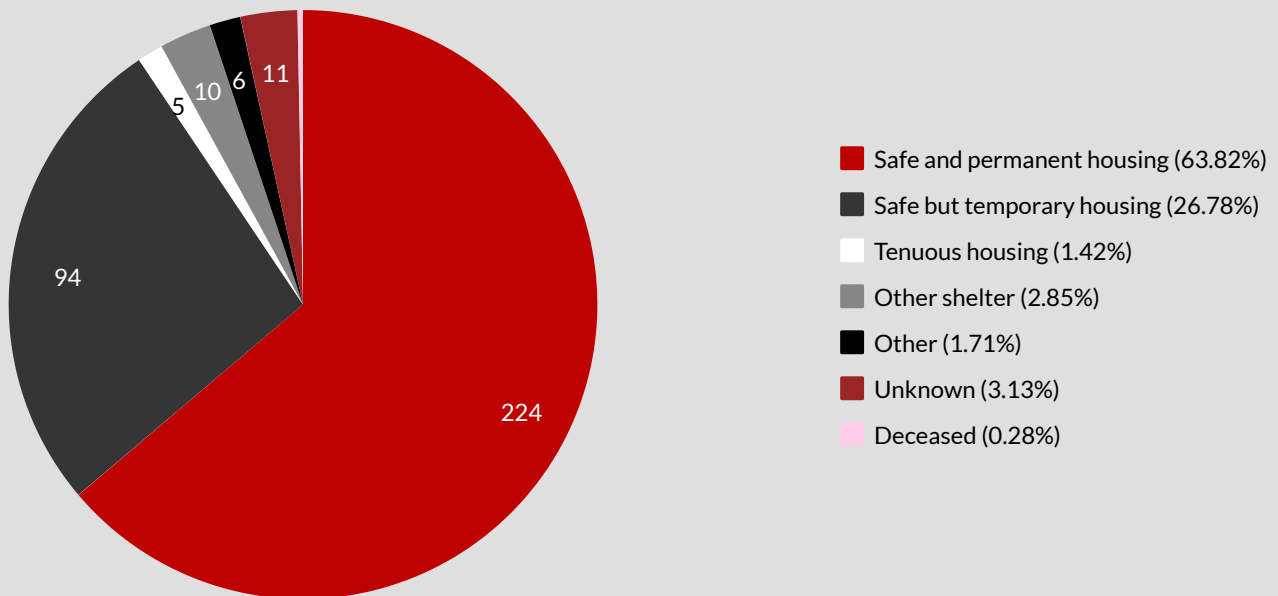


489 new victims were provided housing services during the fiscal year.



1,282 continuing victims were provided housing services during the fiscal year.

Housing Outcomes at Program Exit



Housing Highlights

"A client who was initially apprehensive about our residential program expressed after a couple of weeks engaging with the other residents and staff that she was comfortable being in the home and was eager to stay."

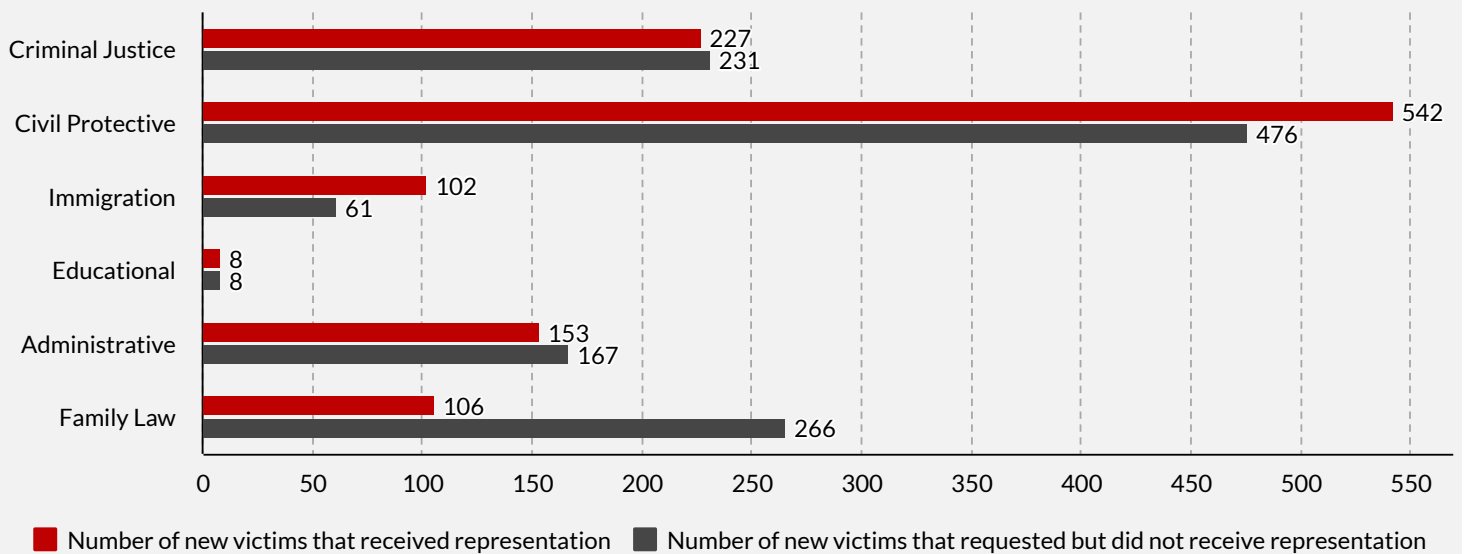
"We were able to provide emergency placement to one of our new clients. Their current situation would have left them homeless unless we acted fast and efficiently to make sure they had a roof over their head."

Legal Services

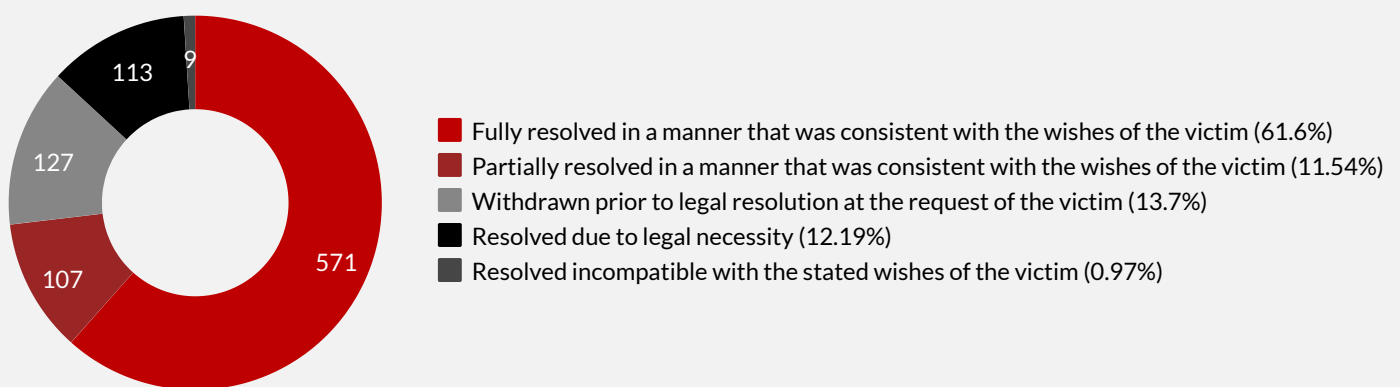
Overview

OVSG victim service grantees provided legal representation to 1,188 new victims during FY20.

Legal Representation by System



Resolved Legal Matters



Legal Services Highlights

"Through an experience that was exhausting and traumatizing, my attorney was a bright light of hope to me and helped me regain a sense of power and agency."

"Due to consent civil protection order and negotiations, clients obtaining CPOs has been successful in our cases this period."

"Clients said they were thankful that they didn't have to do this process alone; felt understood and supported; learned about their rights and options."



Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG)

ETO Support Project:

District of Columbia Reentry Coalition (DCRC)

Fiscal Year 2018 and 2019 Summary Report

Shawn M. Flower, Ph.D.
Laura Gerhard

June 2020

This document was produced under 2017-DJ-BX-0074 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance to the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants, Executive Office of the Mayor, District of Columbia. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice, the District of Columbia Office of Victim Services Justice Grants or the DCRC agencies.

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Introduction

Choice Research Associates (CRA) was funded to provide evaluation support services to the District of Columbia Reentry Coalition (DCRC) by the Office of Victim Services Justice Grants (OVSJG). The DCRC support project, now in its 7th year¹, provides evaluation services to 9² selected agencies who are grantees of OVSJG. The criteria to participate in the current DCRC project include that the agencies must be grantees of OVSJG, they must provide case management³ services, and provide services to justice involved men and women who have returned or are in the process of returning to the community. One of the key goals of the project is to build a coalition of grantees to work more closely together in assisting returning citizens. The DCRC agencies are:

- House of Ruth (HOR)
- Voices for a Second Chance (VSC)
- Community Connections (CC)
- Jubilee Housing (Jubilee)
- Collaborative Solutions for Communities (CSC)
- Community Family Life Services (CFLS)
- Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop (Free Minds)
- Thrive DC
- University Legal Services (ULS)

As noted in our FY2018-FY2019 report, each of these agencies provide case management services, but they vary in their specific target populations as well as the provision of additional services. For example, House of Ruth and Jubilee provide housing, and ULS provides legal or advocacy services targeted toward those with mental health issues. This diversity is a strength of the DCRC because it provides a broader array of assets and the opportunity for the collaboration needed to address issues among shared clients holistically.

This report provides an overview of the clients served by the DCRC over two fiscal years -- Fiscal Year 2018 (FY2018) and Fiscal Year 2019 (FY2019). This includes both new and existing clients who received services in the period from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2019.

Data Sources

In collaboration with OVSJG, CRA continues to develop and support an online database using Social Solutions Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) (Appendix A for a schematic of the ETO system). For 8 of the 9 DCRC agencies, the source of data for this report is the ETO database. The 9th agency, University Legal Services (ULS) had confidentiality concerns given that all their clients

¹ Original funding for the “Building Capacity for Performance Measurement and Evaluation (BCPME)”, was provided through Justice Research and Statistics Association, Shawn M. Flower., Ph.D. Principal Investigator.

² Beginning in FY2019, three additional agencies were added as DCRC agencies that are not included in this report: The Institute for African American Man Development Inc., and the National Reentry Network for Returning Citizens Peer 2 Peer Mentoring and Community Mediation District of Columbia (CMDC).

³ Generally defined as the process of conducting a client assessment and providing services directly or through the provision of referrals to other agencies to meet those needs.

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have mental health issues, thus their data is maintained on a separate Excel spreadsheet. Similarly, Community Connections had concerns about entering the Self-Sufficiency Matrix (SSM) data into the overall DCRC system because their client population is exclusively those with mental health issues. Consequently, they also maintained the SSM into a separate spreadsheet.

This report will describe DCRC participants, and will detail services provided over the course of FY2018 and FY2019, by DCRC agency, including: the number of clients engaged, contacts with and on behalf of clients, referrals provided, and an examination of the case needs (and the degree to which those case needs were met). We also provide an update on outcomes from the FY2018-FY2019 participants who completed a Self Sufficiency Matrix (SSM).

Note: There is one change from the prior reports submitted under this project with respect to how services are provided. In FY19, the contact note was expanded to allow CBOs to record specific activities and services which they provided directly to the client. These include a variety of services including provision of food, clothes, transportation assistance, employment and housing assistance, mental health and recovery support groups, skill building workshops and pickup of mail and personal property. These data were summarized and incorporated into the overall needs, and needs met, of DCRC clients.

DCRC Participants

Case Management Clients

Table 1 provides a demographic breakdown and count of the 636 unique participants identified by the CBO as receiving case management services during FY2018-FY2019. DCRC clients are on average 37.6 years old at the start of program participation, ranging in age from 16 to 74. The majority of participants are Black (95%), and male⁴ (63%). Most clients are single (89%), and more than half (59%) have children – averaging 2.0 children per client, ranging from 1 to 9 children. Of those with children, 75% have minor children.

⁴ Compared to the custodial population in District of Columbia Department of Corrections (DOC), the DCRC agencies serve a higher percentage of women. Specifically, 12% of the DOC population in FY2015 were women compared to 43% of those served by DCRC agencies in FY2015. This is not surprising given that women are the target population for 4 of the 9 DCRC agencies. See Flower, S.M. & The Moss Group, 2017 available: https://cjcc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/cjcc/page_content/attachments/DC%20Custodial%20Population%20Study%2009.2017.pdf.

Table 1: Participant Demographics by Unique Person FY2018-FY2019

N=636	Participated DCRC Case Management FY2018-FY2019				
	N⁵	Freq.	Percent	Range	Mean (SD)⁶
Gender	570				
Male		361	63%		
Female		209	37%		
Race/Ethnicity	539				
Black		511	95%		
White		20	4%		
Hispanic		6	1%		
Other		2	<1%		
Average Age	625			16 to 74	37.60 (12.8)
Age by Category	625				
16 to 24 Years Old		121	19%		
25 to 30		110	18%		
31 to 35		78	12%		
36 to 40		89	14%		
41 to 45		50	8%		
46 to 50		55	9%		
51 to 55		64	10%		
56 to 60		35	6%		
61 and older		23	4%		
Marital Status	489				
Single		434	89%		
Married/Domestic Partner		25	5%		
Divorced/Separated/Widowed		30	6%		
Parental Status	465				
No Children		192	41%		
Have Children		273	59%	1 to 9	2.07 (1.5)
Number with Children Under 18	242	182	75%	1 to 5	1.69 (.95)

Soft Touch Clients

In addition to the individuals receiving case management services, there were 1,016 people (of which 872 were unique individuals), most of whom were served by VSC (see Table 2 below), who while they may have been initially screened, did not complete a full assessment, nor otherwise engage in a full range of case management services. These individuals are referred to as “soft touch” clients. Among these, 842 were soft touch clients who had at least 1 or more attempted or completed contacts (either with the client or on behalf of the client) and/or at least one referral for services during FY2018-FY2019. These were defined as “Active” soft touch

⁵ N=Number of those with data available to assess.

⁶ “Standard Deviation” indicates variation in the data. A larger SD more variation, smaller SD more consistency.

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clients. Among these clients, the majority (77% or 649 of 837) had a single contact with the CBO (with an average of 1.44 completed contacts, ranging from 1 to 22). Of those, data indicated that 277 were provided one or more services (either directly from the CBO or by referral to another agency) -- on average 1.31 services, ranging from 1 to 6 services. The majority were provided assistance to obtain vital records (89% or 247 of 277), while 20% (54 of 277) received “other social services” such as food, clothing and identification support.

The remaining 174 soft touch clients listed in Table 2 were added to the ETO system during the reporting period, but there was no record of any referrals or contacts with the client. These are referred to as “Non-Active” soft touch clients. It may be that these clients received one or more services, but if so, the service was not reflected in the ETO system.⁷

Table 2: Soft Touch Activity by Agency FY2018-FY2019

Agency by Name	Active Soft Touch Clients	Non-Active Soft Touch Clients
House of Ruth	11	1
Voices for a Second Chance	730	30
Community Connections	11	4
Jubilee Housing	2	19
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	0	0
Community Family Life Services	84	56
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	4	2
Thrive DC	0	62
University Legal Services	0	0
Total	842	174
Total Soft Touch Clients: 1,016		
Unique Soft Touch Clients	753	119
** Total UNIQUE Soft Touch Clients: 872		

** Note: The total number of soft touch clients is not necessarily equal to the number of clients served by agency because clients may be served by more than one agency

⁷ As noted above, the data collection option of detailing the specific direct services provided during a contact was added to the ETO system in FY2019, thus the record does not capture these types of direct services for FY2018.

Criminal Justice Status of Clients

The ETO system includes a way for the DCRC agencies to record certain types of information about the criminal justice involvement of DCRC participants – the *Criminal Justice Status Touchpoint* (CJSTP). Agencies complete the CJSTP when they initially add the participant to the overall system, and then any agency can add another CJSTP when there is any change.

As indicated in Table 3, among the 530 participants with a completed CJSTP, 351 included incarceration status data. Of those, 209 (or 60%) of the 351 participants had a date of release (or expected date of release) recorded were incarcerated at engagement into case management services. Among those 209, current or release facilities were identified in 198 cases, of which 77 (39%) were in the DC Jail (including the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF)); 15 (8%) were in local halfway houses (Hope Village or Fairview), and 96 (48%) were in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Ten individuals (5%) were in Other facilities when the case was opened.

A little more than half of the case management clients were on supervision – (285 of 530 or 54%). Of those, 68% were on probation (195 of 285), 7% on parole (19 of 285), 4 (1%) were *both* on parole and probation, and 24% were *either* on parole or probation.⁸ A small number (5%) had pending charges when a CJSTP was completed.

Table 3: Criminal Justice Involvement by Unique Person FY2018-FY2019

N=530	N⁵	Freq.	Percent
Incarceration Status: Based on Projected Date of Release	351		
Incarcerated		209	60%
Not Incarcerated		142	40%
Facility Incarcerated	198		
DC Jail/CTF		77	39%
Fairview/Hope Village/RSC		15	8%
Other		10	5%
Federal Bureau of Prisons		96	48%
Supervision Status	530		
Not on Supervision		245	46%
On Supervision		285	54%
Among those on Supervision	285		
On Probation		195	68%
On Parole		19	7%
Both Probation and Parole		4	1%
Type Unknown - Probation or Parole		67	24%
Pending Charges	530		
Has Pending Charges		27	5%
No Pending Charges		503	95%

⁸The CBO that maintains data in Excel due to confidentiality concerns does not delineate supervision status by parole and probation.

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DCRC Case Management by Agency

Table 4 provides the total number of clients served in FY2018-2019 by DCRC agency. The agencies served a total 664 clients (184 new clients and 480 existing clients). Of those 664 clients, 26 individuals were served by more than one agency, as follows:

10 clients by CSC and another agency:

- 6 served by CSC and CFLS;
- 2 served by CSC and Jubilee;
- 1 served by CSC and Thrive;
- 1 served by CSC and CC;

8 clients by CFLS and another agency:

- 4 served by CFLS and Jubilee;
- 2 served by CFLS and HOR;
- 1 served by CFLS and Thrive;
- 1 served by CFLS and CC;

5 clients by HOR and another agency:

- 2 served by HOR and Jubilee;
- 2 served by HOR and CC;
- 1 served by HOR and Thrive;

3 clients by Jubilee and another agency:

- 2 clients by Jubilee and VSC;
- 1 client by Jubilee, Thrive and VSC.

Please note that there were no or few closures of cases in this period for 3 of the 9 agencies – VSC, Free Minds, and Thrive. As this has been an ongoing issue noted in prior reports, this may or may not reflect programmatic and data issues. For example, Thrive had the fewest *case management* clients engaged so far – yet they had 62 soft touch clients (see Table 2) so this may reflect a lack of recording cases in the program activity touchpoints. Alternatively, this may reflect that their reentry model is more similar to VSC which tends to have singular contacts with individuals rather than an ongoing case management. Alternatively, the low closure numbers maybe due to a need for the CBOs to update the ETO database to reflect cases that are no longer active. Finally, Free Minds generally retains their cases indefinitely, but a few cases were closed in this period.

Overall, among the 247 cases that were closed, the reasons for case closure were missing for 75% of the cases (185 of 247 cases). Of the remaining 62 cases, 36 cases (58%) were closed successfully, 15 (24%) were closed due to a client dropping out, 4 (6%) were closed because the client was no longer eligible for participation, 4 (6%) were closed due to reincarceration, 2 (3%) relocated or transferred and 1 (2%) individual passed away.

Among cases that were closed, we provide the average amount of time the client was engaged in services by agency, based on program start and end dates. The average length of time clients remained in the agencies varied -- from 61 days (VSC) to 131 days (House of Ruth) to 318 days (ULS). Caution should be exercised in overstating these individual CBO results given the relatively few cases per CBOs that were closed.

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Table 4: Case Activity by Agency FY2018-FY2019

Agency by Name	Number of Existing Clients	Number of New Clients FY18-19	Number of Current Open Cases	Number of Closed Cases	Total Days for Closed Cases	Average Length of Days in Program for Closed Cases	FY18-19 Total Clients Served by Agencies
House of Ruth	17	13	5	25	3,266	131	30
Voices for a Second Chance	44	14	52	6	365	61	58
Community Connections	50	32	36	46	5956	129	82
Jubilee Housing	70	16	53	33	6,356	192	86
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	30	19	5	44	3,795	86	49
Community Family Life Services	78	2	53	27	4,149	154	80
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	121	61	178	4	1,146	286	182
Thrive DC	13	0	13	0			13
University Legal Services	57	27	22	62	19,695	318	84
TOTAL	480	184	417	247			
				** Total Number of Unique Clients: 636			

** Note: Total number of clients is not necessarily equal to the summed clients served by agencies because clients may be served by more than one agency.

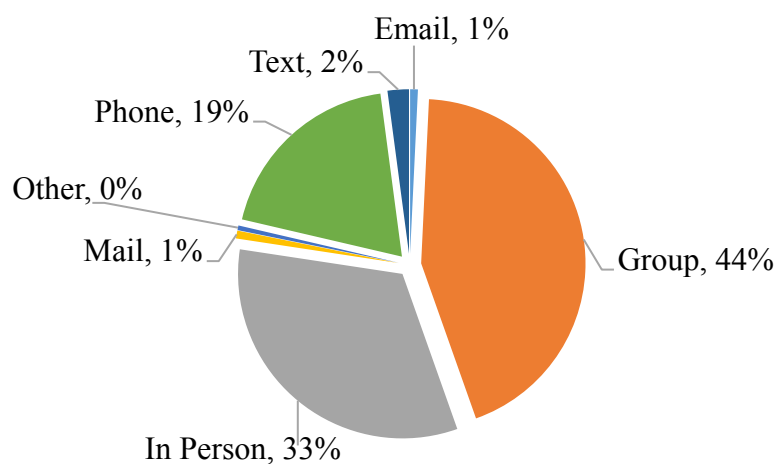
DCRC Contacts

Table 5 provides a breakdown of the number of attempted and completed contacts with both the client and on the client's behalf ("collateral" contacts) to provide services in FY2018-FY2019. The agencies provide the type of contact (e.g., by phone, sending text, email, and in person both one-on-one or in a group setting) as well as indicating if the contact was "complete" (e.g., face to face or spoke directly to the individual contacted) or an "attempted" contact (including leaving a message or voice mail, sending an email that is returned undeliverable).

Over FY2018-FY2019, the agencies reported 9,359 completed or attempted contacts with, or on behalf of, 577 DCRC clients with one or more contacts. Overall, the number of contacts averaged 14.45 per case, ranging from 2 to 3 contacts per case for VSC and CFLS, to 12 to 14 contacts for Thrive and CC, respectively, 17 to 18 contacts for CSC, HOR and Free Minds, and over 33 contacts per client at ULS. ULS is also much more likely than the other agencies to reach out to collateral contacts. Observing the high percentage of completed contacts with clients – ranging from 77% to 100% successful contacts – it is possible that this is the result of the agencies recording primarily completed contacts, and omitting attempted contacts.

The agencies also utilize a variety of methods in their provision of case management services to clients (see Figure 1 below). The most common method is face to face meetings in a group setting with the client (44% of all contacts), and face to face meetings (33%) and by phone (19%). Note that the agencies vary on the most utilized type of case management method. Some of this variation likely reflects differences in service approach, while other variation may be an artifact of the available data. VSC, for example, often has contact with clients in the DC jail, while Free Minds serves those who are incarcerated in Federal facilities and thus phone calls may be the best method for their clients. Additionally, Jubilee records only in person and group meetings and similarly, VSC only reports in person contacts. Based on the available data, ULS and Free Minds utilize the most diverse case management methods – using phone, text, and in person (one-on-one and in group) meetings to assist their clients.

Figure 1: Completed Contacts with Client by Method N=6,567



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Table 5: Contacts by Agency FY2018-FY2019

Agency by Name	Number of Contacts Overall	Number of Clients with 1 or More Contacts	Average Contacts for Clients with 1 or More Contacts	Number of Contacts with Clients	Percentage of Successful Contacts with Clients	Number of Collateral Contacts on Behalf of Clients	Percentage of Successful Collateral Contacts on Behalf of Clients
House of Ruth	475	26	18.27	460	97%	15	80%
Voices for a Second Chance	86	45	1.91	86	100%	0	N/A*
Community Connections	684	62	11.03	497	82%	187	80%
Jubilee Housing	807	56	14.41	807	97%	0	N/A*
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	841	49	17.16	619	81%	222	84%
Community Family Life Services	202	63	3.21	194	97%	8	88%
Free Minds Book Club & Writing	3,378	181	18.66	3,378	94%	0	N/A*
Thrive DC	157	13	12.08	157	99%	0	N/A*
University Legal Services	2,729	82	33.28	878	88%	1,851	92%
Total or Average	9,359	577	14.45	7,076	93%	2,283	85%

*Percentage cannot be calculated as there were no collateral contacts recorded by the Agency.

DCRC Referrals

A key component of a case management intervention is to provide referrals for services. There are two types of referrals discussed in Table 6 and Figure 2: All Referrals by Type: Clients with One or More Referrals N=19 below – external and internal (or within DCRC coalition agencies). An external referral is made to an agency outside of the DCRC coalition. DCRC clients are referred to a variety of agencies including social services (e.g., Department of Behavioral Health, Department of Human Services); criminal justice agencies (e.g., CSOSA, DC Courts) and community based organizations (e.g., So Other’s Might Eat; Pathways to Housing; Neighborhood Legal services, Goodwill).

DCRC agencies may also refer clients to agencies *within* the coalition in two ways. If the referral is for a service for which the DCRC agency is funded by OVSJG specifically provided through the DCRC, then that is an “Internal” or “Within Coalition” referral. Alternatively, if the DCRC agency refers a client to another DCRC agency, but it is for a service that is NOT part of the DCRC funding effort, then that is counted as an “external” referral. The CBOs designate whether a referral is external or internal based on how they enter the data within ETO.

Data concerning referrals by agency are presented in Table 6. Among 190 DCRC clients, there were 472 external referrals recorded for FY2018-FY2019, with Community Connections and ULS reporting the highest number of external referrals (e.g., 129 and 204 referrals, respectively). In addition, Community Connections and ULS report the most referrals per client (Community Connections had an average of 6.14 referrals per client and ULS 3.85). Overall, among participants with 1 or more referrals, clients received an average of 2.79 referrals per person.

There were also 25 internal referrals among 23 clients to partners within the DCRC coalition. These internal referrals primarily came from ULS and HOR. On average, there was 1.07 internal referrals per participant who received 1 or more internal referrals.

We combined both types of referrals (external and internal) to get an overall sense of the types of services most often addressed through a referral. The DCRC agencies made 497 referrals among the 195 DCRC with an external referral, internal referral, or both types of referrals. Overall, there are 31 different types of referrals from mental health/substance abuse treatment; housing; employment; clothing and food, transportation assistance, legal services; support groups (mentoring and LGBTQI) and skill building assistance (life skills, parenting class, healthy relationships, and mediation services). Note that a client could receive 1 or more referrals for a service over the course of the reporting period.

As noted in Figure 2: All Referrals by Type: Clients with One or More Referrals N=19, the (n=) is the total number of referrals in this category, and the bars and percentage value represent the % of 195 DCRC clients who received 1 or more referrals for this type of service.

The most frequent type of referral was for employment – 110 referrals among the 195 DCRC participants (or 56% of DCRC participants) -- although that was driven primarily by Free Minds, where 91 of 94 referrals reported were employment related. The next most frequent (76 referrals or 39% of DCRC participants) referral type was related to housing, with those referrals primarily

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emanating from ULS, Community Connections and HOR. Finally, 57 referrals (or 29% of DCRC clients) were related to mental health treatment, and 29 referrals (15% of clients) were for legal services.

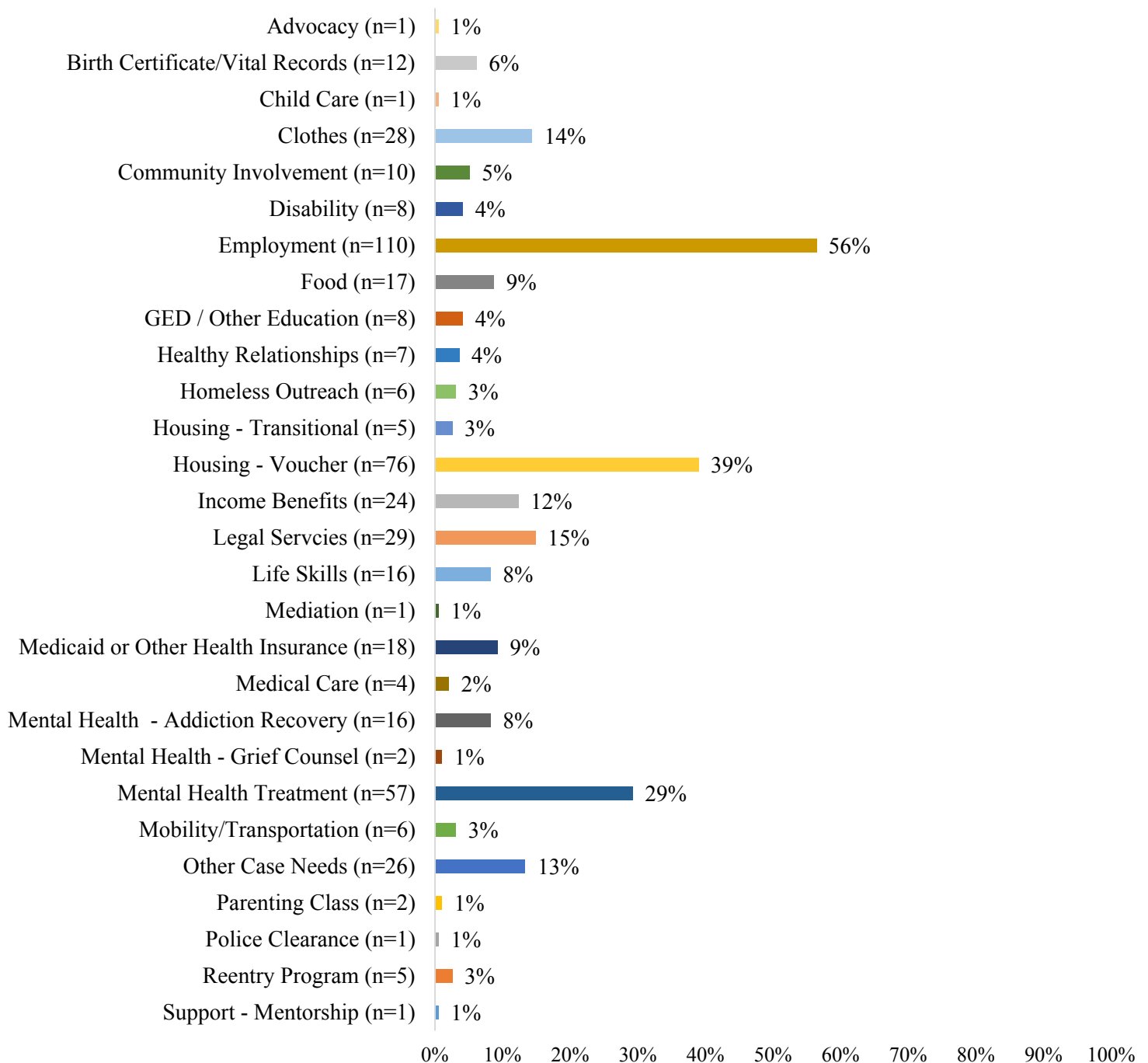
The remaining 469 (or 71% of clients in DCRC) had no recorded referrals in ETO. We had hoped that as the DCRC agencies continue to integrate the process of ongoing data collection into their day-to-day operations, the number and types of referrals would increase. However, referrals – a core element of case management – appear to continue to be underreported by the CBOS -- particularly with respect to VSC, Jubilee Housing, Thrive, and only nominally reported by CSC and CFLS. For VSC, the lack of referrals may be explained in part because the majority of their clients fall into the “Soft Touch” category, however, this may also be due to missing data. CRA remains available to conduct additional training with these CBOs if that would be helpful in reporting more complete referral efforts.

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Table 6: Referrals by Agency FY2018-FY2019

Agency by Name	Number of External Referrals	Number of Clients with 1 or More External Referrals	Average External Referrals for Clients with 1 or More Referrals	Number of Referrals Within DCRC	Number of Clients with 1 or More Referrals Within DCRC	Average Referrals Within DCRC for Clients with 1 or More Referrals	Clients with No Referrals	Total Clients
House of Ruth	36	16	2.25	8	7	1.14	12	30
Voices for a Second Chance	0	0		0	0		58	58
Community Connections	129	21	6.14	0	0		61	82
Jubilee Housing	0	0		0	0		86	86
Collaborative Solutions for Comm	5	2	2.50	0	0		47	49
Community Family Life Services	4	4	1.00	3	3	1	73	80
Free Minds Book Club & Writing	94	94	1.00	0	0		88	182
Thrive DC	0	0		0	0		13	13
University Legal Services	204	53	3.85	14	13	1.08	31	84
Total or Average	472	190	2.79	25	23	1.07	469	664

** Note: Total number of clients is not necessarily equal to the summed clients served by agencies because clients may be served by more than one agency

Figure 2: All Referrals by Type: Clients with One or More Referrals N=195

Total will exceed 100% as clients can received more than 1 referral.

(n=) is the total number of referrals in this category.

The bars represents the percent of the 195 DCRC clients who received a referral for this service.

DCRC Case Needs and Needs Met

Table 7 provides information related to the stated case needs and the case needs met among the FY2018-FY2019 case management clients. Among these 664 clients, 63 (9%) had no record of a case need, while the remaining 601 clients had a total of 2,299 stated needs. The number of stated needs ranged from 1 to 11 per case, with an average of 4.21 needs per case.⁹ ULS has the highest number of needs (645), needs met (567), and average needs by client (7.68), Jubilee has the second highest average number of service needs met (5.78 among 59 clients) and HOR has the third most average needs met (5.59 among the 27 clients) in this period.

Overall, 436 case management clients had 1 or more case needs met, ranging from 1 to 10, with an average of 3.58 needs met per client. The agencies varied with respect to the degree to which the case needs were met – with Free Minds indicating that 100% of needs were met and ULS with 88%. It is important to note that the data captures the *cumulative life* of each case – and thus a case need could have been both declared and/or met in a prior period. Note that in the prior report, Thrive had not reported any needs met, but the data reflects that in this update, they met 20% of the stated needs among their clients. In contrast, CFLS continues to report the smallest percentage of needs met – CFLS met 11% of needs.

It is also useful to look more closely at the number of clients without any stated needs by observing the difference between the clients with 1 or more stated needs and the total number of clients by agency. Here we see that the bulk of 63 individuals missing any stated case needs are clients of VSC (30 of 63 or 48%) and Jubilee (27 of 63 or 43%).

Overall, these cases without (or few) reflected needs and/or services provided may reflect either missing data or issues related to client engagement. We continue to urge the agencies to fully report their efforts in order to better refine the narrative of services provided to justice involved individuals reentering the community in the District of Columbia.

Figure 3 details the stated service needs and needs met categorized by type. These categories compile similar services requested and/or provided to simplify presentation. For example, the “Skill Building” category encompasses those who requested assistance with parenting classes, healthy relationships, financial literacy, goal setting, general life skills and mediation. The “Basic Needs” category consists of clothing, food, and toiletries. Likewise, the housing category includes vouchers, transitional housing and housing readiness or homeless outreach services.

⁹ This data is captured on the *Program Activities* ETO Touchpoint and the agencies are asked to go into this section of the database to update the information when services are provided. However, it is likely that this is not occurring on a strict basis. For this reason, in order to accurately reflect the needs of these clients, referrals provided for services were included as part of “services met”. In addition, direct services provided to the client, as indicated in the contact note we also counted as “services met” in the event that this was not a stated need prior to the provision of the service, the assumption was that if the service was provided, then there was a need, and thus the service need was coded accordingly.

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As can be seen in Figure 3, the primary need among these 601 clients is employment and education¹⁰ (74%), followed by housing (51%) and skill building (47%). Mental health and substance abuse services were reported separately – with 44% of clients requiring mental health and 22% requiring addiction recovery services. It is also interesting to note that a quarter of clients have basic survival needs (25%) with another third (33%) requiring assistance with transportation

Observing the nexus of those who had a need for both mental health and substance abuse services, we note that among the 266 clients who needed mental health services, over a third (103 or 39%) also needed substance addiction treatment services. Among those 103 with a service need for a co-occurring disorder, 53 (or 51%) were provided services to meet that need.

In terms of providing services to meet the needs of DCRC clients, it is important to note that the threshold to classify a need as “met” is minimal. If a client is provided a referral and/or a direct service during contact with the CBO, and/or if the CBO marked the service as met in the ETO “Program Activity Touchpoint”, then the need was coded as met. It is possible that providing a referral to a service may not in fact meet the client’s need in the long run. However, there is no current requirement to document follow-up on referrals or outcomes of direct services. Our hope is that the impact of service provision is reflected in the Self-Sufficiency Matrix outcomes, discussed in the next section below.

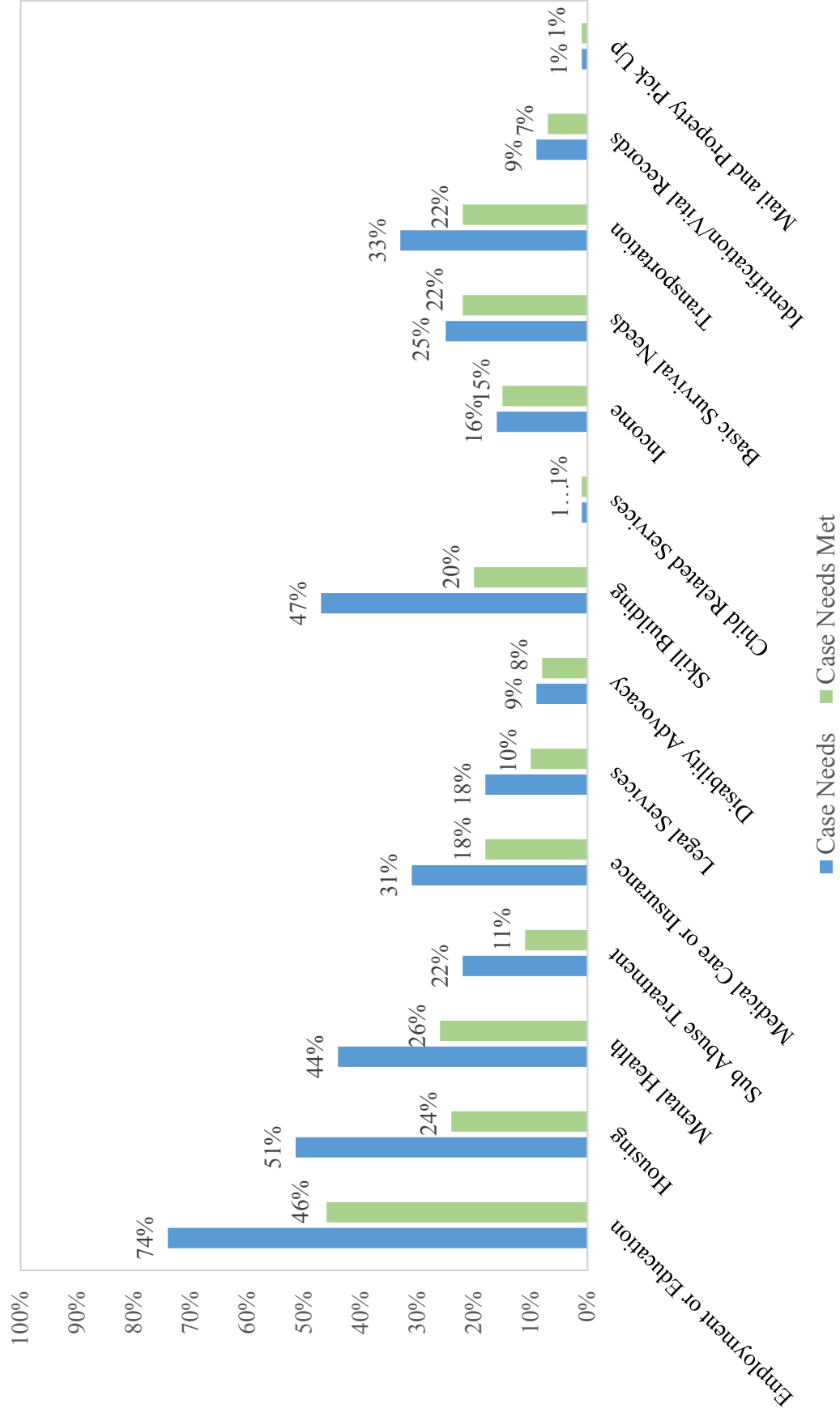
¹⁰ Employment, Job Training, and GED case needs were combined into a single category given the majority of clients had a need for employment (435 of 601 or 72%). Among the 435 who needed a job, 153 also needed job readiness or job training, (while an additional 5 clients only needed job training – *not* a job). In addition 27 clients were identified as needing a GED or other form of education. Among those 27, 18 also needed a job.

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Table 7: Case Needs and Needs Met by Agency FY2018-FY2019

Agency by Name	Number of Stated Needs	Number of Clients with 1 or More Needs	Average Number of Needs	Number of Needs Met through Agency	Number of Clients with 1 or More Needs Met	Average Number of Needs Met	Percentage of Needs Met	Total Clients
House of Ruth	151	27	5.59	79	18	4.39	52%	30
Voices for a Second Chance	89	28	3.18	41	17	2.41	46%	58
Community Connections	401	80	5.01	211	43	4.91	53%	82
Jubilee Housing	341	59	5.78	132	33	4.00	39%	86
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	141	49	2.88	104	46	2.26	74%	49
Community Family Life Services	272	79	3.44	29	14	2.07	11%	80
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	218	182	1.20	218	182	1.20	100%	182
Thrive DC	41	13	3.15	8	2	4.00	20%	13
University Legal Services	645	84	7.68	567	81	7.00	88%	84
Total or Average	2,299	601	4.21	1,389	436	3.58	54%	664

** Note: Total number of clients is not necessarily equal to the summed clients served by agencies because clients may be served by more than one agency

Figure 3: Case Needs and Case Needs Met by Type N=601

Self Sufficiency Matrix Assessment

In FY2018, the CBOs were trained to complete the Self-Sufficiency Matrix (SSM) in order to provide outcomes measures for DCRC participants. The SSM captures 19 domains and scores each on a scale between 1 and 5, with lower scores indicating crisis or vulnerability on that issue; and higher scores indicating the client was “building capacity” or “empowered” (see Appendix B for a copy of a SSM scoring sheet). CBOs were instructed to obtain SSMs for all new and existing clients beginning in FY18, at intake to the program, and then every 90 days until the client completed the program. However, if the client had an SSM previously completed by another DCRC CBO within the prior 90 days, the CBO could use the data captured in that SSM to inform their case plan.

Reviewing the FY2018-2019 case management clients, All of the CBOs completed 1 or more assessments over this time period (Table 8). A total of 435 clients had an initial SSM assessment completed between November 17, 2016 to October 29, 2019.¹¹ Among these 435 clients with an SSM on record, 314 had 1 assessment completed, 121 had 2 assessments, and 45 clients had 3 or more SSMs assessments completed.

We also explored the proportion of clients provided case management services in this period to the number of those with a completed initial SSM. Note also that in Table 8, the third column indicates the overall number of case management clients by CBO in this period, alongside the number of initial SSMs completed the CBO who opened the case (e.g., added the participant and/or were enrolled the participant into services in this report period). Among the CBOs, CFLS and CSC had the highest percentage of clients with an SSM (88% and 80%, respectively).

¹¹ We included 2 SSMs that were completed after the closing of FY2019 (all completed in October 2019), because the SSM is at times completed after the initial engagement into the program.

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Table 8: SSMs Completed by CBO

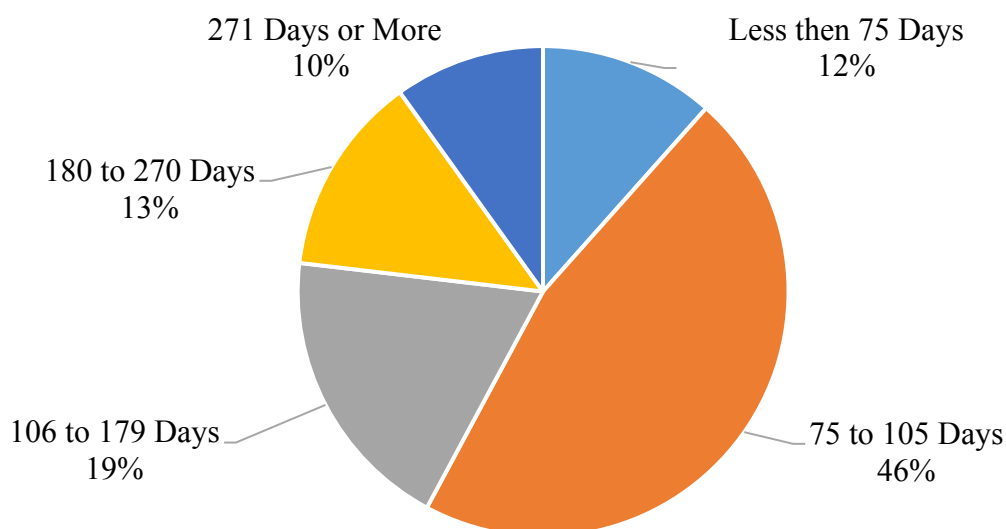
Agency by Name	Total SSMs Completed (Initial and Follow-ups)	Percent of SSMs Completed by CBO	Number of Clients by CBO	Number of Initial SSMs Completed by CBO Who Added Participant or Opened Case	Percent of Initial SSMs Completed by CBO Who Added Participant or Opened Case
House of Ruth	30	5%	30	13	43%
Voices for a Second Chance	26	4%	58	26	45%
Community Connections	95	14%	82	52	63%
Jubilee Housing	71	11%	86	41	48%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	63	10%	49	39	80%
Community Family Life Services	96	14%	80	70	88%
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	120	18%	182	120	66%
Thrive DC	9	1%	13	7	54%
University Legal Services	153	23%	84	51	61%
TOTAL	663*	100%	664	419	

*One of the second assessments was completed by one of the new CBOs that are not included in this report.

Among the 121 cases with a first and second assessment, overall, the average length of time between the initial and first assessment was 144 days -- ranging from 27 days to 804¹² days. Almost half (46%) of the SSM reassessments were completed around between 75 and 105 days after the initial assessment and nearly a fifth (19%) were completed from 106 to 179 days (Figure 4). Reviewing the time periods between the initial and follow-up SSM assessments – in particular of the CBOs that completed an SSM either early (less than 75 days of the initial SSM); or later (after 180 days) - we note that this situation may occur for several reasons. For example, the CBOs are instructed to look in ETO to determine if there was an SSM completed by any other CBO within the last 90 days. If so, then they did not need to complete another one for 90 days.

However, if a CBO did not enter the SSM data into ETO in a timely manner, then it is possible the new CBO conducted another SSM before the first 90 days were up because they did not know the other SSM existed. Longer periods of time between assessments (or from the start of the program until the first assessment) could be explained by a lack of contact with the client and/or that the case may have been opened when the client was in custody, and thus the SSM is not conducted until closer to the time of release.

Figure 4: Time Between Assessments N=121



¹² The case with 804 days between the first and second assessment was initially opened by a different CBO than the CBO with an active case management case during the reporting period. We omitted this case and recalculated the average time from first and second assessment and the average dropped to 139 days, ranging from 28 to 532.

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Table 9 below provides two measures of the SSM domain data for DCRC clients. Column (1) provides data from all 435¹³ clients who had an initial SSM assessment – regardless of when that assessment was completed. This serves as an overall baseline for participants who engage in case management services from one or more CBOs in the DCRC. Column (2) shows the scores for the 121 who completed the first and second assessment. The last Column (3) contains the “gain score” which is the overall difference on the domain between the initial and second assessments.

Recall that the scale for the 19 domains is between 1 and 5, as follows:

- 1: In crisis
- 2: Vulnerable
- 3: Safe
- 4: Building Capacity and
- 5: Empowered

As indicated below in Table 9, looking at the baseline findings listed in Column 1, we note that among these DCRC clients, employment and income remain the most critical needs (on average scoring 1.34 and 1.60, respectively). Food and housing are similar – scoring around 2.11 and 2.31 respectively, indicating these clients are vulnerable. Legal issues, family and social relationships, life skills, community involvement, credit history and adult education are all average above 2.60 – indicating needed areas for improvement, but approaching the “safe” score of 3.0. The domains that clustered around safe and building capacity were child care, children’s education, parenting skills, mobility, health care coverage, personal safety, mental health and substance abuse.

In Column 2 of Table 9, there were 121 clients who completed an initial assessment as well as a second assessment. Among those 121, consistent in our report May 2019, 9 of 19 domains are statistically significant, (although 3 of these domains – housing, life skills, and family/social relationships) were significant at the less rigorous $p < .10$ level. Nonetheless, the results remain encouraging.¹⁴

Average scores for housing, employment, income, health care coverage, life skills, family/social relations, community involvement, legal and safety issues all increased significantly from the initial assessment to the second assessment. The biggest shift was in health care coverage – DCRC clients went from an initial average assessment of 3.08 to 3.87– a difference of .79. Income is the next highest gain – going from 1.43 to 1.84. While an improvement, DCRC clients remain vulnerable in this area.

¹³ Note that there are fewer respondents captured in the table for items related to child care and parenting. These items are only completed if the client is a parent.

¹⁴ We also looked at these differences among the 82 individuals where the time between assessments was 120 days or less, and while the results were generally the same, there were a few areas that changed in either the magnitude of the shift from the first assessment to the second; or in the statistical significance of that change. For example, the change in the Income domain increased from .41 to .47; while the legal domain decreased (compared to the full sample) from .27 to .21; in both cases these shifts remained statistically significant. However, Family/Social relations declined in magnitude from .15 to .07, and is no longer significant; the safety domain both dropped in magnitude – dropping from .22 to .18 and is no longer statistically significant. Overall, however, the general trends found in the larger (and thus likely more stable) sample, remain.

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Community Involvement and Legal also increased substantially – (.28 and .27, respectively). “Community Involvement” represents a range of an individual’s social and support activities – from a score of 1 indicating the individual is in survival mode and not engaged; to 2 where someone is isolated and/or has no social skills and/or lacks motivation to get involved; to a 4 where they are engaged in some type of community such as church or support group, but experience barriers to participation such as due to transportation or child care issues. Those who score a 5 are actively involved in their community. For both health care coverage and community involvement, the client baseline scores were in the “safe” range (near a score of 3).

Notably, the significant change in scores for housing (rising from 2.07 to 2.24 among the 121 clients with 2 or more assessments, 40 were provided services from Jubilee, House of Ruth, and CFLS. House of Ruth and Jubilee are housing programs, and CFLS has a limited number of beds for use by this population. Thus, participation in a housing program would result in housing stabilization – particularly those in the direct housing programs. In addition, those in the housing programs are likely to be more accessible to the DCRC case managers to conduct the SSM reassessment, and thus may be over-represented in these data.

Overall, those receiving case management from DCRC CBOs show an upward trend of sufficiency scores, a positive indicator for DCRC clients. As the CBOs continue to complete SSMs, both the initial and follow-up assessments, these patterns can be confirmed.

Overall, the SSM assessment, as well as the information contained in the case needs and case needs met data, provide a road map of the most crucial needs among these clients, and insights into the most challenging of these issues. For example, employment is a clear critical need because the clients score on average 1.42, and 76% of clients include employment as a case need. However only 39% of those clients have received 1 or more referrals or services related to employment.

Table 9: Self-Sufficiency Matrix Descriptives and Outcomes FY18-19

	(1) Initial Assessment N=435		(2) First to Second Assessment N=121			(3) Gain Score
	N	Mean	N	First	Second	Diff.
Housing	426	2.31	120	2.07	2.24	.17 +
Employment	430	1.34	120	1.21	1.47	.26 **
Income	425	1.60	120	1.43	1.84	.41 ***
Food	417	2.11	120	2.08	2.08	.00
Child Care	94	3.03	9	3.67	3.89	.22
Children's Education	101	4.04	18	4.44	4.67	.23
Adult Education	419	2.83	119	2.97	3.08	.11
Health Care Coverage	407	2.99	119	3.08	3.87	.79 ***
Life Skills	403	2.88	118	2.98	3.16	.18 +
Family/Social Relations	409	2.75	116	2.64	2.79	.15 +
Mobility	406	2.96	119	3.16	3.24	.08
Community Involvement	403	3.03	118	2.92	3.20	.28 *
Parenting	171	3.19	27	3.26	3.41	.15
Legal	396	2.78	119	2.77	3.04	.27 **
Mental Health	398	3.41	119	3.32	3.39	.07
Substance Abuse	404	3.90	118	4.17	4.30	.13
Safety	395	3.65	119	3.77	3.99	.22 *
Disabilities	395	4.07	116	3.68	3.66	-.02
Credit History FICO	314	2.94	65	2.97	2.95	-.02

+ Sig at p<.10; * sig at p<.05 ** at p<.01 ***p<.000

Client Satisfaction Surveys

At the end of services provided to DCRC clients, the CBOs have several questions captured in the *Program Activity Touchpoint* to record the client's level of satisfaction with group interactions and/or referrals for services. This is the first time we are reporting on these measures largely because the administration of these surveys and/or recording this data in ETO has not been emphasized. However, 7 of 9 CBOs had 1 or more client who completed a client survey question (Table 10).

Notably, Free Minds has data for almost all of their clients, although they generally do not close cases, so inquiries should be made to clarify their utilization of these data points. Given this question, and that the majority of the other CBOs have very few cases (with the other exception of CSC), we've provided the findings including and excluding the clients from Free Minds (see Table 11 below).

Table 10: Satisfaction Surveys by Agency FY2018-FY2019

Agency by Name	Total Clients Completed 1 or More Self Report Survey Questions	Number of Closed Cases	Total Clients
House of Ruth	0	25	30
Voices for a Second Chance	3	6	58
Community Connections	4	46	82
Jubilee Housing	10	33	86
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	36	44	49
Community Family Life Services	2	27	80
Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop	181	4	182
Thrive DC	0	0	13
University Legal Services	1	62	84
TOTAL	237	247	664

There are a total of 4 questions contained in the self-report survey measures. Two questions are related to information provided during group sessions, and 3 of the CBOs do not ask these questions (CFLS, Jubilee, and ULS) of their clients. Thus these questions are only included for the remaining CBOs (VSC, CC, CSC, and Free Minds). Clients respond to the group questions using a 5 point Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5, with 5=strongly agree and 1=strongly disagree.

The two questions related to referrals to services were related to the quality of services received and the quantity of referrals received. For the first question, clients respond using a 5 point Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5, with 5=strongly agree and 1=strongly disagree. For the question related to the quantity of referrals provided, clients were provided 3 response options of "More referrals than needed" "Enough referrals for what was needed" and "Not enough for what was needed". These were numerically scored on a scale of 1 to 3, with 3 indicating "More", "Enough" was scored as 2; and "Not Enough" was scored as 1.

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As noted in Table 11, among the clients who completed the satisfaction surveys, they are generally very positive about both the group sessions and the quality and quantity of referrals provided by the CBOs. For example, when all the CBOs are included, the average score for the question “information provided in groups was useful” was 4.79 (including Free Minds) and 4.40 (when Free Minds was excluded) – indicating that on average, clients agreed to strongly agreed with that statement. Likewise, clients reported the same level of satisfaction with the knowledge of the trainers and facilitators – 4.79 and 4.40.

All 7 CBOs include the questions related to satisfaction with referrals to services. Here again, we see high levels of satisfaction – on average, clients agree that they were satisfied with the quality of services received (4.74 with Free Minds client’s included; and 4.25 excluding Free Minds). Finally, clients advised that generally the received enough referrals for what was needed (averaging 2.58 including Free Minds, and 2.07 excluding Free Minds).

Table 11: Satisfaction Survey Outcomes FY2018-FY2019

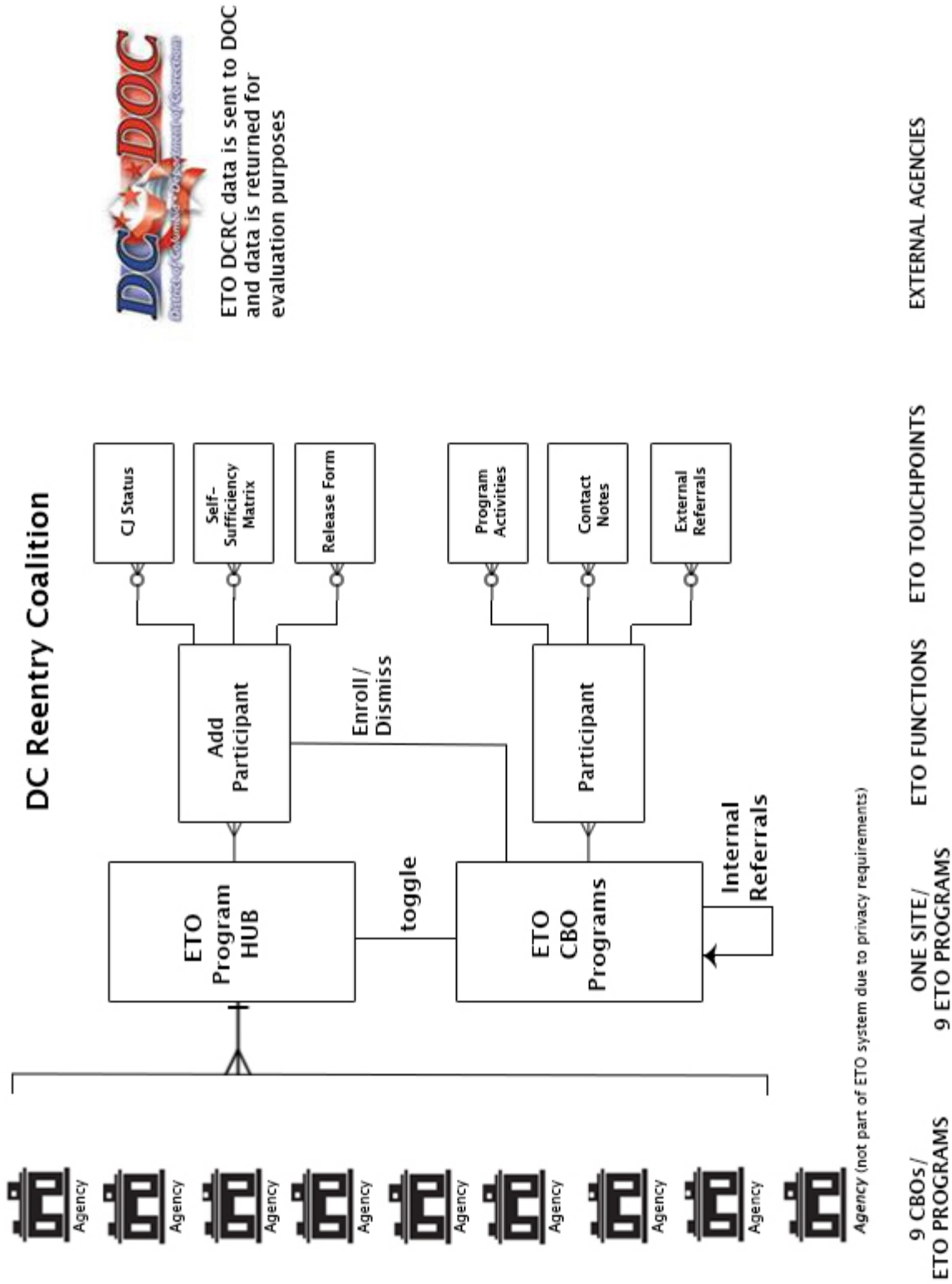
	All CBOS N=237			Excluding Free Minds N=56		
	N ⁵	Range	Mean (SD) ⁶	N	Range	Mean (SD)
Group Session Questions (4 CBOS)						
Overall, the information provided in the groups was useful. ^A	223	2 to 5	4.79 (.49)	42	2 to 5	4.40 (.82)
Overall, the trainers or facilitators were knowledgeable. ^A	224	2 to 5	4.79 (.49)	43	2 to 5	4.40 (.82)
Satisfaction with Referrals (7 CBOs)						
Overall, I was satisfied with the quality of services received. ^A	236	1 to 5	4.74 (.57)	55	1 to 5	4.25 (.88)
Overall, I was satisfied with the number of referrals received. ^B	226	1 to 3	2.58 (.52)	45	1 to 3	2.07 (.44)

^A=Responses on scale of 1 to 5 where: Strongly Agree=5, Agree=4, Neither Agree nor Disagree=3, Disagree=2 and Strongly Disagree=1

^B=Responses on scale of 1 to 3 where: More referrals than needed=3, Enough referrals for what was needed=2, and Not enough for what was needed=1.

Note that without Free Minds, the numbers of respondents are relatively few – thus caution should be exercised in overstating these results. However, were CBOs to continue to gather and enter this data into ETO, it would provide additional insight into the perspectives of clients who received services from the DCRC.

Appendix A: ETO DCRC Database Schematic



Appendix B: Self-Sufficiency Matrix (SME) Sample Scoring Sheet

Client Name: _____ Client ID: _____

Assessment Type: Initial (T1) ☐ 2nd (T2) 90 Day ☐ 3rd (T3) 90 Day ☐ 4th (T4) 90 Day ☐

Self-Sufficiency Matrix Domain	Score						Participant Goal? (v)
	NA	1	2	3	4	5	
Housing							
Employment							
Income							
Food & Nutrition							
Childcare	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Children's Education	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Adult Education							
Health Care Coverage							
Life Skills							
Family/Social Relations							
Transportation/Mobility							
Community Involvement							
Parenting Skills	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Legal							
Mental Health							
Substance Abuse							
Safety							
Disabilities							
Credit History							

Each domain has specific guidelines, but overall scoring is:
 1=In Crisis; 2=Vulnerable; 3=Safe; 4=Building Capacity; 5=Empowered

Remarks:	
Staff Signature:	Date:



Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants: Truancy Reduction Initiatives

Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report

Submitted to:

Government of the District of Columbia
Executive Office of the Mayor
Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants

Submitted by:

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Executive Summary

The Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) developed and implemented the Show Up, Stand Out (SUSO) Initiative in 2013, a community-based truancy reduction program for the District of Columbia public elementary and middle school children. OVSJG awards competitive grants to community-based organizations (CBO) and youth service providers (YSP) to provide fast-tracked wraparound services to families who struggle with absenteeism in elementary and middle school. CBOs and YSPs serve in the key roles of assisting children and their families in addressing the practical, behavioral, financial, and health challenges that prevent them from attending school regularly.

There are two primary modes of intervention under the SUSO initiative—the first is for elementary-grade youth (the “Family Engagement Program” or “FEP”) where families of youth with between 5 and 9 unexcused absences are offered case management services. The second mode is for middle-grade youth (the “Youth Engagement Program” or “YEP”) where students with more than 5 unexcused absences are engaged into a variety of clubs (e.g., fitness, mentoring, empowerment) in order to increase their overall attachment to school. More recently, OVSJG began implementing a pilot Truancy Prevention Program in high schools (TRP) by three community-based organizations (CBOs).

Since its inception, SUSO has been evaluated with mixed results. In 2017, OVSJG contracted with ICF to conduct a process and outcome evaluation of the SUSO initiative. ICF has maintained a successful partnership with OVSJG over the years and produced an annual report on the SUSO program and its impact on truancy each year since 2017. Over the past two fiscal years, ICF has begun to explore COB operations to learn more about what might be contributing to the modest evaluation results.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 19, ICF conducted a formative evaluation of the SUSO program with special emphasis placed on the FEP and YEP. The purpose of this evaluation was to 1) better understand the policies and procedures of the SUSO program; 2) determine whether the policies and procedures were being implemented as designed; 3) document the services being provided to youth as part of the program; and 4) examine whether differences appeared to take shape between CBOs that seemed to have better outcomes versus those that did not seem to have the same impact. The findings from the formative evaluation yielded a series of programmatic recommendations for the SUSO program, and the continued work of ICF.

Many of these recommendations were implemented in CBO’s during the FY20 fiscal year. ICF prioritized several activities targeting the daily functioning of the program based on the FY19 recommendation. The activities were designed to support program design and implementation for OVSJG and CBOs in hopes of strengthening the impact of the SUSO program on absenteeism. ICF focused on developing updated program logic models, conducting a CBO debrief, supporting the program’s redesigned solicitation for the 2020-21 school year, and presenting at the SUSO training academy to educate grantees about the program redesign.

In FY20, ICF continues the process and outcome evaluation of SUSO and HSTRP. In conducting the evaluation, ICF is adhering to the scope of work while remaining flexible to respond to emerging needs and priorities. In this annual report, we first describe our approaches and findings related to SUSO FEP and YEP. Then, we provide evaluation findings related to HSTRP. We conclude with discussions about the next steps. One intervening factor to note is the COVID-19 pandemic. Since March 2020, student learning has changed dramatically across the country due to precautions to address the virus. CBOs, like many others, responded with creative solutions, doing the best they could to bring a sense of normalcy to students; however, the pandemic brought tremendous challenges to service provision, as well as to student outcomes.

Supporting Program Design and Implementation

Findings from the previous year of evaluation showed that many students engaged in the program continued to struggle with absenteeism. Drawing on findings with the formative evaluation, ICF prioritized several activities this year to support program design and implementation for OVSJG and CBOs, including developing updated program logic models, conducting a CBO debrief, supporting the program's redesigned solicitation for the 2020-21 school year, and presenting at the SUSO training academy to educate grantees about the program redesign.

ICF helped OVSJG develop and refine three logic models for FEP, YEP, and TRP to describe the theory of change and new programmatic expectations. Each logic model articulates inputs, activities, and short- and long-term outcomes. Additionally, ICF offered information to help support the SUSO programs' 2020-2021 grant solicitation to CBO's. The result was a series logic models, the development of a 3-tiered system of services, including a decision-making flowchart to guide CBO's. As part of this process, ICF conducted a one-on-one debriefing session with each CBO's executive director and program manager to communicate the findings from the 2018-19 annual report, identify areas for program improvement, and seek input and review from the CBOs to increase buy-in. We also convened group sessions to continue solutioning among CBOs. These conversations helped us to better understand program implementation and identify challenges and solutions moving forward.

ICF further prepared a memo and held discussions with OVSJG about program redesign. We also provided ad hoc analyses on school and CBO-level student attendance data as well as data for students with 10 or more days of absence in school year 2019-20 that were obtained by a special request by OVSJG from DCPS. As a result, several recommendations were incorporated in the SUSO 2020-21 solicitation. Highlights from the recommendations are listed below:

- Use previous year of attendance data to identify students for service.
- Differentiate services based on student needs into three tiers: education (e.g., referral sources, contact information to get absences excuses, uniforms, transportation/bus passes), case management, and behavioral intervention.
- Focus services on the goals of improving attendance.
- Emphasize the need for training CBOs on the new model.
- Consider other collaborative efforts with CBOs to fill in details and developmentally appropriate approaches.
- Prioritize developing a truancy/absenteeism-specific, age-appropriate curriculum using Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) approaches.

SUSO Family Engagement and Youth Engagement Programs

For SUSO FEP and YEP, we analyzed the Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) data for year 8 (2019-20), as well as student outcome data provided by DC Public Schools (DCPS) and the Public Charter School Board (PCSB) from year 7 (DCPS data for year 8 will not be available until fall 2020). PCSB is a new data source introduced this year. Lastly, we conducted an exploratory analysis to understand SUSO participants' involvement in the juvenile justice system. The analysis compared juvenile justice outcomes by engagement (i.e., engaged versus not engaged).

Family Engagement Program (Elementary Grades)

There were 1,468 referrals to the FEP among the 7 CBOs in year 8. East River had the most referrals with 322,

followed by Catholic Charities with 269 referrals. There were 224 referrals engaged in services, resulting in an average engagement rate of 15.3% in year 8. Among the CBOs, Collaborative Solutions for Communities had the highest engagement rate with 40.8% of referrals engaged. Edgewood/Brookland had the lowest engagement rate with 7.0% of referrals engaged. All 1,468 cases referred in 2019-20 required one or more contacts, averaging 5.5 contacts per referred youth (ranging from 1 to 128 contact efforts). The CBOs were able to complete those contacts 64.3% of the time. Boys Town and East River had the highest contact completion rates with 81.0% and 70.7%, respectively.

In 2018-19, a total of 1,749 unique eligible students were referred to the FEP, of those, 103 were engaged, for an average engagement rate of 6%. Of the 103 students engaged in service in 2018-19, the re-referral rate in the following year (2019-20) was 14%. In comparison, the re-referral rate for non-engaged students was 9%.

OVSJG developed seven program standards to outline expectations of quantities and qualities of services provided in the SUSO program. The following table provides the results by program standard. The standards relate to expected levels of contact with students and families soon after referral and prior to referral closure as well as levels of engagement in the program. The results vary considerably by program standard with CBO's meeting 2 of the 7 program standards. Three CBO's met the second program standard requiring the completion of a face-to-face or phone contact with 100% of families within 10 days of the date of referral. One CBO met the fifth program standard needing the first home visit to occur within seven days of the date of the completed contact for 75% of families.

Summary of Standards	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard
1. CBO would make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of date of referral.	67.4	0
2. For 60% of clients, CBOs will have completed a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of date of referral.	59.1	3
3. For 100% of clients, CBOs will follow the attempted contact steps (in no particular order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office), (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office.	84.6	0
4. CBOs will attempt contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing referral.	76.5	0
5. For 75% of clients with an initial completed contact, the first home visit will occur within 7 days of the date of the completed contact.	53.3	1
6. For 100% of clients engaged into the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact.	59.7	0

Summary of Standards	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard
7. 100% of clients engaged into the program will have at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, of which at least one is a home visit.	5.6	0

In terms of DCPS and PCSB student outcomes, 105 students were engaged and 1,936 were not engaged in SUSO services. Overall, non-engaged students had significantly fewer excused absences (5.22) compared to engaged students (8.54) but had relatively similar unexcused absences (16.21 and 15.40 respectively). Non-engaged students also had significantly higher in-seat attendance rates (88%) compared to engaged students (84%). Some outcomes were statistically significant when looking at outcomes by CBO, although statistical testing may not be reliable in cases with a small sample size of less than 30.

Youth Engagement Program (Middle School Grades)

There were 659 referrals to the YEP among the 7 CBOs in year 8. Catholic Charities had the most referrals with 178, while Far Southeast had the fewest referrals with 43. A total of 242 referrals engaged in services in year 8, resulting in an average engagement rate of 36.7%. Among the CBOs, Collaborative Solutions for Communities had the highest engagement rate with 68.8% of referrals engaged. Boys Town had the lowest engagement rate with 12.3% of referrals engaged. All 599 cases referred in year 8 required one or more contacts, averaging 3.9 contacts per referred youth (ranging from 1 to 32 contact efforts). The CBOs were able to complete those contacts 64.4% of the time. East River had the highest contact completion rate at 97.6%.

ICF analyzed level of engagement in SUSO and provided statistics on the extent of re-referrals for students engaged and not engaged. In 2019-20, a total of 549 unique eligible students were referred to the YEP, of those, 139 were engaged, for an average engagement rate of 25%. Of the 139 students engaged in service in 2018-19, the re-referral rate in the following year (2019-20) was 14%. In comparison, the re-referral rate for non-engaged students was 9%.

Like the elementary school grades, OVSJG requires CBO's to meet the same seven program standards. CBO's serving middle school grades were able to meet 4 of the 7 program standards. Four CBO's met the second program standard requiring the completion of a face-to-face or phone contact with 100% of families within 10 days of the date of referral. Three CBO.s met the fifth program standard needing the first home visit to occur within seven days of the date of the completed contact for 75% of families. Lastly, one CBO was able to meet program standards 1 and 4. The following table provides a summary of the results by program standard.

Summary of Standards	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard
1. CBO would make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of date of referral.	70.9	1

2. For 60% of clients, CBOs will have completed a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of date of referral.	64.4	4
3. For 100% of clients, CBOs will follow the attempted contact steps (in no particular order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office) (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office.	90.6	0
4. CBOs will attempt contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing referral.	89.4	1
5. For 75% of clients with an initial completed contact, the first home visit will occur within 7 days of the date of the completed contact.	70.8	3
6. For 100% of clients engaged into the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact.	39.8	0
7. 100% of clients engaged into the program will have at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, at least one of which is a home visit.	10.0	0

In terms of outcomes for the middle school grade students, 195 students were engaged and 591 were not engaged in SUSO services. The demographic differences between engaged and non-engaged students were statistically significant, indicating that Black students less likely become engaged in the SUSO program. As with the elementary school grades, ICF compared student outcomes in attendance, including excused and unexcused absences and in-seat attendance rate, suspension count, and math and English Language Arts (ELA) standardized test scores between engaged and non-engaged students in year 7. Engaged students had a higher in-seat attendance rate (85%) than non-engaged students (83%), which was statistically significant.

Juvenile Justice Data

ICF obtained court data to understand SUSO participants' involvement in the juvenile justice system. Year 5 was selected for analysis to account for the time it takes to move a case through the successive stages in the juvenile court process. The analysis compared juvenile justice outcomes by engagement (i.e., engaged versus not engaged). Engagement is defined by the community-based organizations and is determined by whether the youth and family provided consent for services (i.e., engaged) compared to those who denied services (i.e., not engaged). We chose to present the results in the high school chapter because most of the students involved with the juvenile justice system are high school students.

Of a total of 3,610 youth referred to the SUSO program, 117 or 3.2% of all students were referred to the court after their participation in the program. Youth not engaged in the program represent 68.0% of the final sample. The results indicate that very few students referred to the program are ultimately referred to the juvenile justice system, regardless of engagement status. Less than 10% of all students referred to the SUSO program had been referred to court. The differences between engaged and not engaged youth from court referral through the successive stage of the juvenile justice system were small. Engaged youth were more likely to have a subsequent referral to

the court for any offense, be diverted from the system, papered or petitioned to court, detained in secure detention prior to adjudication, and to be found guilty or involved. A vast majority of youth referred to the court, regardless of engagement status, did not receive secure detention as a disposition. Engaged youth were slightly more likely to receive a sentence of secure confinement and probation.

High School Truancy Reduction Program (HSTRP)

As part of a High School Truancy Reduction Program (HSTRP) pilot program, OVSJG continues to administer a short pre-post high school truancy program survey via CBOs to student participants. The three CBOs involved in the HSTRP program—Access Youth, Latin American Youth Center (LAYC), and Hillcrest Center—were responsible for administering the survey to students involved in their respective programs. The survey was intended to be administered to each student twice: once at the onset of a student's involvement in the HSTRP program, and once at the conclusion.

ICF analyzed the survey data to measure the outcomes of the program. We examined mean scale scores at the baseline and post-survey, and changes from the baseline to post-survey, and analyzed whether the observed changes were statistically significant using a paired sample t-test. In addition, we analyzed the student outcomes data provided by DCPS and PCSB by comparing engaged and non-engaged students using the same approach as in SUSO analysis. Overall and across all CBOs, student educational expectation increased from baseline to post-survey, meaning more students selected they would attain a bachelor's or master's degree in the post-survey. This was statistically significant for Access Youth and overall.

The HSTRP survey captured a range of experiences that students might encounter in the school setting, as well as student attitudes toward school and the highest level of education they expect to complete. In terms of school attitudes, most students reported neutral to positive attitudes about school, with positive, statistically significant increases from baseline to post-survey. Students' school experience increased significantly from the baseline to post-survey across all survey measures indicating a more positive experience in school. Lastly, a positive increase in student behavior was found at pre- and post-test.

DCPS and PCSB Student Outcomes

In terms of student outcomes for the HSTRP, a total of 236 students were engaged and 81 were not engaged in school year 2018-19. ICF compared high school student outcomes in attendance, including excused and unexcused absences and in-seat attendance rate, suspension count, and math and English Language Arts (ELA) standardized test scores between engaged and non-engaged students in year 7 overall and by CBO. Engaged students reported statistically significant higher in-seat attendance (66%) compared to non-engaged students (52%), and fewer unexcused (45.97) and excused absences (8.94) compared to non-engaged students (59.64 and 13.38 respectively).

In conclusion, ICF maintained a successful partnership with OVSJG over the past year. This resulted in several project activities being completed, including supporting program design and implementation, an analysis of ETO and DCPS/PCSB data, and high school student survey responses. Our hope is that this work will provide a strong foundation for the upcoming year and allow for more evaluation in the future.

I. Introduction

Absenteeism is a major barrier to improving education. Based on the most recent national data, 16 percent of students miss 15 or more school days (U.S. Department of Education, 2019¹). Research shows that schools with higher chronic absenteeism have higher disciplinary actions and lower proficiency.^{2, 3} In elementary schools, unexcused absences are often attributed to economic, parental, and social obstacles in the household. The same can be said about youth in middle school, where chronic truancy is attributed to failure to engage with school and develop attachment toward school; however, absenteeism is both identifiable and preventable.

Since 2013, the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) has implemented the Show Up, Stand Out (SUSO) Initiative, a community-based truancy reduction program for public elementary and middle school students in the District of Columbia. The program is designed to reduce chronic absenteeism by supporting schools with a focus on providing services to identified families and students while fostering student achievement. OVSJG awards competitive grants to community-based organizations (CBO) and youth service providers (YSP) to provide fast-tracked wraparound services to families that struggle with absenteeism with students in elementary and middle schools. CBOs and YSPs serve in the key role of assisting children and their families in addressing the practical, behavioral, financial, and health challenges that prevent them from attending school regularly. There are two primary modes of intervention under the SUSO initiative—the first is for elementary school youth (the Family Engagement Program or FEP), where families of youth with between five and nine unexcused absences are offered case management services. The second mode is for middle school youth (the Youth Engagement Program or YEP), where students with more than five unexcused absences are engaged into a variety of clubs (e.g., fitness, mentoring, empowerment) to try to increase their overall attachment to school. In 2017, OVSJG implemented a 3-year pilot (Truancy Reduction Program or HSTRP) in high schools with three CBOs.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, ICF continues the process and outcome evaluation of SUSO and HSTRP. In conducting the evaluation, ICF is adhering to the scope of work while remaining flexible to respond to emerging needs and priorities. In this annual report, we first describe our approaches and findings related to SUSO FEP and YEP. Then, we provide evaluation findings related to HSTRP. We conclude with discussions about the next steps. One intervening factor to note is the COVID-19 pandemic. Since March 2020, student learning has changed dramatically across the country due to precautions to address the virus. CBOs, like many others, responded with creative solutions, doing the best they could to bring a sense of normalcy to students; however, the pandemic brought tremendous challenges to service provision, as well as to student outcomes.

II. Supporting Program Design and Implementation

Findings from the previous year of evaluation showed that many students engaged in the program continued to struggle with absenteeism. Drawing on findings with the formative evaluation, ICF prioritized several

¹ U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, “Chronic Absenteeism in the Nation’s Schools,” (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, January 2019), <https://www2.ed.gov/datastory/chronicabsenteeism.html#four>.

² Robert Balfanz and Vaughan Byrnes, “The Importance of Being in School: A Report on Absenteeism in the Nation’s Public Schools,” (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Center for Social Organization of Schools, May 2012).

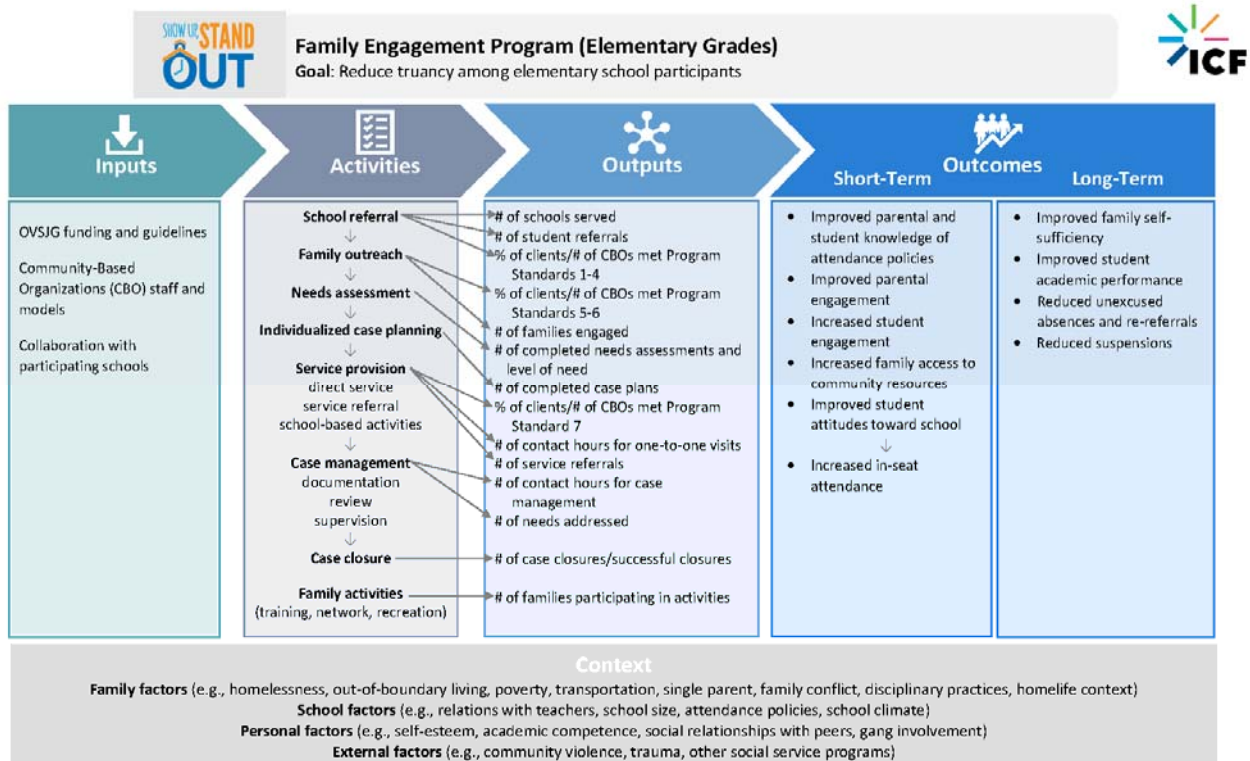
³ Based on an Education Trust analysis of Florida Department of Education, Massachusetts Department of Education, and Michigan Department of Education data.

activities this year to support program design and implementation for OVSJG and CBOs, including developing updated program logic models, conducting a CBO debrief, supporting the program's redesigned solicitation for the 2020-21 school year, and presenting at the SUSO training academy to educate grantees about the program redesign.

2.1. Logic Model

SUSO developed a logic model at the inception of the program in 2013, but that logic model is now dated and does not represent the three different programs implemented at elementary, middle, and high schools adequately. To describe the theory of changes and programmatic expectations clearly, we helped OVSJG develop and refine three logic models for FEP, YEP, and TRP, respectively (Exhibit 1). Each logic model articulates inputs, activities, and short- and long-term outcomes.

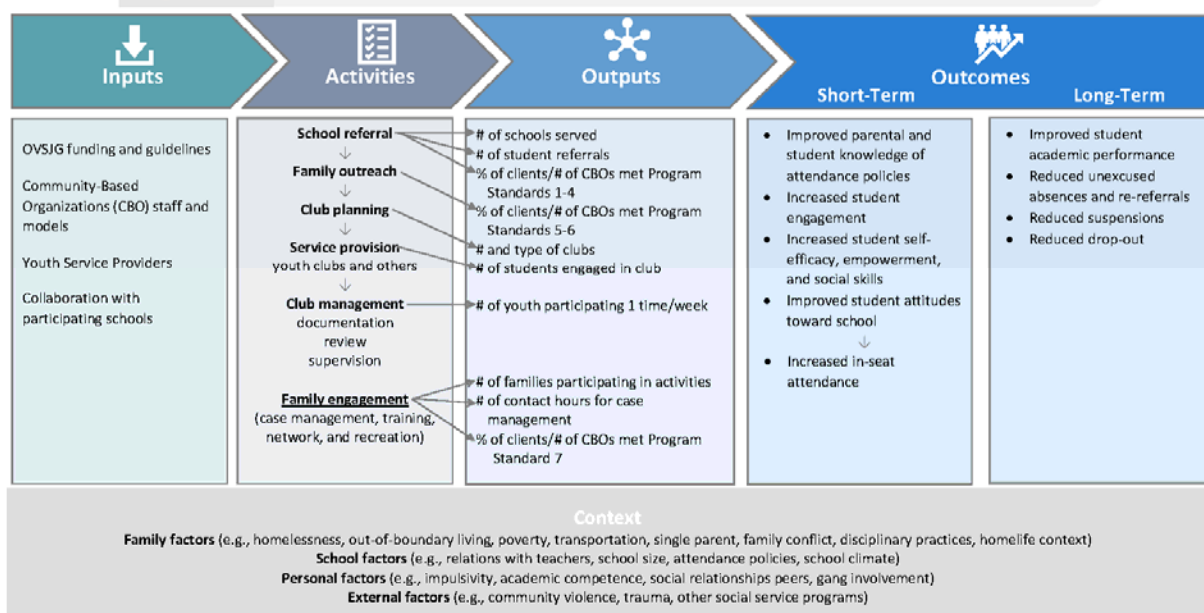
Exhibit 1. Three Program Logic Models (elementary, middle, and high school grades)





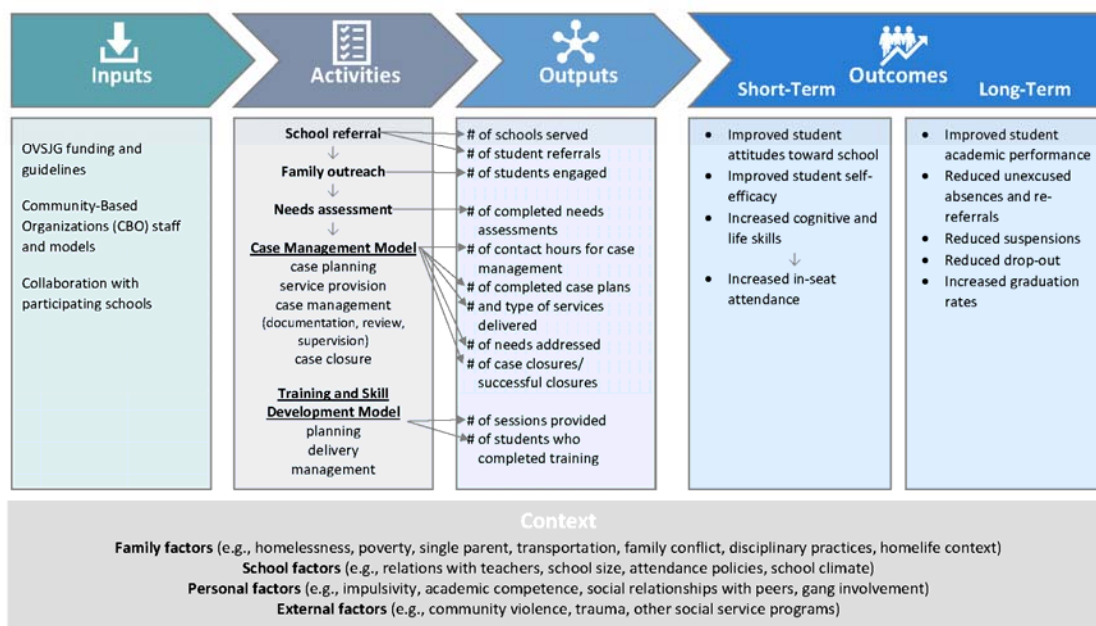
Youth Engagement Program (Middle School Grades)

Goal: Reduce truancy among middle school participants



High School Truancy Reduction Program

Goal: Reduce truancy among high school participants



2.2. CBO Debrief and Conversation

ICF scheduled a one-on-one debriefing session with each CBO's executive director and program manager to communicate the findings from the 2018-19 annual report, identify areas for program improvement, and seek input and review from the CBOs to increase buy-in. We also convened group sessions to continue solutioning among CBOs. These conversations helped us to better understand program implementation and identify challenges and solutions moving forward.



2.3. Support for Program Solicitation and Grantmaking

The SUSO program is at a critical juncture. Drawing on our knowledge of best practices on truancy prevention from evaluating the SUSO program over the years, ICF prepared a memo and held discussions with OVSJG about program redesign. Many of these recommendations were incorporated in the SUSO 2020-21 solicitation. The memo is included in Appendix B. Highlights from the recommendations, as well as two graphics, are included below:

- Use previous year of attendance data to identify students for service.
- Differentiate services based on student needs into three tiers: education (e.g., referral sources, contact information to get absences excuses, uniforms, transportation/bus passes), case management, and behavioral intervention (Exhibits 2 and 3).
- Focus services on the goals of improving attendance.
- Emphasize the need for training CBOs on the new model.
- Consider other collaborative efforts with CBOs to fill in details and developmentally appropriate approaches.
- Prioritize developing a truancy/absenteeism-specific, age-appropriate curriculum using Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) approaches.

Exhibit 2. Three Tiers of Services

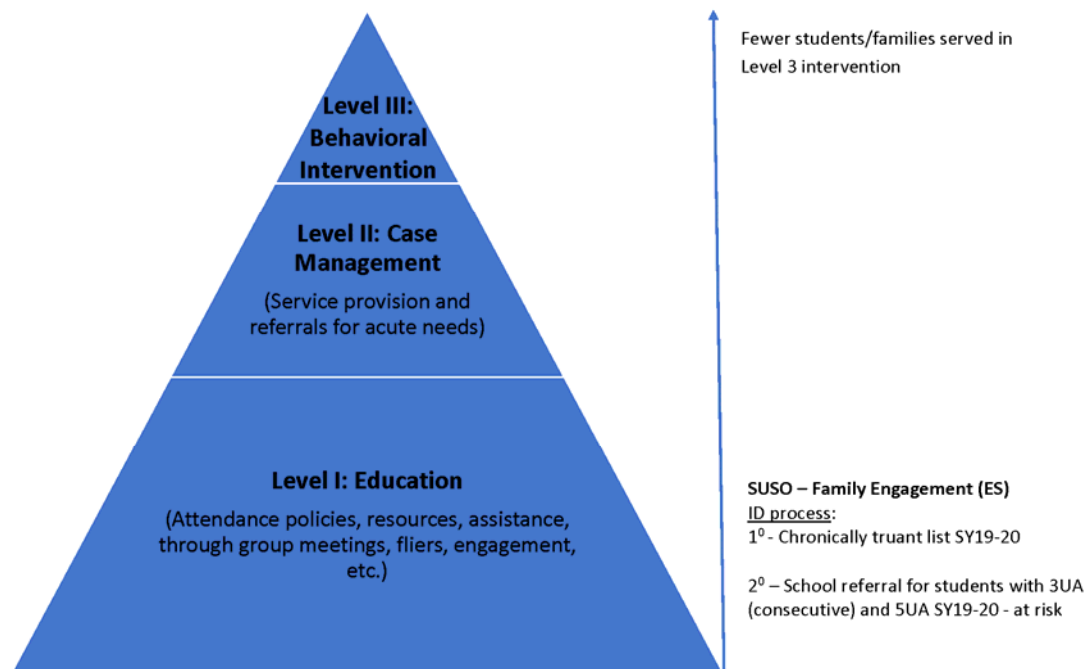
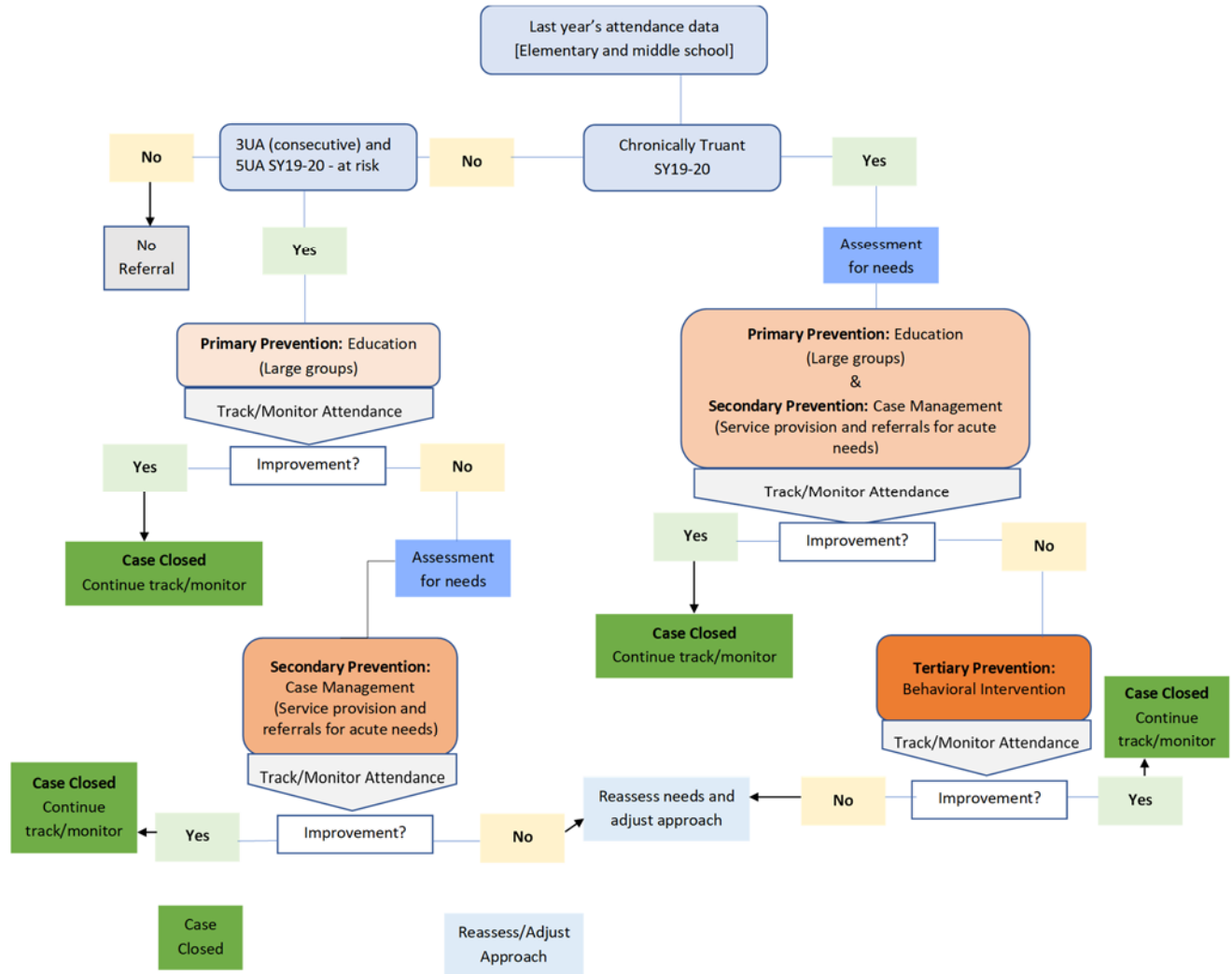


Exhibit 3. Flow Chart for Three-Tier Services



To support OVSJG's grantmaking, we provided ad hoc analyses on school and CBO-level student attendance data as well as data for students with 10 or more days of absence in school year 2019-20 that were obtained by a special request by OVSJG from DCPS.

III. SUSO Family Engagement and Youth Engagement Programs

For SUSO FEP and YEP, we analyzed the Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) data for year 8 (2019-20), as well as student outcome data provided by DC Public Schools (DCPS) and the Public Charter School Board (PCSB) from year 7 (DCPS data for year 8 will not be available until fall 2020). PCSB is a new data source introduced this year. This chapter describes the methods and outcomes of these efforts.

Process Evaluation. The process evaluation is designed to provide data to monitor program implementation on measures from all participating schools and CBOs, as well as to help interpret findings from the outcome evaluation. Specifically—

- What are the participation rates for students referred to the program?
- How are SUSO's Family Program Model and Youth Program Model being implemented? What are the challenges and solutions experienced by schools and CBOs?

The process evaluation drew on data in ETO that collects data at the participant level to align staff service efforts to participant outcomes from all providers. The customized ETO dashboard allows service providers to compare the efforts expended for a given participant, family, or program with the outcomes achieved quickly and easily. These data include number and dates of truancy, all contact efforts, scores for family needs assessments, reasons for program discharge, home visits, and demographics of participant and family, etc. All of these data were used to describe implementation fidelity at schools, provider- and family-level specifically related to measures that include case management, systems navigation assistance and fast-tracked referrals, skill-streaming/positive socialization, cognitive-behavioral interventions, and child and family support utilizing family support workers, home outreach workers, and home visits.

We used descriptive statistical techniques, such as means and proportions, to analyze data from ETO for the 2019-20 school year from August 26, 2019, to June 22, 2020. Students were included in this analysis only if they were eligible to participate in SUSO (had between five and nine absences at the time of referral and/or had at least three absences but were identified as high risk) and were in elementary school (grades K-5) in the FEP, or had five or more absences in middle school (grades 6-8) and were referred to the YEP. We will first describe evaluation results for FEP and then for YEP. These results cover two broad areas: (1) referral and engagement and (2) performance related to program standards.

Outcome Evaluation. The outcome evaluation examines the student outcomes in re-referral, attendance, and academic performance as a result of participating in SUSO services. Re-referral data come from ETO in years 7 and 8 by comparing the re-referral rates in year 8 between students engaged and non-engaged in services provided in year 7. Identification of re-referral was based on student ID numbers, which may not account for students who moved out of school. In addition, the analysis did not include students in grades 5 and 8 in 2018-19 because they would have graduated in the following year.

The student attendance, academic achievement, and disciplinary data are provided by DCPS and PCSB, where we also compared outcomes between engaged and non-engaged students in year 7. School attendance is represented by in-seat attendance rate (attendance days/membership days) and unexcused absences; academic achievement is represented by standardized test scores in English Language Arts (ELA) and mathematics for students in grades 3-8; and disciplinary outcome is captured by suspension days.

Finally, we conducted an exploratory analysis to understand SUSO participants' involvement in the juvenile justice system. The analysis compared juvenile justice outcomes by engagement (i.e., engaged versus not engaged).

3.1. Family Engagement Program (Elementary Grades)

3.1.1. Referrals and Engagement

Table 1 provides referrals overall and by CBO. There were 1,468 referrals to the FEP among the 7 CBOs in year 8. East River had the most referrals with 322, followed by Catholic Charities with 269 referrals.

Table 1: Family Engagement Program Referrals by CBO⁴

CBO	N. of Referrals
Boys Town	75
Catholic Charities	269
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	179
East River	322
Edgewood/Brookland	172
Far Southeast	233
Georgia Avenue	218
Total	1,468

Table 2 shows the engagement status of the referrals. There were 224 referrals engaged in services, resulting in an average engagement rate of 15.3% in year 8. Among the CBOs, Collaborative Solutions for Communities had the highest engagement rate with 40.8% of referrals engaged. Edgewood/Brookland had the lowest engagement rate with 7.0% of referrals engaged.

Table 2: FEP Engagement Status by CBO⁵

CBO	N. of Referrals	N. of Referrals Engaged	% Engaged
Boys Town	75	17	22.7
Catholic Charities	269	27	10.0
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	179	73	40.8
East River	322	50	15.5
Edgewood/Brookland	172	12	7.0
Far Southeast	233	21	9.0
Georgia Avenue	218	24	11.0
Total	1,468	224	15.3

3.1.2. Outreach and Contacts

Table 3 shows the level of effort expended by the CBOs to conduct outreach and provide services to the families of referred youth who were eligible for services. All 1,488 cases referred in 2019-20 required one or more contacts, averaging 5.5 contacts per referred youth (ranging from 1 to 128 contact efforts). The CBOs were able to complete those contacts 64.3% of the time. Boys Town and East River had the highest contact completion rates with 81.0% and 70.7%, respectively.

⁴ The number of cases reported are the counts of referrals contained in Referral Information Table in the ETO database (year 8, 1,468). Most of these referral cases correspond to individuals with one referral (year 8, 1,367; 93%). The rest came from individuals with multiple referrals (year 8, individuals with two referrals, 92; 6%, individuals with three referrals, 9; 0.6%).

⁵ The data reported in this table are based on the same referral dataset used for Table 1, but only the referral cases with engaged status were selected for analysis.

Table 3: Total Number of FEP Contacts by CBO⁶

CBO	Total Eligible Students	Total Students w/ 1 or More Attempted Contact	Total Contact Efforts	Attempted Contacts per Student	Range	% Completed Contacts
Boys Town	64	64	758	11.8	1 to 77	81.0
Catholic Charities	268	268	711	2.7	1 to 25	53.9
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	175	175	1,669	9.5	1 to 128	66.3
East River	332	332	1,710	5.2	1 to 98	70.7
Edgewood/Brookland	186	186	1,050	5.6	1 to 26	55.9
Far Southeast	239	239	1,192	5.0	1 to 45	57.0
Georgia Avenue	224	224	1,142	5.1	1 to 45	62.7
Total	1,488	1,488	8,232	5.5	1 to 128	64.3

3.1.3. Re-Referrals

ICF analyzed the level of engagement in SUSO and provided statistics on the extent of re-referrals for students engaged and not engaged. Table 4 provides the data in total and by CBO. In 2018-19, a total of 1,749 unique eligible students were referred to the FEP, of those, 103 were engaged, for an average engagement rate of 6%. Of the 103 students engaged in service in 2018-19, the re-referral rate in the following year (2019-20) was 14%. In comparison, the re-referral rate for non-engaged students was 9%.

There are caveats for the analysis. First, identification of re-referral was based on student names, which may not account for students who moved out of school. Second, the analysis did not include students in grade 5 in 2018-19, because they would have graduated in the following year.

Table 4. FEP Re-referrals from the Following Year by CBO

CBO	Unique Eligible Students in 2018-19	Total Number Engaged	% Engaged	Number Engaged Students in 2018-19 School Year Re-Referred	% Engaged Students Re-Referred	% Not Engaged Students Re-Referred
Boys Town	91	15	16	1	7	7
Catholic Charities	448	13	3	0	0	2
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	202	37	18	2	5	7
East River	399	10	3	3	30	10
Edgewood/Brookland	107	4	4	3	75	18
Far Southeast	274	13	5	2	15	14

⁶ The data used for this analysis came from a data table Contact Log extracted from the ETO system. The number of cases in this table reflect individuals with one or more contacts. The number of individuals in this table is not the same as in Table 1. Individuals in this file may be different from those represented in Referral Information Status (used for Table 1) as the dates that defined the study year were different (Referral file used referral dates; Contact Log used contact dates).

Georgia Avenue	228	11	5	3	27	16
Total	1,749	103	6	14	14	9

3.1.4. Program Standards and Compliance

OVSJG developed seven program standards to outline expectations of quantities and qualities of services provided in the SUSO program. Table 5 provides a summary of the program standards and level of compliance overall. Tables 6-12 describe compliance toward each program standard in detail.

Table 5: Summary of Compliance with Family Engagement Program Standards

Summary of Standards	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard
1. CBO would make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of date of referral.	67.4	0
2. For 60% of clients, CBOs will have completed a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of date of referral.	59.1	3
3. For 100% of clients, CBOs will follow the attempted contact steps (in no particular order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office), (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office.	84.6	0
4. CBOs will attempt contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing referral.	76.5	0
5. For 75% of clients with an initial completed contact, the first home visit will occur within 7 days of the date of the completed contact.	53.3	1
6. For 100% of clients engaged into the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact.	51.4	0
7. 100% of clients engaged into the program will have at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, of which at least one is a home visit.	5.6	0

Program Standard 1 – Attempted Contact

The first program standard for the FEP requires that the CBO make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of the date of referral. Table 6 shows that, on average, CBOs met this standard for 67.4% of clients in year 8. Far Southeast had the closest achievement of this standard for 95.2% of clients in year 8.

Table 6: Program Standard 1 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

CBO	Total	S1 Met	%
Boys Town	43	16	37.2
Catholic Charities	255	141	55.3
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	173	149	86.1
East River	313	149	47.6
Edgewood/Brookland	171	118	69.0
Far Southeast	230	219	95.2
Georgia Avenue	217	153	70.5
Total	1,402	945	67.4

Program Standard 2 – Completed Contact

The second program standard expects that for 60% of clients, CBOs complete a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of the date of referral. As indicated in Table 7, CBOs achieved this standard for 59.1% of clients in year 8. Among the CBOs, Collaborative Solutions for Communities achieved this standard for 72.8% of clients, followed by East River for 66.5% of clients.

Table 7: Program Standard 2 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

CBO	Total	S2 Met	%
Boys Town	43	7	16.3
Catholic Charities	255	123	48.2
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	173	126	72.8
East River	313	208	66.5
Edgewood/Brookland	171	96	56.1
Far Southeast	230	139	60.4
Georgia Avenue	217	130	59.9
Total	1,402	829	59.1

Program Standard 3 – Contact Steps

The third program standard expects CBOs to follow the attempted contact steps (in no particular order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office) (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office. Of note, there was no option in ETO for CBO case workers to select whether they delivered a letter to the school and notified the school office; therefore, this is excluded from consideration of whether CBOs met this standard for each referred youth. However, we were able to account for cases where contact was successful with one step without having to attempt other steps. For example, if a CBO called the family and the phone was disconnected, but subsequently succeeded in contacting the family at a home visit, there would be no need to send a letter.

Table 8 shows that 84.6% of youth contacts resulted in success in year 8. Among the CBOs, Far Southeast and Collaborative Solutions for Communities had the highest achievement of this standard in year 8 with 97.0% and 92.5% of referrals, respectively.

Table 8: Program Standard 3 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

CBO	Total	S3 Met	%
Boys Town	43	17	39.5
Catholic Charities	255	173	67.8
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	173	160	92.5
East River	313	289	92.3
Edgewood/Brookland	171	150	87.7
Far Southeast	230	223	97.0
Georgia Avenue	217	174	80.2
Total	1,402	1,186	84.6

Program Standard 4 – Contact Before Case Closure

The fourth program standard requires that CBOs attempt to contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing the referral. The cases that met the standard included those that were engaged as well as those that were not engaged but had attempted contact and had at least 14 days between referral and case closure. Table 9 shows that, on average, 76.5% of referrals complied with this standard in year 8. Among the CBOs, Edgewood/Brookland had the highest compliance rate, with more than 95.3% of referrals, followed by Collaborative Solutions for Communities with 92.5% of referrals.

Table 9: Program Standard 4 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

CBO	Total	S4 Met	Total
Boys Town	43	37	86.0
Catholic Charities	255	173	67.8
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	173	160	92.5
East River	313	257	82.1
Edgewood/Brookland	171	163	95.3
Far Southeast	230	124	53.9
Georgia Avenue	217	159	73.3
Total	1,402	1,073	76.5

Program Standard 5 – First Home Visit After Completed Contact

The fifth program standard expects that among those youth with an initial completed contact, the first home visit would occur 7 days after the completed contact for 75% of these youth. To determine the CBO's compliance with this standard, only students who had dates listed for the first visit and the home visit were included. Table 10, below, shows that for year 8, of the 225 students who had dates listed for the first visit and the home visit, approximately half (53.3%) of students had both an initial successful contact and a subsequent home visit within 7 days. Far Southeast had the highest rate of achievement for standard 5, with 77.4%; the other CBOs achieved less than 60% of this standard.

Table 10: Program Standard 5 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

CBO	Total	S5 Met	%
Boys Town	8	4	50.0
Catholic Charities	13	6	46.2
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	81	34	42.0
East River	48	28	58.3
Edgewood/Brookland	17	9	52.9
Far Southeast	31	24	77.4
Georgia Avenue	27	15	55.6
Total	225	120	53.3

Program Standard 6 – Signing Program Consent Letter

The sixth program standard states that for 100% of clients engaged in the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact. This analysis only includes engaged students. As mentioned previously, there were challenges in the recording of contacts and the recording of specific fields that often needed to be updated in the ETO system, including whether the program consent letter was signed. Table 11 shows that an average of 51.4% of referred students in year 8 had the program consent letter signed during the first face-to-face contact across all the CBOs. East River achieved this standard for 68.1% of clients in year 8.

Table 11: Program Standard 6 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

CBO	Total	S6 Met	%
Boys Town	15	6	40.0
Catholic Charities	26	16	61.5
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	72	30	41.7
East River	47	32	68.1
Edgewood/Brookland	12	4	33.3
Far Southeast	20	9	45.0
Georgia Avenue	24	14	58.3
Total	216	111	51.4

Program Standard 7 – Face-to-Face Contacts Across Engagement

The seventh program standard requires that for 100% of clients engaged into the program, there will be at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, at least one of which is a home visit. In order to make this determination, students had to be engaged into the program and have a record of six home visits. As documented in Table 12, this standard was only achieved for 5.6% of engaged clients in year 8. Collaborative Solutions had the highest achievement of this standard, with 12.5% of engaged clients receiving six face-to-face contacts. Three CBOs did not achieve this standard for any clients—Boys Town, Catholic Charities, and Edgewood/Brookland.

Table 12: Program Standard 7 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

CBO	Total	S7 Met	%
Boys Town	15	0	0.0

Catholic Charities	26	0	0.0
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	72	9	12.5
East River	47	1	2.1
Edgewood/Brookland	12	0	0.0
Far Southeast	20	1	5.0
Georgia Avenue	24	1	4.2
Total	216	12	5.6

3.1.5. DCPS and PCSB Student Outcomes

Table 13 shows that for elementary grades (K-5) in year 7 (2018-19), 105 students were engaged and 1,936 were not engaged in SUSO services.⁷ The demographic differences between engaged and non-engaged are not statistically significant.

Table 13. Demographics of Elementary Grade Students Referred to SUSO Service in Year 7

	Engaged (n = 105)	Not engaged (n = 1,936)	Difference (E-NE)	P-value
Male	49.5%	51.3%	-1.7%	0.73
Black	88.6%	90.5%	-2.0%	0.50
Hispanic	11.4%	7.6%	3.8%	0.16

~ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

Table 14 compares student outcomes in attendance, including excused and unexcused absences and in-seat attendance rate,⁸ suspension count, and math and English Language Arts (ELA) standardized test scores by elementary grades between engaged and non-engaged students in year 7 overall and by CBO. Overall, non-engaged students had significantly fewer excused absences (5.22) compared to engaged students (8.54) but had relatively similar unexcused absences (16.21 and 15.40 respectively). Non-engaged students also had significantly higher in-seat attendance rates (88%) compared to engaged students (84%). Some outcomes were statistically significant when looking at outcomes by CBO, although statistical testing may not be reliable in cases with a small sample size of less than 30.

⁷ The number of cases in this table corresponds to the number of individuals and thus the counts were less than the numbers shown in Tables 1 and 2 (cases represented referrals). The analysis data here combined the referral data and DCPS/PCSB student databases. Missing data in both datasets lead to the data reduction. The referral data consisted of referrals (see Table 1 footnotes; some individuals had more than one referral record). For the latter data to be merged with individual-level student data (e.g., race information), the rows were collapsed by individual, so one row represents one student. When a student had at least one "engaged" status in his/her referral records, the student was considered "engaged".

⁸ Regarding the in-seat attendance (ISA) rate, DCPS provided (a) the number of unexcused absences, (b) the number of excused absences, and (c) the number of instructional days. PCSB dataset also provided these three numbers in addition to "all ISA absences." This value was close to the sum of (a) and (b), but it was consistently larger than the sum. To be consistent, ICF derived the ISA percentages based only on the three values (ignoring this extra column of information).

Table 14. Outcomes of Elementary Grade Students Referred to SUSO Service in Year 7 Overall and by CBO

Overall	<u>Engaged</u>		<u>Not Engaged</u>		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	105	0.84	1,939	0.88	-0.03	.01 **
Unexcused absence	105	16.21	1,939	15.40	0.81	.56
Excused absence	105	8.54	1,939	5.22	3.32	< .0001 ***
Suspension count	105	0.30	1,939	0.17	0.14	.21
Standardized test z scores (math)	44	-0.11	907	0.01	-0.11	.39
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	43	-0.08	910	0.00	-0.08	.57
Boys Town	<u>Engaged</u>		<u>Not Engaged</u>		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	17	0.88	82	0.89	-0.01	.81
Unexcused absence	17	12.24	82	15.11	-2.87	.40
Excused absence	17	7.53	82	4.40	3.13	.22
Suspension count	17	0.41	82	0.27	0.14	.47
Standardized test z scores (math)	7	-0.45	41	-0.25	-0.19	.45
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	6	-0.01	41	-0.19	0.18	.74
Catholic Charities	<u>Engaged</u>		<u>Not Engaged</u>		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	14	0.85	532	0.87	-0.02	.56
Unexcused absence	14	11.21	532	16.19	-4.98	.003 **
Excused absence	14	10.21	532	5.33	4.89	.04 *
Suspension count	14	0.43	532	0.14	0.29	.25
Standardized test z scores (math)	8	-0.18	258	-0.03	-0.15	.53
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	8	-0.07	258	0.03	-0.10	.77
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	<u>Engaged</u>		<u>Not Engaged</u>		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	38	0.81	200	0.87	-0.06	.05 ~
Unexcused absence	38	19.47	200	17.05	2.43	.44
Excused absence	38	8.63	200	5.36	3.27	.02 *
Suspension count	38	0.26	200	0.19	0.08	.76
Standardized test z scores (math)	16	0.11	100	0.02	0.09	.71
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	16	0.06	101	-0.04	0.10	.68
East River	<u>Engaged</u>		<u>Not Engaged</u>		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	7	0.89	444	0.89	0.00	.84
Unexcused absence	7	12.29	444	14.41	-2.12	.26
Excused absence	7	6.43	444	4.39	2.04	.29
Suspension count	7	0.00	444	0.18	-0.18	< .0001 ***
Standardized test z scores (math)	5	-0.38	188	0.00	-0.38	.33
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	5	-0.49	189	-0.04	-0.44	.27
Edgewood/Brookland	<u>Engaged</u>		<u>Not Engaged</u>		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	4	0.83	125	0.86	-0.03	.33
Unexcused absence	4	18.50	125	17.96	0.54	.92
Excused absence	4	12.50	125	6.54	5.96	.03 *

Suspension count	4	0.00	125	0.34	-0.34	.05 ~
Standardized test z scores (math)	1	1.39	59	0.11	1.29	< .0001 ***
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	1	1.42	60	0.16	1.25	< .0001 ***
Far Southeast	Engaged		Not Engaged		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	12	0.85	301	0.88	-0.03	.02 *
Unexcused absence	12	18.75	301	15.52	3.23	.26
Excused absence	12	8.17	301	4.05	4.12	.05 *
Suspension count	12	0.50	301	0.19	0.31	.46
Standardized test z scores (math)	3	-0.05	154	-0.18	0.13	.76
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	3	-0.81	153	-0.21	-0.60	.06 ~
Georgia Ave	Engaged		Not Engaged		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	12	0.85	252	0.88	-0.03	.18
Unexcused absence	12	16.92	252	12.96	3.95	.21
Excused absence	12	8.42	252	7.37	1.05	.64
Suspension count	12	0.17	252	0.05	0.12	.49
Standardized test z scores (math)	4	-0.29	105	0.38	-0.67	.23
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	4	-0.04	106	0.35	-0.39	.21

~ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

3.2. Youth Engagement Program (Middle School Grades)

3.2.1. Referrals and Engagement

Table 15 provides referrals overall and by CBO. There were 659 referrals to the YEP among the 7 CBOs in year 8. Catholic Charities had the most referrals with 178, while Far Southeast had the fewest referrals with 43.

Table 15: Youth Engagement Program Referrals by CBO⁹

CBO	N. of Referrals
Boys Town	73
Catholic Charities	178
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	64
East River	68
Edgewood/Brookland	116
Far Southeast	43
Georgia Avenue	117
Total	659

Table 16 shows the engagement status of the referrals. There was a total of 242 referrals engaged in services in year 8, resulting in an average engagement rate of 36.7%. Among the CBOs, Collaborative Solutions for Communities had the highest engagement rate with 68.8% of referrals engaged. Boys Town had the lowest

⁹ The number of cases reported are the counts of referrals contained in Referral Information Table in the ETO database (year 8, 659). Most of these referral cases correspond to individuals with one referral (year 8, 643; 98%). The rest came from individuals with two referrals (year 8, 16; 2.4%).

engagement rate with 12.3% of referrals engaged.

Table 16: YEP Engagement Status by CBO¹⁰

CBO	N. of Referrals	N. of Referrals Engaged	% Engaged
Boys Town	73	9	12.3
Catholic Charities	178	45	25.3
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	64	44	68.8
East River	68	34	50.0
Edgewood/Brookland	116	27	23.3
Far Southeast	43	20	46.5
Georgia Avenue	117	63	53.8
Total	659	242	36.7

3.2.2. Outreach and Contacts

Table 17 shows the level of effort expended by the CBOs to conduct outreach and provide services to the families of referred youth who were eligible for services. All 599 cases referred in year 8 required one or more contacts, averaging 3.9 contacts per referred youth (ranging from 1 to 32 contact efforts). The CBOs were able to complete those contacts 64.4% of the time. East River had the highest contact completion rate at 97.6%.

Table 17: Total Number of YEP Contacts by CBO¹¹

CBO	Total Eligible Students	Total Students w/ 1 or More Attempted Contact	Total Contact Efforts	Attempted Contacts Per Student	Range	% Completed Contacts
Boys Town	27	27	90	3.3	1 to 28	61.1
Catholic Charities	144	144	365	2.5	1 to 12	54.2
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	67	67	299	4.5	1 to 16	72.9
East River	73	73	82	1.1	1 to 8	97.6
Edgewood/Brookland	131	131	824	6.3	1 to 24	64.0
Far Southeast	40	40	149	3.7	1 to 9	55.7
Georgia Avenue	117	117	543	4.6	1 to 32	65.0

¹⁰ The data reported in this table is based on the same referral dataset used for Table 15, but only the referral cases with engaged status were selected for analysis.

¹¹ The data used for this analysis came from a data table Contact Log extracted from the ETO system. The number of cases in this table reflect individuals with one or more contacts. The number of individuals in this table is not the same as those in Table 15. Individuals in this file may be different from those represented in Referral Information Status (used for Table 15) as the dates that defined the study year were different (Referral File used referral dates; Contact Log used contact dates).

Total	599	599	2,352	3.9	1 to 32	64.4
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3.2.3. Re-Referrals

ICF analyzed level of engagement in SUSO and provided statistics on the extent of re-referrals for students engaged and not engaged. Table 18 provides the data in total and by CBO. In 2019-20, a total of 549 unique eligible students were referred to the YEP, of those, 139 were engaged, for an average engagement rate of 25%. Of the 139 students engaged in service in 2018-19, the re-referral rate in the following year (2019-20) was 14%. In comparison, the re-referral rate for non-engaged students was 9%.

There were caveats for the analysis. First, identification of re-referral was based on student names, which may not account for students who moved out of school. Second, the analysis did not include students in grade 8 in 2018-19, because they would have graduated in the following year.

Table 18. YEP Re-Referrals from the Following Year by CBO

CBO	Unique Eligible Students Referred in 2018-19 School Year	Total Number Engaged	% Engaged	Number Engaged Students in 2018-19 School Year Re- Referred in 2019-20	% Engaged Students Re- Referred	% Not Engaged Students Re- Referred
Boys Town	22	2	9	0	0	5
Catholic Charities	153	10	7	1	10	3
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	18	9	50	0	0	11
East River	129	48	37	6	13	6
Edgewood/Brookland	127	25	20	4	16	14
Far Southeast	53	24	45	2	8	7
Georgia Avenue	47	21	45	6	29	27
Total	549	139	25	19	14	9

3.2.4. Program Standards and Compliance

OVSJG developed seven program standards to outline expectations of quantities and qualities of services provided in the SUSO program. Table 19 provides a summary of the program standards and level of compliance overall. Tables 20-26 describe compliance toward each program standard in detail.

Table 19: Summary of Compliance with Youth Engagement Program Standards

Summary of Standards	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard
1. CBO would make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of date of referral.	70.9	1

2. For 60% of clients, CBOs will have completed a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of date of referral.	64.4	4
3. For 100% of clients, CBOs will follow the attempted contact steps (in no particular order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office) (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office.	90.6	0
4. CBOs will attempt contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing referral.	89.4	1
5. For 75% of clients with an initial completed contact, the first home visit will occur within 7 days of the date of the completed contact.	70.8	3
6. For 100% of clients engaged into the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact.	37.0	0
7. 100% of clients engaged into the program will have at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, at least one of which is a home visit.	10.0	0

Program Standard 1 – Attempted Contact

The first program standard for the YEP requires that the CBO would make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of the date of referral. Table 20 shows that CBOs met this standard for 70.9% of clients in year 8. East River achieved this standard for 100.0% of families, followed by Far Southeast for 90.2% of clients.

Table 20: Program Standard 1 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

CBO	Total	S1 Met	%
Boys Town	20	5	25.0
Catholic Charities	133	78	58.6
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	63	50	79.4
East River	65	65	100.0
Edgewood/Brookland	116	61	52.6
Far Southeast	41	37	90.2
Georgia Avenue	116	97	83.6
Total	554	393	70.9

Program Standard 2 – Completed Contact

The second program standard expects that for 60% of clients, CBOs will have completed a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of the date of referral. As indicated in Table 21, CBOs achieved this standard for 64.4% of clients in year 8. East River had the highest compliance of this standard, attaining it for 98.5% of clients, while Boys Town had 0.0% compliance for this standard.

Table 21: Program Standard 2 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

CBO	Total	S2 Met	%
Boys Town	20	0	0.0
Catholic Charities	133	71	53.4
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	63	42	66.7
East River	65	64	98.5
Edgewood/Brookland	116	64	55.2
Far Southeast	41	25	61.0
Georgia Avenue	116	91	78.4
Total	554	357	64.4

Program Standard 3 – Contact Steps

The third program standard expects CBOs to follow the attempted contact steps (in no particular order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office) (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office. Of note, there was no option in ETO for CBO case workers to select whether they delivered a letter to the school and notified the school office; therefore, this was excluded from consideration of whether CBOs met this standard for each referred youth. However, we were able to account for cases where contact was successful with one step without having to attempt other steps. For example, if a CBO called the family and the phone was disconnected, but subsequently contacted the family at a home visit, then there would be no need to send a letter.

Table 22 shows that 90.6% of youth contacts were home visits, phone calls, and written correspondence or were contacted by one of the steps resulting in success in year 8. East River followed the contact steps for 98.5% of referrals, followed by Collaborative Solutions for Communities with 96.8% of referrals.

Table 22: Program Standard 3 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

CBO	Total	S3 Met	%
Boys Town	20	7	35.0
Catholic Charities	133	109	82.0
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	63	61	96.8
East River	65	64	98.5
Edgewood/Brookland	116	110	94.8
Far Southeast	41	39	95.1
Georgia Avenue	116	112	96.6
Total	554	502	90.6

Program Standard 4 – Contact Before Case Closure

The fourth program standard requires CBOs to attempt contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing referral. The cases that met the standard included those who were engaged, as well as those who were not engaged but with attempted contact, and who had at least 14 days between referral and case closure. Table 23 shows that, on average, 89.4% of referrals complied with this standard in year 8. Among the CBOs, East River, Edgewood/Brookland, and Far Southeast had over 98% compliance of this standard.

Table 23: Program Standard 4 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

CBO	Total	S4 Met	%
Boys Town	20	12	60.0
Catholic Charities	133	102	76.7
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	63	56	88.9
East River	65	64	98.5
Edgewood/Brookland	116	114	98.3
Far Southeast	41	41	100.0
Georgia Avenue	116	106	91.4
Total	554	495	89.4

Program Standard 5 – First Home Visit After Completed Contact

The fifth program standard expects that among those youth with an initial completed contact, the first home visit would occur 7 days after the completed contact for 75% of these youth. To determine the CBO's compliance with this standard, only students who had dates listed for the first visit and the home visit were included. Table 24, below, shows that for year 8, of the 72 students who had dates listed for the first visit and home visit, 70.8% of students had both an initial successful contact and a subsequent home visit within 7 days. Among the CBOs, Boys Town met the standard for 100.0% of clients; Catholic Charities and Georgia Avenue also met this standard (87.5% and 88.0%, respectively).

Table 24: Program Standard 5 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

CBO	Total	S5 Met	%
Boys Town	2	2	100.0
Catholic Charities	8	7	87.5
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	21	14	66.7
East River	2	0	0.0
Edgewood/Brookland	12	5	41.7
Far Southeast	2	1	50.0
Georgia Avenue	25	22	88.0
Total	72	51	70.8

Program Standard 6 – Signing Program Consent Letter

The sixth program standard states that for 100% of clients engaged into the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact. This analysis only includes engaged students. Table 25 shows that in year 8, 37.0% of referred students had the program consent letter signed during the first face-to-face contact. Boys Town achieved this standard for 71.4% of clients, while East River achieved the standard for 3.0% of clients.

Table 25: Program Standard 6 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

CBO	Total	S6 Met	%
Boys Town	7	5	71.4
Catholic Charities	39	19	48.7

Collaborative Solutions for Communities	43	23	53.5
East River	33	1	3.0
Edgewood/Brookland	27	4	14.8
Far Southeast	18	6	33.3
Georgia Avenue	63	27	42.9
Total	231	85	37.0

Program Standard 7 – Face-to-Face Contacts Across Engagement

The seventh program standard requires that for 100% of clients engaged into the program, there will be at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, at least one of which is a home visit. In order to make this determination, students had to be engaged into the program and have a record of six home visits. Table 26 shows an average of 10.0% of engaged clients met this standard in year 8. Edgewood/Brookland had the highest achievement of this standard, with 55.6% of engaged clients receiving six face-to-face contacts. Three CBOs did not achieve this standard for any clients—Catholic Charities, Collaborative Solutions for Communities, and East River.

Table 26: Program Standard 7 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

CBO	Total	S7 Met	%
Boys Town	7	2	28.6
Catholic Charities	39	0	0.0
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	44	0	0.0
East River	33	0	0.0
Edgewood/Brookland	27	15	55.6
Far Southeast	18	1	5.6
Georgia Avenue	63	5	7.9
Total	231	23	10.0

3.2.5. DCPS and PCSB Student Outcomes

Table 27 shows that for middle grades (6-8) in year 7, 195 students were engaged and 591 were not engaged in SUSO services.¹² The demographic differences between engaged and non-engaged students were statistically significant.

Table 27. Demographics of Middle School Grade Students Referred to SUSO Service in Year 7

	Engaged (n = 195)	Not engaged (n = 591)	Difference (E-NE)	P-value
Male	50.3%	57.2%	-6.9%	.09 ~
Black	85.1%	92.7%	-7.6%	.00 **

¹² The number of cases in this table correspond to the number of individuals and thus the counts were less than the numbers shown in Tables 15 and 16 (cases represented referrals). The analysis data here combined the referral data and DCPS/PCSB student databases. Missing data in both datasets lead to the data reduction. The referral data consisted of referrals (see Table 15 footnotes; some individuals had more than one referral record). For the latter data to be merged with individual-level student data (e.g., race information), the rows were collapsed by individual, so one row represents one student. When a student had at least one “engaged” status in his/her referral records, the student was considered “engaged.”

Hispanic 13.8% 6.4% 7.4% .00 **

~ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

Table 28 compares student outcomes in attendance, including excused and unexcused absences and in-seat attendance rate,¹³ suspension count, and math and English Language Arts (ELA) standardized test scores by grades 6-8 between engaged and non-engaged students in year 7 overall and by CBO. Engaged students had a higher in-seat attendance rate (85%) than non-engaged students (83%), which was statistically significant. It is worth noting that statistical testing may not be reliable in cases with small sample sizes of less than 30.

Table 28. Outcomes of Middle School Grade Students Referred to SUSO Service in Year 7 Overall and by CBO

Overall	Engaged		Not Engaged		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	195	0.85	591	0.83	0.01	.09 ~
Unexcused absence	195	20.41	591	22.11	-1.71	.19
Excused absence	195	6.63	591	5.74	0.89	.17
Suspension count	195	1.35	591	1.41	-0.06	.83
Standardized test z scores (math)	184	0.19	521	-0.04	0.23	.01 **
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	185	0.08	525	-0.03	0.10	.23
Boys Town	Engaged		Not Engaged		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	4	0.84	22	0.90	0.06	.11
Unexcused absence	4	13.00	22	12.82	0.18	.94
Excused absence	4	16.25	22	4.73	11.52	.15
Suspension count	4	0.25	22	0.00	0.25	.32
Standardized test z scores (math)	4	0.48	22	0.50	-0.03	.98
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	4	0.40	22	0.62	-0.22	.80
Catholic Charities	Engaged		Not Engaged		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	15	0.86	231	0.84	0.02	.36
Unexcused absence	15	17.33	231	19.34	-2.00	.42
Excused absence	15	8.33	231	6.13	2.20	.34
Suspension count	15	0.13	231	1.02	-0.89	< .0001 ***
Standardized test z scores (math)	14	0.02	194	-0.26	0.28	.20
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	14	0.26	194	-0.09	0.36	.22
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	Engaged		Not Engaged		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	13	0.77	13	0.78	0.00	.95
Unexcused absence	13	33.15	13	31.85	1.31	.91
Excused absence	13	7.85	13	5.15	2.69	.33
Suspension count	13	0.38	13	1.77	-1.38	.29

¹³ Regarding the in-seat attendance (ISA) rate, DCPS provided (a) the number of unexcused absences, (b) the number of excused absences, and (c) the number of instructional days. PCSB dataset also provided these three numbers in addition to "all ISA absences." This value was close to the sum of (a) and (b), but it was consistently larger than the sum. To be consistent, ICF derived the ISA percentages based only on the three values (ignoring this extra column of information).

Standardized test z scores (math)	13	0.50	10	0.45	0.05	.91
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	13	0.09	10	0.18	-0.09	.83
East River		<u>Engaged</u>		<u>Not Engaged</u>		P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.	Difference (E-NE)	
In-seat attendance rate	59	0.86	99	0.80	0.05	< .0001 ***
Unexcused absence	59	20.03	99	29.43	-9.40	< .0001 ***
Excused absence	59	5.10	99	5.35	-0.25	.80
Suspension count	59	1.17	99	2.85	-1.68	.03 *
Standardized test z scores (math)	56	-0.04	89	-0.21	0.17	.26
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	57	-0.11	92	-0.14	0.03	.84
Edgewood/Brookland		<u>Engaged</u>		<u>Not Engaged</u>		P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.	Difference (E-NE)	
In-seat attendance rate	31	0.84	151	0.83	0.02	.35
Unexcused absence	31	22.10	151	23.93	-1.83	.49
Excused absence	31	5.42	151	5.61	-0.19	.85
Suspension count	31	2.71	151	1.28	1.43	.05 ~
Standardized test z scores (math)	30	0.10	141	0.26	-0.16	.45
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	29	0.16	143	0.11	0.05	.84
Far Southeast		<u>Engaged</u>		<u>Not Engaged</u>		P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.	Difference (E-NE)	
In-seat attendance rate	19	0.85	32	0.84	0.02	.54
Unexcused absence	19	21.11	32	18.81	2.29	.55
Excused absence	19	5.21	32	6.19	-0.98	.50
Suspension count	19	3.47	32	2.31	1.16	.45
Standardized test z scores (math)	19	0.30	28	-0.36	0.66	.01 *
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	19	-0.01	27	-0.44	0.43	.09 ~
Georgia Ave		<u>Engaged</u>		<u>Not Engaged</u>		P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.	Difference (E-NE)	
In-seat attendance rate	51	0.85	43	0.87	0.02	.24
Unexcused absence	51	18.67	43	18.07	0.60	.83
Excused absence	51	8.35	43	5.35	3.00	.09 ~
Suspension count	51	0.69	43	0.58	0.10	.71
Standardized test z scores (math)	45	0.40	37	0.17	0.23	.32
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	46	0.18	37	-0.05	0.23	.32

~ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

3.3. Juvenile Justice Data

ICF obtained court data to understand SUSO participants' involvement in the juvenile justice system. Year 5 was selected for analysis to account for the time it takes to move a case through the successive stages in the juvenile court process. The analysis compared juvenile justice outcomes by engagement (i.e., engaged versus not engaged). Engagement is defined by the community-based organizations and is determined by whether the youth and family provided consent for services (i.e., engaged) compared to those who denied services (i.e., not engaged). We chose to present the results in the high school chapter because most of the students involved with the juvenile justice system are high school students.

Of a total of 3,610 youth referred to the SUSO program, 117 or 3.2% of all students were referred to the court after their participation in the program. Youth not engaged in the program represent 68.0% of the final sample.

The results indicate that very few students referred to the program are ultimately referred to the juvenile justice system, regardless of engagement status. Less than 10% of all students referred to the SUSO program had been referred to court. The differences between engaged and not engaged youth from court referral through the successive stage of the juvenile justice system were small. Engaged youth were more likely to have a subsequent referral to the court for any offense, be diverted from the system, papered or petitioned to court, detained in secure detention prior to adjudication, and to be found guilty or involved. A vast majority of youth referred to the court, regardless of engagement status, did not receive secure detention as a disposition. Engaged youth were slightly more likely to receive a sentence of secure confinement and probation. A detailed report is provided in Appendix B.

IV. High School Truancy Reduction Program (HSTRP)

Because the High School Truancy Reduction Program (HSTRP) is a pilot program, CBOs are not required to use the ETO database to track program implementation. During 2019-20 (year 3), OVSJG continues to administer a short pre-post high school truancy program survey via CBOs to student participants of the HSTRP. The three CBOs involved in the HSTRP program—Access Youth, Latin American Youth Center (LAYC), and Hillcrest Center—were responsible for administering the survey to students involved in their respective programs. The survey was intended to be administered to each student twice: once at the onset of a student's involvement in the HSTRP program, and once at the conclusion.

In addition to a set of basic demographic questions (e.g., gender identity, grade, anticipated educational attainment), the survey is composed of four questions related to student attitudes on attendance and school resources, six items related to general perceptions about schools, and four questions related to self-reported attendance behavior. Questions about attitudes on attendance are scored on a 5-point Likert scale, with 1 indicating "strongly disagree" and 5 "strongly agree." Questions about perceptions on school and attendance behavior are scored on a 4-point Likert scale, with 1 indicating "none of the time" and 4 "all the time."

ICF analyzed the survey data to measure the outcomes of the program. For each survey item, we looked at mean scale scores at the baseline and post-survey, and changes from the baseline to post-survey, and analyzed whether the observed changes were statistically significant using a paired sample t-test. The results are presented in four categories: attitude, experience, behavior, and anticipated educational attainment for overall and by CBO for students who responded to both the baseline and post-surveys. We highlighted the following statistics for each item: number of item response, baseline survey mean, post-survey mean, and pre-post difference. A positive pre-post difference is indicative that responses moved in the desired direction. Differences with p-values below .05 are statistically significant.

In addition, we analyzed the student outcomes data provided by DCPS and PCSB by comparing engaged and non-engaged students using the same approach as in SUSO analysis.

4.1. HSTRP Student Survey Results

4.1.1. Anticipated Level of Education

The survey asks students to select the highest level of education they expect to complete. Table 29 shows the distribution of students' responses between the baseline survey and the post-survey, both overall and by CBO. Overall and across all CBOs, student educational expectation increased from baseline to post-survey, meaning more students selected they would attain a bachelor's or master's degree in the post-survey. This was statistically significant for Access Youth and overall.

Table 29. Student Anticipated Educational Attainment by CBO

	Baseline Mean	Post-Survey Mean	Difference (P-B)	P-value
Overall (n = 136)				
Master's, doctorate, or other advanced degree	13%	20%	7%	N/A
Bachelor's degree (4-year college degree)	43%	51%	8%	N/A
Associate degree (community college), technical school, or vocational/trade certification	10%	5%	-5%	N/A
High school diploma	33%	23%	-10%	N/A
GED	0%	1%	1%	N/A
Will not finish high school	0%	0%	0%	N/A
STUDENT EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATION (coded as 1 "Will not finish high school," 2 "GED," 3 "High school," 4 "AA," 5 "BA," 6 "MA and above")	4.37 (SD 1.08)	4.67 (SD 1.06)	0.30	< .0001 ***
Access Youth (n = 86)				
Master's, doctorate, or other advanced degree	15%	22%	7%	N/A
Bachelor's degree (4-year college degree)	56%	69%	13%	N/A
Associate degree (community college), technical school, or vocational/trade certification	7%	1%	-6%	N/A
High school diploma	22%	8%	-14%	N/A
GED	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Will not finish high school	0%	0%	0%	N/A
STUDENT EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATION	4.64 (SD 0.99)	5.05 (SD 0.75)	0.41	< .0001 ***
Hillcrest Center (n = 20)				
Master's, doctorate, or other advanced degree	25%	35%	10%	N/A
Bachelor's degree (4-year college degree)	40%	35%	-5%	N/A
Associate degree (community college), technical school, or vocational/trade certification	20%	15%	-5%	N/A
High school diploma	15%	15%	0%	N/A
GED	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Will not finish high school	0%	0%	0%	N/A

STUDENT EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATION	4.75 (SD 1.02)	4.90 (SD 1.07)	0.15	0.48
Latin American Youth Center (LAYC) (n = 30)				
Master's, doctorate, or other advanced degree	0%	3%	3%	N/A
Bachelor's degree (4-year college degree)	10%	13%	3%	N/A
Associate degree (community college), technical school, or vocational/trade certification	13%	10%	-3%	N/A
High school diploma	77%	70%	-7%	N/A
GED	0%	3%	3%	N/A
Will not finish high school	0%	0%	0%	N/A
STUDENT EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATION	3.33 (SD 0.66)	3.43 (SD 0.90)	0.10	0.41

~ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

4.1.2. Attitudes

Students rated the degree to which they agreed with the following statements using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neither Disagree nor Agree, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly Agree).

Table 30 shows students, on average, reported neutral to positive attitudes about school, with positive, statistically significant increases from baseline to post-survey. Overall and across CBOs, the greatest positive attitude shift was for the statement "My school helps me problem-solve when I have barriers related to school" increased from 3.28 to 4.01 between the baseline and post-survey (0.72 observed change overall).

Table 30. Student Attitudes About School by CBO

	Baseline Mean	Post-Survey Mean	Difference (P-B)	P-value
Overall				
Missing more than 5 days of school a year negatively affects my academic success. (n = 106)	3.76	4.34	0.58	< .0001 ***
There is an adult in my life who notices and cares when I'm not at school. (n = 112)	4.14	4.62	0.47	< .0001 ***
I have an adult I can talk to if I'm having problems at school. (n = 123)	3.94	4.48	0.54	< .0001 ***
My school helps me problem solve when I have barriers related to school. (n = 106)	3.28	4.01	0.73	< .0001 ***
Access Youth				
Missing more than 5 days of school a year negatively affects my academic success. (n = 69)	3.72	4.32	0.59	< .0001 ***
There is an adult in my life who notices and cares when I'm not at school. (n = 76)	4.17	4.67	0.50	< .0001 ***

I have an adult I can talk to if I'm having problems at school. (n = 81)	3.95	4.52	0.57	< .0001 ***
My school helps me problem solve when I have barriers related to school. (n = 71)	3.28	3.96	0.68	< .0001 ***
Hillcrest Center				
Missing more than 5 days of school a year negatively affects my academic success. (n = 15)	3.33	3.73	0.40	.11
There is an adult in my life who notices and cares when I'm not at school. (n = 14)	4.36	4.86	0.50	.01 *
I have an adult I can talk to if I'm having problems at school. (n = 19)	4.11	4.42	0.32	.03 *
My school helps me problem solve when I have barriers related to school. (n = 18)	3.00	3.94	0.94	< .0001 ***
Latin American Youth Center (LAYC)				
Missing more than 5 days of school a year negatively affects my academic success. (n = 22)	4.18	4.82	0.64	< .0001 ***
There is an adult in my life who notices and cares when I'm not at school. (n = 22)	3.91	4.27	0.36	.01 **
I have an adult I can talk to if I'm having problems at school. (n = 23)	3.78	4.39	0.61	< .0001 ***
My school helps me problem solve when I have barriers related to school. (n = 17)	3.59	4.29	0.71	.01 **

~ p < .10; * p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001

4.1.3. School Experience

Students indicated the frequency with which they experience the following statements using a 4-point Likert scale (1 = None of the time, 2 = Some of the time, 3 = Most of the time, 4 = All of the time). Table 31 shows that overall and across CBOs, students' school experience increased significantly from the baseline to post-survey across all survey measures. Overall, "Teachers engage me in the classroom" (0.45), "I am an important part of my high school community" (0.50), and "I feel I can be successful in this school" (0.42) had the largest improvements from baseline to post-survey.

Table 31. Student Experience in School by CBO

	Baseline Mean	Post-Survey Mean	Difference (P-B)	P-value
Overall				
I feel safe in this school. (n = 106)	3.01	3.32	0.31	< .0001 ***
My opinions are respected in this school. (n = 99)	2.57	2.96	0.39	< .0001 ***
I am comfortable being myself at this school. (n = 116)	3.29	3.66	0.37	< .0001 ***
Teachers engage me in the classroom. (n = 104)	2.72	3.17	0.45	< .0001 ***

I am an important part of my high school community. (n = 109)	2.48	2.97	0.50	< .0001 ***
I feel I can be successful in this school. (n = 113)	2.95	3.37	0.42	< .0001 ***
Access Youth				
I feel safe in this school. (n = 70)	3.14	3.37	0.23	< .0001 ***
My opinions are respected in this school. (n = 68)	2.62	3.01	0.40	< .0001 ***
I am comfortable being myself at this school. (n = 76)	3.50	3.80	0.30	< .0001 ***
Teachers engage me in the classroom. (n = 67)	2.79	3.16	0.37	< .0001 ***
I am an important part of my high school community. (n = 74)	2.61	3.08	0.47	< .0001 ***
I feel I can be successful in this school. (n = 77)	3.01	3.45	0.44	< .0001 ***
Hillcrest Center				
I feel safe in this school. (n = 17)	2.88	3.35	0.47	.01 **
My opinions are respected in this school. (n = 14)	2.36	2.93	0.57	.01 *
I am comfortable being myself at this school. (n = 20)	3.00	3.60	0.60	< .0001 ***
Teachers engage me in the classroom. (n = 13)	2.31	3.15	0.85	.01 *
I am an important part of my high school community. (n = 15)	2.27	2.87	0.60	.02 *
I feel I can be successful in this school. (n = 15)	2.93	3.47	0.53	.01 *
Latin American Youth Center (LAYC)				
I feel safe in this school. (n = 19)	2.63	3.11	0.47	.003 **
My opinions are respected in this school. (n = 17)	2.53	2.76	0.24	.04 *
I am comfortable being myself at this school. (n = 20)	2.80	3.20	0.40	.002 **
Teachers engage me in the classroom. (n = 24)	2.75	3.21	0.46	< .0001 ***
I am an important part of my high school community. (n = 20)	2.15	2.65	0.50	.001 **
I feel I can be successful in this school. (n = 21)	2.71	3.00	0.29	.01 *

~ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

4.1.4. Behavior

Students indicated the frequency with which they do the following behaviors using a 4-point Likert scale (1 = None of the time, 2 = Some of the time, 3 = Most of the time, 4 = All of the time). Table 32 shows that students' responses to attendance and engagement, on average, ranged from "None of the time" to "Most of the time." Positive increases from baseline to post-survey were found overall and across CBOs, with Access Youth seeing the most significant improvements. Overall, there was statistically significant improvement (0.42) found on the survey item "I access school engagement services such as tutoring and extra-curricular activities," which increased from 1.94 at baseline to 2.36 at post-survey.

Table 32. Student Behavior Related to Attendance and School Engagement by CBO

	Baseline Mean	Post-Survey Mean	Difference (P-B)	P-value
Overall				
I get to school on time. (n = 104)	2.67	2.95	0.28	< .0001 ***
I attend all my classes. (n = 107)	3.21	3.53	0.32	< .0001 ***
I get to all my classes on time. (n = 113)	2.86	3.09	0.23	< .0001 ***
I access school engagement services such as tutoring and extra-curricular activities. (n = 97)	1.94	2.36	0.42	< .0001 ***
Access Youth				
I get to school on time. (n = 72)	2.67	2.97	0.31	< .0001 ***
I attend all my classes. (n = 74)	3.16	3.58	0.42	< .0001 ***
I get to all my classes on time. (n = 75)	2.79	3.05	0.27	< .0001 ***
I access school engagement services such as tutoring and extra-curricular activities. (n = 65)	2.17	2.55	0.38	< .0001 ***
Hillcrest Center				
I get to school on time. (n = 10)	2.20	2.50	0.30	.08 ~
I attend all my classes. (n = 14)	3.57	3.64	0.07	.34
I get to all my classes on time. (n = 16)	3.06	3.19	0.13	.33
I access school engagement services such as tutoring and extra-curricular activities. (n = 13)	1.69	2.15	0.46	.05 ~
Latin American Youth Center (LAYC)				
I get to school on time. (n = 22)	2.91	3.09	0.18	.04 *
I attend all my classes. (n = 19)	3.16	3.26	0.11	.16
I get to all my classes on time. (n = 22)	2.95	3.14	0.18	.10
I access school engagement services such as tutoring and extra-curricular activities. (n = 19)	1.32	1.84	0.53	.01 **

~ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

4.2. DCPS and PCSB Student Outcomes

Table 33 shows that for high school grades (9-12) in school year 2018-19, 236 students were engaged and 81 were not engaged. The demographic differences between engaged and non-engaged were not found to be statistically significant.

Table 33. Demographics of High School Students Referred to SUSO Service in 2018-19

	Engaged (n = 236)	Not Engaged (n = 81)	Difference (E-NE)	P-value
Male	52.5%	46.9%	5.6%	0.38

Black	89.0%	87.7%	1.3%	0.75
Hispanic	10.6%	11.1%	-0.5%	0.90

~ p < .10; * p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001

Table 34 compares high school student outcomes in attendance, including excused and unexcused absences and in-seat attendance rate,¹⁴ suspension count, and math and English Language Arts (ELA) standardized test scores between engaged and non-engaged students in year 7 overall and by CBO. Statistical testing may not be reliable in cases with a small sample size of less than 30. Engaged students reported statistically significant higher in-seat attendance (66%) compared to non-engaged students (52%), and fewer unexcused (45.97) and excused absences (8.94) compared to non-engaged students (59.64 and 13.38 respectively).

Table 34. Outcomes of High School Students Referred to SUSO Service in Year 7 Overall and by CBO

Overall	Engaged		Not Engaged		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	236	0.66	81	0.52	0.14	< .0001 ***
Unexcused absence	236	45.97	81	59.64	-13.67	.02 *
Excused absence	236	8.94	81	13.38	-4.44	.04 *
Suspension count	236	0.91	81	0.54	0.37	.10
Standardized test z scores (math)	121	-0.18	19	0.39	-0.57	.06 ~
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	127	-0.04	23	0.16	-0.20	.47

Access Youth	Engaged		Not engaged		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	136	0.65	8	0.63	0.01	.81
Unexcused absence	136	52.24	8	48.38	3.87	.67
Excused absence	136	5.63	8	18.13	-12.50	.00 **
Suspension count	136	1.26	8	1.25	0.01	.99
Standardized test z scores (math)	93	-0.24	1	-0.05	-0.19	.03 *
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	97	-0.09	1	-1.14	1.05	< .0001 ***

Hilcrest Center	Engaged		Not engaged		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	78	0.70	53	0.51	0.20	< .0001 ***
Unexcused absence	78	30.10	53	56.02	-25.92	< .0001 ***
Excused absence	78	15.69	53	16.02	-0.33	.92
Suspension count	78	0.53	53	0.53	-0.00	.99

¹⁴ Regarding the in-seat attendance (ISA) rate, DCPS provided (a) the number of unexcused absences, (b) the number of excused absences, and (c) the number of instructional days. PCSB dataset also provided these three numbers in addition to "all ISA absences." This value was close to the sum of (a) and (b), but it was consistently larger than the sum. To be consistent, ICF derived the ISA percentages based only on the three values (ignoring this extra column of information).

Standardized test z scores (math)	23	0.13	9	0.13	-0.01	.99
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	25	0.18	13	0.04	0.14	.71
Latin American Youth Center (LAYC)	Engaged		Not engaged		Difference (E-NE)	P-value
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.		
In-seat attendance rate	22	0.58	10	0.31	0.27	.01 *
Unexcused absence	22	63.50	10	100.00	-36.50	.05 *
Excused absence	22	5.55	10	6.40	-0.85	.75
Suspension count	22	0.14	10	0.50	-0.36	.48
Standardized test z scores (math)	5	-0.58	3	0.10	-0.68	.17
Standardized test z scores (ELA)	5	-0.30	2	-0.67	0.36	.70

~ p < .10; * p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001

V. Conclusions and Next Steps

In conclusion, ICF maintained a successful partnership with OVSJG over the past year. This resulted in several project activities being completed, including supporting program design and implementation, an analysis of ETO and DCPS/PCSB data, and high school student survey responses. Our hope is that this work will provide a strong foundation for the upcoming year and allow for more evaluation in the future.

Over the next year, ICF anticipates continuing to provide evaluation services in the following areas, particularly considering the new direction SUSO is taking.

- **Assist OVSJG in updating logic models and guidance on programmatic policies and procedures for CBO.** To describe the theory of changes and programmatic expectations clearly, we anticipate helping OVSJG update three logic models for FEP, YEP, and HSTRP respectively. Each logic model will articulate inputs, activities, and short- and long-term outcomes. We will seek input and review from CBOs to increase buy-ins. We will help define criteria for the tiered services and identify appropriate students based on 2019-20 attendance data.
- **Restructure ETO data collection.** In order to use ETO data more effectively and reduce CBO burden, we propose revamping ETO data collection by emphasizing a few data elements on key implementation variables on engagement, service provision, and outcomes on the logic model.
- **Provide quarterly updates on attendance from engaged students.** This will allow OVSJG to monitor service effects closely and identify issues for mid-course corrections.
- **Support CBOs in implementation of the three-tier model.** In particular, we will survey CBOs to understand services provided in each tier.

We will continue to replicate these activities with new data.

- **Obtain and analyze referrals, engagement, and process evaluation data from ETO (FEP, YEP).** ICF will continue to analyze process and outcome data collected in year 8 (2019-20). The evaluation will draw on Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) Enterprise system data at the participant level. Each will be examined for the total population of students and by CBO. We will also analyze school-level re-referral

data. For the process evaluation, we will examine compliance with program standards by CBO.

- **Obtain and analyze DCPS/PCSB student outcome data (FEP, YEP, HSTRP).** We will continue to access and analyze data from 2019-20 on student attendance, academic achievement, and disciplinary actions by comparing outcomes between engaged and non-engaged students.
- **Obtain and analyze student survey data (HSTRP).** We will continue to analyze survey data collected by CBOs on student attitudes, experience, and behaviors related to school attendance and their general perceptions of school.
- **Respond to emerging research and evaluation requests.** ICF will continue to be responsive to address emerging needs and requests from OVSJG.

Appendices

Appendix A: Considerations and Definitions for SUSO Program Enhancement

- **Last year's attendance data** of all students minimally eligible for SUSO (between five and nine absences or at least three absences but were identified as high risk) and above. In addition to relying on last year's data, may also consider including current year's referrals of 5 UAs.
 - **Define Chronic** for the SUSO program. Consider making levels (e.g., Chronic – at risk is 10-15 days, Chronic – moderate or high risk is 16 or more days).
 - Driving the chronic truant or absentee numbers down will give you the “biggest bang for your buck.” Consider what the focus of the SUSO program is and which factors the program is most likely to impact in a short time. Threshold of 5+ may be too low and result in a strain on resources.
 - Consider data from the previous school year
 - Examine the distribution of absences by school/CBO and total. Identify appropriate minimum cut off. Current averages are elementary = 15, middle = 20.
 - Determine consent process and consider having it prior to Tier 2.
 - Define engagement, participation, and case closure in each level.
- **Tier 1: Education**
 - Provide age-specific information in large groups (potentially all) for parents and/or students. This maximizes both time and scope, thereby conserving CBO/school resources while reaching larger numbers.
 - Provide clear guidance on attendance policies and procedures for resolving attendance-related issues. Provide contacts and resources for items such as uniforms, where to wash clothes, how to obtain a bus pass, basic need resources, etc.
 - For grade 3 and below, consider some education or emphasis on attendance and prepare age-appropriate assignments/fliers to keep contact info for basic truancy/attendance resources in their school folders for the entire year.
 - Consider providing age-appropriate education on truancy policies to students in grades 4-8, coupled with information to send home to parents (e.g., fliers or magnets with specific contact information for common acute needs).
 - Consider mode of delivery such as assemblies or in classrooms. Involve teachers and other school officials along with CBO staff, as necessary.
 - Consider a range of CBO's parent engagement techniques and placement in the schools, including direct contact information for services in regular mailings or communications (e.g., email signatures, in envelopes with grades or other correspondence)
- **Track Monitor Attendance**
 - **Define time periods** for tracking or monitoring attendance at each level of prevention (e.g., monthly).
 - **Define data collection points** and program standards (i.e., number of contacts in each level of prevention, tracking and monitoring of case plan completion).
 - Consider direct interactions (with students) and indirect interactions (with the family).
 - **Define improvement on attendance** for each level of service (i.e., both absolute standardized criteria about days unexcused absence and relative indicator of level of improvement [number or percent of change] to provide guidance to CBOs and school staff).
- **Assessment for Needs**
 - Consider developing an SUSO-branded needs assessment and case plan.

- Assessment should focus on acute short-term needs that are directly related to truancy and/or absenteeism. Can include a section on the long-term needs applicable for referral.
- **Tier 2: Case Management**
 - Case management should focus on acute, common needs directly related to truancy (e.g., uniforms, bus passes, clothing).
 - Case plans should separate short-term, acute needs from longer-term needs applicable for referral. Avoid addressing long-term service needs (e.g., poverty, employment, mental health, substance abuse) as part of SUSO funding.
 - Consider outside referrals or internal referrals using a separate funding source. Periodic telephone check-ins or follow-ups to determine whether they exercised the referral may be appropriate, as well as using other funding sources.
 - Middle school students can be the primary focus, with additional outreach to parents as warranted. For elementary, particularly grades 3 and below, the parents are the primary focus.
- **Tier 3: Behavioral Intervention**
 - This tier of service is for only those students who are (1) deemed chronic and (2) have not responded to prior efforts for improvement (i.e., education and case management of acute needs).
 - The focus is on further education on policies and procedures, raising problem awareness for non-attendance, changing attitudes toward school and its importance for achieving personal goals, strengthening bonds to school (i.e., attachment, commitment, involvement, and beliefs), and decision-making and problem-solving strategies.
 - To be conducted in small group formats, 12-15 students if possible.
 - Need to develop a truancy-/absenteeism-specific curriculum, using Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) approaches, that is age-appropriate.
 - Curriculum relates to truancy and school attendance specifically, with exercises pertaining to school-related examples.
 - The curriculum should be cognitive-behavioral, thereby addressing the thinking of youth through a process of modeling, practice, and reinforcement.
 - While intensive in nature, if the curriculum is limited and wholly focused on truancy/attendance issues, it can be shorter than most other Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) curricula seeking to address a myriad of delinquent behaviors.
 - This intervention level with students should be coupled with case management activities with parents or the family.
 - Consider quarterly family breakfasts or other activities for Tier 3 students to provide rewards/incentives and further educate or problem solve.
- **Other/additional considerations:**
 - Develop a training for CBOs on the new model.
 - Incorporate a formal incentives/reinforcements structure/matrix for improvements in attendance for students/parents, use of referral sources for parents/students, use of contact information and other resources provided to get absences excused, uniforms, transportation/bus passes, etc.
 - Maintain a balance between being directive and open to CBO input. OVSJG may focus on setting up key programmatic parameters regarding the standards while relying on CBO's experience in fleshing out the services. Consider a retreat or other collaborative efforts with CBOs to fill in details of program elements, developmentally appropriate approaches, etc.

Appendix B: SUSO Outcome Analysis: A Comparison of Youth Involvement in the Juvenile Justice System by Program Engagement

Introduction

ICF provided DC Courts with the year 5 (2016-17 school year) SUSO participant list and was provided court data available for SUSO participants to understand SUSO participants' involvement in the juvenile justice system. Year 5 was selected for analysis to account for the time it takes to move a case through the successive stages in the juvenile court process. The analysis compared juvenile justice outcomes by SUSO engagement (engaged versus not engaged). Engagement is defined by the community-based organizations and is determined by whether the youth and family provided consent for services (engaged) compared to those who denied services (not engaged).

Juvenile Court Process Analysis

The present analysis focuses on six successive stages of the juvenile justice process: (1) court referral, (2) diversion, (3) paper/petition decision, (4) pre-dispositional detention, (5) adjudication (i.e., fact-finding hearing or plea), and (6) case disposition or sentence (i.e., disposition hearing).

The *first stage* in juvenile proceedings is the intake or referral stage. Juvenile probation serves as the point of intake for most juveniles alleged to have committed a delinquent or status offense (i.e., a charge that would not be criminal if done by an adult, such as truancy, curfew violation, or running away from home). Truancy and other status offenses are labeled as “person in need of supervision or PINS” cases in the DC Court system. Children and youth can be referred to juvenile court via a variety of sources such as law enforcement, schools, family members, and the public. In the case of truancy, approximately 95% of cases are submitted through a referral from DC Public Schools and Public Charter Schools.

The *second stage* in the process is post-arrest diversion or petition stage. At this point, a decision is made to either divert the youth from formal processing or file a petition and proceed to an initial hearing. Youth referred to the court are processed at the Juvenile Processing Center and the youth and his/her parent(s) are scheduled for an intake interview by Court Social Services (CSS) to determine whether the youth is eligible for informal processing or diversion. “Post-arrest diversion” and by “consent decree” (i.e., an agreement or settlement that resolves a dispute between two parties without admission of guilt) are the only two forms of diversion. In the case of post-arrest diversion, if the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) (i.e., the prosecutor) and CSS agree that a youth meets the eligibility criteria, then he/she may be offered an opportunity to participate in a diversion program, be referred to a social and behavioral service program in the community, and/or be sent home with parents or guardians.

If a consent decree is offered, the youth will be asked if they want to participate in the consent decree program. If the youth agrees, then the judge will enter the terms of the consent decree in an order. The case will then be put off for a specified period of time. If the youth successfully completes the program, then the charges will be dropped, and the child will not have to appear back in court. If, however, the child does not successfully complete the program, the petition will be reinstated, and the case will proceed in court.

If the OAG determines that the youth is not eligible for diversion and no consent decree is achieved, the prosecutor can decide to “paper” or petition the case. If a youth is “papered,” the prosecutor has petitioned the case to juvenile court, or has transferred to the adult court, and an initial hearing will take place. The initial hearing determines the placement of the youth prior to adjudication. This is the *third stage* or major decision point and is often referred to

as the pre-dispositional detention stage. At the initial hearing or arraignment, the judge may release the youth to a parent or guardian upon conditions or place the youth in a shelter, family reunification home, or secure detention (i.e., Youth Services Center or YSC).

The *final two stages* of the process are the factfinding hearing or plea stage (sometimes referred to as the adjudication stage) and the case disposition or dispositional hearing stage. The factfinding hearing is where evidence is presented and the judge makes a legal finding and/or a plea is entered. If a youth is found to be “not involved” (i.e., not guilty), he/she is cleared of all charges and the case is dismissed. If a youth is found to be “involved” (i.e., guilty), then the matter proceeds to the dispositional hearing where a sentence is set. At the dispositional hearing stage, a determination is made by the judge on whether the youth should be placed on probation under the supervision of Court Social Services (CSS) or committed to the care and custody of the Department of the Youth Rehabilitative Services (DYRS).

Methodology

ICF obtained data on court referrals and merged it with ETO data on all students referred to the SUSO program during the 2016-17 school year. A total of 3,610 youth were referred to the SUSO program. Of these youth, 117 or 3.2% of all students were referred to the court after their participation in the SUSO program. Due to missing information on SUSO “engagement status,” 4 youth were removed from the analysis, leaving a final sample of 113 students. Youth not engaged in the SUSO program represent 68.0% of the final sample.

Results

Court Referral and Charge Type

Table 1 provides the frequency and percentage of court referrals by charge type and SUSO engagement. SUSO-engaged youth were referred to court for any offense at a higher rate than not engaged youth. The majority of SUSO participants received a court referral as a result of a misdemeanor or felony charge as opposed to referrals for truancy. SUSO-engaged youth had a higher rate of felony or misdemeanor charges and court referrals for truancy compared to not engaged youth, with 6.1% of engaged youth referred for felony or misdemeanor charges and 2.7% referred for truancy.

Table 1: Court Referral by Charge Type and SUSO Engagement (N = 3,289)¹⁵

	SUSO Engaged		SUSO Not Engaged	
	n	%	n	%
Felony/Misdemeanor	25	6.1	62	2.2
Truancy	11	2.7	15	0.5
No Court Referral	372	91.2	2,804	97.3
Total	408	100.0	2,881	100.0

Diversion Status

Table 2 shows the frequency and percentage of cases referred to court by diversion status and SUSO engagement. SUSO-engaged students were diverted at a higher rate than not engaged students, with 3.5% of engaged youth having been diverted from the system compared to 1.0% of not engaged youth (1.0%).

¹⁵ Each successive stage contains a different number of observations (i.e., N) due to missing data.

Table 2: Diversion Status by SUSO Engagement (N = 3,256)

	SUSO Engaged		SUSO Not Engaged	
	n	%	n	%
Not Diverted	9	2.3	23	0.8
Diverted	14	3.5	29	1.0
Pending	1	0.3	4	0.1
No Court Referral	372	93.9	2,804	98.0
Total	396	100.0	2,860	100.0

Note: A total of 33 or 1.0% of cases were excluded due to missing information on diversion status.

Paper/Petition Decision

Table 3 displays the frequency and percentage of students papered/petitioned by SUSO engagement. SUSO-engaged youth were papered at a higher rate than not engaged youth. A total of 3.5% of SUSO-engaged youth were formally petitioned to court compared to less than one percent (0.9%) of not engaged youth.

Table 3: Petition Status by SUSO Engagement (N = 3,253)

	SUSO Engaged		SUSO Not Engaged	
	n	%	n	%
Papered	14	3.5	26	0.9
Not Papered	14	3.5	23	0.8
No Court Referral	372	93.0	2,804	98.3
Total	400	100.0	2,853	100.0

Note: 36 or 1.1% of cases were excluded due to missing information for petition status.

Pre-Dispositional Detention Decision

Table 4 shows the frequency and percentage of youth detained prior to adjudication by SUSO engagement. A slightly higher proportion of SUSO-engaged youth were held in secure detention while waiting for the factfinding hearing or bench trial. Just over one percent (1.3%) of SUSO-engaged youth were held in secure detention compared to less than one percent of not engaged youth (0.5%).

Table 4: Pre-Dispositional Detention Status by SUSO Engagement (N = 3,235)

	SUSO Engaged		SUSO Not Engaged	
	n	%	n	%
Secure Detention	5	1.3	13	0.5
No Detention	12	3.1	29	1.0
No Court Referral	372	95.6	2,804	98.5
Total	389	100.0	2,846	100.0

Note: 54 or 1.6% of cases were excluded due to missing information for pre-dispositional detention status.

Adjudication Status

Table 5 displays the frequency and percentage of cases referred to court by adjudication status by SUSO engagement. SUSO-engaged youth were found to be guilty at a higher rate than not engaged youth. One and one-half percent of youth were adjudicated as guilty (involved) compared to only 0.3% of not engaged youth.

Table 5: Adjudication Status by SUSO Engagement (N = 3,239)

	SUSO Engaged		SUSO Not Engaged	
	n	%	n	%
Guilty (Involved)	6	1.5	8	0.3
Not Guilty (Not Involved)	8	2.1	26	0.9
Pending	4	1.0	11	0.4
No Court Referral	372	95.4	2,804	98.4
Total	390	100.0	2,849	100.0

Note: 50 or 1.5% of cases were excluded from this analysis due to missing information for adjudication status

Case Disposition or Sentence

Table 6 displays the frequency and percentage of cases referred to court by case disposition and SUSO engagement. Dispositions include secure detention, continued monitoring compliance/probation, program referral, cases pending or in review, and cases closed or dismissed. Very few SUSO-referred youth were sentenced to secure detention, regardless of engagement status. SUSO-engaged youth had slightly higher rates on all possible case dispositions compared to not engaged youth. In particular, SUSO-engaged youth were more likely to receive a sentence of probation (1.3%) or secure confinement (0.3%) compared to not engaged students (0.2% and 0.0%, respectively).

Table 6: Case Disposition by SUSO Engagement (N = 3,239)

	SUSO Engaged		SUSO Not Engaged	
	n	%	n	%
Secured Detention	1	0.3	1	0.0
Monitor Compliance/ Probation	5	1.3	7	0.2
Referral	2	0.5	2	0.1
Case Review/ Pending	4	1.0	9	0.3
Case Closed/ Dismissed	6	1.5	26	0.9
No Court Referral	372	95.4	2,804	98.4
Total	390	100.0	2,849	100.0

Note: 50 or 1.5% of cases were excluded due to missing information for case disposition.

Summary of Results

The results indicate that very few students referred to the SUSO program are ultimately referred to the juvenile justice system, regardless of engagement status. Less than 10% of all students referred to the SUSO program had been referred to court. The differences between SUSO-engaged and not engaged youth from court referral through the successive stages of the juvenile justice system were small. SUSO-engaged youth were more likely to have a subsequent referral to the court for any offense, be diverted from the system, papered or petitioned to court, detained in secure detention prior to adjudication, and to be found guilty or involved. A vast majority of youth referred to the court, regardless of SUSO engagement status, did not receive secure detention as a disposition. SUSO-engaged youth were slightly more likely to receive a sentence of secure confinement and probation.



Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants: Truancy Reduction Initiatives

Annual Report Addendum

Fiscal Year 2020

Submitted to:

Government of the District of Columbia
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Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants

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Introduction

This addendum supplements the FY 2020 Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants: Truancy Reduction Initiatives Annual Report. The following results concern the Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) data tables contained in the Annual Report. These supplementary analyses are necessary due to COVID-19 and the truncated school year. As a result of the pandemic, schools stopped taking attendance after March 13, 2020, the last day District of Columbia students attended school in-person before they entered virtual learning. Any referrals received into the SUSO program after March 13 may have qualified for the program but also presented a different situation when it came to outreach and engagement. A side-by-side comparison of year 7 and 8 results adjusting for the switch to online schooling in year 8 is provided.

The numbered sections and tables are consistent with original report for ease of interpretation. Year 7 was added comparison purposes. In the following tables, year 7a stands for the time period between August 20, 2018 to March 14, 2019 and year 7b represents the time period between March 15, 2019 to June 14, 2019. Year 8a stands for the time period between August 26, 2019 to March 13, 2020, and year 8b represents the time period between March 14, 2020 to June 19, 2020 (i.e., the official end of the school year prior to adjustments made due to COVID). It is important to note that the 2019-20 school year ended early because of the pandemic (May 30, 2020), however the 8b period goes until June 2020 for consistency and comparison with the original reporting periods. Tables are shown in the following format:

Year 7: SY 2018-2019	Year 8: SY 2019-2020
7a: Aug 20, 2018 -Mar 14, 2019 (In-person school)	8a: Mar 15, 2019 – Jun 14, 2019 (in-person school)
7b: Mar 15, 2019 – June 14, 2019 (In-person school)	8b: Mar 14, 2020 – Jun 19, 2020 (online school through May 30, 2020)

This addendum only focuses on student referral and engagement data. All other data, including DCPS and PCSB student outcome data tables, were not impacted by the pandemic.¹

SUSO Family Engagement and Youth Engagement Programs' Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) Data Re-analysis

1.1. Family Engagement Program (Elementary Grades)

1.1.1. Referrals and Engagement

Table 1 presents data on overall referrals by CBO. There were 1,468 total referrals to the FEP among the 7 CBOs in year 8, with 1,336 referrals prior to the pandemic and 132 after the pandemic. There were 696 fewer referrals in year 8 compared to year 7, and this pattern was consistent for both time periods for the year.

¹ The COVID=19 epidemic did not impact DCPS and PCSB outcome data which pertained to Year 7 (SY 2018-19). Additionally, tables 4 and 18 of the main report are not included in the addendum due to small subgroup sizes.

Total referrals were lower in year 8a than in year 7a, and year 8b referrals were lower than year 7b. In year 8, East River had the most referrals with 322, followed by Catholic Charities with 269 referrals.

Table 1: Family Engagement Program Referrals by CBO²

	Year 7a	Year 8a
CBO	N. of Referrals	N. of Referrals
Boys Town	92	73
Catholic Charities	466	231
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	200	162
East River	423	301
Edgewood/Brookland	117	135
Far Southeast	226	228
Georgia Avenue	226	206
Total	1,750	1,336

	Year 7b	Year 8b
CBO	N. of Referrals	N. of Referrals
Boys Town	29	2
Catholic Charities	91	38
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	50	17
East River	75	21
Edgewood/Brookland	17	37
Far Southeast	98	5
Georgia Avenue	54	12
Total	414	132

Table 2 shows the engagement status of the referrals. Year 8 had a higher engagement rate of referrals compared to year 7 for both time periods. There were 224 referrals engaged in services, resulting in an overall average engagement rate of 15.3% in year 8. Among the CBOs, Collaborative Solutions for Communities had the highest engagement rate with 25.2% of referrals engaged in year 8a and 94.1% in year 8b. Edgewood/Brookland had the lowest engagement rate in year 8a with 6.7% of referrals engaged.

² The number of cases reported are the counts of referrals contained in Referral Information Table in the ETO database. Most of these referral cases correspond to individuals with one referral, some individuals had multiple referrals.

Table 2: FEP Engagement Status by CBO³

CBO	Year 7a		Year 8a	
	N. of Referrals Engaged	% Engaged	N. of Referrals Engaged	% Engaged
Boys Town	14	15.2%	17	23.3%
Catholic Charities	23	4.9%	18	7.8%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	34	17.0%	57	35.0%
East River	9	2.1%	42	14.0%
Edgewood/Brookland	4	3.4%	9	6.7%
Far Southeast	11	4.9%	17	7.5%
Georgia Avenue	11	4.9%	17	8.3%
Total	106	6.1%	177	13.3%

CBO	Year 7b		Year 8b	
	N. of Referrals Engaged	% Engaged	N. of Referrals Engaged	% Engaged
Boys Town	4	13.8%	0	0.0%
Catholic Charities	4	4.4%	9	23.7%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	11	22.0%	16	94.1%
East River	10	13.3%	8	38.1%
Edgewood/Brookland	0	0.0%	3	8.1%
Far Southeast	2	2.0%	4	80.0%
Georgia Avenue	2	3.7%	7	58.3%
Total	33	8.0%	47	35.6%

1.1.2. Outreach and Contacts

Table 3 shows CBOs level of effort to conduct outreach and offer services to referred youth and their families. CBOs had a higher rate of attempted contacts per student in year 8a (averaging 4.4 contacts per student) compared to year 7a (averaging 3.8 contacts per student), but the range of contacts in year 8a was smaller than year 7a (ranging from 1 to 89 contacts versus 1 to 101 contacts, respectively). In year 8a, Boys Town and East River had the highest contact completion rates with 79.4% and 74.4%, respectively.

³ The data reported in this table are based on the same referral dataset used for Table 1, but only the referral cases with engaged status were selected for analysis.

Table 3: Total Number of FEP Contacts by CBO^{4,5}

Year 7a						
CBO	Total Eligible Students	Total Students w/ 1 or More Attempted Contact	Total Contact Efforts	Attempted Contacts per Student	Range	% Completed Contacts
Boys Town	42	42	447	10.6	1 to 62	80.1%
Catholic Charities	452	452	1,406	3.1	1 to 30	50.0%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	204	204	1,052	5.2	1 to 45	61.8%
East River	401	401	1,001	2.5	1 to 14	54.3%
Edgewood/Brookland	121	121	524	4.3	1 to 101	44.5%
Far Southeast	225	225	982	4.4	1 to 22	51.6%
Georgia Avenue	246	246	933	3.8	1 to 42	58.9%
Total	1,691	1,691	6,345	3.8	1 to 101	55.9%

Year 8a						
CBO	Total Eligible Students	Total Students w/ 1 or More Attempted Contact	Total Contact Efforts	Attempted Contacts per Student	Range	% Completed Contacts
Boys Town	59	59	485	8.2	1 to 55	79.4%
Catholic Charities	195	195	469	2.4	1 to 25	52.5%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	162	162	1,074	6.6	1 to 89	67.3%
East River	318	318	1,244	3.9	1 to 50	74.4%
Edgewood/Brookland	149	149	694	4.7	1 to 26	54.6%
Far Southeast	234	234	975	4.2	1 to 29	52.2%
Georgia Avenue	209	209	915	4.4	1 to 28	57.8%
Total	1,326	1,326	5,856	4.4	1 to 89	63.1%

⁴ The data used for this analysis came from a data table Contact Log extracted from the ETO system. The number of cases in this table reflect individuals with one or more contacts. The number of individuals in this table is not the same as in Table 1. Individuals in this file may be different from those represented in Referral Information Status (used for Table 1) as the dates that defined the study year were different (Referral file used referral dates; Contact Log used contact dates).

⁵ The number of Total Eligible Students in this table is higher than reported in the main report due to some students who had contacts in both year time periods.

Table 3: Total Number of FEP Contacts by CBO (Continued)

Year 7b						
CBO	Total Eligible Students	Total Students w/ 1 or More Attempted Contact	Total Contact Efforts	Attempted Contacts per Student	Range	% Completed Contacts
Boys Town	20	20	284	14.2	1 to 39	88.0%
Catholic Charities Collaborative Solutions for Communities	120	120	341	2.8	1 to 13	48.7%
East River	125	125	552	4.4	1 to 41	70.1%
Edgewood/Brookland	94	94	275	2.9	1 to 16	55.6%
Far Southeast	53	53	88	1.7	1 to 5	47.7%
Georgia Avenue	116	116	452	3.9	1 to 23	56.6%
Total	610	610	2,287	3.7	1 to 41	61.9%

Year 8b						
CBO	Total Eligible Students	Total Students w/ 1 or More Attempted Contact	Total Contact Efforts	Attempted Contacts per Student	Range	% Completed Contacts
Boys Town	25	25	273	10.9	1 to 25	83.9%
Catholic Charities Collaborative Solutions for Communities	83	83	242	2.9	1 to 21	56.6%
East River	82	82	595	7.3	1 to 44	64.5%
Edgewood/Brookland	122	122	466	3.8	1 to 48	60.7%
Far Southeast	75	75	356	4.7	1 to 20	58.4%
Georgia Avenue	26	26	217	8.3	1 to 42	78.3%
Total	440	440	2,376	5.4	1 to 48	67.3%

1.1.3. Program Standards and Compliance

OVSJG developed seven program standards to outline expectations of quantities and qualities of services provided in the SUSO program. Table 5 provides a summary of the program standards and level of compliance overall for year 7 and year 8 within the specified time periods. Tables 6-12 describe compliance toward each program standard in detail.

Table 5: Summary of Compliance with Family Engagement Program (FEP) Standards

Summary of Standards	Year 7a		Year 8a	
	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard
1. CBO would make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of date of referral.	70.6%	0	67.0%	0
2. For 60% of clients, CBOs will have completed a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of date of referral.	56.4%	1	59.0%	3
3. For 100% of clients, CBOs will follow the attempted contact steps (in no particular order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office), (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office.	82.3%	1	84.4%	0
4. CBOs will attempt contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing referral.	63.6%	0	75.3%	0
5. For 75% of clients with an initial completed contact, the first home visit will occur within 7 days of the date of the completed contact.	65.4%	1	55.7%	1
6. For 100% of clients engaged into the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact.	49.0%	0	58.0%	0
7. 100% of clients engaged into the program will have at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, of which at least one is a home visit.	20.8%	0	6.3%	0

Table 5: Summary of Compliance with Family Engagement Program (FEP) Standards (Continued)

Summary of Standards	Year 7b		Year 8b	
	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard
1. CBO would make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of date of referral.	73.1%	0	72.6%	1
2. For 60% of clients, CBOs will have completed a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of date of referral.	61.9%	4	60.2%	2
3. For 100% of clients, CBOs will follow the attempted contact steps (in no particular order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office), (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office.	82.5%	1	86.7%	4
4. CBOs will attempt contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing referral.	58.5%	0	91.2%	4
5. For 75% of clients with an initial completed contact, the first home visit will occur within 7 days of the date of the completed contact.	71.4%	3	38.7%	3
6. For 100% of clients engaged into the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact.	50.0%	1	23.8%	0
7. 100% of clients engaged into the program will have at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, of which at least one is a home visit.	9.4%	0	2.4%	0

Program Standard 1 – Attempted Contact

The first program standard for the FEP requires that the CBO make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of the date of referral. Table 6 shows that, on average, CBOs met this standard for 67.0% of clients in year 8a and 72.6% of clients in year 8b. Far Southeast had the closest

achievement of this standard for 95.6% of clients in year 8a, while Collaborative Solutions for Communities was able to achieve this standard for 100.0% of clients in year 8b.

Table 6: Program Standard 1 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S1 Met	%	Total	S1 Met	%
Boys Town	38	15	39.5%	42	16	38.1%
Catholic Charities	432	320	74.1%	226	120	53.1%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	197	65	33.0%	156	132	84.6%
East River	405	289	71.4%	299	146	48.8%
Edgewood/Brookland	114	100	87.7%	134	84	62.7%
Far Southeast	226	221	97.8%	226	216	95.6%
Georgia Avenue	223	144	64.6%	206	149	72.3%
Total	1635	1,154	70.6%	1,289	863	67.0%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S1 Met	%	Total	S1 Met	%
Boys Town	6	4	66.7%	1	0	0.0%
Catholic Charities	89	55	61.8%	29	21	72.4%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	49	35	71.4%	17	17	100.0%
East River	73	47	64.4%	14	3	21.4%
Edgewood/Brookland	16	13	81.3%	37	34	91.9%
Far Southeast	98	93	94.9%	4	3	75.0%
Georgia Avenue	52	33	63.5%	11	4	36.4%
Total	383	280	73.1%	113	82	72.6%

Program Standard 2 – Completed Contact

The second program standard expects that for 60% of clients, CBOs complete a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of the date of referral. As indicated in Table 7, CBOs achieved this standard for 59.0% of clients in year 8a and 60.2% of clients in year 8b. In year 8a several CBOs achieved this standard—Collaborative Solutions for Communities (70.5%), East River (68.6%), and Georgia Avenue (60.2%). In year 8b Far Southeast (100.0%) and Collaborative Solutions for Communities (94.1%) achieved this standard.

Table 7: Program Standard 2 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S2 Met	%	Total	S2 Met	%
Boys Town	38	6	15.8%	42	7	16.7%
Catholic Charities	432	255	59.0%	226	106	46.9%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	197	75	38.1%	156	110	70.5%
East River	405	282	69.6%	299	205	68.6%
Edgewood/Brookland	114	50	43.9%	134	74	55.2%
Far Southeast	226	129	57.1%	226	135	59.7%
Georgia Avenue	223	125	56.1%	206	124	60.2%
Total	1,635	922	56.4%	1,289	761	59.0%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S2 Met	%	Total	S2 Met	%
Boys Town	6	2	33.3%	1	0	0.0%
Catholic Charities	89	49	55.1%	29	17	58.6%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	49	33	67.3%	17	16	94.1%
East River	73	48	65.8%	14	3	21.4%
Edgewood/Brookland	16	9	56.3%	37	22	59.5%
Far Southeast	98	60	61.2%	4	4	100.0%
Georgia Avenue	52	36	69.2%	11	6	54.5%
Total	383	237	61.9%	113	68	60.2%

Program Standard 3 – Contact Steps

The third program standard expects CBOs to follow the attempted contact steps (in no particular order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office) (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office. Of note, there was no option in ETO for CBO case workers to select whether they delivered a letter to the school and notified the school office; therefore, this is excluded from consideration of whether CBOs met this standard for each referred youth. However, we were able to account for cases where contact was successful with one step without having to attempt other steps. For example, if a CBO called the family and the phone was disconnected, but subsequently succeeded in contacting the family at a home visit, there would be no need to send a letter. Table 8 shows that in year 8a, CBOs achieved this standard for an average of 84.4% of clients and 86.7% in year 8b, which was higher than both year 7 periods.

Table 8: Program Standard 3 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S3 Met	%	Total	S3 Met	%
Boys Town	38	14	36.8%	42	16	38.1%
Catholic Charities	432	319	73.8%	226	152	67.3%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	197	174	88.3%	156	143	91.7%
East River	405	338	83.5%	299	279	93.3%
Edgewood/Brookland	114	93	81.6%	134	116	86.6%
Far Southeast	226	226	100.0%	226	219	96.9%
Georgia Avenue	223	182	81.6%	206	163	79.1%
Total	1,635	1,346	82.3%	1,289	1,088	84.4%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S3 Met	%	Total	S3 Met	%
Boys Town	6	4	66.7%	1	1	100.0%
Catholic Charities	89	57	64.0%	29	21	72.4%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	49	43	87.8%	17	17	100.0%
East River	73	60	82.2%	14	10	71.4%
Edgewood/Brookland	16	10	62.5%	37	34	91.9%
Far Southeast	98	98	100.0%	4	4	100.0%
Georgia Avenue	52	44	84.6%	11	11	100.0%
Total	383	316	82.5%	113	98	86.7%

Program Standard 4 – Contact Before Case Closure

The fourth program standard requires that CBOs try to contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing the referral. The cases that met the standard included those that were engaged as well as those that were not engaged but had attempted contact and had at least 14 days between referral and case closure. Table 9 shows that, on average, 75.3% of referrals in year 8a and 91.2% of referrals in year 8b followed this standard, both of which were higher than comparable periods in year 7. Among the CBOs in year 8a, Edgewood/Brookland had the highest compliance rate with 94.0% of referrals, followed by Collaborative Solutions for Communities with 91.7% of referrals.

Table 9: Program Standard 4 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S4 Met	%	Total	S4 Met	%
Boys Town	38	21	55.3%	42	36	85.7%
Catholic Charities	432	312	72.2%	226	149	65.9%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	197	143	72.6%	156	143	91.7%
East River	405	216	53.3%	299	247	82.6%
Edgewood/Brookland	114	101	88.6%	134	126	94.0%
Far Southeast	226	101	44.7%	226	121	53.5%
Georgia Avenue	223	146	65.5%	206	148	71.8%
Total	1,635	1040	63.6%	1,289	970	75.3%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S4 Met	%	Total	S4 Met	%
Boys Town	6	5	83.3%	1	1	100.0%
Catholic Charities	89	60	67.4%	29	24	82.8%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	49	36	73.5%	17	17	100.0%
East River	73	44	60.3%	14	10	71.4%
Edgewood/Brookland	16	11	68.8%	37	37	100.0%
Far Southeast	98	41	41.8%	4	3	75.0%
Georgia Avenue	52	27	51.9%	11	11	100.0%
Total	383	224	58.5%	113	103	91.2%

Program Standard 5 – First Home Visit After Completed Contact

The fifth program standard expects that among those youth with an initial completed contact, the first home visit would occur 7 days after the completed contact for 75% of these youth. To determine the CBO's compliance with this standard, only students who had dates listed for the first visit and the home visit were included. Table 10 shows that overall, in year 8 CBOs had a lower rate of achievement of this standard compared to year 7. Far Southeast had the highest rate of achievement for standard 5 in year 8a, with 76.7% and Georgia Avenue had the second highest rate of 60%. The other CBOs achieved this standard for less than 60% of clients. While overall compliance was lower in year 8a compared to year 7a, this was especially true in year 8b compared with year 7b, after the shift to online schooling.

Table 10: Program Standard 5 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S5 Met	%	Total	S5 Met	%
Boys Town	9	6	66.7%	8	4	50.0%
Catholic Charities	22	15	68.2%	8	1	12.5%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	59	37	62.7%	66	34	51.5%
East River	36	25	69.4%	41	22	53.7%
Edgewood/Brookland	31	21	67.7%	16	9	56.3%
Far Southeast	24	18	75.0%	30	23	76.7%
Georgia Avenue	27	14	51.9%	25	15	60.0%
Total	208	136	65.4%	194	108	55.7%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S5 Met	%	Total	S5 Met	%
Boys Town	4	1	25.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catholic Charities	1	1	100.0%	5	5	100.0%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	18	11	61.1%	15	0	0.0%
East River	13	11	84.6%	7	6	85.7%
Edgewood/Brookland	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0.0%
Far Southeast	14	13	92.9%	1	1	100.0%
Georgia Avenue	6	3	50.0%	2	0	0.0%
Total	56	40	71.4%	31	12	38.7%

Program Standard 6 – Signing Program Consent Letter

The sixth program standard states that for 100% of clients engaged in the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact. This analysis only includes engaged students. As mentioned previously, there were challenges in the recording of contacts and the recording of specific fields that often needed to be updated in the ETO system, including whether the program consent letter was signed. Table 11 shows that an average of 58.0% of referred students in year 8a had the program consent letter signed during the first face-to-face contact across all the CBOs. East River achieved this standard for 73.8% of clients in year 8a. While compliance was higher in year 8a compared with year 7a, it was lower in year 8b versus year 7b.

Table 11: Program Standard 6 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S6 Met	%	Total	S6 Met	%
Boys Town	11	4	36.4%	15	6	40.0%
Catholic Charities	17	9	52.9%	18	13	72.2%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	34	19	55.9%	56	29	51.8%
East River	8	6	75.0%	42	31	73.8%
Edgewood/Brookland	4	0	0.0%	9	3	33.3%
Far Southeast	11	6	54.5%	17	9	52.9%
Georgia Avenue	11	3	27.3%	17	10	58.8%
Total	96	47	49.0%	174	101	58.0%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S6 Met	%	Total	S6 Met	%
Boys Town	4	2	50.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catholic Charities	4	3	75.0%	8	3	37.5%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	11	1	9.1%	16	1	6.3%
East River	9	5	55.6%	5	1	20.0%
Edgewood/Brookland	2	2	100.0%	3	1	33.3%
Far Southeast	2	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%
Georgia Avenue	32	13	40.6%	7	4	57.1%
Total	4	2	50.0%	42	10	23.8%

Program Standard 7 – Face-to-Face Contacts Across Engagement

The seventh program standard requires that for 100% of clients engaged into the program, there will be at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, at least one of which is a home visit. To make this determination, students had to be engaged into the program and have a record of six home visits. As shown in Table 12, CBOs struggled to achieve this standard in year 8 compared to year 7. Collaborative Solutions had the highest achievement of this standard, with 14.3% of engaged clients receiving six face-to-face contacts in year 8a. Three CBOs did not achieve this standard for any clients in year 8a—Boys Town, Catholic Charities, and Edgewood/Brookland.

Table 12: Program Standard 7 Compliance by CBO (FEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S7 Met	%	Total	S7 Met	%
Boys Town	11	3	27.3%	15	0	0.0%
Catholic Charities	17	1	5.9%	18	0	0.0%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	34	16	47.1%	56	8	14.3%
East River	8	0	0.0%	42	1	2.4%
Edgewood/Brookland	4	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%
Far Southeast	11	0	0.0%	17	1	5.9%
Georgia Avenue	11	0	0.0%	17	1	5.9%
Total	96	20	20.8%	174	11	6.3%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S7 Met	%	Total	S7 Met	%
Boys Town	4	1	25.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catholic Charities	4	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	11	2	18.2%	16	1	6.3%
East River	9	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%
Edgewood/Brookland				3	0	0.0%
Far Southeast	2	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%
Georgia Avenue	2	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%
Total	32	3	9.4%	42	1	2.4%

1.2. Youth Engagement Program (Middle School Grades)

1.2.1. Referrals and Engagement

Table 15 provides referrals overall and by CBO. There were 659 total referrals to the YEP among the 7 CBOs in year 8, with 616 referrals prior to the pandemic and 43 after the pandemic. There were 132 fewer referrals in year 8 compared to year 7. The lower total referrals were seen both in year 8a to 7a comparison and in year 8b to 7b comparison. In year 8, Catholic Charities had the most referrals with 178, while Far Southeast had the fewest referrals with 43.

Table 15: Youth Engagement Program (YEP) Referrals by CBO⁶

CBO	Year 7a	Year 8a
	N. of Referrals	N. of Referrals
Boys Town	27	73
Catholic Charities	215	170
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	16	34
East River	163	68
Edgewood/Brookland	171	116
Far Southeast	60	41
Georgia Avenue	89	114
Total	741	616

CBO	Year 7b	Year 8b
	N. of Referrals	N. of Referrals
Boys Town	2	N/A
Catholic Charities	7	8
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	9	30
East River	5	N/A
Edgewood/Brookland	14	N/A
Far Southeast	5	2
Georgia Avenue	8	3
Total	50	43

Table 16 shows the engagement status of the referrals. Year 8 had a higher engagement rate of referrals compared to year 7, for both time periods. There was a total of 242 referrals engaged in services in year 8, resulting in an average engagement rate of 36.7%. The increase in engagement rate was especially pronounced in year 8b versus year 7b. Among the CBOs, Collaborative Solutions for Communities had the highest engagement rate with 61.8% of referrals engaged in year 8a. Boys Town had the lowest engagement

⁶ The number of cases reported are the counts of referrals contained in Referral Information Table in the ETO database. Most of these referral cases correspond to individuals with one referral, some individuals had multiple referrals.

rate in year 8a with 12.3% of referrals engaged.

Table 16: YEP Engagement Status by CBO⁷

CBO	Year 7a		Year 8a	
	N. of Referrals Engaged	% Engaged	N. of Referrals Engaged	% Engaged
Boys Town	3	11.1%	9	12.3%
Catholic Charities	13	6.0%	45	26.5%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	8	50.0%	21	61.8%
East River	55	33.7%	34	50.0%
Edgewood/Brookland	33	19.3%	27	23.3%
Far Southeast	26	43.3%	18	43.9%
Georgia Avenue	48	53.9%	63	55.3%
Total	186	25.1%	217	35.2%

CBO	Year 7b		Year 8b	
	N. of Referrals Engaged	% Engaged	N. of Referrals Engaged	% Engaged
Boys Town	2	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Catholic Charities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	6	66.7%	23	76.7%
East River	3	60.0%	N/A	N/A
Edgewood/Brookland	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Far Southeast	1	20.0%	2	100.0%
Georgia Avenue	4	50.0%	0	0.0%
Total	16	32.0%	25	58.1%

1.2.2. Outreach and Contacts

Table 17 shows the level of effort spent by the CBOs to conduct outreach and provide services to the families of referred youth who were eligible for services. CBOs had a higher rate of attempted contacts per student in year 8a (ranging from 1 to 32 contacts, averaging 3.4 contacts per student) compared to year 7a (ranging from 1 to 12 contacts, averaging 2.3 contacts per student). However, while the completion rate, or percent of completed contacts, was somewhat higher in year 8a compared with year 7a, the reverse was true for year 8b versus year 7b (that is, completion rate in the spring period was lower in Year 8). In year 8a, Boys Town and East River had the highest contact completion rate at 97.6%.

⁷ The data reported in this table is based on the same referral dataset used for Table 15, but only the referral cases with engaged status were selected for analysis.

Table 17: Total Number of YEP Contacts by CBO^{8,9}

Year 7a						
CBO	Total Eligible Students	Total Students w/ 1 or More Attempted Contact	Total Contact Efforts	Attempted Contacts per Student	Range	% Completed Contacts
Boys Town	14	14	38	2.7	1 to 11	47.4%
Catholic Charities	206	206	354	1.7	1 to 6	46.0%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	25	25	45	1.8	1 to 3	64.4%
East River	154	154	217	1.4	1 to 4	69.1%
Edgewood/Brookland	160	160	472	3.0	1 to 12	59.5%
Far Southeast	53	53	216	4.1	1 to 10	53.2%
Georgia Avenue	95	95	256	2.7	1 to 12	59.4%
Total	707	707	1,598	2.3	1 to 12	56.8%
Year 8a						
CBO	Total Eligible Students	Total Students w/ 1 or More Attempted Contact	Total Contact Efforts	Attempted Contacts per Student	Range	% Completed Contacts
Boys Town	27	27	78	2.9	1 to 18	57.7%
Catholic Charities	135	135	239	1.8	1 to 4	67.8%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	40	40	209	5.2	1 to 14	72.2%
East River	73	73	82	1.1	1 to 8	97.6%
Edgewood/Brookland	128	128	706	5.5	1 to 19	65.2%
Far Southeast	40	40	149	3.7	1 to 9	55.7%
Georgia Avenue	114	114	442	3.9	1 to 32	63.1%
Total	557	557	1,905	3.4	1 to 32	66.1%

⁸ The data used for this analysis came from a data table Contact Log extracted from the ETO system. The number of cases in this table reflect individuals with one or more contacts. The number of individuals in this table is not the same as those in Table 15. Individuals in this file may be different from those represented in Referral Information Status (used for Table 15) as the dates that defined the study year were different (Referral File used referral dates; Contact Log used contact dates).

⁹ The number of Total Eligible Students in this table is higher than reported in the main report due to some students who had contacts in both year time periods.

Table 17: Total Number of YEP Contacts by CBO (Continued)

Year 7b						
CBO	Total Eligible Students	Total Students w/ 1 or More Attempted Contact	Total Contact Efforts	Attempted Contacts per Student	Range	% Completed Contacts
Boys Town	7	7	20	2.9	1 to 5	90.0%
Catholic Charities	19	19	23	1.2	1 to 2	56.5%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	18	18	65	3.6	1 to 6	67.7%
East River	8	8	8	1.0	1 to 1	87.5%
Edgewood/Brookland	77	77	138	1.8	1 to 7	81.9%
Far Southeast	17	17	53	3.1	1 to 9	77.4%
Georgia Avenue	16	16	28	1.8	1 to 4	67.9%
Total	162	162	335	2.1	1 to 9	76.1%
Year 8b						
CBO	Total Eligible Students	Total Students w/ 1 or More Attempted Contact	Total Contact Efforts	Attempted Contacts per Student	Range	% Completed Contacts
Boys Town	2	2	12	6.0	1 to 10	83.3%
Catholic Charities	48	48	126	2.6	1 to 9	28.6%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	45	45	90	2.0	1 to 7	74.4%
East River	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edgewood/Brookland	47	47	118	2.5	1 to 9	56.8%
Far Southeast	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia Avenue	39	39	101	2.6	1 to 10	73.3%
Total	181	181	447	2.5	1 to 10	56.8%

1.2.3. Program Standards and Compliance

OVSG developed seven program standards to outline expectations of quantities and qualities of services provided in the SUSO program. Table 19 offers a summary of the program standards and level of compliance overall for year 7 and year 8 within the specified time periods. Tables 20-26 describe compliance toward each program standard in detail.

Table 19: Summary of Compliance with Youth Engagement Program Standards

Summary of Standards	Year 7a		Year 8a	
	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard
1. CBO would make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of date of referral.	70.2%	0	70.8%	1
2. For 60% of clients, CBOs will have completed a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of date of referral.	56.9%	3	65.3%	4
3. For 100% of clients, CBOs will follow the attempted contact steps (in no particular order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office), (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office.	84.2%	0	91.4%	1
4. CBOs will attempt contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing referral.	87.6%	0	89.9%	1
5. For 75% of clients with an initial completed contact, the first home visit will occur within 7 days of the date of the completed contact.	48.6%	1	72.9%	3
6. For 100% of clients engaged into the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact.	31.8%	0	33.8%	0
7. 100% of clients engaged into the program will have at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, of which at least one is a home visit.	2.9%	0	11.1%	0

Table 19: Summary of Compliance with Youth Engagement Program Standards (Continued)

Summary of Standards	Year 7b		Year 8b	
	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard	% of Clients Met Standard	# CBOs Met Standard
1. CBO would make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of date of referral.	43.5%	1	73.2%	1
2. For 60% of clients, CBOs will have completed a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of date of referral.	54.3%	4	53.7%	1
3. For 100% of clients, CBOs will follow the attempted contact steps (in no particular order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office), (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office.	76.1%	5	80.5%	0
4. CBOs will attempt contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing referral.	76.1%	3	82.9%	1
5. For 75% of clients with an initial completed contact, the first home visit will occur within 7 days of the date of the completed contact.	62.5%	2	0.0%	0
6. For 100% of clients engaged into the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact.	60.0%	2	65.2%	0
7. 100% of clients engaged into the program will have at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, of which at least one is a home visit.	6.7%	0	0.0%	0

Program Standard 1 – Attempted Contact

The first program standard for the YEP requires that the CBO would make an attempted contact (by phone or face-to-face) with 100% of clients within 48 hours of the date of referral. Table 20 shows that on average, CBOs met this standard for 70.8% of clients in year 8a and 73.2% of clients in year 8b. Compliance with this standard was higher in year 8b compared with year 7b. In year 8a, East River

achieved this standard for 100.0% of clients, while Far Southeast was able to achieve this standard for 90.2%.

Table 20: Program Standard 1 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S1 Met	%	Total	S1 Met	%
Boys Town	6	2	33.3%	20	5	25.0%
Catholic Charities	192	112	58.3%	125	72	57.6%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	11	4	36.4%	33	29	87.9%
East River	151	139	92.1%	65	65	100.0%
Edgewood/Brookland	169	84	49.7%	116	61	52.6%
Far Southeast	60	50	83.3%	41	37	90.2%
Georgia Avenue	88	84	95.5%	113	94	83.2%
Total	677	475	70.2%	513	363	70.8%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S1 Met	%	Total	S1 Met	%
Boys Town	1	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catholic Charities	7	2	28.6%	8	6	75.0%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	9	4	44.4%	30	21	70.0%
East River	4	3	75.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edgewood/Brookland	13	1	7.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Far Southeast	5	5	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia Avenue	7	5	71.4%	3	3	100.0%
Total	46	20	43.5%	41	30	73.2%

Program Standard 2 – Completed Contact

The second program standard expects that for 60% of clients, CBOs will have completed a face-to-face or phone contact with families within 10 days of the date of referral. As shown in Table 21, CBOs achieved this standard for 65.3% of clients in year 8a and 53.7% of clients in year 8b. In year 8a several CBOs achieved this standard—East River (98.5%), Georgia Avenue (79.6%), Collaborative Solutions for Communities (63.6%), and Far Southeast (61.0%). Collaborative Solutions for Communities also achieved this standard in year 8b (70.0%).

Table 21: Program Standard 2 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S2 Met	%	Total	S2 Met	%
Boys Town	6	1	16.7%	20	0	0.0%
Catholic Charities	192	90	46.9%	125	71	56.8%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	11	4	36.4%	33	21	63.6%
East River	151	101	66.9%	65	64	98.5%
Edgewood/Brookland	169	83	49.1%	116	64	55.2%
Far Southeast	60	43	71.7%	41	25	61.0%
Georgia Avenue	88	63	71.6%	113	90	79.6%
Total	677	385	56.9%	513	335	65.3%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S2 Met	%	Total	S2 Met	%
Boys Town	1	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catholic Charities	7	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	9	8	88.9%	30	21	70.0%
East River	4	3	75.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edgewood/Brookland	13	4	30.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Far Southeast	5	5	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia Avenue	7	5	71.4%	3	1	33.3%
Total	46	25	54.3%	41	22	53.7%

Program Standard 3 – Contact Steps

The third program standard expects CBOs to follow the attempted contact steps (in no order): (1) Attempt to contact at school; (2) home visit; (3) send letter to home; and (if returned by post office) (4) deliver letter to school and notify school office. Of note, there was no option in ETO for CBO case workers to select whether they delivered a letter to the school and notified the school office; therefore, this was excluded from consideration of whether CBOs met this standard for each referred youth. However, we were able to account for cases where contact was successful with one step without having to try other steps. For example, if a CBO called the family and the phone was disconnected, but later contacted the family at a home visit, then there would be no need to send a letter. Table 22 shows that in year 8a, CBOs achieved this standard for an average of 91.4% in year 8a and 80.5% in year 8b, which was higher than in both year 7 periods.

Table 22: Program Standard 3 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S3 Met	%	Total	S3 Met	%
Boys Town	6	2	33.3%	20	7	35.0%
Catholic Charities	192	133	69.3%	125	106	84.8%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	11	8	72.7%	33	33	100.0%
East River	151	140	92.7%	65	64	98.5%
Edgewood/Brookland	169	152	89.9%	116	110	94.8%
Far Southeast	60	57	95.0%	41	39	95.1%
Georgia Avenue	88	78	88.6%	113	110	97.3%
Total	677	570	84.2%	513	469	91.4%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S3 Met	%	Total	S3 Met	%
Boys Town	1	1	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catholic Charities	7	1	14.3%	8	3	37.5%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	9	9	100.0%	30	28	93.3%
East River	4	4	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edgewood/Brookland	13	8	61.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Far Southeast	5	5	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia Avenue	7	7	100.0%	3	2	66.7%
Total	46	35	76.1%	41	33	80.5%

Program Standard 4 – Contact Before Case Closure

The fourth program standard requires CBOs to try contact by phone, mail, or home or school visit for 14 days before closing referral. The cases that met the standard included those who were engaged, as well as those who were not engaged but with attempted contact, and who had at least 14 days between referral and case closure. On average, 89.4% of referrals followed this standard in year 8. Table 23 shows that, on average, 89.9% of referrals in year 8a and 82.9% of referrals in year 8b complied with this standard, both of which were higher than year 7. Among the CBOs in year 8a, Far Southeast achieved this standard, reaching 100.0% of clients, followed by East River (98.5%) and Edgewood/Brookland (98.3%).

Table 23: Program Standard 4 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S4 Met	%	Total	S4 Met	%
Boys Town	6	2	33.3%	20	12	60.0%
Catholic Charities	192	153	79.7%	125	96	76.8%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	11	6	54.5%	33	31	93.9%
East River	151	136	90.1%	65	64	98.5%
Edgewood/Brookland	169	154	91.1%	116	114	98.3%
Far Southeast	60	59	98.3%	41	41	100.0%
Georgia Avenue	88	83	94.3%	113	103	91.2%
Total	677	593	87.6%	513	461	89.9%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S4 Met	%	Total	S4 Met	%
Boys Town	1	1	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catholic Charities	7	2	28.6%	8	6	75.0%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	9	9	100.0%	30	25	83.3%
East River	4	3	75.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edgewood/Brookland	13	9	69.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Far Southeast	5	4	80.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia Avenue	7	7	100.0%	3	3	100.0%
Total	46	35	76.1%	41	34	82.9%

Program Standard 5 – First Home Visit After Completed Contact

The fifth program standard expects that among those youth with an initial completed contact, the first home visit would occur 7 days after the completed contact for 75% of these youth. To determine the CBO's compliance with this standard, only students who had dates listed for the first visit and the home visit were included. Table 24 shows that overall, in year 8a CBOs had a higher rate of achievement of this standard compared to year 7a. Three CBOs achieved this standard in year 8a—Boys Town (100.0%), Georgia Avenue (88.0%), and Catholic Charities (87.5%).

Table 24: Program Standard 5 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S5 Met	%	Total	S5 Met	%
Boys Town	2	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%
Catholic Charities	3	1	33.3%	8	7	87.5%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	2	1	50.0%	19	14	73.7%
East River	6	6	100.0%	2	0	0.0%
Edgewood/Brookland	8	2	25.0%	12	5	41.7%
Far Southeast	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1	50.0%
Georgia Avenue	14	7	50.0%	25	22	88.0%
Total	35	17	48.6%	70	51	72.9%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S5 Met	%	Total	S5 Met	%
Boys Town	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catholic Charities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	6	3	50.0%	2	0	0.0%
East River	1	1	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edgewood/Brookland	1	1	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Far Southeast	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia Avenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	8	5	62.5%	2	0	0.0%

Program Standard 6 – Signing Program Consent Letter

The sixth program standard states that for 100% of clients engaged into the program, CBOs will have parents of youth sign the program consent letter during the first face-to-face contact. This analysis only includes engaged students. Table 25 shows that an average of 33.7% of referred students in year 8a had the program consent letter signed during the first face-to-face contact across all the CBOs. Boys Town achieved this standard for 71.4% of clients in year 8a.

Table 25: Program Standard 6 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

CBO	Year 7a			Year 8a		
	Total	S6 Met	%	Total	S6 Met	%
Boys Town	2	0	0.0%	7	5	71.4%
Catholic Charities	12	5	41.7%	39	19	48.7%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	5	1	20.0%	21	8	38.1%
East River	46	11	23.9%	33	1	3.0%
Edgewood/Brookland	32	2	6.3%	27	4	14.8%
Far Southeast	26	16	61.5%	18	6	33.3%
Georgia Avenue	47	19	40.4%	63	27	42.9%
Total	170	54	31.8%	208	70	33.7%

CBO	Year 7b			Year 8b		
	Total	S6 Met	%	Total	S6 Met	%
Boys Town	1	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catholic Charities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	6	2	33.3%	23	15	65.2%
East River	3	2	66.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edgewood/Brookland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Far Southeast	1	1	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia Avenue	4	4	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	15	9	60.0%	23	15	65.2%

Program Standard 7 – Face-to-Face Contacts Across Engagement

The seventh program standard requires that for 100% of clients engaged into the program, there will be at least two one-on-one, face-to-face contacts per month, at least one of which is a home visit. To make this determination, students had to be engaged into the program and have a record of six home visits. Table 26 shows CBOs continued to struggle to achieve this standard in year 8. Edgewood/Brookland had the highest achievement of this standard, with 55.6% of engaged clients receiving six face-to-face contacts in year 8a. Two CBOs did not achieve this standard for any clients in year 8a—Boys Town, Catholic Charities and Collaborative Solutions for Communities.

Table 26: Program Standard 7 Compliance by CBO (YEP)

Year 7a				Year 8a		
CBO	Total	S7 Met	%	Total	S7 Met	%
Boys Town	2	1	50.0%	7	2	28.6%
Catholic Charities	12	0	0.0%	39	0	0.0%
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	5	0	0.0%	21	0	0.0%
East River	46	0	0.0%	33	0	0.0%
Edgewood/Brookland	32	3	9.4%	27	15	55.6%
Far Southeast	26	0	0.0%	18	1	5.6%
Georgia Avenue	47	1	2.1%	63	5	7.9%
Total	170	5	2.9%	208	23	11.1%

Year 7b				Year 8b		
CBO	Total	S7 Met	%	Total	S7 Met	%
Boys Town	1	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catholic Charities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Collaborative Solutions for Communities	6	1	16.7%	23	0	0.0%
East River	3	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edgewood/Brookland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Far Southeast	1	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia Avenue	4	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	15	1	6.7%	23	0	0.0%

Conclusion of addendum re-analysis results

Without accounting for the pandemic and the different time period comparisons, CBOs were able to attain higher achievements of the SUSO program standards. There were fewer total referrals to the SUSO program in year 8 compared to year 7, however CBOs were able to achieve a higher engagement rate in year 8 compared to year 7. CBOs spent more effort to contact students in year 8 compared to year 7 (i.e., a higher average of contacts per student). While accounting for the effects of the pandemic and comparing the two time periods, in the Family Engagement Program, CBOs struggled to reach program standards 1, 5, and 7

(which was already quite low in year 7). In the Youth Engagement Program, CBOs were able to achieve the standards for a higher percentage of clients in year 8a compared to year 7a, however there was limited data available in year 8b for the YEP.

**Private Security Camera Incentive Program
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report**



The Private Security Camera Incentive Program,¹ administered by the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants, encourages residents, businesses, non-profits and religious institutions to install security camera systems on their property and register them with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). This program is intended to help deter crime and assist law enforcement with investigations.

There are two ways to participate:

1. The **Private Security Camera Rebate Program** creates a rebate for residents, businesses, nonprofits, and religious institutions to purchase and install security camera systems on their property and register them with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). The program provides a rebate of up to \$200 per camera, with a maximum rebate of up to \$500 per residential address (e.g., home offices, condo buildings, and apartments) and \$750 for all other eligible addresses. The rebate is exclusively for the cost of the camera(s) including any applicable tax.
2. The **Private Security Camera Voucher Program** provides a private security camera system to eligible residents free of charge. District residents—either owners or tenants—who receive public assistance may be eligible to have a camera system installed at their home.

This report details program activity between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2020.

In FY20, **1,837** rebate and voucher applications were approved and **4,079** cameras were funded.

Rebates and vouchers issued in each police service area (PSA)

PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued
101	0	208	13	405	56	603	34
102	0	209	0	406	51	604	46
103	23	301	18	407	80	605	33
104	70	302	41	408	18	606	9
105	6	303	15	409	39	607	18
106	40	304	16	501	32	608	31
107	71	305	25	502	61	701	14
108	61	306	47	503	75	702	8
201	22	307	25	504	47	703	9
202	54	308	69	505	20	704	12
203	14	401	44	506	40	705	6
204	40	402	43	507	57	706	7
205	49	403	48	601	24	707	24
206	42	404	53	602	29	708	5
207	3						

¹ Established by the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Amendment Act of 2016, enacted on March 26, 2016 (D.C. Act 21-356; 63 DCR 4659).

Rebates and vouchers issued in each priority area identified²

Priority PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	Priority PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	Priority PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued	Priority PSA	Rebates/ Vouchers Issued
103	23	305	25	502	61	701	14
104	70	307	25	503	75	702	8
105	6	308	44	504	47	703	9
106	40	402	29	505	20	704	12
107	71	403	59	506	40	705	6
108	61	404	50	507	57	706	7
202	54	405	56	602	29	707	24
207	3	406	51	603	34	708	5
208	13	407	80	604	46		
302	15	409	39	607	18		
303	16	501	32	608	31		

Rebates issued to residents, businesses, nonprofit and religious institutions

Property Type	Rebates
Resident	1,988
Business	36
Non-Profit	1,787
Religious Institution	4

Number of times MPD requested footage from a Program recipient, and whether the request was granted or denied by the Program recipient.

In FY20, there were 31 documented requests for footage by MPD from program recipients that were successfully extracted. MPD detectives may also be in direct contact with a program recipient without that information being specifically tracked.

Number of times that footage from a private security camera contributed to a successful arrest by MPD, including a breakdown by offense.

In FY20, there were seven arrests made in which video footage was extracted from a program participant. There were four arrests made in murder cases, one in an assault with a deadly weapon case, one in a second degree burglary case and one in a robbery case. MPD detectives may have viewed footage that was obtained directly from the program participants without that information being specifically tracked.

Analysis of the Program's implementation and plans for future expansion, if any.

Since inception, **8,840** rebates and vouchers have been approved and **20,641** cameras have been funded. There are ongoing efforts to promote the program with special emphasis placed on outreach to businesses and residents in under-represented community. There are no plans for future expansion.

² As of August 1, 2016, all PSAs are eligible to apply for rebates. Prior to August 1, 2016 rebate applications from PSAs 101, 102, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 301, 304, 306, 401, 408, 601, 605, and 606 were ineligible. Until September 1, 2017, voucher applications from PSAs 101, 102, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 301, 304, 306, 401, 408, 601, 605, 606 and 607 are ineligible.

FEBRUARY 2021

Jails & Justice: Our Transformation Starts Today

Phase II Findings and Implementation Plan



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Note from the Chair

In April 2019, the District Task Force on Jails & Justice, an independent body of 26 members, launched a major effort to ensure that any jail in D.C. is only one part of a just and equitable system. The Task Force committed to a process of deep engagement with justice-involved people – individuals, families, and communities most directly impacted by incarceration whose voices are so often left out of policymaking. Guided and inspired by residents across the District and informed by the expertise of our Members, the Task Force developed a mission and vision reflecting the values and priorities of our city. During the course of the Task Force's first year, we made 17 recommendations published in *Jails & Justice: A Framework for Change*.

Phase II of our work began in late 2019, and quickly took on even more urgency in light of both the COVID-19 crisis and the 2020 racial justice reckoning. Soon after the start of the pandemic, one staff person and one resident died of COVID-19 in D.C.'s jails. There were two suspected fatal cases at Hope Village, the D.C. halfway house for men, before it permanently closed its doors in April. Federal prisons have reported 155 resident deaths and two staff deaths. And many hundreds more people who live and work in these facilities have become ill with the coronavirus in 2020. Knowing that the burden of justice involvement had an even more devastating impact in 2020 than ever before galvanized the Task Force and its committees.

Concerns about the significant pace of viral transmission in crowded spaces pushed the District to reduce its incarcerated population rapidly, using measures like compassionate release and increased good time credits to release people back to the community. In 2020, the District also changed its arrest policies to reduce jail populations by releasing people on citations following arrest who previously were detained post-arrest for minor offenses. Local courts suspended jury trials, also decreasing the rate of people entering the jail or transferring to a prison. D.C.'s average daily jail population dropped from 1,841 residents in February 2020 to 1,269 residents in June – a 31% reduction. The number of people serving a felony sentence under the D.C. Code was reduced by 19%.

Although the impetus for reducing the District's incarcerated population was to prevent the spread of COVID-19, this rapid decarceration has transformed the perception – even within the Task Force – of our capacity to change how D.C.'s justice system operates. We can all now more clearly envision a future with drastically fewer incarcerated people. Within this new landscape, the Task Force and its committees continued to work: asking questions, learning from the hundreds of D.C. residents we engaged during Phase II, conducting additional research, and debating these vital topics about how our criminal justice system should work to best serve and support our community.

I want to give heartfelt thanks to each of my 25 fellow Task Force Members and to the more than two dozen Advisors who worked tirelessly over the last year to craft the 80 thoughtful and concrete recommendations in this report which are designed to change the failed systems currently in place. Thank you also to the Council for Court Excellence and its hardworking partners at The National Reentry Network for Returning Citizens for providing such valuable substantive support.

In this report, the District Task Force on Jails & Justice offers a plan that can begin shaping D.C.'s budget and policies *now* and, if implemented, will result in a transformative system overhaul within ten years. The time for real change is here and the need is urgent. I know that the Members of the Task Force are committed to seeing these changes enacted and will continue to champion these findings with D.C. policymakers. I, for one, will continue to fight to make sure that they make good on promises to realize a more fair and equitable criminal justice system going forward. We can do this!

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Shelley Broderick". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Shelley" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Broderick".

Shelley Broderick, Chair
District Task Force on Jails & Justice
February 2021

Members of the District Task Force on Jails & Justice

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D.C. OFFICE OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE GRANTS

The mission of the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) is to develop, fund, and coordinate programs that improve public safety; enhance the administration of justice; and create systems of care for crime victims, youth, and their families in the District. Special thanks to **Melissa Milchman** and **Anissa Walker**, who managed this grant.

COUNCIL FOR COURT EXCELLENCE

The Council for Court Excellence (CCE) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan civic organization. Its mission is to improve the justice system in the District of Columbia to serve the public equitably. CCE identifies and proposes solutions by collaborating with diverse stakeholders to conduct research, advance policy, educate the public, and increase civic engagement.

We extend our appreciation to the CCE staff who worked on this project: **Casey Anderson, Adam Bernbaum, Emily Tatro, and Misty Thomas**. Special thanks to CCE's interns who also contributed to this work: **Ciara Chow, Danielle Fong, Musa Kamara, Emily McElroy, Destiny Rose Murphy, Philip Oke-Thomas, Jay Patel, Karmen Perry, Kara Sherman, and Avery Warner**.

NATIONAL REENTRY NETWORK FOR RETURNING CITIZENS

The mission of The National Reentry Network for Returning Citizens (The National Reentry Network) is to build a strong, national network comprised of individuals returning from incarceration who support each other's successful reintegration. The National Reentry Network uses a client-centered approach to identify basic needs and to create a continuum of care that can address barriers to reentry, promote restorative practices, and reduce recidivism. Their vision is to reinvest in safe and healthy communities, create more living wage jobs, permanent housing, and economic self-sufficiency for returning citizens. The National Reentry Network is a subgrantee partner of CCE. We are particularly grateful to **Bailey Gilmore, Courtney Stewart, and Myra Woods**, who led The National Reentry Network's efforts on this project.

Task Force Vision, Mission, and Values

The Task Force spent significant time developing and agreeing to a statement of vision, mission, and core values during Phase I. They have guided both the process and the outcomes of the Task Force's work.

VISION

We envision a humane, equitable approach to criminal justice in Washington, D.C. that prioritizes prevention and care, and reimagines accountability through a rehabilitative lens, to create safe and thriving communities.

MISSION

We are an independent advisory body dedicated to redefining the District's approach to incarceration by building city-wide engagement, centering the voices of those with lived experiences; understanding community priorities; and exploring the use and design of secure detention and community-based solutions.

CORE VALUES

Urgency: We are compelled to create change now, to re-envision and plan an innovative public health approach to community safety and incarceration.

Accountability: We believe that the District's criminal justice system should be transparent, guided by evidence-based practices, results-oriented, and accountable to the public. We promise to conduct the business of this Task Force using these same values of accountability.

Equity: We believe that justice should be administered fairly and with attention to acknowledging and addressing the harms of past policies and practices rooted in racism and other systems of oppression.

Compassion: We are motivated by love for every human being and recognize that the criminal justice system often draws false dichotomies between victims and offenders. We believe that no matter how a person comes into contact with the system, they should be treated with dignity, given the opportunity to engage in restorative practices, and offered trauma-informed, healing-centered care.

A NOTE ON THE CORE VALUE OF EQUITY AND DEVELOPING ANTIRACIST RECOMMENDATIONS

In the wake of many tragic deaths and abuses of Black people at the hands of police, protests for racial justice erupted in D.C. and across the nation in 2020. In recognition that conversations about racism in the criminal justice system have long been silenced, the Task Force is explicitly naming that reality and committing to antiracism in its work.

As explained in the Task Force's Phase I report, the District's criminal justice system disproportionately arrests and incarcerates Black people—particularly Black men. In fact, Black people are increasingly overrepresented at each stage of the system: Black people compose 47% of D.C.'s population but 86% of the people we arrest,¹ 92% of the people we jail, and 95% of the people in prison serving D.C. Code sentences.² The Task Force found that unsentenced Black people in D.C. Department of Corrections (DOC) custody had a longer median length of stay than white people for nearly every charge category.³

In Phase I, the Task Force developed core values, including Equity: valuing the fair administration of justice “with attention to acknowledging and addressing the harms of past policies and practices rooted in racism and other systems of oppression.” Task Force Members believe that in order to ensure that racial equity is inextricably embedded in the administration of justice, we must educate ourselves, be willing to confront our own biases, and consciously use language that acknowledges the inherent value and humanity of each individual.

In Phase II, amid the disproportionate impacts of the coronavirus on people of color and protests in support of Black lives, Task Force Members deepened their understanding of equity, antiracism, and the influence of policy. Ibram X. Kendi defines racist and antiracist policy in his 2019 book, *How to Be an Antiracist*:

A racist policy is any measure that produces or sustains racial inequity between racial groups. An antiracist policy is any measure that produces or sustains racial equity between racial groups. By policy, I mean written and unwritten laws, rules, procedures, processes, regulations, and guidelines that govern people. There is no such thing as a nonracist or race-neutral policy. Every policy in every institution in every community in every nation is producing or sustaining either racial inequity or equity between racial groups.

The Task Force is committed to promoting antiracist policies. In keeping with our antiracist approach, every Phase II Implementation Plan recommendation is accompanied by a racial impact statement that describes, to the best of our understanding, the expected effects of the policy change on racial equity in D.C.

1 *Racial Disparities in D.C. Policing: Descriptive Evidence from 2013 – 2017*, ACLU DC, <https://www.acludc.org/en/racial-disparities-dc-policing-descriptive-evidence-2013-2017>. (last visited Dec. 21, 2020).

2 Adam Bernbaum, Council for Court Excellence, Analysis of BOP Data Snapshot from July 4, 2020, 5 (Sept. 30, 2020), http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/Analysis_of_BOP_Data_Snapshot_from_7420.pdf.

3 District Task Force on Jails & Justice, *Jails & Justice: A Framework for Change* 22 (2019).

Task Force Phase II Overview

PHASE I SUMMARY

The District Task Force on Jails & Justice (Task Force) was founded in April 2019 as an independent advisory body to address if and how D.C. should develop a new correctional facility, to solicit and consider feedback from members of the community, and to critically examine any correctional facility's purpose in our broader criminal justice and public health systems. Invitations to serve on the Task Force were extended to representatives from local and federal government agencies, elected officials, research and policy organizations, scholars, community-based organizations, the faith-based community, as well as people who have been directly impacted by incarceration. See page 3 for a full list of Members and their affiliations; their biographies are available at www.courtexcellence.org/task-force.

In light of the broad consensus that the current D.C. Jail does not serve the District's needs, the Task Force came together with the primary goal of understanding the needs and priorities of District residents, particularly those directly impacted by the criminal justice system. From there, the Task Force recognized that it must also reckon with several fundamental questions in order to make any recommendations about whether to build a new correctional facility: *What is the purpose of incarceration? What is a jail supposed to do? What responses to crime and crisis serve Washington, D.C.'s people and values best?* The answers to these questions must be at the heart of any vision for justice in this city, and the Task Force sought to address them as it developed its vision, values, and recommendations for the District.

During 2019's Phase I, the Task Force engaged nearly 2,000 community members, analyzed jail data, and studied other jurisdictions. After six months of research and deliberation, the Task Force published its Phase I report, *Jails & Justice: A Framework for Change*, in November 2019, available at www.courtexcellence.org/task-force and linked in Appendix 3. Reflecting the priorities of District residents, the report contains the Task Force's findings and 17 recommendations identifying crucial community investments, creating guidelines for decarceration, setting goals for local control, and laying out the District's needs in a correctional facility.⁴

The Phase I recommendations set forth clear principals and goals to guide D.C.'s reforms to its justice system policies, correctional facilities, and community-based investments. They did not, however, serve as a roadmap for District leaders to implement specific changes to laws, policies, or investments, or explain how those changes would impact D.C.'s criminal justice system and jail population in concrete and measurable ways. Understanding the need to break down these recommendations and make them actionable, the Task Force embarked on "Phase II" of its work in 2020.

⁴ Id. at 43-46.

PHASE II STRUCTURE AND PROCESS

The Task Force's goals in Phase II were to elicit additional D.C. resident and stakeholder feedback on the Phase I recommendations, review updated data about our incarcerated residents, and then identify discrete policy changes that would improve justice in the District and decrease our reliance on incarceration. The Task Force set out to produce a second report to serve as a detailed implementation guide with clear steps for District leaders that, if taken, would transform the District's justice system over the next ten years.

With support from the Council for Court Excellence (CCE), the Task Force's Phase II activities took place remotely between April and December 2020. Its work was imbued with an additional sense of urgency because of the COVID-19 pandemic's devastating impact on incarcerated people and the summer's racial justice uprisings in the District and throughout the nation.

In Phase II, the Task Force maintained the four Committees it used in Phase I: Community Investments & Alternatives to the Criminal Justice System, Decarceration, Local Control, and Facilities & Services. The Committees were comprised of both Task Force Members and Advisors, more than two dozen additional community leaders whose invaluable perspectives and expertise is reflected in the Committee reports. The four Committee reports served as resources for the Task Force's deliberations and the development of this report. For a full list of Task Force Advisors and their affiliations please see page 4; the composition of each Committee is available in Appendix 2.

Each Committee developed its own scope of work and met a minimum of four times during the year to build on the Phase I recommendations that fell within its subject area, conduct additional research, and develop detailed recommendations for consideration by the Task Force. Each Committee captured its work in a Committee Report that was submitted to the Task Force in October. The Committee Reports are available at www.courtexcellence.org/task-force and linked in Appendix 3.

The full Task Force convened remotely eight times during Phase II: on April 20, July 29, September 3, November 5-6, and December 3-4-7, 2020. During these meetings, Task Force Members defined and carried out their project objectives; received regular updates on emerging themes from the community engagement initiatives; were briefed on correctional data and were afforded the opportunity to request additional analysis; heard reports from each of the Task Force's Committees; and debated, deliberated, crafted, and ultimately voted on recommendations.

Throughout Phase II, The National Reentry Network for Returning Citizens (The National Reentry Network) led crucial community engagement efforts that brought in the voices of more than 500 people to inform and guide the Task Force's decision-making through focus groups, educational sessions, an opportunity to submit testimony, and a survey of people serving D.C. Code sentences in federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facilities. Task Force Members received periodic updates from The National Reentry Network on emerging themes from this engagement work and were presented with the final findings in November and December. Highlights from these findings are included on page 17 and the community engagement full report is available at www.courtexcellence.org/task-force and linked in Appendix 3.

The Task Force continued to rely upon the 2018 DOC population dataset acquired in Phase I as it developed its Implementation Plan. It also received a unique, detailed dataset on the 3,221 people serving sentences under the D.C. Code in BOP custody as of July 4, 2020. CCE analyzed this data on behalf of the Task Force and shared its findings in November 2020. Highlights from CCE's analysis of this data can be found on page 12 and a detailed analysis memo is linked in Appendix 3.

In December 2020, the Task Force approved the 80 final recommendations of this Implementation Plan. Each recommendation was put forward for a vote during a meeting at which a quorum of the Task Force, at least half of its Members, was present. For a recommendation to be approved, at least 70% of the present Members had to vote yes, not including any Members who abstained from voting. Some Members abstained from voting on some recommendations for a variety of reasons – for instance, some Members abstained when the organization they represented had not taken an official position on the recommendation or when a government agency deemed it inappropriate to take an official position.⁵ The Task Force also voted to approve publication of this report and each of the supplemental reports listed in Appendix 3.

5 Although the Office of the Attorney General participated in the Task Force to lend its perspective and expertise during the development of this report, OAG did not participate in voting on the recommendations.

BOP Data Analysis

In fall 2020, the Council for Court Excellence (CCE) analyzed point-in-time data acquired from the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) that describes the population of all people serving sentences for D.C. Code offenses (hereinafter referred to as “D.C. Code offenders” for simplicity) who were incarcerated at BOP facilities on July 4, 2020. The BOP shared a de-identified data file, with 24 variables for each D.C. Code offender.⁶ It includes each individual who was in BOP custody, whether they were housed in a prison, at a halfway house, or on home confinement. For a complete analysis, see the supplemental memo linked in Appendix 3.

BOP POPULATION OVERVIEW

The dataset included 3,221 D.C. Code offenders. Figures 1 and 2 show that D.C. Code offenders in BOP custody were overwhelmingly male and Black: 3,150 were male (98%) and 3,073 were Black (95%).

FIGURE 1: D.C. CODE OFFENDERS BY SEX

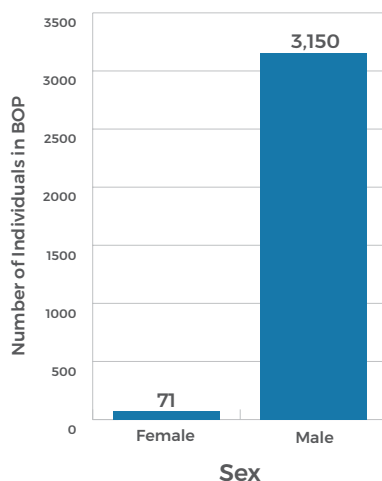
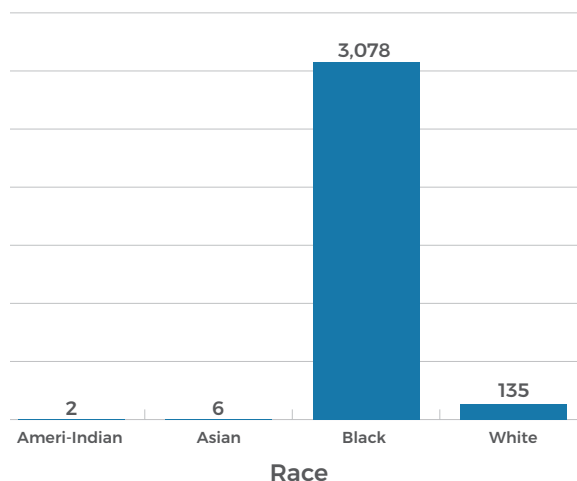


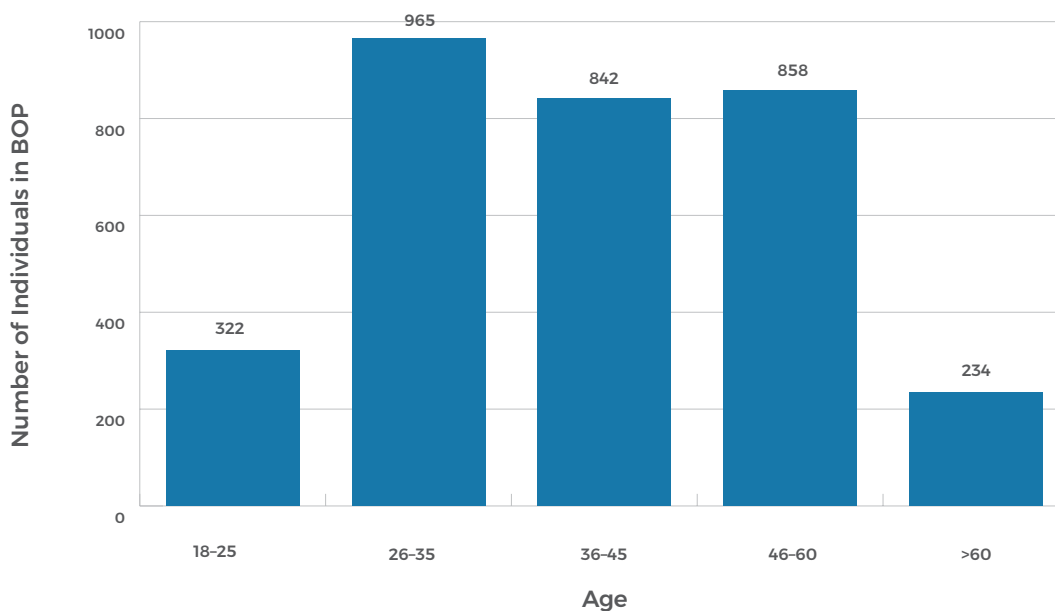
FIGURE 2: D.C. CODE OFFENDERS BY RACE



⁶ Variables in the dataset provided by the BOP include: age, race, ethnicity, sex, date of commitment to BOP, sentence in months, projected release date, top charge, security level, Mental Health Care Level, Physical Health Care Level, GED or equivalent, disability, Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP) completion, Non-residential Drug Abuse Program (NRDAP) completion, Drug Education program completion, Challenge Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) program completion, UNICOR employment, Adult Continuing Education (ACE) course completion, GED course completion, Parenting course completion, Technical Training course completion, Vocational Education course completion, and date of first BOP incarceration. Not all individuals in the dataset had observations for each variable.

As is shown in Figure 3, 83% of the individuals in the dataset were 26 to 60 years of age; 10% were young adults 18–25, and 7% were over 60.

FIGURE 3: D.C. CODE OFFENDERS BY AGE



TOP CHARGE CATEGORIES AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE

The BOP categorizes all offenses under one of the eight labels shown below in Figure 4. Half of all people serving sentences for D.C. Code offenses in BOP custody have a top charge categorized as Homicide/Aggravated Assault. Robbery charges accounted for 13% of the population. The next most frequent categories each accounted for about 10% of the population: Sex Offenses, Violation of Supervision/Parole, and Weapons/Explosives. People serving sentences for Burglary/Larceny made up 5% of the population; people serving sentences for Drug charges accounted for just 1%.

FIGURE 4: D.C. CODE OFFENDERS BY TOP CHARGE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE IN MONTHS

Charge	Count	%	Term (Months)
Homicide/Agg Assault	1,612	50%	329
Robbery	429	13%	154
Sex Offenses	324	10%	343
Violation of Spv/Parole	323	10%	72
Weapons/Explosives	290	9%	89
Burglary/Larceny	175	5%	177
Miscellaneous	35	1%	263
Drugs	33	1%	95

Figure 4 also shows the average length sentences for each charge category, excluding life sentences. As expected, Homicide/Aggravated Assaults and Sex Offenses have the two longest sentence terms, both of which averaged more than 25 years. Burglary/Larcenies and Robberies both averaged more than 12 years. Sentences for Drug charges averaged nearly eight years, while sentences for Weapons/Explosives charges averaged seven. Sentences for Violations of Supervision and Parole average six years, the fewest years of any category of top charges.

On July 4, 2020, 599 people were serving life sentences for D.C. Code offenses in the BOP. The vast majority (78%) have a top charge of Homicide/Aggravated Assault. Sex Offenses (11%) and Robbery (4%) were the next most common top charges among individuals who were serving life sentences. Ninety-seven percent of the people serving life sentences are Black, making Black people even more over-represented among those serving life sentences relative to their overall share of the population (95%).

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

The BOP population data included two indicators of health: “Mental Health Care Level” and “Physical Health Care Level.” The levels range from 1 to 4, where 1 represents generally good health and 4 represents an individual who needs services that are only available at a BOP Medical Referral Center.⁷

The vast majority of people serving D.C. Code sentences in the BOP—2,971 of 3,221 individuals (92%)—had a Mental Health Care Level 1. Figure 5 shows the distribution of D.C. Code offenders by their Mental and Physical Health Care Level.

FIGURE 5: D.C. CODE OFFENDER BY MENTAL HEALTH CARE LEVEL

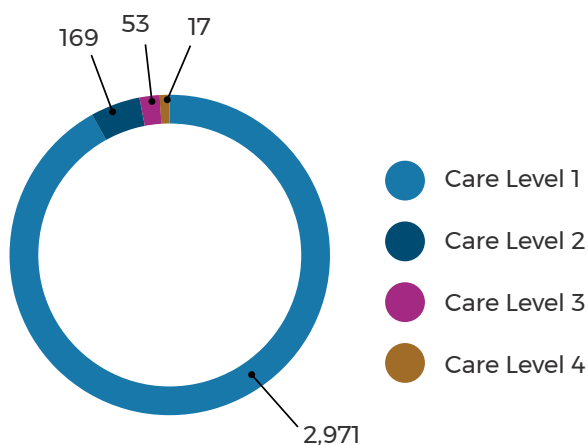
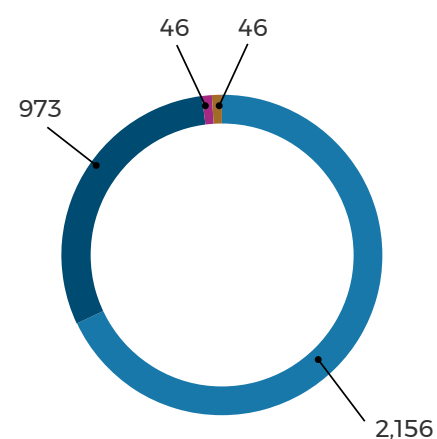


FIGURE 6: D.C. CODE OFFENDER BY PHYSICAL HEALTH CARE LEVEL



⁷ Fed. Bureau of Prisons, Care Level Classification for Medical and Mental Health Conditions or Disabilities 1-3 (2019), https://www.bop.gov/resources/pdfs/care_level_classification_guide.pdf.

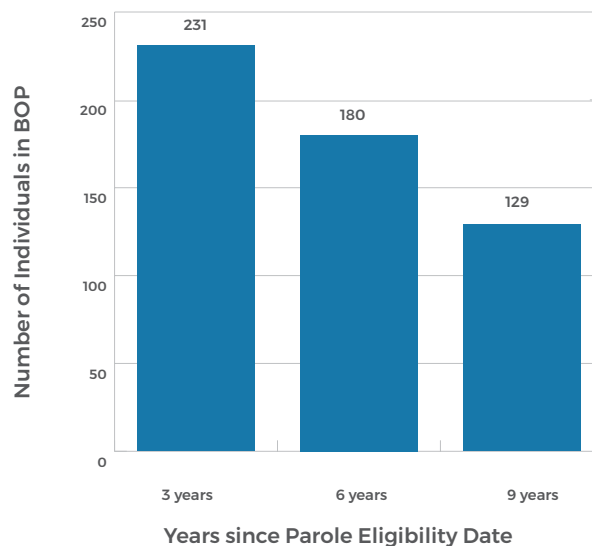
Thirty percent of the individuals were assigned a Physical Health Care Level 2 whereas only 5% had a Mental Health Care Level 2. As was the case for the Mental Health Care Levels, the prevalence of more serious Physical Health Care Levels was relatively low: just over 2% of individuals had a Physical Health Care Level of 3 or 4, roughly the same prevalence of individuals who had a Mental Health Care Level of 3 or 4.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES & PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

D.C. has not used indeterminate sentences – sentences that are eligible for parole – since 2000. Twenty years later, however, there are still 661 people serving these types of D.C. Code sentences in BOP custody. Of these, 522 people have life sentences. Among the remaining 139 individuals in this group, the average length of sentence was more than 62 years.

About half of people with indeterminate sentences (345) have passed their parole eligibility date, meaning they have been able to go before the parole board to seek release at least once. Figure 7 shows a count of D.C. Code offenders by the amount of time that has passed since they became eligible for parole. About two-thirds of people are parole eligible but were denied parole and have been incarcerated for at least three years beyond their parole eligibility date; about half have been incarcerated at least six years beyond their parole eligibility date; and more than a third of parole eligible people have had their incarceration extended at least nine years beyond their parole eligibility date.

FIGURE 7: D.C. CODE OFFENDERS BY YEARS PASSED SINCE PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE



PEOPLE NEARING RELEASE

Of the 3,221 people in the dataset, 542 individuals were scheduled to be released from incarceration within six months, 750 individuals had release dates within 12 months, and 1,069 individuals had release dates within two years.⁸

Despite a BOP policy that prioritizes people within two years of release to participate in programming, very few people nearing release on sentences for D.C. Code offenses in the BOP have participated in any kind of program. The most common programming was a Drug Education class, which one-third of people within two years of release have taken. The more intensive behavioral health program participation is much more limited – 10% of people within two years of release have participated in the BOP's Non-Residential Drug Abuse Program, and only 2% have participated in either the Residential Drug Abuse Program or the BOP's cognitive behavioral therapy program called "Challenge". Only seven people among the 1,024 individuals returning home from the BOP in the next two years completed at least one parenting, technology, or vocational education program.

CONCLUSION

While the conclusions we can draw from a one-day snapshot are limited, this rare glimpse at detailed data on people serving sentences for D.C. Code offenses in BOP custody sheds some light on who the District incarcerates, for how long, what treatment opportunities are available to them, and who is and could be returning home to the District. This analysis informed the work of the Task Force and each of its Committees and helped them to develop Phase II recommendations.

8 557 individuals had missing values for their predicted release date. Individuals in the 0-6 month range are included in the counts for those in the 0-12 month range, similarly, individuals in the 0-6 and 0-12 month ranges are included in the 0-24 month range.

Phase II Community Engagement Analysis

The National Reentry Network for Returning Citizens (The National Reentry Network), with assistance from the Council for Court Excellence (CCE), developed a four-part community engagement strategy in Phase II that addressed key stakeholder groups. The strategy produced quantitative and qualitative data for consideration by the Task Force as well as opportunities to receive feedback to improve the Task Force's engagement strategies. The National Reentry Network led the implementation of this engagement and the analysis of the results. Below is a summary of what the Task Force learned from the more than 500 community members it engaged during Phase II. For a full description of community engagement methodology and more detailed analyses, see the full supplemental report linked in Appendix 3.

The goals for community engagement were to compile D.C. residents' feedback on the Task Force's Phase I recommendations; understand residents' priorities for Phase II; and address important changes and events that have occurred in the city since the Phase I report was published, with particular attention to the effects of COVID-19. Furthermore, the Task Force sought to continue community engagement in response to residents' requests for more information sharing and direct access to decision makers.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Task Force's community engagement strategy consisted of: a series of events to receive feedback on Phase I; four community meetings to discuss the ongoing work in Phase II; the collection of testimony on the specific issue of the future of parole in the District; and a survey of people currently incarcerated in the BOP for D.C. Code offenses. The COVID-19 pandemic caused the community engagement approach to shift to virtual platforms. Virtual meeting technology made events more accessible for some, but was a barrier to participation for others with limited technological capability.

Initially, The National Reentry Network used in-person events and electronic surveys to gather feedback from community members on the Phase I recommendations in November and December 2019. The events enabled the Task Force to share its work with residents, answer questions, and assess how closely the published Phase I recommendations reflected the actual priorities of residents. The feedback sessions began with a presentation before proceeding to an open-ended format to ensure that participants had the freedom to indicate their goals and share their honest opinions. Participants filled out questionnaires at the end of the session to give feedback on the community engagement process. Although response rates were low in comparison to the total number of individuals engaged during Phase I, the feedback indicated a continuing deep interest in the work of the Task Force by residents of the District.

Next, the National Reentry Network facilitated four virtual community meetings in September 2020 with over 50 participants. Participants were given the opportunity to ask about changing policies in D.C., the impacts of COVID-19, and express their reactions to the Task Force's ongoing work. At the conclusion of the meetings, participants received a take-home worksheet as a way to prompt reflection and account for the less personal nature of online meetings and the seriousness of current events.

In the fall of 2020, as the Task Force considered what body should have the authority to grant parole and make release revocation decisions in the future, it sought additional input directly from the community. In particular, the Task Force was interested in hearing from people who have appeared before the U.S. Parole Commission, the federal agency that currently makes decisions for D.C. parole grants and release revocations. The opportunity to provide written or recorded video testimony to the Task Force was advertised electronically in October 2020. The Task Force received eight submissions, which are summarized in the Committee on Local Control's report, linked in Appendix 3.

Finally, The National Reentry Network surveyed people convicted of D.C. Code offenses currently incarcerated at BOP facilities about their desired outcomes for the future of D.C.'s correctional facilities and their anticipated reentry needs. The National Reentry Network distributed the survey through the BOP's electronic communication system in November 2020 and received 452 responses. The information gathered from this survey was presented to the Task Force and served as a valuable resource for evaluating recommendations.

FINDINGS

Phase I Feedback

Community feedback on the Phase I recommendations reflected deep interest in transforming the District's criminal justice system as well as mixed views on the feasibility of certain priorities. One major theme was the issue of ensuring sufficient budget investments for each recommendation. Some suggested a plan for divestment in policing and adopting decarceration policies to fund the changes; others advocated for the total abolition of incarceration.

Participants were especially concerned about the magnitude of change required and the cost to achieve local control of D.C.'s criminal justice system functions, many of which are now operated and paid for by the federal government. Several people emphasized the need to reexamine the structure of the system and agencies rather than merely adopting federal agencies wholesale at the local level. Respondents clearly favored prioritization of the Phase I community investment recommendations (Recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5), as well as the system examination described in Recommendation 7, "with the goals of reducing harm, racial disparities, and incarceration, and increasing safety and accountability." Participants wanted to know what is possible in the short term, how the changes will be funded, and who will champion them to fruition.

A second major concern about the Phase I recommendations was the issue of government and law enforcement buy-in. Participants noted the absence of policing recommendations in Phase

I, and the lack of participation in the process by law enforcement. Some participants wanted the recommendations to include a call for abolition of police and prisons, expressing a belief that the system is too broken and entrenched to fix.

Participants also provided largely positive feedback on the Task Force's community engagement structure. Participants appreciated the opportunity to engage, the open-ended nature of the discussion, the presentation of information and data, and the chance to hear from others. One critique was that data could be presented in a more accessible format. Participants also requested the presence of Task Force Members and agency representatives at meetings for more direct engagement. Participants thought that small scale events were most effective and suggested relying on surveys for broad participation. Another suggestion was to develop a strategy to share the Phase I report more widely among the general public. Finally, there was a recognition that many local organizations had recently released complementary reports on system reform, and that there was potential to harness that information and energy toward mutual goals.

Phase II Community Meetings

The National Reentry Network brought interested community members together virtually to learn about the Phase II efforts and guide Task Force Members as they developed recommendations. During the meetings, participants asked questions that demonstrated the variety of ways that their lives intersect with these issues and the importance of these events for sharing information. Many questions concerned current policies and operations in the city, such as:

“What is being done to address issues with parole over the next two years before D.C. regains control?”

“How can D.C. assist those released under COVID measures to make sure they are supported for success?”

“How do we account for the increase in public health needs that will accompany decarceration and reentry? What is working there?”

Another major theme was uncertainty over the implementation process. Participants expressed concern about the feasibility of implementing the Phase II recommendations and the extent to which these changes could resolve underlying issues:

“How can we expect any meaningful change while white supremacy still exists?”

“Money for a new jail is an investment in failure.”

“What can be done to make sure supervision is not serving as a replacement for incarceration?”

Participants also referenced and inquired about solutions being explored in other jurisdictions. They submitted a number of ideas for consideration by the Task Force, including issuing bonds to fund investments in Black communities; removing old detainers to make more people eligible for early release and programming; recruiting crisis responders to serve the neighborhoods in which

they live or were raised; and creating opportunities for justice-involved individuals to give back to their community in the arena of public safety.

Participants expressed appreciation for the Task Force's efforts to share information. The meetings also served as a platform for new connections among participants and Task Force representatives. Engagement with community stakeholders continued to provide mutual benefit to the Task Force and participants.

Testimony on D.C.'s Future Paroling Authority

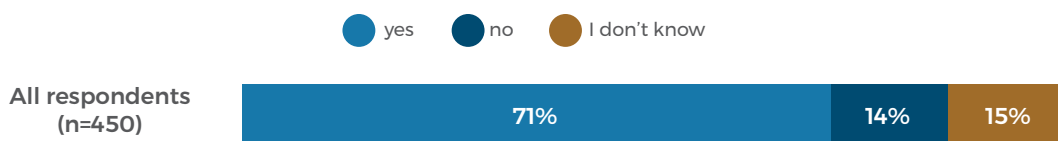
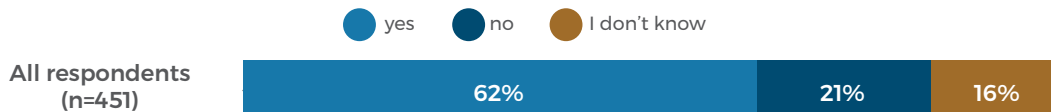
The Task Force requested public comment via written and recorded video testimonies regarding Recommendation 8 in the Phase I report, that "Congress should abolish the U.S. Parole Commission's authority over people convicted of D.C. Code offenses with the Revitalization Act's 2020 sunset provision, and the District should plan now to localize parole and supervised release decision-making." Specifically, the Task Force wanted to learn about the community's ideas for the development of a new paroling authority in the District. Of the eight total submissions, four recommended that the new paroling authority be accountable to D.C. residents via officials directly elected by D.C. residents; one recommended that paroling authority be transferred to the D.C. Superior Court; and three made no specific recommendation on what body should have parole authority and instead focused on the desired qualities of any future paroling authority.

Supporters of a local parole board stressed that it is the only option that would guarantee local residents a voice in parole decisions since the District does not control Superior Court judge nominations or funding. By contrast, a supporter of placing parole authority within the D.C. Superior Court indicated that judges are accountable to D.C. because they "are appointed only after vetting by the local D.C. Judicial Nomination Commission (JNC) and must live in DC" and argued that parole boards are failed institutions and that only judges can fulfill the due process obligations of a parole authority.

Five major themes were identified in these testimonies: transparency and accessibility of the paroling authority and its processes; representation of local community and experts; the ease and feasibility of assuming paroling authority within two years; due process and other protections for people going before the parole authority; and a focus by the new paroling authority on community-based alternatives to incarceration.

Survey of People Currently Incarcerated at BOP Facilities

The survey distributed by The National Reentry Network received responses from 16% of the total target population, providing a robust set of feedback and data. Survey respondents largely support building a facility in the District where people serving felony sentences under the D.C. Code would be incarcerated. Just 14% of respondents do not support building a new D.C. prison and 21% would not want to transfer there.

FIGURE 8: DO YOU SUPPORT BUILDING A PRISON IN D.C.?**FIGURE 9: WOULD YOU PREFER TO SERVE YOUR SENTENCE IN A D.C. PRISON?**

Even more respondents (77%) said they would like to serve the last six months of their sentence in a jail facility in D.C. However, about two-thirds of those people would only want to do so if they were guaranteed placement at the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF).

FIGURE 10: WOULD YOU WANT TO SERVE THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF YOUR SENTENCE AT A D.C. JAIL FACILITY?

Survey respondents' top three concerns about reentry were getting health care, finding a job, and getting community trust and support. Over 70% of respondents indicated "some" or "a lot" of worry about these issues. Individuals with five years or fewer remaining on their sentences reported more worry over most topics. Nearly half of those who will be released within five years are worried about getting mental health treatment "some" or "a lot" and one-third are worried about getting substance use treatment "some" or "a lot."

When asked about their personal history, two-thirds of survey respondents indicated that they had been the victim of a crime and 71% said that they had a family member who had been incarcerated.

CONCLUSION

This multi-medium approach to community engagement allowed the Task Force to elicit feedback from a wide variety of stakeholders. As the Task Force sought to reflect community priorities in its report, it focused on key high-level findings, including:

- Community members want more access to data, especially policing and corrections data, in digestible formats in order to increase transparency and hold the criminal justice system accountable;
- There is concern regarding challenges to implementation, such as government buy-in, police buy-in, lack of funding, and systemic barriers like white supremacy;
- COVID-19 has impacted criminal justice system operations and requires urgent responses to ensure that returning citizens and incarcerated people are supported; and
- There remains support for continued engagement and requests to interact with Task Force Members and agencies directly.

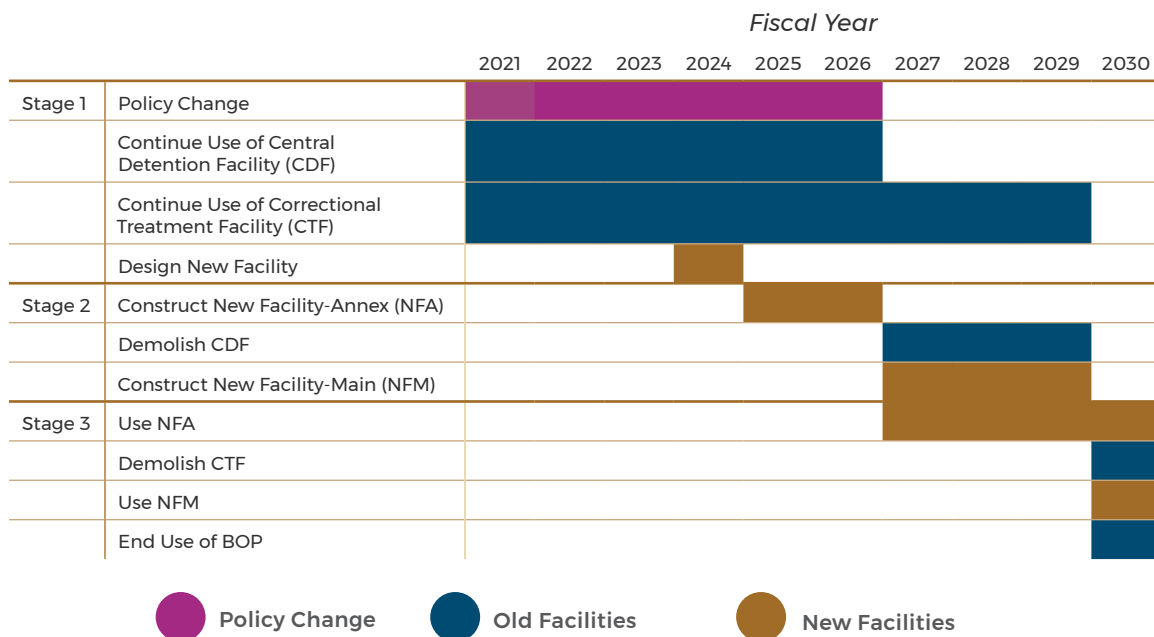
Similar to feedback received in Phase I's community engagement efforts, participants expressed gratitude for the opportunity to stay informed and voice their opinion. This pattern reflects the serious interest and deep value in working with residents to develop their priorities. Future engagement initiatives should provide opportunities for direct interaction between government service providers, Task Force Members, and residents; seek creative ways to make data presentations more accessible; improve the quality and accessibility of virtual meetings; solicit input from underrepresented groups such as Latinx people, youth under 18, and families of currently incarcerated people; and provide periodic and continued updates on the implementation process following the Phase II report's publication.

Phase II Implementation Plan

After significant deliberation, editing, and discussion, the District Task Force on Jails & Justice adopted the following Implementation Plan in December 2020. Each of the 80 recommendations builds upon the Task Force's Phase I findings, and reflects community feedback, insights from correctional data analyses, and extensive research at the Committee level. Along with each recommended action, this Implementation Plan tries to identify the likely impacts of each policy change, including the number of people affected, the racial impact, the effect on any identified special populations, the cost of or savings from the change, and the policy levers for creating the change. The Task Force also took care to ensure that their recommendations contained in the Phase II Implementation Plan are explicitly antiracist and remain in line with their Vision, Mission, and Core Values. All data in this Implementation Plan is sourced from and cited within the Phase II Committee Reports.

Taken together, these 80 recommendations constitute a detailed ten-year Implementation Plan for overhauling the District's jails and justice system in three stages, including many changes that can and should be made immediately.

FIGURE 11: DISTRICT TASK FORCE ON JAILS & JUSTICE'S 10-YEAR PLAN



The Task Force recognizes that these are not small decisions; many lives will be significantly impacted by the choices D.C. makes regarding incarceration. The reach of our criminal legal system includes not only the thousands of people in our jail or in federal prisons – it touches every person who is harmed by criminal acts or incarceration, their loved ones, their neighborhoods, those who work in our jails and the rest of our system, and the taxpayers who pay for it all.

For these reasons, the Task Force's recommended plan spans a full decade, despite the desire for immediate transformation. The District will need both time and funding to establish more community supports that prevent justice system involvement, to expand our capacity to respond to crises with a public health focus and without involving the justice system whenever possible, and to fulfill the needs of returning citizens so that they are equipped to thrive. The District also needs time – albeit less time if these are treated as priorities – to pass, fund, and implement changes to law and policy that will result in incarcerating fewer people for shorter periods. Finally, creating an innovative facility for a significantly reduced pretrial and sentenced population will require investment of District capital resources.

Although it is widely recognized that our current jail is deteriorating and that a new facility is urgently needed, the economic distress wrought by the COVID-19 public health emergency is unavoidable. Revenue estimates from September 2020 predict a recovery to the District's FY19 revenue levels by the end of FY22.⁹ The Task Force developed a ten-year timeline for the creation of a new correctional facility in response to these factors. The three-stage plan provides for aggressive and measurable progress in continuing to shrink the incarcerated population in the short term, which will allow D.C. to begin transitioning facilities, and ultimately will result in the recommended new non-traditional facility and a markedly different justice system.

The Task Force intends for the District to use this Implementation Plan as a guide to improving community investments, overhauling criminal justice system policy, and designing and constructing a new, non-traditional facility for those individuals who remain in custody after incarceration reforms. Just as our community engagement work was designed to include all varieties of stakeholders, our Implementation Plan is designed to encompass the full community. Where we call on “the District” to act, we are not limiting the recommendation to the government, but broadly calling for all those invested in the life of our communities to make change, including, for example, individuals, nonprofit organizations, philanthropists, businesses, and other stakeholders. In other places, the Implementation Plan identifies the specific actors needed to trigger or implement each recommended change. Please also note that the Implementation Plan recommendations are not listed in order of priority and are not ranked in any way. Instead, the sections are ordered by criminal justice system intercept and the recommendations are numbered solely for ease of reference.

Finally, Members of the District Task Force on Jails & Justice are committed to ensuring that the Task Force's recommendations are implemented. To that end, Task Force Members will serve as ambassadors for their proposed plan, educating the community and serving as a resource to policymakers. The Task Force plans to present its findings and recommendations to community members who have been engaged with its work over the past two years, brief government and civic leaders on the Implementation Plan, advocate for their adoption by the District, assist in drafting statutes, regulations, and proposed agency policies to carry out the recommendations, and offer other technical assistance as is helpful.

9 Jeffrey S. Dewitt, Government of the District of Columbia, September 2020 Revenue Estimates (2020), <https://cfo.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ocfo/publication/attachments/Revenue%20Estimate%20Letter%20093020.pdf>.

1 Community Investments to Prevent Law Enforcement Contact

1. **Divest from D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), specifically targeting cuts to budgets for crowd control supplies, military style equipment, eliminating the School Safety Division, and reducing the number of patrol officers by 25%, and invest those funds into initiatives that prevent violence and harm, respond to crises without relying on law enforcement, and support the successful reentry of people returning home from incarceration.**

- a. **Outcome:**

- i. **Type:** Reduce the District's reliance on law enforcement and eliminate the over-policing of Black residents and criminalization of Black children, while also increasing support for D.C.'s at-risk and justice-involved residents.
- ii. **Size:** In the District, 2,759 people under 18 were arrested in 2019, though arrests on school property are not tracked. D.C. Public Schools (DCPS) terminating its contract with MPD creates \$22,745,879 for reinvestment. There are 2,367 police officers assigned to patrol, so a 25% reduction could lead to \$117,267,750 in savings for reinvestment (excluding civil staff salaries). Reducing MPD's purchase of crowd control supplies could lead to \$439,000 in savings for reinvestment, not including the cost of military style equipment.
- iii. **Racial Impact:** Law enforcement in the District disproportionately impacts Black D.C. residents. Between 2013 and 2017, Black people composed 47% of D.C.'s population but 86% of its arrestees. During this same period, Black people were arrested at 10 times the rate of white people in D.C. In DCPS, Black students are 15.2 times more likely to be disciplined than white students.
- iv. **Special Population Impact:** Youth and young adults.

- b. **Measurement:** 25% fewer officers; significantly reduced crowd control supply budget; eliminating funding for military style equipment; decrease in overtime pay; decrease in all arrests, especially youth under 18 and youth on school property; \$140 million per year reinvested from MPD and DCPS budgets to fund community investment priorities.

- c. **Steps:**

- i. The D.C. Council should institute budget reductions up to \$120 million per year over the next five Fiscal Years (FY22 - FY26) to gradually reduce MPD's patrol officers by 25%, reduce crowd control supply funding, and eliminate funding for military style equipment.
- ii. In FY22, D.C. Council should eliminate DCPS's funding for its MPD contract, saving \$20 million annually.
- iii. By the end of 2021, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code §5-101.04(f) to eliminate the requirement for 3,800 MPD officers.
- iv. By the end of FY21, MPD should revise General Order 310.08 to disband its School Safety Division.
- v. By the end of FY21, DCPS should terminate its school security contract with MPD.

- d. **Cost:** There is no cost associated with making these changes. Instead, the District will divest funds from MPD and DCPS and reinvest that funding into the community-based programming identified in other recommendations. Total amount reinvested between FY22-FY26 is estimated at \$140,452,629, which includes the 25% reduction in patrol

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officers (\$117,267,750, though this number does include civil staff), \$439,000 in crowd control supplies, and the \$22,745,879 contract DCPS has with MPD. This estimate does not include costs saved by eliminating the purchase of military style equipment.

2. Engage residents of public housing in a consultative process to design interventions to increase public safety through non-law enforcement strategies.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Changing the tactics used by D.C. Housing Authority (DCHA)'s Public Safety Division will reduce the overcriminalization of low-income D.C. residents who live in public housing, namely Black residents, while also shrinking the out-sized law enforcement presence in the District.
 - ii. **Size:** 12,636 people live in D.C.'s public housing.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 98% of residents in D.C.'s public housing are Black. DCHA's response to property crime and safety conditions has reflected a "tough on crime" approach including arrests for possession of, public consumption of, and intent to distribute marijuana, crimes with which Black people in D.C. are disproportionately charged.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Seniors - 37% of DCHA head of households are older than 62.
- b. **Measurement:** Planning and execution of consultative process; changes made based on the recommendations formed during that process; fewer arrests on DCHA property; decreased crime on DCHA property; increased resident feelings of safety on DCHA property.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. In FY22, DCHA should plan and execute a community engagement process to design non-law enforcement safety interventions in public housing.
- d. **Cost:** Funding for the consultative process should be drawn from DCHA's Public Safety Division budget, which was \$4,322,160 in FY20. The changes recommended through the process should be funded by divesting from DCHA's Public Safety Division budget for law enforcement officers and reinvesting in non-law enforcement alternatives.

3. Reduce the number of correctional officers employed by the D.C. Department of Corrections (DOC), as fewer people are incarcerated and DOC uses the direct supervision model more with the closure of the Central Detention Facility (CDF). Reinvest those funds into initiatives that prevent violence and harm, respond to crises without relying on law enforcement, and support the successful reentry of people returning home from incarceration.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reducing the District's incarcerated population and shifting to a direct supervision model will allow for reductions in correctional officers employed by DOC, while also reducing the disproportionate impact of incarceration on D.C.'s Black residents.
 - ii. **Size:** Prior to COVID-19, the DOC population was around 1,800 residents a day, but emergency legislation aimed at reducing the jails' population and the spread of the

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virus has decreased DOC's population considerably. In FY20, DOC employed around 1,110 correctional officers, accounting for 82% of its full time employees.

- iii. **Racial Impact:** The Task Force's Phase I report found that in 2018, 92% of DOC's average daily population was Black, despite comprising slightly less than half of the District's population.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Young adults, "short stayers," people who are not charged with a crime against another person, people who pose no risk of violence to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** Reduction in number of correctional officers employed by DOC, reduction in percent of DOC's full time employees who are correctional officers; reduction in DOC's average daily population; percent of correctional officers trained on direct supervision model; percent of residents housed in units using direct supervision model.
- c. **Steps:**
- i. In FY22-26, as DOC's average daily population decreases, D.C. Council should shrink the budget accordingly for correctional officers and DOC should shrink its correctional officer staff. The correctional officer budget should be revisited in FY27 and FY30 with the opening of the new buildings.
 - ii. In FY26, DOC should begin training all correctional officers on the direct supervision model, to be completed by FY30.
 - iii. In FY27, with the opening of the New Facility Annex (NFA), DOC should begin using the direct supervision model in housing units.
 - iv. In FY30, with the opening of the New Facility Main (NFM), DOC should exclusively use the direct supervision model in housing units where appropriate.
- d. **Cost:** There is no cost associated with this recommendation. Instead, funds divested from DOC can be used to retrain correctional officers and fund initiatives that prevent violence and harm, respond to crises without relying on law enforcement, and support the successful reentry of people returning home from incarceration as identified in other recommendations elsewhere by this Task Force.

4. Create additional affordable housing, workforce housing, and home ownership opportunities in the District.

- a. **Outcome:**
- i. **Type:** Investing in a variety of housing opportunities in the District will positively impact D.C.'s low-income residents and potentially slow the process of gentrification in the District.
 - ii. **Size:** The number of individuals served by these additional housing and ownership opportunities depends on the size of investment the District makes into providing these opportunities.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** In 2018, the Black median household income in D.C. was less than a third of the white median household income. Additionally, returning citizens, who are overwhelmingly Black, should be targeted as beneficiaries of these programs.

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- iv. **Special Population Impact:** Depending on the model chosen, all special populations could be impacted.
- b. **Measurement:** Number of affordable housing units built; workforce housing units built; overall number of affordable, mix use, or workforce housing buildings opened; rate of occupancy in affordable and workforce housing units; successful participation in ownership opportunities; number of complaints from applicants to private housing regarding Ban the Box violations; the percentage of complaints adjudicated in favor of the applicant in a timely manner.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. From FY22 on, the D.C. Council should allocate additional, recurring funding to D.C. agencies to operate or contract with community-based organizations to administer and sustain a housing pilot for special returning citizen populations, with particular consideration to Incarceration Reeducation Amendment Act (IRAA) recipients and emerging adults.
 - ii. From FY22 on, the D.C. Council should allocate additional, recurring funding to the Housing Production Trust Fund, the Community Land Trust, or an outside developer to build, purchase, or renovate an affordable housing or mixed population housing complex.
 - iii. From FY22 on, the D.C. Council should allocate additional, recurring funding for locally-funded housing vouchers and allocate both locally-funded and federally-funded housing vouchers for development projects.
 - iv. The D.C. Office of Human rights should prioritize the enforcement of existing Ban the Box laws, resulting in faster response and adjudication times by the end of 2022 and beginning proactive enforcement in 2023.
- d. **Cost:** A four-year reentry housing pilot, based on previous pilots, would cost roughly \$5 million dollars; a 1% reduction in MPD's budget would make \$5.2 million dollars available in D.C.'s budget to be reinvested into this pilot. For workforce or affordable housing, the price per unit (assuming each unit is 650 square feet) ranges from \$180,000 - \$310,000, with the cost of land for the building estimated at \$50,000 per unit. Older complexes in D.C. (the majority of which are East of the River) could be acquired for roughly \$100,000 plus the costs of renovation. Accepting vouchers may also help reduce the costs associated with these complexes. The Task Force does not have cost estimates for increasing home ownership.

5. Remove law enforcement officers and special police from regular contact with schools.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** DCPS should terminate its contract with MPD and special police to minimize law enforcement contact with students and increase the use of non-law enforcement alternatives for building and maintaining safe schools.
 - ii. **Size:** In 2019, 2,759 people under 18 were arrested by MPD, though we don't know how many on DCPS property specifically.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** In DCPS schools, Black students are 15.2 times more likely to be disciplined than white students.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Youth.

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- b. **Measurement:** MPD and special police presence on DCPS campuses; decreased arrests of youth under 18; decreased arrests on school campuses; increase in use of non-punitive approaches to violence and conflict resolution.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of FY21, DCPS terminates its contract with MPD and SPOs.
 - ii. Beginning in FY22, DCPS reallocates funding from those contracts to non-punitive public health approaches to school safety.
- d. **Cost:** There is no cost associated with this recommendation. Instead, by eliminating DCPS's contract with MPD, D.C. will have \$22,745,879 to reinvest into community-based alternatives to policing, violence interruption, conflict resolution, or school-based behavioral health professionals and programs.

6. Invest in additional school-based behavioral health professionals and programs to build and maintain school safety.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Increased behavioral health support for DCPS students.
 - ii. **Size:** Every student attending a DCPS school will, in some way, benefit from additional school-based behavioral health professionals and programs aimed at building and maintaining school safety. There were 51,060 students enrolled at DCPS in School Year 2019-2020.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Black DCPS students are 15.2 times more likely to be disciplined than their white peers.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** About 46% of DCPS students are considered at-risk; students with Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) are disproportionately disciplined; Black students with IEPs are disciplined at even higher rates than their white peers with IEPs and their Black peers.
- b. **Measurement:** Increased number of behavioral health professionals at DCPS schools until the National Association of Social Workers ratio of one behavioral health professional for 50 students is reached; increased number of DCPS students engaged with behavioral health services; increased positive behavioral health outcomes for students; decreased incidents of violence in DCPS schools; decrease in disciplinary infractions at every tier; decrease in suspensions and expulsions; decrease in disproportionate discipline of Black students; trauma-informed training for all school-based staff.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. D.C. Council should increase in DCPS' budget to hire school-based behavioral health professionals and non-law enforcement school safety specialists each year between FY22 and FY24.
 - ii. Beginning in FY22, DCPS should build stable, recurring contract partnerships with community-based organizations that facilitate programs that build and maintain school safety, including transformative and restorative justice, violence interruption, or mentorship.
- d. **Cost:** The costs associated with implementing this recommendation include salary and fringe benefits for additional school-based behavioral health professionals, as well as funding for community-based organizations who contract with DCPS. Local community organizations have called for a \$6 million expansion of school-based mental health programs.

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7. Continue training D.C.'s educators on social-emotional learning and transformative justice approaches to safety and accountability in schools.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** By receiving continued and additional training on social-emotional learning and transformative justice approaches to safety and accountability, educators will be better equipped to meet and understand the complex, unique needs of their students, and reduce the use of punitive methods of behavioral or conflict resolution.
 - ii. **Size:** Every student attending a DCPS school will, in some way, benefit from additional school-based behavioral health professionals and programs aimed at building and maintaining school safety. There were 51,060 students enrolled at DCPS in School Year 2019-2020.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Black DCPS students are 15.2 times more likely to be disciplined than their white peers. Additionally, about 46% of DCPS students are considered at-risk and with more intensive needs.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Youth.
- b. **Measurement:** Increased number of social-emotional learning and transformative justice training offerings for educators and staff; increased percentage of educators and staff trained; increased implementation of social-emotional learning and transformative justice practices in classrooms and schools; decreased incidents of violence in DCPS schools; decrease in disciplinary infractions at every tier; decrease in suspensions and expulsions; decrease in disproportionate discipline of Black students.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. Beginning in FY22, the D.C. Council should approve recurring funding in the DCPS' budget for social-emotional learning, trauma-informed approaches, and transformative justice training opportunities for educators.
 - ii. Beginning in FY22, DCPS should build stable, recurring contract partnerships with community-based organizations that facilitate programs that build and maintain school safety, including transformative and restorative justice, violence interruption, or mentorship.
- d. **Cost:** Costs associated with this recommendation include registration fees for trainings or conferences or direct payment to training facilitators. Additional costs may include space rental if the trainings are not conducted at DCPS buildings; ongoing, personalized mentoring; and monitoring and evaluation costs of training and programs to ensure that outcomes are satisfied.

8. Increase use of the Community Response Team (CRT) in response to incidents in which a person is likely to want or need a behavioral health intervention.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Improve CRT's ability to respond to incidents that involve a behavioral health intervention without the involvement of MPD, thereby reducing individuals with substance use disorders (SUD) or serious mental illnesses (SMI) contact with the criminal justice system. MPD should only lead response to calls that include a dangerous weapon or where there is another active risk for violence.

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- ii. **Size:** Between 2015 and 2019, almost 48% of people in DOC custody had a documented SUD while 32% had a documented SMI.
- iii. **Racial Impact:** 86% of people arrested by MPD are Black.
- iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with physical health issues, people with serious mental illness and/or substance use disorders, people with intellectual disabilities.
- b. **Measurement:** The successful implementation of an advanced screening system that allows the CRT to reduce MPD's involvement in their responses; sufficient staffing to enable a CRT response time that is consistently equal to or shorter than MPD; the number of calls CRT responds to independent of MPD or Fire and Emergency Medical Services (FEMS); the number of calls CRT responds to in partnership with MPD or Emergency Medical Services; successful connections to care; the health and justice system outcomes for people CRT assists; community-based service provider involvement in CRT calls; the successful inclusion of peers on CRT teams; the number of people with SMIs and SUDs who are arrested by MPD or incarcerated at DOC.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. The D.C. Council should allocate funds to the Office of Unified Communications (OUC) in FY22 to develop and test a more advanced screening system for calls for service to 911, 311, and D.C. Department of Behavioral Health (DBH)'s hotline.
 - ii. The D.C. Council should allocate funds, beginning in FY23, for DBH to grow CRT to meet emergency response and pre-arrest diversion needs.
 - iii. In FY22, OUC should develop and test a screening system to dispatch CRT directly to calls for service, independently or in conjunction with FEMS or MPD, depending on need.
 - iv. Beginning in FY23, DBH should contract with community-based organizations to help fulfill the demand for CRT services and include more peers on response teams.
- d. **Cost:** Funding is needed to create a more advanced system of screening calls for service and train emergency dispatchers on the new screening protocols. In time, these changes should ultimately result in cost savings for the District due to decreased arrests and incarcerations and better connection to healthcare.

9. Establish a second “clubhouse” community center to provide individuals with behavioral health needs the opportunity to engage with long-term support to obtain housing, employment, and other services.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Creating a second “clubhouse” in addition to the one in downtown D.C. will improve the housing and employment outcomes for individuals with behavioral health needs, reducing their contact with law enforcement and improving public safety.
 - ii. **Size:** Between 2015 and 2019, almost 48% of people in DOC custody had a documented SUD while 32% had a documented SMI.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 86% of people arrested by MPD are Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with physical health issues; people with serious mental illness and/or substance use disorders; people with intellectual disabilities; and people who pose no risk of violence to the community.

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- b. **Measurement:** The successful creation of a second “clubhouse;” partnerships with community-based organizations; number of returning citizens served; number of individuals with SMIs and SUDs served; connection of “clubhouse” participants to requested services; adherence to the Clubhouse International standards for successful rehabilitation.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By FY23, the District should pursue a public-private partnership to fund building and operating a second “clubhouse” without solely relying on Medicaid funding.
 - ii. The District should open the new “clubhouse” in FY24.
 - iii. One year after opening, the new “clubhouse” should publish a report on how it is meeting the Clubhouse International standards for successful rehabilitation and other metrics listed above.
- d. **Cost:** The construction, purchase, and/or renovation of the “clubhouse,” staff and/or administrator costs, and ongoing utilities and maintenance expenses.

10. Invest in community-led restorative and transformative justice work, including a restorative justice community center to provide space for these initiatives.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Increase community participation in public safety measures and programs and reduce the use of traditional criminal legal systems actors in resolving conflict or violence.
 - ii. **Size:** Depending on the size of investment, this has the potential to impact the entire District, with particular emphasis on the most overly-incarcerated neighborhoods in Wards 5, 7, and 8.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 86% of the people MPD arrests are Black and 95% of D.C.’s prison population is Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Young adults; “shorter stayers;” people who pose no risk of violence to the community; people with disabilities; LGBTQ+ people.
- b. **Measurement:** The number of individuals served; the outcomes of programs’ engagements with residents; the ways in which investments have allowed programs to better serve their target populations; the utilization of physical space for programming.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. In FY23, the D.C. Council should allocate funds to D.C. Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) or D.C. Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE) to build or renovate a restorative justice community center.
 - ii. In FY24, ONSE or a community-based grant recipient should open the restorative justice community center.
 - iii. In FY24, the D.C. Council should budget for grants programming based in the restorative justice community center.
- d. **Cost:** Recurring funding for investments in organizations and programs doing restorative and transformative justice work in the District, as well as costs associated with opening and staffing a restorative justice community center. A model center in Oakland, CA was developed from a \$1 million seed grant.

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11. Expand the use of violence interrupters.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Expanding the use of violence interrupters will reduce violent crime in the District as well as the over-policing and criminalization of D.C.'s Black residents, and increase public safety.
 - ii. **Size:** This recommendation will largely benefit residents of Northeast and Southeast D.C. neighborhoods with the highest rates of gun violence.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Given that the majority of D.C. residents who are victims of homicides and those who are charged with homicide are Black, violence interrupters will help make D.C.'s Black communities more safe.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Young adults.
- b. **Measurement:** Individuals served; volunteers recruited; conflicts responded to; violent crime rate; gun crime rate; residents connected to requested resources.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. In FY22, D.C. Council should allocate additional recurring funding for the Office of the Attorney General's (OAG)'s Cure the Streets program and ONS's Violence Intervention Initiative.
 - ii. By the end of 2021, each violence interruption program should publicly release its metrics for success and data showing their progress toward achieving them.
- d. **Cost:** \$15 million.

12. Expand access to and engagement with high-quality behavioral health services.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Decrease the criminalization, arrest, and incarceration of individuals with behavioral health needs.
 - ii. **Size:** Between 2015 and 2019, almost 48% of people in DOC custody had a documented SUD while 32% had a documented SMI. During that same time period, people who received SUD care after their release from DOC custody had a 36% lower chance of being rearrested or reincarcerated within 90 days.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 82% of consumers receiving services at DBH through mid-year FY20 were Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with serious mental illness and/or substance use disorders.
- b. **Measurement:** Average time between release from incarceration, assessment, and treatment; decreased consumer arrest and incarceration rates; increased consumer health outcomes; SUD and SMI identification and treatment rates in DOC; decrease in number of justice-involved super-utilizers; increased quality and quantity of evidence-based treatment.

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c. Steps:

- i. In FY22, D.C. Council should increase recurring funding for DBH's adult behavioral health services.
 - ii. In 2021, DBH should begin requiring service providers to record and share data on their consumers' justice-involvement.
 - iii. In 2021, DBH and D.C. Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) should provide DOC's medical provider limited access to behavioral health records and claims databases, through a Memorandum of Understanding, for the purposes of accessing the behavioral health histories of patients in DOC custody who provide informed consent.
- d. **Cost:** Additional funding for DBH to administer behavioral health services, costs associated with training on best practices for DBH behavioral health professionals, and funding for community-based organizations providing behavioral health services.

13. Use participatory budgeting to give residents direct control over a portion of the District's budget for community investments.

a. Outcome:

- i. **Type:** A participatory budgeting process will give D.C. residents a more direct say over a portion of the District's budget.
 - ii. **Size:** Depending on how D.C. sets up its participatory budgeting process, all D.C. residents may have the opportunity to participate.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Participatory budgeting sessions should be concentrated in Wards 5, 7, and 8, which are disproportionately impacted by the District's criminal justice system, and the Executive Office of the Mayor (EOM) should actively conduct outreach to involve Black communities.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** None.
- b. **Measurement:** Number of participatory budgeting engagement sessions; amount of funding allocated to participatory budgeting; successful use of allocated funds for priority issues identified by D.C. residents.

c. Steps:

- i. In FY22, EOM should assign community relations and budget staff to create and implement a participatory budgeting process in D.C.
 - ii. Beginning in FY23, EOM should set aside at least \$7 million of the District's local dollar funding to be allocated through the participatory budgeting process.
- d. **Cost:** The participatory budgeting process will have the expenses of facilitation and administration; the \$7 million allocated through the process is a set aside from the District's local dollar revenue, and does not necessarily have to be new funding.

2 Law Enforcement Contact

1. Limit traffic stops to circumstances in which there is a risk to public safety by transferring civil traffic enforcement from MPD to D.C. Department of Transportation (DDOT) and requiring the use of a mail summons for violations that do not pose immediate danger.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce contact between law enforcement and the public.
 - ii. **Size:** MPD conducted 31,386 “ticket stops” for moving violations in a little more than five months between July 22, 2019 and December 31, 2019, of which 996 (about 3%) resulted in an arrest. The five most common categories of arrest charges accounted for nearly 80% of these arrests: driving without a permit, driving under the influence, counterfeit tags, speed (30 MPH or more over the limit), and permit revoked.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 61.8% of ticket stops in this time period involved a Black person.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** None.
- b. **Measurement:** 95% reduction in MPD traffic stops; 15% reduction in the proportion of Black people stopped for traffic violations.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. D.C. Council should amend D.C. law to give DDOT enforcement authority over civil traffic violations by October 2022.
 - ii. D.C. Council should transfer funding from MPD to DDOT to conduct civil traffic violation enforcement beginning in FY23.
 - iii. D.C. Council should amend D.C. law to prohibit MPD from issuing tickets for traffic offenses that do not pose an immediate danger to public safety by October 2022.
 - iv. D.C. Council should amend D.C. law to require anti-bias and de-escalation training for DDOT employees who will conduct routine traffic stops by October 2022.
 - v. DDOT should change policies and practices to increase the use of automated policing, such as speed cameras, in place of discretionary policing while ensuring there is no systemic bias, such as biased camera placement; reducing stops and replacing them with mailed notices of infraction; and ensuring rigorous privacy protections, by October 2022.
- d. **Cost:** This will represent a budget transfer from MPD to DDOT, not a new expense.

2. Increase pre-arrest diversions from MPD to Community Response Team (CRT).

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce the number of people with behavioral health needs who are arrested after coming into contact with a law enforcement officer.
 - ii. **Size:** In 2018, 6,228 people, 62% of all bookings at DOC, had a recorded SMI, SUD, or both. In eight of the ten most common charge categories, it was more likely for a person to have a recorded behavioral health need than not. This includes charges that fall under current or recommended diversion eligibility criteria, like possession or distribution of a controlled substance, unlawful entry, second degree theft, and non-domestic violence simple assault.

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- iii. **Racial Impact:** 86% of people arrested in D.C. are Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with SMI and/or SUDs; “short stayers”; people not charged with a crime against a person; people who pose no risk of violence.
- b. **Measurement:** Increase Pre-Arrest Diversion (PAD) training rate from 2% to 20% of MPD officers; increase Crisis Intervention Officer (CIO) training rate from 21% to 50% of MPD officers; increase percentage of MPD officers making referrals to CRT from 1% to 20%; reduce MPD arrests for eligible offenses by 60%; increase the number of people served by PAD; participants’ positive health, justice-involvement, and housing outcomes.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. MPD and DBH should ramp up CIO and PAD training offerings beginning in 2021.
 - ii. MPD and DBH should facilitate ongoing opportunities for officer feedback on CIO and PAD training, policies, procedures, and practices beginning in 2021.
 - iii. MPD should modify General Order 502.04 to expand the PAD eligibility criteria to allow more individuals to be diverted in 2021.
 - iv. DBH should ensure that external stakeholders directly advise the CRT, using a transparent process for receiving and responding to feedback, beginning in 2021.
 - v. DBH should begin contracting with non-uniformed, non-District employees from community-based organizations to make initial contact with individuals through CRT in FY22.
 - vi. DBH and MPD should collaborate with external stakeholders to establish and publish a clear set of programmatic goals for CRT, including measures of success for improved health outcomes, reduced justice involvement, and increased rates of housing in 2021.
 - vii. The Mayor and D.C. Council should triple CRT’s budget by FY25.
- d. **Cost:** CRT’s FY21 budget is \$5.4 million dollars, tripling it would require an additional \$10.8 million dollars per year by FY25.

3. Conduct a thorough review of the D.C. criminal code to decriminalize certain offenses, converting them to civil offenses where enforcement is still desired.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduced law enforcement contact, arrests, incarceration, and supervision.
 - ii. **Size:** Decriminalizing drug offenses, for example, would reduce bookings approximately 790 people (11%).
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Racial disparities are especially prevalent in marijuana-related charges, with Black people continuing to make up almost 90% of people arrested.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People not charged with a crime against a person, people who pose no risk of violence.
- b. **Measurement:** MPD, DOC, Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), Superior Court, and Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) should track the number of people incarcerated, supervised, and revoked due to decriminalized offenses, and the number of people issued citations and fines for new civil offenses.

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c. Steps:

- i. D.C.'s Criminal Code Reform Commission (CCRC) should make recommendations to the D.C. Council for decriminalizing offenses in 2021.
 - ii. In 2021 and 2022, researchers and policymakers should weigh in on CCRC's recommendations and develop proposals for converting some decriminalized offenses to civil offenses.
 - iii. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend the criminal code to decriminalize certain offenses and convert others to civil offenses where enforcement is still desired.
- d. **Cost:** Decriminalizing offenses, and therefore arresting and incarcerating fewer people, should result in significant budgetary savings for MPD and DOC.

4. Permanently codify the D.C. Council's Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Second Emergency Amendment Act of 2020 with amendments to further limit consent searches.

a. Outcome:

- i. **Type:** Reducing stops and searches by MPD, and enforcing true informed consent for consent searches.
 - ii. **Size:** MPD conducted 1,717 consent searches during stops between July 22, 2019 and December 31, 2019, accounting for 28% of all searches during stops. Of these consent searches, 265 (15%) resulted in an arrest. 1,606 (94%) resulted in no objects being seized. The remaining 111 (6%) of searches resulted in the seizure of 19 guns (1% of consent searches resulted in the seizure of a gun).
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 87% of MPD stops not resulting in a traffic ticket, and 72% of all stops, were of Black people.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** 4% of all stops were of people under 18 years old, 89% of whom were Black.
- b. **Measurement:** NEAR Act data collection and publication guidelines should continue to be followed. Measurement should also focus on reducing stops, consent searches, and increasing the percent of consent searches in which guns are seized.

c. Steps:

- i. By the end of 2020, D.C. Council should pass a permanent law codifying the emergency provisions and requiring MPD to obtain approval from a supervising officer before performing a consent search.
- d. **Cost:** Unknown.

5. Limit "Terry Stops," and "protective pat down" or "frisk" searches in alignment with the restrictions set by the consent decree governing the Newark Police Department.

a. Outcome:

- i. **Type:** Reducing stops and searches by MPD, and eliminating pretext stops and stops based on bias.

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- ii. **Size:** Of all stops that included a search, 40% of searches by MPD were protective pat downs. 5% of the time these protective pat downs resulted in the seizure of a gun.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Black people account for 91% of all searches conducted during stops that do not lead to a ticket, warning, or arrest.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** NEAR Act data collection and publication guidelines should continue to be followed. Measurement should focus on reducing stops, protective pat down searches, and increasing the percent of protective pat down searches in which guns are seized.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of 2021, MPD should modify its General Order 304.10, governing Field Contacts, Stops, and Protective Pat Downs, to adopt provisions from the Newark Police Department consent decree, prohibiting MPD officers from:
 - 1. *Conducting “pretext” vehicle stops or detentions without prior approval of a supervisor;*
 - 2. *Using pro forma or conclusory language without supporting detail in documents or reports documenting investigatory stops or detentions;*
 - 3. *Using information known to be materially false or incorrect in effectuating an investigatory stop or detention;*
 - 4. *Using any demographic category as a factor, to any extent or degree, in establishing reasonable suspicion or probable cause during routine or spontaneous enforcement activities, except that officers may rely on a demographic category in a specific suspect description from a trustworthy source that is relevant to the locality or time;*
 - 5. *Using an individual’s geographic location, presence in a high crime area, or proximity to the scene of suspected or reported crimes without any other reliable indicator that an individual has or is engaged in criminal activity, as the basis for an investigatory stop or detention;*
 - 6. *Basing investigatory stops or detentions solely on an individual’s response to the presence of police officers, such as an individual’s attempt to avoid contact with an officer;*
 - 7. *Basing investigatory stops or detentions solely on information or evidence discovered after the stop was initiated (e.g., open warrants) or the fact that the individual was ultimately arrested; and*
 - 8. *Basing investigatory stops or detention solely on an individual’s presence in the company of others suspected of criminal activity.*
- d. **Cost:** Unknown.

6. Increase information recorded and analyzed by MPD about the type of encounters officers have with the public, without requiring identification be produced, consistent with the National Police Foundation’s recommendations.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Better tracking and understanding of daily interactions between MPD and the public.
 - ii. **Size:** Based on the most recent data, MPD stops a person, on average, every 3 minutes and 45 seconds.

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- iii. **Racial Impact:** Black people account for 72% of all recorded stops.
- iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Field contacts/interviews should be tracked in addition to stops, by approximate age range, race, ethnicity, and gender.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2021, MPD should modify General Order 304.10 to increase information about the type of encounters officers have with the public, without requiring identification to be produced, consistent with the National Police Foundation's recommendations.
- d. **Cost:** Unknown.

7. Create a private right of action for inappropriate searches and seizures by making violations a matter of civil enforcement.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Create greater opportunity for people to enforce their rights regarding searches and seizures under District law.
 - ii. **Size:** The number of unlawful searches and seizures conducted by MPD is unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Black people account for 72% of all recorded stops by MPD.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** The number of complaints filed using the new private right of action; the demographic characteristics of the plaintiffs; the disposition of those civil suits; the monetary damages paid by the District in response to those civil suits; and any other outcomes ordered by the court or agreed to during settlements.
- c. **Steps:** D.C. Council should pass legislation to create a private right of action for inappropriate searches and seizures by the end of 2022.
- d. **Cost:** There is no cost to changing the law, but there may be a fiscal impact due to increased negotiated settlements and awarded damages.

8. Make de-escalation by MPD officers mandatory, with documentation of de-escalation efforts required, and consequences if de-escalation is not appropriately used.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** A reduction in use of force by MPD officers.
 - ii. **Size:** In 2019, there were 1,246 reported use of force incidents involving 2,471 reported uses of force by 1,220 MPD officers.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Black people made up 91% of the total subjects MPD reported using force on in 2019.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.

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- b. **Measurement:** Reduced use of force incidents; reduced number of officers using force; increase in documented de-escalation efforts; consequences for officer use of force prior to attempting de-escalation efforts.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2021, MPD should amend General Order 901.07, Use of Force, to make de-escalation by officers mandatory in most situations, with documentation of de-escalation efforts, and disciplinary consequences if de-escalation is not appropriately used. Internal Affairs and the Office of Police Complaints should both have investigatory power.
 - ii. By the first quarter of 2022, MPD should re-train all officers in alignment with the new de-escalation policy.
 - iii. By the end of 2022, D.C.'s Office of Police Complaints should begin releasing annual public reports that include data on all the metrics listed above.
- d. **Cost:** Unknown.

9. Review the District's "Cooperative Agreements" with 32 federal law enforcement agencies and modify the agreements to restrict the footprint of federal agencies to the greatest extent permitted by law and to protect First Amendment rights.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Limit the activities of federal law enforcement agencies on non-federal District property.
 - ii. **Size:** Thirty-two (32) federal law enforcement agencies operate in D.C. We do not have data on how frequently or on what scale they operate outside of federal property.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Renegotiating and narrowing all 32 agreements; fewer arrests on non-federal District land; including Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) Police, U.S. Park Police, and U.S. Capitol Police.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. MPD and the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice should renegotiate cooperative agreements with each agency by the end of 2022.
 - ii. The Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice should conduct an annual analysis, beginning in 2023, of federal law enforcement activity on non-federal District property.
- d. **Cost:** Unknown.

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10. Continue to train MPD officers on interacting with people with disabilities, including mental illnesses, substance use disorders, autism, and intellectual and developmental disabilities; people who are deaf and/or hard of hearing; and people for whom English is not their first language.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Safer and more clear interactions between MPD and the public.
 - ii. **Size:** D.C. has sizable populations of people who are deaf or hard hearing and who have limited capacity to speak, read, write, and understand English, but we do not have data on how frequently these people come into contact with MPD. We do not have data on the number of people with disabilities who come into contact with MPD, but we do know that 62% of all bookings at the DOC were of a person with a recorded SMI, SUD, or both.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** No data on the race of people who are in these impacted groups with whom MPD interacts.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with SMI/SUDs, people with intellectual disabilities, people with language access needs.
- b. **Measurement:** Increasing percent of MPD officers trained; increased MPD calls for interpreters; decreased use of force on people in these impacted groups.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2021, MPD should review and update its training curriculum.
 - ii. By the end of 2022, MPD should require training of all new law enforcement officers.
 - iii. By the end of 2023, MPD should re-train all existing law enforcement officers.
- d. **Cost:** Cost of updating the curriculum and running additional trainings.

11. Maintain the COVID-19 responsive changes to MPD's citation release and field arrest orders at least through the end of the public health emergency, then conduct a qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the outcomes of the changes within six months of the Mayor's Order ending the public health emergency, and make further recommendations based upon what is learned.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce the number of people detained post-arrest by MPD.
 - ii. **Size:** An estimated 3,144 people booked into DOC custody in 2018 would have been eligible for non-custodial citation or arrest under MPD's new citation release orders and emergency changes to the law governing field arrest. This accounts for about 80% of all people booked at DOC unsentenced on misdemeanor or felony charges, or 219 people in DOC's average daily population. We do not yet have data on who has actually benefited from these changed policies since March 17, 2020.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 86% of people arrested in D.C. are Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** "Short stayers," people not charged with a crime against a person, people who pose no risk of violence.

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- b. **Measurement:** Increased use of citation release in lieu of custodial arrest; increased use of field arrest in lieu of custodial arrest; steady or decreased rates of recidivism.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. MPD should maintain the COVID-19 responsive changes to its General Orders instituted by Executive Order 20-011, Coronavirus 2019 Modification to Citation Release Criteria, through the duration of the public health emergency.
 - ii. Within six months of the end of the public health emergency, MPD and the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice should conduct a qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the outcomes of the changes to MPD's citation release and field arrest orders.
 - iii. Within one year of the end of the public health emergency, MPD should permanently update its general orders, as needed based on the results of the evaluation.
 - iv. Within one year of the end of the public health emergency, D.C. Council amend D.C. Code § 23-584, as needed, based on the results of the evaluation.
- d. **Cost:** The District should realize significant cost savings by incarcerating fewer people. In 2018, DOC spent an average of \$14,253 per person incarcerated (dividing DOC's total operating budget by the number of intakes that year). In 2018, DOC spent an average of \$14,253 per person incarcerated (calculated by dividing DOC's total operating budget by the number of intakes that year). Looked at differently, DOC spent an average of \$88,105 to incarcerate a person for one year in 2018, or an average of \$241 per person incarcerated, per day (calculated by dividing DOC's total operating budget by DOC's average daily population).

12. The D.C. Code should be amended to require that any special police officer who has the authority to carry a weapon or make an arrest comply with all MPD regulations; receive pre-service and in-service training comparable to MPD; be subjected to MPD internal affairs and civilian oversight; and provide periodic public reporting on arrests, uses of force, stops, and searches.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Increase training levels, transparency, and accountability for special police officers (SPOs).
 - ii. **Size:** In D.C., more than 7,500 SPOs act as private security guards patrolling specific properties, such as public housing complexes and government buildings.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** 100% compliance with special police training requirements; number of complaints filed against SPOs; reduced use of force incidents; reduced uses of force; reduced number of SPOs using force.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should reintroduce and pass the Special Police Officer Oversight Amendment Act of 2019 to amend D.C. Code § 5-1101 et seq, and amend § 7-2502, § 7-2509, § 22-4505, and § 23-582 as recommended by the DC Justice Lab in its "Disarm Special Police" report.

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- ii. By the end of 2023, the Mayor should propose conforming revisions to D.C. Mun. Regs. § 6A-11.
 - iii. Beginning in 2024, the Mayor should issue an annual report publishing data on special police arrests, uses of force, stops, and searches.
- d. **Cost:** Unknown.

3 Charging

1. Establish a 24/7 pre-arrest charging decision hotline within the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO-DC) based on the Harris County model.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Fewer people booked and detained on charges that are later dropped.
 - ii. **Size:** USAO-DC declines to prosecute more than a quarter of all local felony charges and almost half of all local misdemeanor charges, though it is unclear what proportion are no-papers and which are diversions. In other jurisdictions that use this model, 10-20% of charges are dismissed by prosecutors prior to booking.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 86% of people arrested in D.C. are Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** "Short stayers."
- b. **Measurement:** Decrease in the rate of arrests for which charges are no-papered after booking; decrease in the number of days from arrest to no-papering; decrease in the number of people who are incarcerated at DOC pretrial then released before sentencing.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. USAO-DC should establish policies and procedures for a new 24/7 pre-arrest charging decision hotline by September 2021.
 - ii. In FY22, Congress should allocate funding and USAO-DC should begin operating the new hotline.
 - iii. In October 2021, MPD should update general orders as needed to require officers to consult with USAO-DC before making a warrantless arrest.
 - iv. In FY22, MPD should re-train all officers to comply with the new orders.
- d. **Cost:** Most new costs of the program will be borne by USAO-DC. MPD will incur some cost for re-training officers, but the District as a whole will see savings due to lower bookings and fewer incarcerations.

2. Consider comprehensive amendments to the D.C. Code to narrow the definitions of "dangerous" crime and "crime of violence."

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** These categories of criminal offenses are embedded throughout D.C.'s criminal code and used to make determinations about diversion, detention, sentencing, and collateral consequences of convictions. Revising the categories would impact many pieces of the criminal code.
 - ii. **Size:** No estimate.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Fewer people charged with "dangerous" crimes and "crimes of violence."
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. D.C.'s Criminal Code Revision Commission (CCRC) should make a recommendation about redefining "dangerous" crime and "crime of violence" in the D.C. Code in 2021.

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- ii. D.C. Council should consider the recommendations of CCRC and government and public testimony, then pass a bill to amend the definitions by the end of 2022.
- d. **Cost:** There is no cost to the legislative change, and the District will see incarceration cost savings if the new definitions reduce lengths of sentences.

3. Raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction to 21 and eliminate the waiver of youth into adult court.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Raising the age of juvenile jurisdiction will keep all youth between 18 and 21 out of adult jails and prisons and move jurisdiction to prosecute these cases from the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO-DC) to the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia (OAG).
 - ii. **Size:** On July 1, 2020, DOC housed no women who were under 21, but 7.2% of their male population was under 21.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Number of people incarcerated at DOC under 21 should drop to zero; number of people eligible for OAG diversion or restorative justice opportunities should increase.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code §16-2301 to define a child as a person under 21 years of age.
 - ii. Upon enactment of the new law, D.C. Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DYRS) should assume custody of all people detained or adjudicated delinquent and ordered to secure detention who are under the age of 21.
- d. **Cost:** USAO-DC should see cost savings from fewer prosecutions. The District will see increased expenses because of increasing cases handled by OAG. For incarcerated youth transferred from DOC to DYRS custody, the District will also see an increase in expenses. However, fewer people under 21 should be incarcerated overall if OAG continues to implement its successful diversion and restorative justice programs.

4 Pretrial Release

1. The Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) should continue to regularly revalidate its Risk Assessment Instrument, paying particular attention to racial biases, and publicly share the process and results.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce racial bias in pretrial detention decisions.
 - ii. **Size:** Of the 7,075 people released from DOC in 2018 who were not in custody on administrative holds, 41% were unsentenced at the time of their release.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Black people incarcerated in DOC in 2018 had a longer median unsentenced length of stay than white people for nearly every charge category. However, analyzing and interpreting the longer median length of stay data for Black people in custody is complicated by the very small number of white people booked for some charge categories.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Eliminate racial disparities in pretrial detention decisions and unsentenced lengths of stay.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. PSA should revalidate its Risk Assessment Instrument, paying particular attention to racial bias, by the end of FY22.
 - ii. PSA should share the revalidation process, results, and any changes made to the Risk Assessment Instrument with the public by the end of FY22.
- d. **Cost:** No additional cost.

2. PSA should publicly share the results of its scheduled assessment of supervision protocols, including any changes made to the mode and frequency of reporting conditions to ensure use of the least restrictive conditions to supervise defendants.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce the burden of supervision on people released pretrial, and to reduce the risk of revocation of pretrial supervision.
 - ii. **Size:** In FY17, D.C. released 94% of defendants pretrial, 90% of whom made their court appointments, and 98% of whom were not rearrested for a violent crime pretrial.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Demographics of people under PSA supervision are unknown at this time.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Reduce the average number of conditions of release required of a defendant; increase use of virtual rather than in-person check-ins; reduce the average frequency of required reporting.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. PSA should complete its assessment of supervision protocols, paying particular attention to lessons learned from the COVID-19 public health emergency, by the end of FY22.

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- ii. PSA should share the assessment process, results, and any changes made to supervision protocols with the public by the end of FY22.
 - d. **Cost:** No additional cost for study. PSA should see cost savings from reduced frequency and intensity of contact with supervisees.
- 3. Codify PSA's existing policy of prohibiting use of two-way live voice and audio recording capabilities on GPS monitors, unless the defendant explicitly consents to the use of the technology, and ban audio recordings from GPS monitors from being introduced as evidence in court.**
- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Prevent any future use of audio and video recording capabilities on GPS monitors.
 - ii. **Size:** All people on supervision or home confinement who are monitored using technology.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Demographics of people under PSA supervision are unknown at this time. In 2018, about 89% of people under CSOSA's supervision were Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
 - b. **Measurement:** Zero use of audio or video recording from GPS monitors without informed consent.
 - c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code § 24-133(e) to prohibit use of audio recording capabilities and ban audio recordings from GPS monitors from being introduced as evidence in court.
 - d. **Cost:** None.
- 4. Consistently provide victims notice of pretrial release hearings, pursuant to the Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, and the court should make reasonable efforts to hear from victims, if any, during the pretrial release assessment.**
- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Increase the number of victims who have the opportunity to be heard prior to a detention decision being made.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
 - b. **Measurement:** Superior Court should track the number of cases in which a victim is identified; when each victim notification is made; whether a victim is present or heard on the record at important hearings.
 - c. **Steps:**
 - i. USAO-DC should make earlier and more consistent outreach efforts to victims, pursuant to D.C. Code §23-1901.

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- ii. Once a baseline rate of victim participation is established, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO-DC) should work with victims' rights organizations to develop a targeted strategy to increase timeliness of notice and opportunity.
 - d. **Cost:** Unknown.
- 5. Prohibit the drug testing of people who have been arrested while in lock-up, allowing initial testing only after charges have been filed and the defendant has had the opportunity to consult with counsel.**
- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce unnecessary and invasive drug testing.
 - ii. **Size:** All people in lock-up are currently drug tested.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 86% of people arrested by MPD are Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with serious mental illnesses and/or substance use disorders.
 - b. **Measurement:** Decreased number of lock-up drug tests; any drug tests at a later time in the process should not extend the amount of time a defendant is required to spend at court or PSA.
 - c. **Steps:**
 - i. PSA and Superior Court should amend internal policies by the end of 2021 to prohibit lock-up testing and allow drug testing only after charges have been filed and the defendant has had the opportunity to consult with counsel.
 - d. **Cost:** With fewer drug tests administered, cost savings should be seen by PSA.
- 6. Require, by statute, that to impose any condition of pretrial release (including drug testing and GPS monitoring), a judge must find that the defendant's compliance with that condition will make them less likely to commit a new crime, less likely to violate a stay away order, or more likely to appear in court.**
- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Eliminate unnecessarily restrictive conditions and increase a defendant's likelihood of success on pretrial release.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with serious mental illnesses and/or substance use disorders.
 - b. **Measurement:** A 20% reduction in the number of people for whom drug testing is a condition of pretrial release; a reduction in the average number of conditions imposed per defendant.
 - c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code §23-1322(e) to require a finding that each condition imposed will make a defendant less likely to commit a new crime, less likely to violate a stay away order, or more likely to appear in court.

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- d. **Cost:** PSA should see a reduction in costs with supervisees having fewer conditions for which PSA must track adherence.

7. Invest in community-based resources to support people released pretrial and train Superior Court judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and PSA on the effective use of these resources.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce the number of people being detained pretrial by educating judges and other court actors on the availability of supportive community-based programs and their outcomes.
 - ii. **Size:** Highest impact will be among the 6% of defendants who are not currently released pretrial as well as defendants who are released pretrial but are alleged to have violated the conditions of their release.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** “Short stayers”; people not charged with a crime against another person; people who pose no risk of violence to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** Percent of defendants detained pretrial; average pretrial length of stay; percent of defendants who are revoked from pretrial release.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. In 2021, Superior Court, USAO-DC, DC OAG, PDS, the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) panel attorneys, and PSA should all host trainings for their employees on the availability and effectiveness of community-based programs for people on pretrial release.
 - ii. Beginning in FY23, D.C. Council should budget grant funding to community-based organizations specifically to serve people on pretrial release.
- d. **Cost:** The District should see cost savings from reducing the number and length of pre-trial incarcerations.

8. Amend D.C. law to require that judges expressly consider the potential adverse effect of detention on the defendant’s dependents; parental rights; employment; housing; mental health; physical health; public benefits; immigration status; and any other adverse impact of the person’s detention.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce the number of people being detained pretrial and their lengths of stay by requiring holistic consideration of the impact of detention.
 - ii. **Size:** An average of 738 people per day were detained unsentenced at DOC in 2018.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with physical health issues (8,269 people detained unsentenced at DOC in 2018 had a recorded health issue); people with mental illnesses or SUDs (5,102 people detained unsentenced at DOC in 2018 had a behavioral health indicator in their record); people with custody of minor children (6,237 people detained unsentenced at DOC in 2018 had at least one dependent child.)

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- b. **Measurement:** Percent of defendants detained pretrial; average pretrial length of stay; reductions in proportion of defendants detained pretrial who belong to an identified special population.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code §23-1322 to require express consideration of the holistic impacts of detention.
- d. **Cost:** The District should see cost savings from reducing the number and length of pre-trial incarcerations.

9. Repeal the rebuttable presumption of pretrial incarceration for certain people, instead requiring individual determinations in all cases.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce the number of people being detained pretrial by removing all legal presumptions of pretrial incarceration.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Decrease percent of defendants detained pretrial when charged with offenses listed in D.C. Code §23-1322(c).
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code §23-1322 to repeal the rebuttable presumption of incarceration in any case.
- d. **Cost:** The District should see cost savings from reducing the number of pretrial incarcerations.

10. Amend D.C. law to ensure that the pretrial detention of people who are believed to be “an addict” is used exclusively to facilitate bed-to-bed transfers from detention to substance use disorder (SUD) treatment.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Ensure that people are never detained solely because of their substance use, other than to facilitate transfers to treatment.
 - ii. **Size:** Of the 4,582 people who were detained unsentenced at DOC on felony charges in 2018 and had a recorded SUD, 98 were released or transferred to a SUD treatment facility, either pretrial or as a component of their sentence, and another 223 were awaiting placement.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with SUDs.
 - v. **Measurement:** Zero detention decisions made based on a persons substance use; increased transfers of people from DOC custody to residential SUD treatment.
- b. **Measurement:** Eliminate use of this statute for any purpose other than bed-to-bed transfers to SUD treatment programs (there are no known instances of its current use).

SECTION 4: PRETRIAL RELEASE

- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code §23-1322 to only cover bed-to-bed transfers for SUD treatment.
- d. **Cost:** Cost of increased use of inpatient rehabilitation should be offset by decreased use of pretrial detention.

11. Amend D.C. law to prohibit prosecution for contempt of court for a violation of a condition of pretrial release, except when that condition is a stay away or no contact order.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Eliminate the addition of new criminal charges for most technical violations of pretrial release. Revocation of release can still be ordered without charging and prosecuting for contempt.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Eliminate contempt charges for violations of pretrial release, except for violations of stay away or no contact order conditions.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code §23-1329 to prohibit prosecution for contempt of court for violation of a condition of pretrial release, except when that condition is a stay away or no contact order connected to a person. There should be no exception for orders that pertain to a business or geographic area without connection to an individual.
- d. **Cost:** Superior Court and USAO-DC should see cost savings from eliminating new cases for violations of supervised release.

5 Case Processing

1. **Open eligibility to Superior Court problem solving dockets to all defendants facing misdemeanor and low-level felony charges. Individual determinations about participation should be retained by the judge, based on consideration of the defendant's current charge, history of substance use, mental health diagnosis, need for social service supports, criminal record, other active charges or supervised release; and age.**
 - a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Increase the number of defendants eligible for problem solving dockets.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with "serious mental illnesses (SMI) and/or substance use disorders (SUD); young adults.
 - b. **Measurement:** Number of plea agreements that include transfer to problem solving docket; number of plea agreements approved; number of plea agreements denied and reason for denial.
 - c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2021, Superior Court should issue an administrative order setting new eligibility criteria and factors for making determination about participation.
 - d. **Cost:** Unknown.
2. **Transfers to a Superior Court problem solving docket should be made by deferred prosecution agreement (DPA), with limited exceptions, in which case a deferred sentencing agreement (DSA) or amended sentencing agreement (ASA) may be used.**
 - a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Increase the number of defendants who do not have a criminal charge on their record after successfully completing a problem solving court program.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
 - b. **Measurement:** Increase number of defendants transferred to a problem solving docket via DPA; decrease the number of defendants transferred to a problem solving docket via DSA or ASA.
 - c. **Steps:** By the end of 2021, Superior Court should issue an administrative order requiring DPAs in most cases, with enumerated exceptions, such as domestic violence cases.
 - d. **Cost:** Unknown.

SECTION 5: CASE PROCESSING

3. Create a Young Adult problem solving docket for people up to age 25, including those charged with felonies, to participate in community-based programming as an alternative to incarceration.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reducing the number of young adults incarcerated.
 - ii. **Size:** In 2018, 2,378 people or 24% of all DOC bookings were for young adults ages 16–25, and young adults accounted for 26% of DOC’s average daily population (please note, as of October 2018, no one under 18 is in the custody of DOC).
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Young adults; people not charged with a crime against another person.
- b. **Measurement:** Number of motions for transfer to the Young Adult problem solving docket; transfer motions granted; transfer motions rejected and justification.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By September 2022, Superior Court should issue an administrative order creating a Young Adult problem solving docket based upon the San Francisco model.
 - ii. Congress should fund new staff positions for the Young Adult docket at Superior Court beginning in FY23.
- d. **Cost:** San Francisco used a \$1.05 million federal Byrne JAG grant to fund six partner organizations to expand their capacity and coordination efforts to connect participants to mental health, housing, and employment services.

4. Revise Superior Court rules to institute a standard *Brady* colloquy, in which judges question prosecutors on the record about disclosure obligations.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Increase full and timely compliance with *Brady v. Maryland* disclosure obligations.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Decreased number of motions filed requested the court order *Brady* disclosures.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of 2021, Superior Court should revise its rules of criminal procedure to require judges to issue a standard *Brady* colloquy during pretrial hearings, and before a defendant enters a guilty plea, enforcing D.C. Professional Rules of Conduct, Rule 3.8, that “any evidence or information that the prosecutor knows or reasonably should know tends to negate the guilt of the accused or to mitigate the offense, or in connection with sentencing, intentionally fail to disclose to the defense upon request any unprivileged mitigating information known to the prosecutor and not reasonably available to the defense.”
- d. **Cost:** No known cost.

SECTION 5: CASE PROCESSING

5. Allow defendants to waive their right to appear in certain misdemeanor court proceedings letting an attorney appear in the defendant's place.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce both the issuance of bench warrants and the burden appearing in court can impose on employment and other obligations.
 - ii. **Size:** In FY17 there were 10,606 misdemeanor cases filed at Superior Court.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with physical health issues; people with SMIs or SUD; people with intellectual disabilities; single parents with custody of minor children; elders; people not charged with a crime against another person; people who pose no risk of violence to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** Number of waivers granted; number of bench warrants issued in waiver-eligible cases; disposition of charges for which defendants do not personally appear versus charges for which they do.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code, modeled on California's law, to allow defendants to waive their right to appear in misdemeanor court proceedings, with limited exceptions for some hearings on charges of domestic violence or driving under the influence.
- d. **Cost:** The District should see cost savings from fewer arrests and incarcerations due to bench warrants.

6. Redesign the summons ticket to focus on the defendant's court date and location, and the consequence for not appearing.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce missed court appearances and the subsequent issuance of bench warrants, arrests, and incarcerations.
 - ii. **Size:** In FY18, Failure to Appear was the most serious charge for 3.3% of men and 12.4% of women booked at DOC.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Women.
- b. **Measurement:** Reduce Bail Reform Act Failure to Appear charges by 20%; reduce DOC population on Failure to Appear top charges by 20%.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of 2021, MPD and Superior Court should redesign their summonses based upon the New York City study.
- d. **Cost:** The District should recognize cost savings from the execution of fewer warrants and incarcerations based on Failure to Appear charges.

SECTION 5: CASE PROCESSING
7. Create a text notification system to send automated court date reminders to defendants.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce missed court appearances and the subsequent issuance of bench warrants, arrests, and incarcerations.
 - ii. **Size:** In FY18, Failure to Appear was the most serious charge for 3.3% of men and 12.4% of women booked at DOC.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Reduce Bail Reform Act failure to appear charges by 20%; reduce DOC population on Failure to Appear top charges by 20%.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. Beginning in FY22, Congress should fund an expansion of Superior Court's jury duty text notification system to include hearing text notifications for all defendants.
 - ii. Beginning in 2022, Superior Court should be operating an automated system in addition to paper notifications sent to people under Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) supervision.
- d. **Cost:** Superior Court will incur the cost of expanding its jury text notification system. The District should recognize cost savings from the execution of fewer warrants and incarcerations based on Failure to Appear charges.

8. Superior Court should organize Safe Surrender days at least twice a year.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce incarcerations based on outstanding bench warrants.
 - ii. **Size:** Previous Safe Surrender days have seen more than 1,000 participants.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** "Short stayers;" people not charged with a crime against another person; people who pose no risk of violence to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** 300 people surrender on bench warrants each Safe Surrender Day; Of which, 98% of bench warrants are resolved without detention.
- c. **Steps:** Superior Court should schedule and execute two safe surrender days in 2021 and every year thereafter.
- d. **Cost:** Unknown.

6 Disposition and Sentencing

1. Repeal all statutory and mandatory minimums.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce the length of sentences and incarcerations.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Eliminate all statutory requirements that a minimum sentence be imposed, but allow the court to suspend execution of that sentence while the person completes a period of supervised or unsupervised probation; eliminate all statutory requirements that a minimum sentence be imposed and served, without suspension; eliminate the provision in D.C.'s carjacking statute that requires that a minimum sentence be imposed and served, without suspension, "notwithstanding any other provision of law;" reduce average lengths of sentence for charges that previously had statutory or mandatory minimums.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2021, D.C.'s Criminal Code Revision Commission (CCRC) should identify all statutory and mandatory minimums and deliver its recommendation for repeal to the D.C. Council.
 - ii. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should repeal all statutory and mandatory minimums in the D.C. Code.
 - iii. By the end of 2022, D.C.'s Sentencing Commission should update its guidelines for charges that previously had statutory or mandatory minimums.
- d. **Cost:** The District should realize cost savings from shorter terms of incarceration.

2. Amend laws regarding drug free zones to shrink the zone to 30 feet and reduce the sentencing enhancement.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce the length of sentences and incarcerations.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Reduction in number of drug free zone penalty enhancements sought.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code § 48-904.07 to shrink the drug free zone and change the sentencing enhancement.
- d. **Cost:** The District should realize cost savings from shorter terms of incarceration.

SECTION 6: DISPOSITION AND SENTENCING

3. Amend laws regarding gun free zones to shrink the zone to 30 feet and reduce the sentencing enhancement.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce the length of sentences and incarcerations.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Reduction in number of gun free zone penalty enhancements sought.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code § 22-4502.01 to shrink the gun free zone and change the sentencing enhancement.
- d. **Cost:** The District should realize cost savings from shorter terms of incarceration.

4. Pass the Racial Equity Receives Real Change (REACH) Act with an amendment requiring D.C. Council to conduct a racial impact analysis on any future bill impacting arrests, pretrial detention, criminal procedure, sentencing, corrections, and all forms of supervision.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Decrease racially disparate impacts of D.C.'s criminal justice system.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 86% of people arrested, more than 90% of people jailed, and more than 96% of people imprisoned under D.C. law are Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Every bill moved out of committee at D.C. Council that impacts the criminal legal system must have a racial impact analysis.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By September 2022, D.C. Council should amend the Racial Equity Achieves Results (REACH) Amendment Act of 2020.
 - ii. D.C. Council should allocate funds beginning in the FY23 budget to contract with an independent research agency or university to conduct the racial impact analyses.
- d. **Cost:** Florida contracted with Florida State University to conduct similar work at the cost of \$197,564 for the first year. This covered all start-up activities including data collection and state population, arrests, and criminal justice processing numbers and trends for ten years prior and projected forecasts for the next five years. These numbers, trends, and forecasts were then employed in the subsequent individual forecasts of the racial/ethnic impact of pending criminal justice bills to be heard by the Florida Senate Criminal Justice Committee.

7 Facilities

1. Reduce D.C.'s total pre-COVID-19 incarcerated population of approximately 5,800 people by one-third to one-half by FY30.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduction of incarcerated population.
 - ii. **Size:** Using a pre-COVID-19 average daily population estimate of 5,800 incarcerated people (1,800 residents at DOC and 4,000 residents at BOP) a one-third to one-half reduction in population would require the reduction of 2,000 to 2,900 people per day by FY30.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** D.C.'s incarcerated population is currently more than 90% Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with physical health issues; people with SMI/ SUD; people with intellectual disabilities; people who seek compassionate release due to genetic risks of auto-immune disease, familial leukemia, breast cancer, sickle cell anemia, stroke, and heart disease where symptoms of disease onset is present; young adults; single parents with custody of minor children; elders; "short stayers;" people not charged with a crime against another person; people who pose no risk of violence to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** The total population must be reduced to between 2,900-3,800 total incarcerated people by FY30. This can be achieved by 5% reductions in FY21 and FY22, 8% reductions in FY23, FY24, and FY25, and 3.2% reductions in FY26, FY27, FY28, FY29, and FY30.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. Between FY21 and FY25, the District should implement all of the Task Force's community investment and population reduction measures, each of which is detailed in this Implementation Plan.
 - ii. The Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice should publicly release quarterly reports on progress toward decarceration in each DOC and BOP population category.
- d. **Cost:** The District will save an average of \$241 per day, or \$88,105 per year, for each person not incarcerated at DOC. However, by FY30 the District's new non-traditional facilities will house both the reduced DOC population and the reduced BOP population. At FY18 rates, it would cost DOC \$255,504,500 - \$334,799,000 to house 2,900-3,800 people, the projected total District incarcerated population in FY30. This would be a 35-51% increase from DOC's FY18 budget of \$165,248,950.

2. Build a new non-traditional facility to house all people who must be detained pretrial for community safety and all people who are sentenced to incarceration, including those sentenced for felony convictions.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** The District's non-traditional new facility should be used as a last resort to house people only when community alternatives are deemed insufficient, inappropriate, or infeasible. The goal of the new, non-traditional facility is to provide a safe, secure, and healthy environment that supports personal growth through innovative, promising, and evidence-based practices. All programming will be designed to support each resident's safe return to the community.

SECTION 7: FACILITIES

- ii. **Size:** The new non-traditional facility will hold all people who the District decides must be detained pretrial for community safety and all people who are sentenced to incarceration, including those sentenced for felony convictions who are currently held in BOP facilities. These combined but reduced populations will require a total of 2,900 - 3,800 beds. The facility will be built in two parts: the New Facility - Annex (NFA), a smaller section built first, and opening while the Central Treatment Facility (CTF) still operates, and New Facility - Main (NFM), the larger section, built second, which will open as CTF is closed.
- iii. **Racial Impact:** More than 90% of D.C.'s incarcerated residents are Black.
- iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with physical health issues; people with SMIs and/or SUDs; people with intellectual disabilities; young adults; single parents with custody of minor children; elders; "short stayers;" people not charged with a crime against another person; people who pose no risk of violence to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** Better health outcomes for residents; better health outcomes for staff; reduced recidivism rates for residents.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. Stage 1 (six years, FY21-26): Begin community investment and decarceration policy changes to minimize incarcerated population; DOC continues to use CDF and CTF; DOC constructs NFA.
 - ii. Stage 2 (three years, FY27-29): DOC continues to use CTF and begins to use NFA; DOC demolishes CDF; DOC constructs NFM.
 - iii. Stage 3 (one year, FY30): DOC begins use of NFM; DOC demolishes CTF; the District ends the use of BOP for incarcerating people serving felony sentences.
- d. **Cost:** Total new facility construction costs are preliminarily estimated at around \$500 million.

3. Relax eligibility requirements for DOC residents to qualify for work release and increase the number of residents transferred to a halfway house or home confinement for participation.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Increase participation in work release and move people to less restrictive forms of custody.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** 80% of eligible DOC residents should be transferred to a halfway house or home confinement on work release.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2021, DOC should revise its Program Statement 8010.1B governing work release of sentenced misdemeanants to a halfway house.

SECTION 7: FACILITIES

- ii. By the end of 2021, DOC should contract with the new men's halfway house and the women's halfway house for work release halfway house placement and home confinement supervision.
- d. **Cost:** In FY18, DOC spent an average of \$241 per day per person incarcerated. Fairview, the BOP-contracted halfway house for women, charged about \$100 per day per person. The District is poised to save up to \$140 per day, per person released to a halfway house or home confinement.

4. As soon as space permits, transfer people serving felony convictions in BOP facilities back to DOC custody, prioritizing those who: are within two years of release; are housed on a dedicated medical unit; have minor children; have passed their initial parole eligibility date; are eligible for Second Look Amendment Act resentencing; are eligible for special education services under the Intellectual Disabilities Education Act; and/or have been diagnosed with a serious mental illness, intellectual or developmental disabilities, or a traumatic brain injury.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Special populations of D.C. Code offenders are transferred back to the DOC.
 - ii. **Size:** DOC will have the capacity to house up to 1,468 total residents at CTF and the New Facility - Annex through FY29.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Given that D.C.'s prison population is 96% Black, those most largely impacted by this change will be Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with physical health issues, people with serious mental illness and/or substance use disorders, people with intellectual disabilities, and single parents with custody of minor children.
- b. **Measurement:** A signed intergovernmental agreement between DOC and BOP for transferring these populations; the gradual increase, up to maximum safe capacity, of previous BOP residents transferred to DOC.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. In FY22, the Mayor, the DOC, and the BOP should begin conversations brokering the transfer of select D.C. Code offenders back to DOC custody.
 - ii. From FY23 - FY29, D.C. Council should add funding to DOC's budget earmarked for the care of D.C. Code offenders transferred back to the District from the BOP.
- d. **Cost:** Previously, the District has refused to accept the rate the BOP pays, which is around \$80/day per person. The DOC's current rate is between \$120-\$130/day per person, a rate which the BOP is not willing to pay. The DOC and BOP would need to agree upon a rate before D.C. Code offenders are brought home.

SECTION 7: FACILITIES
5. Prioritize quick and safe approval of the raze application and all other permits required for CORE D.C. to open its new halfway house facility at 3701 Benning Rd NE.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Ensures that there will be a halfway house providing reentry assistance for men in the District.
 - ii. **Size:** Approximately 300 returning citizen men, as well as jobs for D.C. residents.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Given that D.C.'s incarcerated population is more than 90% Black and male, residents of the halfway house will likely be predominantly Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Young adults, people not charged with a crime against another person, people who pose no risk of violence to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** A new halfway house is operational by the end of April 2022; residents are regularly given the opportunity to complete a satisfaction survey, the results of which are publicly shared; progress in the acquisition of documents; ability for residents to obtain medical treatment, basic hygiene supplies; increased number of residents able to achieve stable health case, employment, and community/family connections; successful execution of prosocial skills and community navigation trainings at the halfway house.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. In 2021 all raze and building permits should be approved as expeditiously as safely possible.
 - ii. CORE D.C. should open the new halfway house by the end of April 2022.
 - iii. BOP and DOC should immediately transfer as many residents to the facility as is safe.
 - iv. CIC should monitor the halfway house conditions and delivery of effective and compassionate case management and other services and publish a yearly report.
 - v. CORE D.C. should publish annual reports that include resident satisfaction survey results and data on the measurements outlined in 5b such as the number of residents able to achieve stable employment.
- d. **Cost:** There is no cost to the District associated with this recommendation.

6. CORE D.C. should negotiate Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with community-based organizations, supporting access to resources and supports for its halfway house residents while in the new facility and on home confinement.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** CORE D.C. will have the robust support of community-based organizations, and will create ample opportunities for community-based organizations' involvement in providing services at the facility and supporting the residents within the facility and on home confinement.

SECTION 7: FACILITIES

- ii. **Size:** Upwards of 300 individuals, including those housed at the new facility, on home confinement, facility staff, community-based organizations and their staff, and the loved ones of those returning home.
- iii. **Racial Impact:** Given that D.C.'s incarcerated population is more than 90% Black and male, residents of the halfway house will likely be predominantly Black.
- iv. **Special Population Impact:** Young adults, people not charged with a crime against another person, people who pose no risk of violence to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** Number of MOUs CORE D.C. negotiates and signs with community-based organizations; community-based organization involvement in and facilitation of programs and services within the halfway house; number of halfway house residents served by community-based organizations that have MOUs with CORE D.C.; satisfaction of community-based organizations and CORE D.C. with their mutual relationship; satisfaction of residents with community-based services.
- c. **Steps:** CORE D.C. should negotiate MOUs with community-based organizations before the end of March 2021 and update them as necessary.
- d. **Cost:** There is no cost to the District associated with this recommendation, though community-based organizations may need more funding to provide services to/for halfway house residents.

7. CORE D.C. should negotiate a Community Benefits Agreement (CBA) with ANC 7F and other organizations based in the neighborhood surrounding a new halfway house to support cooperation with nearby residents and address community safety concerns.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** CORE D.C. and the new halfway house become a part of the ANC 7F community, and blend into the current buildings and infrastructure in a way that fosters community connections and promotes safety.
 - ii. **Size:** Approximately 14,000 residents in ANC 7F, plus about 85 CORE D.C. staff and 300 halfway house residents.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Given that D.C.'s incarcerated population is more than 90% Black and male, residents of the halfway house will likely be predominantly Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Young adults, people not charged with a crime against another person, people who pose no risk of violence to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** The successful completion of a CBA; ability for CORE D.C. and the new halfway house to become a meaningful member of the ANC 7F community.
- c. **Steps:** CORE D.C. should negotiate the CBAs with ANC 7F and other neighborhood organizations before the end of March 2021 and update them as necessary.
- d. **Cost:** There is no cost to the District associated with this recommendation.

8 Release from Incarceration

1. Amend D.C.'s Second Look Amendment Act to allow any person who has served at least ten (10) years in prison to petition for resentencing and require D.C. Superior Court to review sentences of any person who has served at least 20 years.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Release people who have served long sentences and no longer pose any threat to the community.
 - ii. **Size:** An estimated 346 people would be immediately eligible for consideration for resentencing under the current statutory requirements of having served at least 15 years and committed the crime before the age of 25. If age restrictions were lifted entirely and the years served dropped to ten, this number would be much larger.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Black people make up 97% of all those serving long sentences under the D.C. Code.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with physical health issues; young adults.
- b. **Measurement:** Number of "Second Look" petitions submitted each year and details about those petitions, including grants and denials, reasons for denials, and whether the petitioner had an attorney.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code § 23-403.03 to eliminate the age requirement and drop the time-served requirement to ten years, adding required review of the sentence of any person who has served at least 20 years.
- d. **Cost:** The District will see cost savings of \$88,105 per year for every year a person is released early and would otherwise have been in DOC custody.

2. Make all reasonable efforts to provide accurate and timely notice of Superior Court hearings and release decisions to victims under D.C.'s Crime Victims' Bill of Rights.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Increase the number of victims who have the opportunity to be heard prior to a release decision being made.
 - ii. **Size:** Unknown.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Unknown.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Superior Court should track the number of cases in which a victim is identified; when each victim notification is made; and whether a victim is present or heard on the record at important hearings.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. USAO-DC should make earlier and more consistent outreach efforts to victims, pursuant to D.C. Code §23-1901.
 - ii. Once a baseline rate of victim participation is established, USAO-DC should work with victims' rights organizations to develop a targeted strategy to increase timeliness of notice and opportunity.
- d. **Cost:** No known costs.

SECTION 8: RELEASE FROM INCARCERATION

3. Permanently codify COVID-19 responsive changes to D.C.'s misdemeanor and felony Good Time law and policy.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Incentivize people to maintain good disciplinary records while incarcerated by providing the opportunity for early release.
 - ii. **Size:** All people serving misdemeanor sentences, some people serving felony sentences who were previously excluded from earning Good Time credits.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** D.C.'s sentenced population is more than 96% Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** An increase in the average number of days of Good Time credit a person serving a misdemeanor or felony sentence earns.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should permanently codify the emergency change to D.C. Code § 24-221.01c, which allows people incarcerated for a misdemeanor to receive more than ten Good Time credits per month during the COVID-19 crisis.
 - ii. By the end of 2021, DOC should make permanent its policy changes to Good Time credits for people serving misdemeanor convictions, including that once Good Time credits are awarded, they are vested and cannot be forfeited and that residents are eligible to receive up to 20 Good Time credits per calendar month.
 - iii. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should permanently codify the emergency changes to Good Time credits for people serving felony sentences.
- d. **Cost:** The District will see cost savings of \$241 per day a person is released early and would otherwise have been in DOC custody.

4. Amend D.C.'s Educational Time law so that all people are eligible for Educational Time credits, regardless of their date of sentencing.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Incentivize people to successfully complete programming while incarcerated by providing the opportunity for early release.
 - ii. **Size:** All people who were sentenced before 1987 or after 2000, who are serving sentences at BOP or DOC facilities where programming options are available, but do not currently qualify for Educational Credits.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** D.C.'s sentenced population is more than 96% Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** An increase in the days of Educational Time credit a person serving a misdemeanor or felony sentence earns, on average.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code § 24-221.01 so people are eligible for Educational Time credit, regardless of the date of sentencing.
 - ii. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code § 24-221.01 to increase the number of Educational Time credits available.

SECTION 8: RELEASE FROM INCARCERATION

- iii. By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should repeal or amend D.C. Code § 24-221.01b, which limits Educational Time and Good Time credits so that they cannot reduce a minimum sentence of anyone convicted of a crime of violence as defined by D.C. Code § 22-4501, by more than 15%.
- iv. Beginning in 2023, the D.C. Corrections Information Council (CIC) should monitor the educational programs in all facilities in which people serving sentences under the D.C. Code are held and publish an annual report on the programs' availability and quality.
- d. **Cost:** The District will see cost savings of \$241 per day a person is released early and would otherwise have been in DOC custody.

5. Permanently codify expansions to eligibility requirements under D.C.'s Compassionate Release statute.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Release people who do not pose a danger to the community and have a compelling reason supporting release.
 - ii. **Size:** At least 130 people meet eligibility criteria under the current emergency law, and that number would grow over 340 if the age requirement was lowered to 55 and the years served lowered to 20.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** D.C.'s sentenced population is more than 96% Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with physical health issues; people with serious mental illnesses and/or substance use disorders; people with intellectual disabilities; elders; people who pose no risk to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** Number of compassionate release petitions submitted each year; those granted and denied; reasons for denials; and whether the person had an attorney.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code § 23-403.04 to permanently adopt a revised version of the provisions created by D.C. Act 23-328, the Coronavirus Support Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2020, and expanding eligibility.
- d. **Cost:** The District will see cost savings of \$88,105 per year for every year a person is released early and would otherwise have been in DOC custody.

6. D.C.'s Clemency Board should begin accepting and processing applications, and making recommendations for commutations and pardons to the President of the United States.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Early release from incarceration and the elimination of collateral consequences of a criminal record.
 - ii. **Size:** The estimated number of applicants is unknown. The Obama administration had a 8.7% grant rate for pardon applications and a 6.9% commutation grant rate.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** More than 80% of people with criminal records and more than 90% of people incarcerated under D.C. law are Black.

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- iv. ***Special Population Impact:*** People with physical health issues; people with serious mental illnesses and/or substance use disorders; people with intellectual disabilities; elders; people who pose no risk to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** Number of applications the Board recommends and denies, by top charge; the number of applications recommended to the President of the United States, that are granted and denied, by top charge; the percentage of applicants represented by counsel.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. Immediately, the Clemency Board should publish public notice of rulemaking and finalize the D.C. clemency application.
 - ii. By February 2021, the Clemency Board should publish and publicize the D.C. clemency application; schedule recurring meetings for the review of clemency applications; and develop a meeting plan.
 - iii. Between February and June 2021, the Clemency Board should begin receiving applications for clemency; review each complete application; and vote, within six months, on whether to recommend the applicant for clemency.
 - iv. By the end of July 2021, the Clemency Board should send the first set of recommendation for clemency to the President of the United States.
- d. **Cost:** The District will see cost savings of \$88,105 per year for every year a person is released early and would otherwise have been in DOC custody.

9 Probation, Parole, and Supervised Release

1. Set a maximum probation period of one year for a misdemeanor offense and two years for a felony offense.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Limit the duration of supervision and therefore limit opportunities for violation and revocation.
 - ii. **Size:** The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) supervised 14,830 people in FY19, with an average daily population of approximately 9,500. About two-thirds are on probation, or are being supervised under a civil protection order or a deferred sentencing agreement.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 89% of CSOSA's supervisees were Black in FY19.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** All probation misdemeanor terms end after one year; all felony probation terms end after two years; decrease in people found in violation of the conditions of their probation.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code §24-300 to limit terms of probation supervision.
- d. **Cost:** CSOSA will see cost savings from lower client populations, and the District should also see cost savings at DOC because of fewer incarcerations due to revocations of probation.

2. Set a maximum supervised release period of two years.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Limit the duration of supervision and, thereafter, limit opportunities for violation and revocation.
 - ii. **Size:** CSOSA supervised 14,830 people in FY19, with an average daily population of approximately 9,500. About one-third were on parole or supervised release.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 89% of CSOSA's supervisees were Black in FY19.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** All supervised release terms should end after two years; decrease in people found in violation of the conditions of their supervised release.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code §24-402.01 to limit terms of supervised release.
- d. **Cost:** CSOSA will see cost savings from lower client populations, and the District should also see cost savings at DOC because of fewer incarcerations due to revocations of probation.

SECTION 9: PROBATION, PAROLE, AND SUPERVISED RELEASE

3. Establish earned discharge credits, which decrease any term of probation, parole, or supervised release by 30 days for each month a probationer is substantially compliant with conditions.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Limit the duration of supervision and therefore limit opportunities for violation and revocation.
 - ii. **Size:** CSOSA supervised 14,830 people in FY19, with an average daily population of approximately 9,500.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 89% of CSOSA's supervisees were Black in FY19.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Decrease in people found in violation of the conditions of their supervised release; decrease in average length of probation, parole, or supervised release.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of 2022, D.C. Council should amend D.C. Code §24-300 and D.C. Code §24-402.01 to establish earned discharge credits.
- d. **Cost:** CSOSA will see cost savings from lower client populations, and the District should also see cost savings at DOC because of fewer incarcerations due to revocations of probation.

4. CSOSA should assess its supervision protocols and institute changes to the mode and frequency of reporting conditions based upon successful alternative supervision methods.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce the burden of supervision on people serving terms of probation, parole, or supervised release, and to reduce the risk of violation and revocation.
 - ii. **Size:** CSOSA supervised 14,830 people in FY19, with an average daily population of approximately 9,500.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 89% of CSOSA's supervisees were Black in FY19.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People who are not charged with a crime against another person.
- b. **Measurement:** Reduction in the average number of conditions of release required; greater use of virtual rather than in-person check-ins; reduction in average frequency of required reporting.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. CSOSA should complete its assessment of supervision protocols, paying particular attention to lessons learned from the COVID-19 public health emergency, by the end of FY22.
 - ii. CSOSA should share the assessment process, results, and any changes made to supervision protocols with the public by the end of FY22.
- d. **Cost:** CSOSA will have to pay for the study, but then should see cost savings from reduced frequency and intensity of contact with supervisees.

SECTION 9: PROBATION, PAROLE, AND SUPERVISED RELEASE

5. CSOSA should use a needs-based model, connecting supervisees to required resources to prevent alleged violations.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Better fill the needs of people serving terms of probation, parole, or supervised release, and to reduce the risk of violation and revocation.
 - ii. **Size:** CSOSA supervised 14,830 people in FY19, with an average daily population of approximately 9,500.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 89% of CSOSA's supervisees were Black in FY19.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with physical health issues; people with mental illnesses and/or substance use disorders; people with intellectual disabilities.
- b. **Measurement:** Increased rates of employment among supervisees; increased rates of income from benefits among unemployable supervisees; increased rates of stable housing among supervisees; increased rates of engagement with behavioral healthcare among supervisees; reduced alleged violations; reduced revocations.
- c. **Steps:** By the end of FY22, CSOSA should adjust policies, training, and practice, to use evidence based practices to connect supervisees to the resources they need to successfully complete supervision.
- d. **Cost:** Unknown.

6. Raise the evidentiary standard at parole and supervised release revocation hearings on alleged violations of release to “clear and convincing.”

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Provide greater due process for people facing revocation of release.
 - ii. **Size:** In FY19, CSOSA had 1,173 people on parole: their revocation to incarceration rate was 5.5%, 12.8% were arrested in D.C. on a new charge, and of the parole sentences completed that year, 54% were successful. 3,236 people were on supervised release: their revocation to incarceration rate was 16.5%, 20.7% were arrested in D.C. on a new charge, and of the supervised release sentences completed that year, 39% were successful.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 89% of CSOSA's supervisees were Black in FY19.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Fewer revocations of parole and supervised release.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By June 2021, the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC) should amend 28 CFR 2.218 to raise the evidentiary standard at revocation hearings to “clear and convincing.”
 - ii. June 2022, D.C. Council should pass legislation governing the new paroling authority, including a “clear and convincing” evidentiary standard at revocation hearings.
- d. **Cost:** The District should see cost savings at DOC because of fewer incarcerations due to revocations of probation.

SECTION 9: PROBATION, PAROLE, AND SUPERVISED RELEASE
7. Prohibit revocations of parole and supervised release based solely upon new criminal charges that have not reached a disposition of guilty.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Provide greater due process for people facing revocation of release.
 - ii. **Size:** In FY19, CSOSA had 1,173 people on parole: their revocation to incarceration rate was 5.5%, 12.8% were arrested in D.C. on a new charge, and of the parole sentences completed that year, 54% were successful. 3,236 people were on supervised release: their revocation to incarceration rate was 16.5%, 20.7% were arrested in D.C. on a new charge, and of the supervised release sentences completed that year, 39% were successful.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 89% of CSOSA's supervisees were Black in FY19.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Fewer revocations of parole and supervised release.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By June 2021, USPC should amend 28 CFR 2.218 to prohibit revocations based solely upon new criminal charges that have not reached a disposition of guilty.
 - ii. By June 2022, D.C. Council should pass legislation governing the new paroling authority, including a prohibition on revocations based solely upon new criminal charges that have not reached a disposition of guilty. However, the law should not prohibit plea deals for new criminal charges that include revocation of parole or supervised release.
- d. **Cost:** The District should see cost savings at DOC because of fewer incarcerations due to revocations of probation.

8. Prohibit revocations of release in response to the first finding of a technical violation, unless the releasee is in loss of contact status or has allegedly violated sex offense related conditions or a stay away/protective order.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Provide greater due process for people facing revocation of release.
 - ii. **Size:** In FY19, CSOSA had 1,173 people on parole: their revocation to incarceration rate was 5.5%, 12.8% were arrested in D.C. on a new charge, and of the parole sentences completed that year, 54% were successful. 3,236 people were on supervised release: their revocation to incarceration rate was 16.5%, 20.7% were arrested in D.C. on a new charge, and of the supervised release sentences completed that year, 39% were successful.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 89% of CSOSA's supervisees were Black in FY19.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People who are not charged with a crime against another person.
- b. **Measurement:** Fewer revocations of parole and supervised release.

SECTION 9: PROBATION, PAROLE, AND SUPERVISED RELEASE
c. Steps:

- i. By June 2021, USPC should amend 28 CFR 2.218 to prohibit revocations of release in response to the first finding of a technical violation, unless the releasee is in loss of contact status or has allegedly violated sex offense related conditions or a stay away/protective order.
 - ii. By June 2022, D.C. Council should pass legislation governing the new paroling authority, including a prohibition on revocations of release in response to the first finding of a technical violation, unless the releasee is in loss of contact status or has allegedly violated sex offense related conditions or a stay away/protective order due to revocations of probation. Stay away/protective orders that only attach to a business or geographic area and not a person should not be excluded. The law should also require the supervising agency to conduct proactive outreach to the supervisee and collateral contacts before designating a supervisee as a loss of contact.
- d. **Cost:** The District should see cost savings at DOC because of fewer incarcerations due to revocations of probation.

9. Use non-custodial summonses rather than arrest warrants for all alleged technical violations, except loss of contact, sex offense related conditions, and stay away/protective orders.

a. Outcome:

- i. **Type:** Reduce time incarcerated before a violation of release is found and parole or supervision is revoked.
 - ii. **Size:** 16% of DOC's average daily population in 2018 was made up of people whose top charge was a violation of parole or supervised release.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 89% of CSOSA's supervisees were Black in FY19.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People who are not charged with a crime against another person; people who pose no risk of violence to the community.
- b. **Measurement:** 80% reduction in number of people facing alleged violations who are incarcerated before a finding is made.

c. Steps:

- i. USPC should immediately begin using its power under 28 CFR § 2.212 to issue summonses rather than arrest warrants.
 - ii. By June 2022, D.C. Council should pass legislation governing the new paroling authority, including a preference for using summonses over arrest warrants. Stay away/protective orders that only attach to a business or geographic area and not a person should not be excluded.
- d. **Cost:** The District should see cost savings at DOC because of fewer incarcerations due to revocations of probation.

SECTION 9: PROBATION, PAROLE, AND SUPERVISED RELEASE

10. Building on a robust stakeholder and community engagement process, the District should establish a mechanism for parole grants and parole and supervised release revocations that will process cases beginning not later than November 1, 2022. That mechanism must: a) reduce incarceration consistent with public safety, b) strengthen due process and other protections for people seeking a grant or facing revocation, and c) ensure local control, transparency, and accountability over process and decisions.

a. Outcome:

- i. **Type:** D.C. will process parole grants and revocations beginning November 1, 2022.
- ii. **Size:** 661 individuals sentenced under D.C. Code are still incarcerated under indeterminate sentences and are or will be eligible for parole. Another 4,409 individuals were on parole or supervised release in FY19.
- iii. **Racial impact:** More than 96% of D.C. Code offenders housed at BOP facilities are Black, and 89% of CSOSA's supervisees were Black in FY19.
- iv. **Special population impact:** Elders; people who pose no risk of violence to the community.

b. Measurement: Increased number of parole grant hearings annually; increased parole grant rate; decreased number of revocation hearings annually; decreased revocation rate; decreased new arrest rate for people on parole and supervised release; decreased new conviction rate for people on parole and supervised release.

c. Steps:

- i. In 2021, Congress must amend Section 11231(a) of the Revitalization Act, which requires the USPC to "assume the jurisdiction and authority" of the D.C. Board of Parole.
- ii. From January to May 2021, D.C. Council should lead a robust community engagement effort to determine whether the paroling authority should be held by a new D.C. Board of Parole, the Superior Court, or a combination of the two.
- iii. By the end of September 2021, D.C. Council should pass legislation establishing the new paroling authority.
- iv. In FY22, D.C. Council should budget for the staff and other resources necessary to develop policies and processes to make the new paroling authority operational by November 1, 2022.
- v. In FY23, if the new paroling authority does not sit with Superior Court, D.C. Council should allocate funding for the new paroling authority's operations.

d. Cost: If a new paroling authority is established as a D.C. agency, cost estimates are \$4 million per year. No cost estimates are available if Superior Court holds the paroling authority.

10 Reentry

1. Pass omnibus criminal record sealing and expungement legislation.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Reduce collateral consequences for D.C.'s justice-involved residents.
 - ii. **Size:** While the exact number of returning citizens living in the District is unknown, one in 22 adults is under correctional supervision on any given day and one in seven adults has a criminal record.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** More than 96% of D.C. Code offenders housed at BOP facilities and 90% of people in custody at the DOC are Black, meaning that the overwhelming majority of returning citizens are Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People not charged with a crime against another person, people who pose no risk of violence to the community, "short stayers."
- b. **Measurement:** Omnibus criminal record sealing and expungement legislation are codified into law; increased number of records sealed annually; increased number of records expunged annually; increased timeliness in approval or denial of record sealing and expungement requests.
- c. **Steps:** D.C. Council should pass omnibus criminal record sealing and expungement legislation by March 2021.
- d. **Cost:** Unknown.

2. Expand entrepreneurship programming for returning citizens.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Empower returning citizens to start and run their own businesses.
 - ii. **Size:** While the exact number of returning citizens living in the District is unknown, one in 22 adults is under correctional supervision on any given day and one in seven adults have a criminal record.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** Black entrepreneurs face greater obstacles to accessing capital than white entrepreneurs which further exacerbates the wealth gap. The average business value (measured in annual revenue) of Black-owned businesses is \$125,371, just one-seventh of the average value of white-owned businesses.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Unknown.
- b. **Measurement:** Number of returning citizen participants in entrepreneurship programs; amount of funding granted to returning citizen businesses; amount of funding loaned to returning citizen businesses; number of community-based organizations facilitating entrepreneurship programs; number of new returning citizen-owned businesses.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. D.C. Council should increase funding to the D.C. Department of Small and Local Business Development's Aspire Program by \$100,000 in FY22, with gradual increases each subsequent year through FY26.
 - ii. Aspire should work with Georgetown University's Pivot Program and other entrepreneurial programs for returning citizens to develop and share best practices.

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3. Expand peer support and mentoring opportunities for returning citizens at community-based organizations.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Improve reentry outcomes and sense of community for D.C.'s returning citizens, while also improving public safety.
 - ii. **Size:** While the exact number of returning citizens living in the District is unknown, one in 22 adults is under correctional supervision on any given day and one in seven adults has a criminal record.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** More than 96% of D.C. Code offenders housed at BOP facilities and 90% of people in custody at the DOC are Black, meaning that the overwhelming majority of returning citizens are Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** Young adults; elders.
- b. **Measurement:** Number of paid peer support and mentoring opportunities for returning citizens; number of peers/mentors hired; number of peers/mentees served; improved employment, housing, health, and justice outcomes for mentors and mentees.
- c. **Steps:** Beginning in FY22, D.C. Council should allocate money to OVSJG to fund peer positions at community-based organizations and should also fund additional peer positions at agencies including MORCA, DOC, ONS, and OAG.
- d. **Cost:** One full-time peer role with salary, benefits, and training costs about \$75,000.

4. Increase the D.C. Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG) justice grants funding to support community-based reentry services.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Improve reentry outcomes for D.C.'s justice-involved residents.
 - ii. **Size:** In FY18 and FY19, OVSJG reentry grantees served 658 returning citizens.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** 95% of OVSJG reentry grantee clients are Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with physical health issues; people with mental illnesses and/or substance use disorders; people with intellectual disabilities; young adults; single parents with custody of minor children; elders; "short stayers," women; LGBTQ+.
- b. **Measurement:** Increased funding allocated to reentry justice grants; increase in community-based reentry service providers funded by OVSJG; increase in returning citizens served; increase in client needs filled; decrease in re-arrest and re-incarceration rates.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. From FY22-FY29, D.C. Council should allocate at least an additional \$200,000 in reentry justice grants funding to OVSJG each year until the grant funding reaches \$6 million.
 - ii. Beginning in FY22, OVSJG should alternate between increasing the number of community-based organizations that receive justice grants reentry funding and also increasing the maximum amount of awards.

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- iii. OVSJG should continue Effort to Outcomes reports on reentry grantee services and share the findings publicly.
- d. **Cost:** An additional \$15 million to OVSJG over 8 years.

5. Expand the use of the housing-first model among reentry housing providers.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Increase access to housing for returning citizens, improved reentry outcomes, and improved connection to wrap-around services for those with substance use disorders (SUD) or serious mental illnesses (SMI).
 - ii. **Size:** Between 2015 and 2019, almost 48% of people in DOC custody had a documented SUD while 32% had a documented SMI.
 - iii. **Racial Impact:** More than 96% of D.C. Code offenders housed at BOP facilities and 90% of people in custody at the DOC are Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with SMI and/or SUD; young adults; single parents with custody of minor children.
- b. **Measurement:** Increased funding allocated to reentry housing providers, increased number of reentry housing providers who use the housing-first model; increased number of returning citizens in housing-first model housing; increased number of returning citizens who successfully transition to long-term housing; increased wrap-around services provided with housing; number of SMI- and SUD- trained staff in each housing program; passing biannual safety inspections; consistent creation of a resident complaint system; consistent and timely responses to resident complaints.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. By the end of 2022, OVSJG and housing pilot grantees should publish data and reflections on successes and challenges of the housing-first returning citizens pilot.
 - ii. Housing-first providers should educate reentry and other service providers on the housing-first model and partner to provide wrap-around services for residents.
 - iii. OVSJG, the D.C. Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), and the D.C. Department of Human Services (DHS) should continue to housing-first programs for returning citizens with at least \$2 million per year, as started in FY21.
- d. **Cost:** Housing-first models serving returning citizens in D.C. cost approximately \$36,000 per year, per person.

6. Ensure immediate connections to high-quality behavioral health services upon release from incarceration.

- a. **Outcome:**
 - i. **Type:** Improved reentry outcomes and connection to services for D.C. returning citizens with SUDs or SMIs.
 - ii. **Size:** In FY17, CSOSA reported that about one-third of supervisees, or 5,500 individuals, had a documented mental health need. About 40% of people incarcerated at DOC have a recorded SUD.

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- iii. **Racial Impact:** More than 96% of D.C. Code offenders housed at BOP facilities and 90% of people in custody at the DOC are Black.
 - iv. **Special Population Impact:** People with SMIs and/or SUDs.
- b. **Measurement:** Increase in high-quality behavioral health service providers; increase in behavioral health service provider staff trained in best practices for reentry; increase in returning citizens receiving behavioral health services; better health outcomes for returning citizens who receive behavioral health services.
- c. **Steps:**
 - i. In FY22, D.C. Council should increase recurring funding for DBH's adult behavioral health services.
 - ii. In 2021, DBH should begin requiring service providers to record and share data on their consumers' justice-involvement.
 - iii. In 2021, DBH and D.C. Department of Health Care Finance should provide DOC's medical provider limited access to behavioral health records and claims databases, through an MOU, for the purposes of accessing the behavioral health histories of patients in DOC custody who provide informed consent.
- d. **Cost:** Additional funding for DBH to administer behavioral health services, costs associated with training on best practices for DBH behavioral health professionals, and funding for community-based organizations providing behavioral health services.

Appendix 1: Glossary of Acronyms

ADP	Average Daily Population
ANC	Advisory Neighborhood Commission
ASA	Amended Sentencing Agreement
BOP	Federal Bureau of Prisons
CCE	Council for Court Excellence
CCRC	D.C. Criminal Code Reform Commission
CDF	Central Detention Facility or “D.C. Jail”
CIC	Corrections Information Council
CIO	Crisis Intervention Officer
CJA	Criminal Justice Act
CRT	Community Response Team
CSOSA	Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
CTF	Correction Treatment Facility
DBH	D.C. Department of Behavioral Health
DCHA	D.C. Housing Authority
DCPS	D.C. Public Schools
DDOT	D.C. Department of Transportation
DHS	D.C. Department of Human Services
DOC	D.C. Department of Corrections
DPA	Deferred Prosecution Agreement
DSA	Deferred Sentencing Agreement
DYRS	D.C. Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
EOM	Executive Office of the Mayor
FEMS	Fire and Emergency Medical Services
IRAA	Incarceration Reduction Amendment Act
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer
LOS	Length of Stay
MPD	Metropolitan Police Department
NEAR Act	Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results

NFA	New Facility-Annex
NFM	New Facility-Main
OAG	D.C. Office of the Attorney General
OHR	D.C. Office of Human Rights
ONSE	D.C. Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement”
OUC	Office of Unified Communications
OVSJG	D.C. Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants
PAD	Pre-Arrest Diversion
PDS	D.C. Public Defender Service
PSA	Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia
SMI	Serious Mental Illness
SPO	Special Police Officer
SUD	Substance Use Disorder
USAO-DC	U.S. Attorney’s Office – District of Columbia
USPC	U.S. Parole Commission

Appendix 2: Task Force Committee Membership

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY INVESTMENTS & ALTERNATIVES TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Commissioner Tyrell Holcomb, *Chair*

Brian Campbell

Caroline Cragin

Doni Crawford

Samantha Paige Davis

Michelle Garcia

Anthony Hall

Dr. Erin Hall

Hon. Peter Krauthamer

Christy Respress

Marc Schindler

Tammy Seltzer

Courtney Stewart

Chad Tillbrook

Paula Thompson

COMMITTEE ON DECARCERATION

Patrice Sulton, *Chair*

Leslie Cooper

Monica Hopkins

Alise Marshall

Kelly O'Meara

Jonathan Smith

Penelope Spain

Tamika Spellman

Bridgette Stumpf

Elana Suttentberg

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL CONTROL

Hon. Karl Racine, *Co-Chair*

Jon Bouker, *Co-Chair*

Shelley Broderick

Carol Elder Bruce

Rashida Edmondson

Philip Fornaci

Emily Gunston

Tyrone Hall

Cedric Hendricks

Isa Mirza

Olinda Moyd

John Stanard

Emily Voshell

COMMITTEE ON FACILITIES & SERVICES

Hon. Charles Allen, *Co-Chair*

Linda Harlee Harper, *Co-Chair*

Quincy Booth

Avis Buchanan

Manonne Butler

Lamont Carey

Sarah Comeau

Dr. David Freeman

Rev. Graylan Hagler

Aliyah Graves-Brown

Bruce Reid

Chiquisha Robinson

Blaine Stum

Appendix 3: Links to Full Supplementary Publications

Task Force Reports

Jails & Justice: A Framework for Change, Phase I Findings & Implementation Plan of the District Task Force on Jails & Justice

<http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/FrameworkForChange.pdf>

Jails & Justice: Our Transformation Starts Today, Phase II Findings & Implementation Plan of the District Task Force on Jails & Justice

<http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/TransformationStartsToday.pdf>

Committee Reports

- Committee on Community Investment & Alternatives to the Criminal Justice System:
http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/Community_Investments_Committee_Report_to_the_Task_Force.pdf
- Committee on Decarceration:
http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/Decarceration_Committee_Report_to_the_Task_Force.pdf
- Committee on Local Control:
http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/Local_Control_Committee_Report_to_the_Task_Force.pdf
- Committee on Facilities & Services:
http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/Facilities_and_Services_Committee_Report_to_the_Task_Force.pdf

Survey of D.C. Residents Incarcerated at the BOP by The National Reentry Network for Returning Citizens:

http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/Analysis_of_Survey_of_DC_Residents_in_BOP.pdf

Summary of Phase I Feedback by The National Reentry Network for Returning Citizens:

http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/Phase_I_Report_Feedback.pdf

September 2020 Community Engagement Analysis by The National Reentry Network for Returning Citizens:

http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/Phase_II_Community_Meeting_Feedback.pdf

Bureau of Prisons Population Data Analysis by the Council for Court Excellence:

http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/Analysis_of_BOP_Data_Snapshot_from_7420.pdf

Projection of D.C.'s Future Incarcerated Population by the Council for Court Excellence:

http://www.courtexcellence.org/uploads/publications/Future_DC_Incarcerated_Population_Projection.pdf



District Task Force on Jails & Justice

Web: www.courtexcellence.org/task-force

Email: communications@courtexcellence.org

Twitter: @CCE_for_DC

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) Agendas & Meeting Minutes October 2019 - 2021

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) Meeting

Tuesday, October 1, 2019
4:30pm - 6:00pm
441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
JJAG Business Update	JJAG Business Update and Discussion (<i>Tholyn Twyman, OVSJG and Laura Furr, Chair</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract with Lisa Pilnik Accepting Nominations: JJAG Secretary 	5 mins
SRAD Debrief	OJJDP State Relations and Assistance Division (SRAD) Conference Debrief (<i>Keith Towery and Kristy Love, CJCC</i>)	10 mins
PINS Working Group Update	<p>Reminder draft goal: Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove all youth charged with PINS from the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>Debrief Youth and Family Engagement (<i>LaShelle Richmond and Youth and Family Engagement Team</i>)</p> <p>Update on What Works (<i>Research Team</i>)</p> <p>Debrief Asset Mapping Exercise (<i>PINS Working Group</i>)</p> <p>Application of knowledge to Draft Model PINS System (<i>Laura Furr</i>)</p>	60 mins
Updates and Announcements		10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

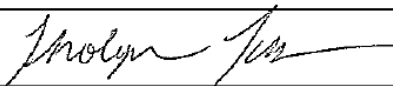
Meeting

Tuesday, October 1, 2019

4:30pm- 6:00pm

441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Member attendance

	Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
1.	Anderson, Patrina	✓		
2.	Burton, Dominique			
3.	Burton, Lisette	✓		
4.	Clark, Sheila	✓		
5.	Eismann, Audrey	✓		
6.	Furr, Laura	✓		
7.	Glass, Nancy			Brittany Mobley
8.	Gregory, Shyra	✓		
9.	Harris, Shae			
10.	Johns, Miracle	✓		
11.	Krauthamer, Peter	✓		Jen DiToro ✓ Present
12.	Kyle, Ramey	✓		
13.	Odom, Terri			
14.	Patterson, Jenise (Jo)	✓		
15.	Richmond, LaShelle	✓		
16.	Rosenthal, David			
17.	Spain, Penelope	Amos		Veena Subramanian ✓ Present
18.	Whitfield, Kevin (Council Member Allen)			
19.	Wieser, Liz			Jullian Brevard/Erin Cullen
20.	Wright, Bruce	✓		
Staff Present	Tholyn Twyman, Keith Towery (CJCC)			
Guests Present	Eduardo Ferrer (Georgetown) Clare Kruger (PDS) Monique Coles (Sasha Bruce) Shyra Dowling (DCPS) Jullian Brevard (OAG)			
Prepared by	 Tholyn Twyman			

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Meeting Minutes

Tuesday, October 1, 2019

4:30pm - 6:00pm

441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quorum is present	5 mins
JJAG Business Update	JJAG Business Update and Discussion (<i>Tholyn Twyman, OVSJG and Laura Furr, Chair</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contract with Lisa Pilnik<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ No work as of yet○ No feedback or concerns on the contract• We have not received the final list of grant-ees for FY20 yet• Project Safe Neighborhoods RFA is still open (deadline extended twice) – we have not yet had any applications<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Question about whether funding alerts are still going out widely?• Accepting Nominations: JJAG Secretary<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Lisette Burton volunteered○ Laura Furr made a motion to vote; motion was seconded○ Unanimously affirmed	5 mins
SRAD Debrief	OJJDP State Relations and Assistance Division (SRAD) Conference Debrief (<i>Keith Towery and Kristy Love, CJCC</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Session regarding non-participating states (Melissa attended)• Session regarding non-state/tribal participants (Melissa & Keith attended)• We had JJAG members on panels• Discussion about strategies for braided funding• GAO auditing OJJDP and thus SAGs – anticipate potential audit• Keep an eye out for grants related to restorative justice Possible JJ Summit for Next Year? What topics? <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Please email ideas to Keith○ Youth development partnerships○ Youth and mental health○ ACEs/Trauma○ Being Family-driven	10 mins

<p>PINS Working Group Update</p>	<p>Reminder draft goal: Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove all youth charged with PINS from the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>Debrief Youth and Family Engagement (<i>LaShelle Richmond and Youth and Family Engagement Team</i>) – parent and youth feedback to four key questions; participants were candid and enthusiastic to give input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is working? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Being received with love ○ Structured environment that allowed youth to focus ○ Building and developing relationships ○ Connection with others, including worker ○ Aftercare support and ongoing support through transitions • Suggestions for improvement? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dissemination of information – more info about what is available to youth and families in the community ○ Notification/communication to parents throughout the process so parents can be part of the solution ○ More prevention and services available at onset of issues, before youth get in trouble ○ More supports for children disconnected from school and returning back to school after suspension, etc. ○ Ask for consumer feedback and get (and use) input about service delivery ○ City officials should help build community harmony and solve neighborhoods beefs ○ Prompt services – not having to wait for call backs, long intake process, etc. ○ Peer-to-peer model – youth as resources ○ Increase parent/youth choice in service planning ○ Clear partnerships and validation of parent partners ○ Address housing gaps created by youth placement outside the home and loss in stipend/supplemental income ○ Create parent council • Next steps: continue to reach out to community partners and other agencies to continue to get feedback 	<p>60 mins</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DHS standing meeting Oct. 10th ○ Boys Town SUSO families – Date TBD ○ Parents have a desire to share with city leaders, judges, JJAG leadership, agency leaders <p>Update on What Works (<i>Research Team</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop Box available to entire JJAG where members can add in research and programs that work • Please add summary information to grid and supporting research to folders • Goal is review community input, best practice research, • Biggest gap of knowledge is for children who are running away/missing repeatedly • What are other knowledge gaps? Focus research on addressing the symptoms and root causes • Add in research regarding use of technology, communication strategies, and best practice youth/parent policy advisory structures <p>Debrief Asset Mapping Exercise (<i>PINS Working Group</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All JJAG members should contribute <p>Application of knowledge to Draft Model PINS System (<i>Laura Furr</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift in framing to advocate/partnership frame – youth and family led • Accountability • Mobile-response team • Respite Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Learn from past efforts – questions about custodial responsibility, hours of availability/response, challenges with operationalizing, etc. • Hub for family services – drop-off (separate entrance for police) and walk-in center (for community) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use of school buildings as hubs – model in Montgomery County • Continuum of care – right service array to meet needs, including shared data, consistent funding, capacity building to meet community demand, positive youth development focus 	
Updates and Announcements		10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Meeting

Tuesday, November 5, 2019

4:30pm - 6:00pm

441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

AGENDA

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)
JJAG Business Update	JJAG Business Update and Discussion (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contract with Lisa Pilnik• Title II Update
SRAD Debrief	OJJDP State Relations and Assistance Division (SRAD) Conference Debrief (<i>Melissa Milchman and Kristy Love, CJCC</i>)
PINS Working Group Update	Reminder draft goal: Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove all youth charged with PINS from the juvenile justice system. Debrief Youth and Family Engagement (<i>LaShelle Richmond and Youth and Family Engagement Team</i>) Funding Mini-Retreat Report Out (<i>Laura Furr and other mini-retreat participants</i>) Review of updates and discussion of Draft Model PINS System (<i>Laura Furr</i>)
Updates and Announcements	JJAG Meeting Dates for FY20 shared with the group
Adjourn	

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Meeting

Tuesday, November 5, 2019

4:30pm - 6:00pm

441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
1. Anderson , Patrina	x		
2. Burton , Dominique	x		
3. Burton , Lisette			
4. Clark , Sheila	x		
5. Eismann , Audrey	x		
6. Furr , Laura	x		
7. Glass , Nancy	x		Proxy Brittany Mobley
8. Goodman , Jonah	x		
9. Gregory , Shyra	x		
10. Harris , Shae	x		
11. Johns , Miracle			
12. Krauthamer , Peter	x		Proxy Jen DiToro
13. Kyle , Ramey			x-Lt. Herbenack
14. Odom , Terri			
15. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)			
16. Richmond , LaShelle			
17. Rosenthal , David	x		
18. Spain , Penelope	x		
19. Whitfield , Kevin (Council Member Al- len)	x		
20. Wieser , Liz	x		Proxy- Jullian Brevard
21. Wright , Bruce	x		
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman, Tholyn Twyman, Keith Towery, Kristy Love		
Guests Present	Jose DeArteaga, Veronica Holmes, Sakina Thompson, Eduardo Ferrer, Veena Subramanian, Courtney Allen		
Notes Prepared by	Melissa Milchman		

AGENDA

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)
JJAG Business Update	<p>JJAG Business Update and Discussion (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contract with Lisa Pilnik - Approved by OJJDP – we have the green light and are currently processing grant agreement paperwork – expected to start this month. ● Title II Update - State Plan Update will be required based on JJRA requirements in the upcoming Title II Application – Update requirements were discussed at September JJAG Meeting - Agencies and organizations that are being asked to support the content or state updates received an email with their assigned questions- Due date for responses is November 26.
SRAD Debrief	<p>OJJDP State Relations and Assistance Division (SRAD) Conference Debrief (<i>Melissa Milchman and Kristy Love, CJCC</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sessions debrief – Non-state and Territory challenges - OJJDP hosted a special session – GAO sat in. Discussions about compliance reporting and data challenges (RRI reporting) were conducted and OJJDP discussed the expectations and path forward for submitting and reporting compliance plans and data and how they plan to use the data in the future (not to be used in a punitive way). - SAG Sessions and Youth Recruitment and Retention – Melissa would like to explore youth orientation and youth recruitment and retention TA from CCAS. It is still an area where we need to improve on for JJAG.
PINS Working Group Update	<p>Reminder draft goal: Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove all youth charged with PINS from the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>Debrief Youth and Family Engagement (<i>LaShelle Richmond and Youth and Family Engagement Team</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sheila debriefed the feedback and notes from the session – see handout - <i>Historically Feedback from youth and families demonstrated that schools are not appealing or welcoming to youth – need more arts, music, after school rec programs or sports, vocational programming, etc. that keep students interested and wanting to be at the school.</i> <p>Funding Mini-Retreat Report Out (<i>Laura Furr and other mini-retreat participants</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laura debriefed discussion from mini-retreat in October – see handouts (Mini-retreat notes, proposed system chart, court data on PINS) - Feedback and Questions related to the discussion included: - Data Inquiry – have we compared ACE and PASS data to the court data related to # of PINS youth enrolled. - Every Day Counts Data reflect 5-6 thousand youth reported truant but of those, 2-3 thousand are eligible for truancy filings by OAG, and the other cases would be CFSA referrals for Educational Neglect. - Funding explorations need more research around DGS buildings (legal issue around charter schools having first right of refusal), we would like to include content in the Medicaid State Plan that supports using waiver dollars for these purposes, seeking additional creative ideas on how to

	<p>repurpose dollars that are already budgeted in the relevant cluster (Justice, HHS, Ed).</p> <p>Review of updates and discussion of Draft Model PINS System (<i>Laura Furr</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Feedback:</i> - Bifurcated system (OSSE and DHS) tracks for school-based and community based tracks with no wrong door - Bifurcated system encourages accountability - System must be strengths based and needs based (balanced) - We cannot create a system that just replicates a core service- agency anchored approach –avoid just moving what we are already doing upstream. - We need more creative approaches to be integrated (less core-service focused, more connected to meeting families and youth where they are and focusing on their strengths whether in schools or in community settings).
Updates and Announcements	JJAG Meeting Dates for FY20 shared with the group
Adjourn	

**Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)
Meeting**

Tuesday, December 3, 2019
4:30pm - 6:00pm
441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
JJAG Business Update	JJAG Business Update and Discussion (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introducing Lisa Pilnik• MOTA Swearing In	15 mins
IACP Training	IACP Training Report Out (<i>Commander Kyle, MPD</i>)	10 mins
PINS Working Group Update	Reminder draft goal: Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove all youth charged with PINS from the juvenile justice system. Collection of Programs and Services (<i>Laura Furr, Chair and Lisa Pilnik, Consultant</i>) Review of updates and discussion of Draft Model PINS System (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) Vote to approve moving forward toward recommendation to the Mayor	60 mins
Updates and Announcements		10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Meeting

Tuesday, December 3, 2019

4:30pm - 6:00pm

441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
22. Anderson , Patrina	x		
23. Burton , Dominique		x	
24. Burton , Lisette	x		
25. Clark , Sheila	x		
26. Eismann , Audrey		x	
27. Furr , Laura	x		
28. Goodman , Jonah	x		
29. Gregory-Dowling , Shyra	x		
30. Harris , Shae		x	
31. Johns , Miracle		x	
32. Krauthamer , Peter	x		
33. Kyle , Ramey	x		
34. Mobley , Brittany	x		
35. Odom , Terri	x		
36. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)	x		
37. Richmond , LaShelle	x		
38. Rosenthal , David	x		
39. Spain , Penelope	x		
40. Whitfield , Kevin	x		
41. Wright , Bruce	x		
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman, Keith Towery		
Guests Present	Jose DeArteaga-DYRS, Veena Subramanian- OCA Fellow, Adanna and Booker from MOTA, Jullian Brevard-OAG, Leise Gergely-Fair Girls, Aaron White – Youth Guest-YAB, Courtney Allen – Deputy Mayor of Ed, William Patterson - Global Transcendence, Veronica Holmes – Councilmember White, and Dominic Henry – Community Provider – guest, Paul Winestock – Community Provider - guest		
Notes Prepared by	Lisette Burton		

AGENDA

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)
JJAG Business Update	JJAG Business Update and Discussion (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introducing Lisa Pilnik – Consultant on PINS (facilitated April 2019 PINS discussion/retreat)• MOTA Swearing In completed
IACP Training	IACP (Association of the Chief of Police) Training Report Out (<i>Commander Kyle, MPD</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Law Enforcement Juvenile Justice Institute Convention, Philadelphia, PA<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Presenters focused on juvenile justice reform○ Former DC Chief of Police Ramsey was a keynote speaker – spoke to his personal journey from broken windows to restorative practices○ Judge Steve Teske – keynote speaker from Clayton, County, Georgia; focused on reducing the school-to-prison pipeline○ DC appears to be ahead of the curve

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Meeting

Tuesday, January 7, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
JJAG Business Update	JJAG Business Update and Discussion (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Update on JJAG funds expenditure• CJJ Conference membership and registration• Membership check-in	15 mins
PINS Working Group Update	Reminder draft goal: Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove all youth charged with PINS from the juvenile justice system. Updates from the working groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth and Family Engagement (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond</i>)• Legislative Strategy (<i>Lisette Burton and Laura Furr</i>)	10 mins
PINS Reform Consultant Report-out	Update from Lisa Pilnik	20 mins
PINS Next Steps	Discussion of next steps to finalize the JJAG's recommendation to the mayor by February's meeting (<i>Laura Furr</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New language• Planning Hub discussion - key questions? missing stakeholders to engage?• Additional collaborative bodies to engage?• Open questions? Other "must-includes" for the recommendation to the mayor?	30 mins
Updates and Announcements		10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Meeting Minutes

Tuesday, January 7, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
42. Anderson , Patrina		x	
43. Burton , Dominique		x	
44. Burton , Lisette	x		
45. Clark , Sheila	x		
46. Eismann , Audrey		x	
47. Furr , Laura	x		
48. Goodman , Jonah		x	
49. Gregory-Dowling , Shyra		x	
50. Harris , Shae	x		
51. Johns , Miracle		x	
52. Krauthamer , Peter	x		
53. Kyle , Ramey	x		
54. Mobley , Brittany	x		Clare Kruger Proxy
55. Odom , Terri		x	
56. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)		x	
57. Richmond , LaShelle		x	
58. Rosenthal , David	x		
59. Spain , Penelope	x		
60. Whitfield , Kevin	x		
61. Wright , Bruce	x		
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman and Keith Towery		
Guests Present	Desiree Parker - JustUs – Howard University Student Organization Liz Weiser - OAG Lisa Pilnik – JJAG Consultant Sakina Thompson - DMHHS Courtney Allen - DMed Dominic Henry – Community Member Paul Winestock – Community Member		
Notes Prepared by	Melissa Milchman		

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)
JJAG Business Update	<p>JJAG Business Update and Discussion (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on JJAG funds expenditure _ OVSJG will be publishing FY 20 award information on our website soon for public review – Melissa will share when posted • CJJ Conference membership and registration – CJJ FY20 Conference is in June 2020 – Melissa sent out details. Members should let her know if you want to attend. We can use JJAG dollars to support conference registrations for SAG members. • We needed to vote on CJJ membership renewal for 2020 – an email vote occurred on 1/8/20 (motion by Penelope Spain, seconded by Bruce Wright – 16 members voted – all yes votes – CJJ membership renewal passes) • Laura Furr is seeking feedback on submitting a workshop proposal to present at the CJJ conference on our system reform work around PINS/Status Offenders • Membership check-in – JJAG is still recruiting for additional members. Specifically, we are seeking a person with expertise in Restorative Justice, 2 more youth members, and a victim advocate for CSEC youth – Leise from HOPE Court/Fair Girls is in the pipeline for that role currently.
PINS Working Group Update	<p>Reminder draft goal: Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove all youth charged with PINS from the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>Updates from the working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth and Family Engagement (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Working to put together a youth panel – Chloe House and Bruce House from Sasha Bruce will support this. Additionally, Sheila is working with PASS participants to garner feedback. ○ The goal is to hold all sessions by the end of January ○ Lisa Pilnik suggested connecting with the YouthBuild Public Charter School to get more perspectives from youth experiencing truancy. ○ Lisette offered Boystown youth participation as well to provide feedback in an after dinner session • Legislative Strategy (<i>Lisette Burton and Laura Furr</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lisette – Agency impact was discussed, as well as considerations that are important to finance the recommendations – We plan to steer clear of cost shifting and position change recommendations, and rather, will center messaging on accountability, cost sharing, collaborative approaches, efficiency, etc. We also want to get more data and information together about the on return on investment in order to better quantify or justify the suggested reforms. Recommendations will also suggest areas to INVEST
PINS Reform Consultant Report-out	<p>Update from Lisa Pilnik – See Handout</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assets missing highlights – PRFT – no inpatient place in DC and not as much creative/out of the box options (art therapy, community gardens, easy access to flexible funding) ○ Gaps Highlights ○ Systemic Challenges identified: housing resources and behavioral health services

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issue for group decision making: How do we want to address the systemic/pervasive issues, like lack of affordable or stable housing, in our report? Approach it broadly or narrow the focus to the kids that we are seeking to support (status offenders). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Question from Dave Rosenthal: Is there a respite care bed resource repository? Can we share that with JJAG members? ○ Host homes can serve as respite care, but interviews with stakeholders garnered that these options are underutilized based on logistical challenges. ○ One specific need/gap identified by providers included that there is no way to text providers (more immediate form of communication and more relevant to our consumer-youth). Rights now, the only option for immediate shelter needs is calling a hotline. And Sasha Bruce is the only provider for youth under 18. ○ No drop in centers for minors (under 18) ○ Flex Funds – not enough and not accessible to meet youth rapid needs. ○ Part of recommendation might include recommendations on changes to the District's Medicaid State plan ○ Systemic Challenges identified for Truancy: Currently district does not have streamlined or consist approach to responses (different schools respond and report differently – particularly charter schools). Enforcement issues related to the the District's Attendance Accountability Act are a contributing factor here. ○ Youth and Parent Feedback on Challenges or Barriers Highlights: Consumers have system-involvement fear (youth and families) – dont want child welfare involved so are not reporting challenges (CFSA challenges and stigmas were reported) ○ Additional decision-making point for group: Hubs – mutiple locations sited district wide or neutral and centrally located single location?
PINS Next Steps	<p>Discussion of next steps to finalize the JJAG's recommendation to the mayor by February's meeting (<i>Laura Furr</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New language – If no more PINS charge, then what will we refer to these young people as or the behaviors associated with PINS charges as - new name? - Planning Hub discussion - key questions? Are we missing stakeholders to engage? Where should hub or hubs be located? How will the hubs operate? What does our ideal center have/do? - Additional collaborative bodies to engage? - Children's Law Center? - Human Trafficking Task force? - Open questions? Other "must-includes" for the recommendation to the mayor? Really need to talk about savings and benefits? What else? - Trafficking – how is that addressed and more from Fair Girls - Curfew and ungovernability – should these be in the recommendations report? Conversations with ICH revealed yes! This should still be in the report. - How will our report address other efforts in the works? Family Success Centers, Connected Schools, Show Up Stand Out, Committee on Youth in Care of DC, etc. - Do we want to consider supporting young parents – are they considered in our plan?

	<p>Creating the report and voting on it – The process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview: Laura and Lisa will create document that will be circulated to JJAG and then voted on by the body. - Next Steps: - Laura and Lisa will put the existing documents that we have together (Lisa's report, Dave's Historical report from Fenty Administration, and the recommendations document that was completed and voted on in the December meeting). - Laura WILL strive to give everyone a one-week notice to review the updated report/recommendations document before the February meeting. - The report/recommendation will be shared electronically (e.g. google docs) so that members can review in a singular place, make COMMENTS (not changes), and provide feedback before the February meeting. - February JJAG meeting will be a working meeting on the document, where we will go through the comments and feedback and resolve outstanding questions, issues, suggestions, etc. At the conclusion of this meeting, we will need the committee to present a motion to have an electronic vote on the final document (after the final edits are incorporated). - After that meeting/vote, a small committee will complete the clean- up of the document. Feel free to reach out to Laura to be on that small committee for finalizing. - Then an electronic vote will occur 1-2 weeks after the meeting (once the editing process is complete and the document has been shared with members). <p>Feedback from members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do we need a longer meeting in February? <i>Yes, and if we do, starting earlier (4PM) is preferred.</i> - How long are we going to make this document? What level of detail do we need? <i>Shorter is better 10- 12 pages –</i> - Should we create a system map of what the new system would look like? <i>This will be part of the follow up committee conversation about hubs</i>
Updates and Announcements	Job Announcement from YouthBuild Public Charter School – Restorative Justice Coordinator, and IT education opportunity for youth
Adjourn	

CJJ Electronic Voting – 1/8/20 (Email Attachment supporting the motion and electronic votes – dated 1/8/19)

Penelope Spain Moved to vote on CJJ membership renewal
Bruce Wright Seconded the Motion

Yes Votes: Penelope Spain, Judge Peter Krauthamer, Jonah Goodman, Audrey Eismann, Dave Rosenthal, Bruce Wright, Brittany Mobley, Dominique Burton, Lisette Burton, Ramey Kyle, Shyra Dowling, Laura Furr, LaShelle Richmond, Jo Patterson, Terri Odom and Sheila Clark

AGENDA

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)
JJAG Business Update	JJAG Business Update and Discussion (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing Lisa Pilnik – Consultant on PINS (facilitated April 2019 PINS discussion/retreat) • MOTA Swearing In completed
IACP Training	IACP (Association of the Chief of Police) Training Report Out (<i>Commander Kyle, MPD</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Enforcement Juvenile Justice Institute Convention, Philadelphia, PA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presenters focused on juvenile justice reform ○ Former DC Chief of Police Ramsey was a keynote speaker – spoke to his personal journey from broken windows to restorative practices ○ Judge Steve Teske – keynote speaker from Clayton, County, Georgia; focused on reducing the school-to-prison pipeline ○ DC appears to be ahead of the curve

<p>PINS Working Group Update</p>	<p>Brief overview of background that led to goal of PINS decriminalization (<i>Laura Furr</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently truancy, running away, ungovernability, etc. are status offenses that bring young people into the justice system <p>Reminder draft goal: Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove all youth charged with PINS from the juvenile justice system...and proactively provide alternative access to services so families and youth can access what they need without entering the juvenile justice system</p> <p>Collection of Programs and Services – Assets and Gaps (<i>Laura Furr, Chair and Lisa Pilnik, Consultant</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spreadsheet – all JJAG members took 5 minutes to add in recommended contacts by program and other programs that may help fill the gap; members can email additional recommendations to Lisa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lisa will conduct phone interviews and contact via email all recommended contacts to help inform future decision-making by the JJAG regarding existing landscape and possible new programs/services <p>Review of updates and discussion of Draft Model PINS System (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal for this meeting is to vote on the “what” in term of what change we would like to see – group reviewed Draft Recommendations for PINS Reform Questions/Suggestions/Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested need for conforming amendments including the Attendance Accountability Act Include mention of trauma in introduction and trauma-responsive service provision Technical note to point out that ‘running away’ itself is not actually a charge, it is a form of ungovernability Discussed including cultural humility both as a value statement in the introduction and as an example of training needed for staff at agencies and service providers Discussion regarding things to consider for final proposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be creative – we need to come up with things that youth are actually interested in and will utilize Ensure we are changing practice not just language Design our system around strengths and not just needs Flexibility in funding streams is a challenge Need for a master calendar and searchable resource of programs and services Include well-resourced organizations including universities, professional sports teams, artistic institutions, etc. in ultimate planning of the “how” <p>Vote to approve the introduction and recommendations as generally stated moving forward toward a formal report and recommendations to the Mayor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laura read the amended introduction and 6 recommendations including edits suggested by the group Motion to approve – Lisette Motion seconded – Dave 3 abstentions – Commander Kyle, Teri Odom, Judge Krauthamer Vote – approved unanimously by those voting (12 yes votes, 3 abstentions – 15 voting members present)
<p>Adjourn</p>	

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Meeting

Tuesday, February 4, 2020

4:00pm - 6:00pm

441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
PINS Working Group Update	Reminder draft goal: Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove all youth charged with PINS from the juvenile justice system. Updates from the working groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth and Family Engagement (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond</i>)	10 mins
PINS Reform Recommendation Review	Review and reach consensus on each segment of the PINS Recommendation to Mayor Bowser	1 h 20 mins
PINS Next Steps	Reminder of next steps to finalize the JJAG's recommendation (<i>Laura Furr</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Close edit working group• Pre-submission heads up?• Online vote!	15 mins
Updates and Announcements		10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile **Justice** Advisory Group (JJAG)
Meeting Minutes
 Tuesday, February 4, 2020
 4:00pm - 6:00pm
 441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
62. Anderson , Patrina	x		
63. Burton , Dominique			
64. Burton , Lisette	x		
65. Clark , Sheila	x		
66. Eismann , Audrey	x		
67. Furr , Laura	x		
68. Goodman , Jonah	x		
69. Gregory-Dowling , Shyra	x		
70. Harris , Shae	x		
71. Johns , Miracle			
72. Krauthamer , Peter	x		
73. Kyle , Ramey	x		Proxy Sherelle Williams
74. Mobley , Brittany	x		
75. Odom , Terri	x		
76. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)	x		
77. Richmond , LaShelle	x		
78. Rosenthal , David	x		
79. Spain , Penelope	x		Proxy Veena Subramanian
80. Whitfield , Kevin	x		
81. Wright , Bruce	x		
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman , Tholyn Twyman, Keith Towery, Kristy Love		
Guests Present	Genard Buttler (OAG) Aaron White, Advisory Youth Eduardo Ferrer, Advisory Community Member Lisa Pilnik, JJAG Consultant Kyla Woods, Advisory Youth Member Jamal Holtz, Advisory Youth Member Anwar Walker (DYRS) Cherelle Jones, Amari Anthony, Aaliyah Williams (Guests, JustUs Howard Univ. Student Organization) Jose DeArteaga (DYRS) Paul Winestock (Guest Community Member) Dominic Henry (Guest Community Member)		
Notes Prepared by	Melissa Milchman		

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)
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<p>PINS Working Group Update</p>	<p>Updates from the working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth and Family Engagement (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond</i>) • Focus groups were held at Chloe and Bruce House – youth feedback and quotes are included in our report. Youth were excited to participate and engaged. They wished to provide their vision for a better system of care for young people and were excited to provide their input. They are seeking better opportunities, trust and better consistency. - From these focus groups, one youth has applied to be a youth member of the JJAG. <p>Reminder of the Project Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove all youth charged with PINS from the juvenile justice system.</p>
<p>PINS Reform Recommendation Review</p>	<p>Review and reach consensus on each segment of the PINS Recommendation to Mayor Bowser</p> <p>Process: JJAG Members comments will be reviewed first, then additional comments from advisors and guests will be addressed after.</p> <p>Laura will go through the entire document and members are welcome to provide questions, comments, feedback and engage in discussion to resolve.</p> <p>The document is being live edited in Google docs and the link has been shared with all members if they wish to follow along.</p> <p>Highlights of language changes or comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Use the term justice-involved (instead of court involved). (2) Invest and Realign (3) Add a Footnote to the intro section referencing the Butts PYJ model and the 8 domains in order to adequately address health and mental health, family/relationships, opportunities to be creative, etc. in the introduction (4) Ensure that the document overall expresses that we are seeking to address both youth and family needs for support in our recommendation (5) Chart on Page 2 -PINS offenses (needs wordsmithing) – suggestion to change to agencies responsible for serving or supporting – add DHS and DYRS (6) Curfew language – referred to STEP ONLY if reported as missing (7) Other initiatives – DYRS AC extended hours should be added – related to reduction in curfew violations; CSAT and CHAMPS should be added. (8) Explain our “why” for not extending this reform to educational neglect, abscondence, and alcohol and drug use in the Footnotes. (9) Abscond is not a word – need to decide how to handle than in the document (10) Future distribution – what is our plan, can it include both sharing the reform as well as educational tools for what parents can do access report? Yes, this will be determined after the report goes to the Mayor but the goal is to be able to share this with partners, youth, families, etc. (11) Shelter bed vs. respite bed nuances (12) Remove the word turn-away and replace with redirect when referencing respite care

- (13) New Program at DHS called PCAST – PASS Crisis and Stabilization Team – other initiatives (little known and small program) served up to 40 families per year 6 months at a time – used as a GAP filler to get connected to core service agencies – it’s an in-house supplement to ACE and PASS and should be added to the initiatives section at the end. The same is true for DBH CHAMPS – mobile crisis and stabilization teams – follow up with Trina for a blurb to add to the document
- (14) The Document should more explicitly reflect ideological movement to address opportunity gaps and our support for more affirmative access to effective supports and programs (the arts, cultural learning, entrepreneurship exposure, etc.)
- (15) Add language that is clearer about the system shifting to more strength-based as a key tenant of the continuum of care, as well as protective factor development
- (16) Can we also better capture the relationship shift – its more than services or programs, its relationships with young people!
- (17) Referencing Family First Centers – where does this go? Currently, there is a reference in the initiatives section, but should it go earlier in the Hubs conversation?
- Potential for Cross collaboration for tier two of Family First Initiative
- (18) What is our Plan for marketing so youth will know to how to access this? This will be determined after we submit to the Deputy Mayor.
- (19) Hub staff need to be trained well (and be knowledgeable of systems and supports that exist)
- (20) Can we review with an eye for whether the document flows and think through the order more?

Next Steps:

Close edit team: Lisette, Dave, Kevin, Laura, Lisa, Melissa

Agency reps: Run final by agency heads before voting!

Initial Distribution: DMPSJ then OCA

**Ask CFSA to read before final submission

Council: Do not need to send yet but an FYI after or CC that it is coming is ok.

Online vote will occur once final edits are in: Look out for that from Melissa

We will continue to have a PINS committee but we will start moving on after (LaShelle, Dave, Kyla, Kevin and Lisette)

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Meeting

Tuesday, March 3, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
Reminder of the 4 core requirements of federal legislation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Deinstitutionalizing status offenders;2. Maintaining "sight and sound" separation between youth and adult offenders;3. Preventing the placement of youth in adult jails except under very limited circumstances (termed "jail removal"); and4. Reducing "racial and ethnic disparities" or RED, which requires states to "address the issue of overrepresentation of youth of color in the justice system."	10 mins
PINS Working Group Update	<p>Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove the possibility of juvenile charges for PINS behaviors.</p> <p>Updates (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, PINS Working Group Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congratulations! Submitted Recommendation on 2/24!• Thank you to youth, families and researchers who informed the report, advisers, members, designers from BoysTown!• CJJ workshop accepted• Debrief (+/^-)	20 mins
JJAG Business	<p>JJAG Business Update and Needs (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Title II Grant Application - VOTE• Annual Report	15 mins
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) in Arrests	What we know about racial and ethnic disparities at arrest in the District (<i>JJAG members</i>)	30 mins
Updates and Announcements		10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Meeting

Tuesday, March 3, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

441 4th Street NW, Room 1117

Member attendance

Name		Present	Absent	Proxy
82.	Anderson , Patrina			
83.	Burton , Dominique			
84.	Burton , Lisette	x		
85.	Clark , Sheila	x		
86.	Eismann , Audrey			
87.	Furr , Laura	x		
88.	Goodman , Jonah	x		
89.	Gregory-Dowling , Shyra	x		
90.	Harris , Shae	x		
91.	Johns , Miracle			
92.	Krauthamer , Peter			
93.	Kyle , Ramey	x		
94.	Mobley , Brittany	x		
95.	Odom , Terri			
96.	Patterson , Jenise (Jo)			
97.	Richmond , LaShelle	x		
98.	Rosenthal , David	x		
99.	Spain , Penelope	x		
100.	Whitfield , Kevin			
101.	Wright , Bruce			
Staff Present		Melissa Milchman		
Guests Present				
Notes Prepared by		Lisette Burton & Melissa Milchman		

AGENDA/MINUTES

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
Reminder of the 4 core requirements of federal legislation	<p>The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires the creation of a state advisory group (SAG – we call it the JJAG) and creates a floor for common denominators that the federal government would like to see across the country:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deinstitutionalizing status offenders; 2. Maintaining "sight and sound" separation between youth and adult offenders; 3. Preventing the placement of youth in adult jails except under very limited circumstances (termed "jail removal"); and 4. Reducing "racial and ethnic disparities" or RED, which requires states to "address the issue of overrepresentation of youth of color in the justice system." <p>The JJAG has spent the last year focused on deinstitutionalization of status offenders. Our next focus, we've into the ongoing work, will be on reducing racial and ethnic disparities. All of this work was prioritized based on analysis and conversation 18 months ago to evaluate DC's status and what the JJAG could realistically and appropriately impact.</p> <p>Group discussed terminology and possibilities for reframing "rehabilitation" as "transformation" along with the importance of being conscious of and intentional in the language we use.</p> <p>Requested a volunteer to lead 15-minute discussion at next meeting to talk about disparities and language we use to talk about young people: Kyla, Brittany, Jo</p>	20 mins
PINS Working Group Update	<p>Goal: Responsibly decriminalize PINS. Remove the possibility of juvenile charges for PINS behaviors.</p> <p>Updates (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, PINS Working Group Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congratulations! Submitted Recommendation on 2/24! • Thank you to youth, families and researchers who informed the report, advisers, members, designers from Boys Town! 	20 mins

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal about this effort, submitted to the Coalition of Juvenile Justice (CJJ), was accepted! JJAG members will be asked to help facilitate this workshop. • Debrief (+/^-) <p>Group feedback on what we did well through this process: we engaged other external voices and expanded who is present at the table; the retreat was valuable to get everyone on the same page; we learned more about the resources available in the City; we hired a consultant and recognizing when we needed to get additional help outside this body kept the work moving forward; we were intentional about engaging youth and family voices</p> <p>Group discussion on how we can improve processes for the future: having youth and family consistently at the table through all phases of work; it was challenging engaging certain groups and finding research particularly relate to young people who run away</p>	
JJAG Business	<p>JJAG Business Update and Needs (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title II Grant Application – amendment to 3-year plan for submission, given changes to JJDPA law – VOTE – APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small group committee has been working on this document since November. The amendment includes: • Explanation of how we incorporate brain development – DC Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act • Alternatives to detention for status offenders & youth at risk of confirmed to have been sexually trafficked – discussed programming including OAG’s ATTEND Program, partnerships with behavioral health, HOPE Court, Juvenile Behavior Diversion program, etc. • Plan to reduce youth in secure detention and awaiting placement in a residential facility – explained resources and placement packet process • Plan to engage family members in the design of services – DYRS developed a family resources guide “What love Looks Like” explaining array of services available and ways family can 	20 mins

	<p>and should be involved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to use community-based services – used list in approved language of PINS report to streamline response • Plan to promote evidence-based and trauma-informed programs and practices – pulled language from grant-making process and listed specific programs • How we treat known pregnant juveniles – we do not use four-point restraints on any juvenile and no restraints at all for pregnant youth • Behavioral strategies – DC uses evaluation tool for behavioral strategies • Evidence-based mental health screening: administered within 5 days of youth entering DYRS, all youth have individualized plan and access to treatment onsite and off-site, along with • Re-entry Planning – process for returning home (process starts at entry) • How we identify youth who have been sexually trafficked – HOPE court changes • Annual Report – will discuss at next meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018-2020 will be next report that gets created 	
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) in Arrests	<p>What we know about racial and ethnic disparities at arrest in the District (<i>JJAG members</i>) – save discussion for April</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Walk in April – including discussion; generate questions for follow up retreat on the topic in May – Laura will send out possible dates • Commander Kyle – shared MPDs policy regarding interaction with youth at arrest – Laura will send hard copy to JJAG 	20 mins
Updates and Announcements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 17th 12:30 – 5:00 pm at DHS Inter-city council on Homelessness sponsoring training – True Colors United is hosting; required training for grant opportunities • Budget hearing April 8th – opportunity for JJAG to testify publicly – recommend funding considerations related to work we are doing – let Melissa know • March 9th webinar on Family First Act and juvenile justice interaction 	5 mins
Adjourn		

4/7/2020

No meeting due to COVID

5/5/2020

No meeting due to COVID

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Virtual Meeting

Tuesday, June 9, 2020

4:00pm - 5:00pm

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) <i>Special welcome to new youth members!</i>	5 mins
Check-In	How is everyone feeling about returning to the JJAG's work now? (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
Launching Youth Committee	Youth Committee members share their plan	5 mins
JJAG Survey Report Out	Input from JJAG members and advisory members <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize input on JJAG's short-term agenda (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)• Discuss JJAG's short-term agenda• Discuss best ways to share and use collected information about needs	20 mins
Next Steps	Discuss next steps (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Before July 7 meeting• August 4 meeting?• Beyond	15 mins
Updates and Announcements	Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action	10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Virtual Meeting

Tuesday, June 9, 2020

4:00pm - 5:00pm

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
102. Anderson , Patrina (Trina)	x		
103. Burton , Dominique		x	
104. Burton , Lisette	x		
105. Clark , Sheila	x		
106. Eismann , Audrey	x		
107. Furr , Laura	x		
108. Goodman , Jonah	x		
109. Gregory-Dowling , Shyra	x		
110. Harris , Shae		x	
111. Haskell , Jakobi			
112. Holtz , Jamal			
113. Jackson , Destiny		x	
114. Johns , Miracle		x	
115. Krauthamer , Peter		x	
116. Kyle , Ramey	x		
117. Mobley , Brittany	x		
118. Odom , Terri		x	
119. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)	x		
120. Richmond , LaShelle			
121. Rosenthal , David (Dave)	x		
122. Spain , Penelope	x		
123. White , Aaron	x		
124. Whitfield , Kevin		x	
125. Wright , Bruce	x		
126. Woods , Kyla	x		
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman (OVSJG), Kristy Love (CJCC)		
Guests or Advisory Members Present	Claire Kruger PDS, Julian Brevard (OAG), Jose DeArteaga (DYRS)		
Notes Prepared by			

AGENDA

Welcome	<p>Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <p><i>Special welcome to new youth members!</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Youth Members: Jakobi, Aaron, Kyla, and Jamal - Two Youth Members need swearing in or re-swearing in : Destiny and Miracle - And we also have some new advisory youth members from Howard University – JustUS student group - There will be an opportunity for youth-adult mentoring partnerships. We will send out information around that for those interested in signing up. It's voluntary but encouraged for anyone interested in participating.
Check-In	<p>How is everyone feeling about returning to the JJAG's work now? (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <p><i>How are we feeling about returning to JJAGs work?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There's a lot of work to be done - Fired up about local reforms in the wake of the recent deaths (e.g. George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Ahmaud Arbery) - Feeling personal and professional impacts and urgency - Adjusting to virtual platforms - Ready to pick up where JJAG left off before Coronavirus - Ready to help - Overwhelmed by the amount of work to be done. Trying to balance work and family at home. Working through changes to my capacity and the adjustments needed until my kids go back to school. - Energized by the interest in the work JJAG has already been doing. We should tap into the current momentum. - Looking internally in my own agency at our own processes. - To the extend JJAG can support members and member organizations to review implicit bias or organizational structures that keep institutional racism in place, that would be helpful. - I am energized. My friends are asking me how to get involved. Though I am feeling a little bit of fatigue because these issues are personal and emotional, we have an opportunity to support young people who want to do something with their energy and frustrations, and that is amazing.
Launching Youth Committee	<p>Youth Committee members share their plan</p> <p>Kyla – We had a youth member meeting on June 4th. We talked about what a youth committee would look like for the JJAG and what we would like our work to be.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We are interested in creating projects that align with the JJAG but allow for youth specific feedback on JJAG work. - We also want to have professional development opportunities that allow you to lead and plan. - We want to capitalize on the strengths of the individual committee members. For now, we are going to meet monthly to establish projects. - We're going to meet next on June 25th at 5:30. We are going to

	<p>meet the last Thursday of each month. This will allow us to have updates ready for the JJAG meeting that occur on the first Tuesday of each month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We talked about what it would look like to explore the stakeholders around the table and build relationships to learn about the careers and expertise. - We want one of our first projects to be about creating opportunities to engage youth in formal outlets or projects for them to express themselves and participate in the call for change. - We want feedback from JJAG members that interact directly with youth. How can we go about this? Does anyone want to support this project or interested in working on this. <p>Brittany PDS – Great idea. Youth want to act and be a part of something. For my clients, they are typically detained or in group home placements. Could we target group homes? There are certain guidelines and limitations related to Coronavirus, but this is a really great idea, and I want to encourage youth voice.</p> <p>Jose DYRS – we have an obligation to dig a little deeper about what virtual and related engagements could look like for kids in out-of-home settings. We can help institutions find these opportunities to help youth engage. I think we currently have great group homes and staff but they need help finding ways to get kids involved.</p> <p>Suggestions: Arts projects, pen pal projects, social media campaign, etc.</p> <p>Jose and Brittany and Clare will help the youth committee with this project.</p> <p>Kristy Love – we should ask youth in the facilities on what they would like to do.</p> <p>PDS is able to contact youth in facilities to talk to them about what they would like to do.</p> <p>Think about out of the box partners. Capitol Hill Arts project or Serve your City has good virtual resources too.</p> <p>DHS is planning a project too. There are efforts going on in the community to help youth explore...Does my voice matter, will I just be another statistic, is my life perceived as disposable? Also asking, are you ok? Where do you go for support? How are you staying healthy?</p> <p>Jose is pro animal therapy too. Bring a dog to the group home. Or Urban Garden projects (bird feeders or wild life or outdoor activities that meet social distance guidelines).</p> <p>Brittany – kids are still fearful and unsure about Coronavirus. Kids in facilities have been expressing more fear and hopelessness around coronavirus. Let's bring that into the work as well.</p>
JJAG Survey Report Out	<p>Input from JJAG members and advisory members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize input on JJAG's short-term agenda (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have not yet taken the survey, please do. • Everyone who completed it so far said we should continue to do our PINS and RED work. That these are equally important or more important to pre-COVID • These may have urgency in the next several months that JJAG can be a voice on to city leadership and the community.
Next Steps	<p>Discuss next steps (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before July 7 meeting • What can we do before our July Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth Committee Engagement Work - Thinking about how to use dollars flexible to address COVID-needs (currently though grant-making and the peer review process JJAG participates in or through the creative use of JJAG's annual funding allocation from Title II) - Thinking about budget advocacy. We may want to learn more about how funding is being utilized by the city on JJ youth • Emergency Legislation passed by DC Council today - Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Emergency Amendment Act of 2020 – containing a dozen proposals to improve police accountability and transparency • We normally do not meet in August. Since we skipped April and May meetings due to the pandemic, do we want to meet on August 4? Consensus was YES – we will meet in August.
Updates and Announcements	<p>Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action</p> <p>Public testimony for DC budgets is only open until June 16</p> <p>Sharing a resource that might be of interest - HeartSmiles out of Baltimore might be helpful to connect with: https://americanhealth.libsyn.com/keeping-youth-connected-during-coronavirus</p>
Adjourn	

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Virtual Meeting

Tuesday, July 7, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
JJAG Business	Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>) - Youth and/or parent member recruitment - Reminder to complete mentor match form if interested in participating in a mentor partnership - New compliance monitor hiring update	5 mins
Youth Committee Report Out	Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
PINS Committee Report Out	Update on PINS Reform work (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
COVID Member Survey and Plans	Results of Member Survey on COVID-19 Impact and Responses (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) - Discussion Opportunity to Share Summer/Fall Plans to Respond to COVID-19 Ongoing Impact	20 mins
RED Ad Hoc Committee	Launch Ad Hoc Committee on Racial and Ethnic Disparities at Arrest (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	40 mins
Updates and Announcements	Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.	10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Virtual Meeting

Tuesday, July 7, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
127. Anderson , Patrina (Trina)	X		
128. Burton , Dominique			
129. Burton , Lisette	X		
130. Clark , Sheila	X		
131. Eismann , Audrey	X		
132. Furr , Laura	X		
133. Goodman , Jonah	X		
134. Gregory-Dowling , Shyra			
135. Harris , Shae			
136. Haskell , Jakobi	X		
137. Holtz , Jamal	X		
138. Jackson , Destiny			
139. Johns , Miracle			
140. Krauthamer , Peter	X		
141. Kyle , Ramey	X		Proxy Captain Michelle Williams
142. Mobley , Brittany	X		
143. Odom , Terri			
144. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)	X		
145. Richmond , LaShelle	X		
146. Rosenthal , David (Dave)	X		
147. Spain , Penelope			
148. White , Aaron	X		
149. Whitfield , Kevin			
150. Wright , Bruce	X		
151. Woods , Kyla	X		
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman (OVSJG)		
Guests or Advisory Members Present	Jullian Brevard (OAG), Clair Kruger (PDS), Kristy Love (Criminal Justice Co-ordinating Council), LaShunda Hill (SCDCC – DMEd)		
Notes Prepared by	Lisette Burton, Melissa Milchman		

AGENDA

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	10 mins
JJAG Business	<p>Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth and/or parent member recruitment goal – at least one more youth member as a voting member (and others are welcome to join the Youth Committee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parent members are also welcome – it would be great to add a parent with current or recent involvement in the system - Reminder to complete mentor match form if interested in participating in a mentor partnership - New compliance monitor hiring update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews have gone well, and the process has been narrowed down to two candidates; hopefully official offer and start date will be in the next month by early August - Requests from OJJDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JJAG helped create addendum to state plan to meet new requirements when JJDP was updated; some states interpreted the law that this year was a point of baseline data collection of new data categories (change from 9 data elements to 5, with requirement to report on 4); had to provide a plan to analyze and collect data for coming year - Waiting to hear about potential guidance for virtual site visits if needed, although OJJDP has not indicated that virtual visits guidance will be feasible – only secure facilities must be visited, which makes the process easier for DC. - Melissa and Kristy/CJCC participate in different monthly calls for JJ specialists and compliance monitors through CJJ – several states report they are struggling with site visits due to COVID; luckily for DC, we completed all site visits and data completion for all facilities prior to COVID-related shutdowns 	10 mins
Youth Committee Report Out	<p>Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Committee now meets the Thursday the week before the monthly Tuesday meeting (the last Thursday of each month). - Since meeting, the committee discussed the following priorities/workgroups based on youth talent and interests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Data o Outreach; Communication strategies 	10 mins

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Youth Outreach/Ways to support youth during challenging time of the pandemic ○ Engagement with community-based partners <p>Next steps for JJAG members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please send research, events, or other youth perspective-related opportunities to Jamal Holtz and they will coordinate with the rest of the committee jholtz@linksp.com - Idea from LaShelle Richmond– podcast? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Melissa added that DYRS has a radio show that may be an opportunity to connect ideas; Bruce will invite a youth committee member to the next meeting with Director Lacey. ○ Lisette shared recent WHUR podcast with young men and staff connected to Boys Town: https://whur.com/podcasts/daily-drum-insight-segment/young-gifted-and-frisked/ - CJJ Emerging Leaders committee will come and present to youth committee about ways to participate in federal advocacy 	
PINS Committee Report Out	<p>Update on PINS Reform work (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited movement with COVID-19 limitations, but thinking about alternative strategies to continue to engage youth and family voice - Working to schedule a meeting in late July with the Deputy Mayor about JJAG PINS recommendations – PINS Committee will determine who should attend this meeting for effective stakeholder representation - Ongoing small workgroup actively engaging on work – The current committee includes: Sheila, LaShelle, Dave, Lisette, Kevin and Kyla. JJAG members are invited to also stay engaged (contact Laura to express interest). 	10 mins
COVID Member Survey and Plans	<p>Results of Member Survey on COVID-19 Impact and Responses (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responses from 3 law enforcement/court, 2 service provider govt agencies, 1 elected official, 2 non-governmental service providers – most responses related to youth currently in the system - Severity and urgency of needs is much greater than pre-COVID: tech/wifi needs, sanitation/quarantine, access to education, basics like food and housing assistance, a lack of things to do for youth may be contributing to lack of social distancing and community violence - Organizations/Agencies facing increased challenges are equal or more severe than pre-COVID-19: vertical alignment and communication from leadership to front-line workers, lacking PPE for family support workers - Public transparency of data and plans is limited (data on impact of COVID, organization's summer plans, or- 	20 mins

	<p>ganization's plan for each phase of re-opening)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All respondents agree that current JJAG projects are equally or more important than pre-COVID – so priorities have not changed in wake of COVID (although additional projects may be added). Highlights of what respondents said JJAG should focus on between now and December 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RED work should move forward quickly - Address mental and physical health needs of system-involved youth - Accessibility, sustainability, & continuity of community-based services - More unexpected site visits, integrated retreat with systems that touch youth and families - More meetings in the community <p>Opportunity to Share Summer/Fall Plans to Respond to COVID-19 Ongoing Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Roundtable on July 15th re: Community Monitoring of Committed Youth https://www.dccouncil.us/event/recreation-and-youth-affairs-public-oversight-roundtable-2/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Melissa will reach out to committee staff to gain more information so the JJAG can determine <p>-Updated Juvenile Rule 43 released 7/6/2020 – now allows for fact finding hearings to be virtual in wake of COVID (see attached document at end of meeting notes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hearing can be virtual with consent of the respondent - Judge Krauthamer indicated that a few courtrooms will be set up for social distancing 	
RED Ad Hoc Committee	<p>Launch Ad Hoc Committee on Racial and Ethnic Disparities at Arrest (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 guest speakers over the next two JJAG meetings to discuss current or past trend data and policy in the works for change - Small group started working on this in February – invitation for JJAG members to join this ad hoc group to actively engage in this topic. The following expressed interest: Jakobi Haskell, Kristy Love, Brittany Mobley, Bruce Wright - Resource suggestions: Center for Policing Equity https://policingequity.org/ - Here is a recent example of their work - https://www.ted.com/talks/dr_phillip_atiba_goff_how_we_can_make_racism_a_solvable_problem_and_improve_policing <p>Questions from the committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small group to update terminology that we use (and how that connects) 	20 mins

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School-based or initiated arrests – Kristy noted that CJCC hopes to share data analysis with JJAG in September - Whether young people want police in their schools (surveys/data) - With budget move of contract from MPD to DCPS, can the JJAG influence how the funds are used to set up restorative models - When custody orders are issued, are arrests made at school? 	
Updates and Announcements	<p>Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brittany & Claire followed up to find out how youth are or want to be connected to current protests and events – reported that discussions with youth in facilities revealed that young people are interested in producing art or attending protests; 1 group home took youth to Black Lives Matter Plaza during a non-protest time, which youth enjoyed; Claire will seek additional input through Community Aid subcommittee focused on court-involved youth placed at home. - Sheila noted that Youth Services Division of DHS plans to do something virtually on COVID and on Black Lives Matter to engage young people; creative expression contest as a draw to encourage participation. It is a three part series over the course of July. - LaShelle noted that Credible Messenger providers connected with young people to repaint letters in Black Lives Matter Plaza – was a very impactful experience for the youth; Dir. Lacey and other DYRS staff were there. - Melissa announced that peer reviewers' feedback is due today 	10 mins
Adjourn	Next meeting August 4 th , 2020	

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

RULE PROMULGATION ORDER 20-06

(Temporarily amending Super. Ct. Juv. R. 43)

WHEREAS, pursuant to D.C. Code § 11-946, the Board of Judges of the Superior Court approved a temporary amendment to Superior Court Rule Governing Juvenile Proceedings 43; and

WHEREAS, the amendment does not modify a federal criminal or civil rule; it is

ORDERED, that Superior Court Rule Governing Juvenile Proceedings 43 is hereby temporarily enacted and amended as set forth below; and it is further

ORDERED, that the temporary amendment shall take effect immediately, shall govern all proceedings hereafter commenced and insofar is just and practicable all pending proceedings, and shall remain in effect until December 31, 2020.

Juvenile Rule 43. Presence of the Respondent

(a) IN GENERAL. The respondent ~~shall~~must be present at the initial hearing, at the factfinding hearing, and at the entry of a dispositional order, except as otherwise provided by D.C. Code § 16-2316(f) (2012 Repl.).

(b) WAIVING PRESENCE.

(1) Voluntary Absence. A respondent who was initially present at the factfinding hearing waives the right to be present when ~~the respondent's~~ is voluntarily absent~~ee~~ after the factfinding hearing has begun, regardless of whether the court informed the respondent of an obligation to remain during the factfinding hearing~~been commenced in the respondent's presence shall not prevent.~~

(2) Waiver's Effect. If the respondent waives the right to be present, ~~continuing~~ the factfinding hearing may proceed to completion~~and~~, including the adjudication ~~by the Family Court, during the respondent's absence.~~

(c) EMERGENCY AUTHORITY FOR VIDEO TELECONFERENCING OR TELEPHONE CONFERENCING.

(1) In General. Subject to Rule 43(c)(2)-(3), the court may permit an initial, emergency, status, plea, factfinding, or disposition hearing to occur by video teleconferencing or by telephone conferencing if:

(A) the Chief Judge, with the consent of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, has issued an order under D.C. Code § 11-947 (2019 Supp.) to delay, toll, or otherwise grant relief from deadlines imposed by law or rules, based on the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19); and

(B) in a particular case, the court finds for specific reasons that the hearing in that case cannot be further delayed without serious harm to the interests of justice.

(2) Consent. Video teleconferencing or telephone conferencing authorized under Rule 43(c)(1) may take place only with the consent of the respondent after consultation with counsel.

(3) Termination of Emergency Authority. The authority under Rule 43(c)(1) terminates on the earlier of:

(A) 30 days after an order referenced in Rule 43(c)(1)(A) expires without issuance of a further order; or

(B) the date on which the Chief Judge issues an order terminating the authority granted by Rule 43(c)(1).

COMMENT TO 2020 TEMPORARY AMENDMENTS

New section (c) provides explicit authority for the court to conduct proceedings by video teleconference or telephone conference if the Chief Judge has issued an order under D.C. Code § 11-947 (2019 Supp.) based on COVID-19 and there is a case specific finding. The section is modeled after provisions in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136 (CARES Act), § 15002 (2020), and resulting district court orders. The CARES Act permitted the Judicial Conference of the United States to find that emergency conditions materially affected the functioning of the federal courts or a particular district court of the United States. The Chief Judge of a covered district court could then authorize the use of video teleconferencing or telephone conferencing for additional proceedings with certain conditions.

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* * *

By the Court:

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Robert E. Morin". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "R" and "M".

Date: July 06, 2020

Robert E. Morin
Chief Judge

Copies to:

All Judges
All Magistrate Judges All Senior Judges
Avrom Sickel, Director, Family Court Library
Daily Washington Law Reporter
Laura Wait, Associate General Counsel

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)
Virtual Meeting
 Tuesday, August 4, 2020
 4:30pm - 6:00pm

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
JJAG Business	Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist and Laura Furr, Chair</i>) - Compliance! - Grants review process update - Bylaw revision - seeking volunteers	10 mins
Youth Committee Report Out	Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
PINS Committee Report Out	Update on PINS Reform work (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
Language Team Report Out	Update from Language Team (<i>Jakobi Haskell, Brittany Mobley, Jo Patterson and Kyla Woods</i>)	5 mins
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee	Presentation of Current Youth Arrest Policy, Practice and Data (<i>Commander Ramey Kyle, MPD</i>) - Discussion Presentation of Current Law and Legislative Context (<i>Kevin Whitfield, Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety</i>) - Discussion	50 mins
Updates and Announcements	Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.	10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)**Virtual Meeting**

Tuesday, August 4, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
152. Anderson , Patrina (Trina)	x		
153. Burton , Dominique			
154. Burton , Lisette	x		
155. Clark , Sheila	x		
156. Eismann , Audrey	x		
157. Furr , Laura	x		
158. Goodman , Jonah	x		
159. Gregory-Dowling , Shyra	x		
160. Harris , Shae			
161. Haskell , Jakobi	x		
162. Holtz , Jamal	x		
163. Jackson , Destiny			
164. Johns , Miracle			
165. Krauthamer , Peter	x		
166. Kyle , Ramey	x		Lt. Paul Hrebenak (MPD)
167. Mobley , Brittany	x		
168. Odom , Terri			
169. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)	x		
170. Richmond , LaShelle	x		
171. Rosenthal , David (Dave)	x		Jullian Brevard (Proxy)
172. Spain , Penelope	x		
173. White , Aaron	x		
174. Whitfield , Kevin	x		
175. Wright , Bruce	x		
176. Woods , Kyla	x		
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman (OVSJG), Kristy Love (CJCC)		
Guests or Advisory Members Present	Tiffany Reid-Collazo (PDS), Eduardo Ferrer (Georgetown), Kate Bouwkamp (OVSJG), Hon. Jen Di Toro (DCSC), LaShunda Hill (DM Ed), Jose DeArteaga (DYRS)		
Notes Prepared by	Melissa Milchman		

AGENDA

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)
JJAG Business	<p>Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist and Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance! DC was found in full compliance by OJJDP based on our submissions and responses to the FY20 Title II Application (State plan updated and JJRA addendum, Compliance Data Submission and Racial and Ethnic Disparities Plan Submission). Based on this determination, we will receive the full amount of formula Title II Dollars for FY21 that this District is eligible for. - Grants review process update – thank you peer reviewers; we expect to give 2 awards under Title II and 7-8 additional awards with local dollars based on the recommendations of the peer reviewers from JJAG ☺ Melissa hopes to report who those award winners are at the September meeting. - Coalition for Juvenile Justice federal funding update- federal funding for Title II is stagnant in current budget proposals and possibly increasing slightly, which has not happened in a long time and is positive news! - Bylaw revisions – we are seeking volunteers to review our by-laws, make changes based on the JJRA and to support recommendations and revisions related to how we envision committee structure happening moving forward –Volunteers: Kevin, Lashelle, Jakobi, Trina, and Aaron. Thank you!
Youth Committee Report Out	<p>Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <p>Met last week: Highlights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The group wanted to think through community engagement efforts, such as virtual programming for youth in detention and group homes. (2) Interested in doing more branding and marketing for the JJAG Youth Committee so we can get our name out there and more effectively engage young people in our efforts. (3) Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) presented at the meeting – Laura Armstrong came to talk about CJJ and the Emerging Leaders Committee (ELC) that CJJ supports. A few members are interested in applying to be on ELC *one year appointment*, and many JJAG Youth Committee members are signed up for a 4-day Youth Summit hosted by CJJ, happening later this month. (4) The Committee wants to make room to expand JJAG Youth Committee to engage with youth in detention – now might be a good time since we are already operating virtually. (5) We also discussed professional development opportunities

	<p>for young people –making sure young people have opportunities to attend or participate in conferences! Please share if you see opportunities that young leaders can participate in!</p>
PINS Committee Report Out	<p>Update on PINS Reform work (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <p>The Committee was scheduled to meet with the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice this week. The meeting with Deputy Mayor Donahue is being rescheduled – we are preparing the presentation on the PINS Report for later in August.</p>
Language Team Report Out	<p>Update from Language Team (<i>Jakobi Haskell, Brittany Mobley, Jo Patterson and Kyla Woods</i>)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Language Exploration –this Committee is seeking to talk to young people at DYRS – in collaboration with Jose from DYRS). The committee wants to piggy-back of the SYEP model deployed at DYRS this summer to pilot a language and identity discussion with DYRS youth and further those conversations and curriculum about knowing your rights. The Committee is working together to build a curriculum (with mission and vision) to deliver to youth. They also thought through funding options or ways to pay youth (SYEP funds, DYRS Grant funds, or allowances for youth at group homes). (2) Question: Can JJAG give them a grant? Possibly – JJAG would have to vote and we would put together a proposal for grant dollars to OVSJG to see if there is a pot of funds available. (3) More on the DYRS SYEP program model – over the summer it was workforce development, life skills, language and cultural competency, and civic engagement. Youth were paid \$10/hr – Jose asked DYRS for funding to do the same for this effort. <p>Concern from the committee is that the recommendations will not be implemented beyond JJAG or by the agencies around the table (Court, DYRS, JJAG, etc.).</p> <p>Laura thinks we can make recommendations to the Mayor about language for legislation and future efforts from JJAG.</p>
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee	<p>Presentation of Current Youth Arrest Policy, Practice and Data (<i>Commander Ramey Kyle, MPD</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion - Basic data about youth arrests in DC - Around 97% of young people arrested are Black – this is the data point that demonstrates disproportionality (only about 57% of youth in the city are Black). This is where JJAG wants to focus its next effort. We are looking at disproportionalities at the point of arrest. As part of this effort, the JJAG will look at data, laws and policies around this. We will look at other jurisdictions and their laws or practices, national best practices, and relevant efforts or models that can improve disproportionality at the point of youth arrest from around the country. Then we will work together to determine what

we think will work for DC to support reduction in disparities at the point of arrest.

- Presenter from MPD: Lt. Hrebenak (filling in for Commander Kyle). He discussed the new MPD Youth Services Division's order for dealing with juveniles. It addresses arrests, interaction with juveniles, juveniles as complainants or victims, and changes to how MPD does transporting, handcuffing and custody interactions.
- Highlights on what the new Order changes: no one under 12 can be arrested without approval from MPD leadership
- Cannot arrest youth under 10 unless exigent circumstances
- Truancy interaction was altered
- MPD partners with OAG via a hotline when there are questions about or if officers want to request guidance on arrest for juveniles
- Changes eligibility for youth arrested for misdemeanors and their ability to be diverted

Questions and Discussion

- ACE Program reports that MPD diversion referrals are down – wondering why? Is it COVID? MPD response: overall referrals are down by around 75% due to COVID. This is likely why arrests and detentions are lower. There was a significant decrease in arrests for youth 12 and under and that is also contributing.
- Eduardo Ferrer provided some public data – MPD's recent public data update shows around 1325 youth arrests in the first 6 months of last year and 800-something in the first 6 months of this year (points possibly to the new order and to operational changes due to COVID-19).
- Do we think the decrease more heavily impacts arrests that happen when kids are schools or in the community? MPD Response – decrease is more heavily related to community than schools.
- There are not a significant amount of arrests happening in schools – more are in the community.
- Will the data we get to see be current (relevant to current protests and COVID)? MPD arrest data that will show changes since the change of the MPD order would need to be from post February when the order went into place.
- Arrests for youth in the protest category (curfew violations, destruction of property) have been between 10-20 (low numbers) recently.
- CJCC will present on school-related arrest data at a future JJAG meeting – Kristy reported that school-based arrests only account for about 5% of total arrests for juveniles. More to come next meeting.
- Is there an intersection between the violence we see in the news and juvenile crime and arrest data? MPD Response- anecdotally there has not been a significant increase in juvenile related arrests in proportion to what is usually seen in the data or related to the current events or current news around violence in the city.

Opportunity for the larger JJAG – What do we still have questions about for MPD? – send Laura questions on what we want to know more about to send to Commander Kyle before the next data presentation to help target the presentation. Lt. Hrebenak thinks that this is a really good idea to help MPD respond. CJCC can also get permission from MPD to use a slide deck they created for the Juvenile Justice Committee that CJCC

convenes to share with JJAG. They created a trends report on juvenile violent crime.

Note for Laura: When we send the questions to Commander Kyle – we should CC' Lt. Hrebenak and Captain Williams.

Presentation of Current Law and Legislative Context (*Kevin Whitfield, Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety*)

- Discussion

Any recent DC legislation related to youth arrests – the NEAR Act was passed in 2016 – one of the main changes in this act was to require MPD to collect more data about MPD stops and arrests to include collecting race and ethnicity information of the person being stopped.

In June 2018, MPD released their first data set in response to this requirement. That data set reported on information collected from 2012 to 2017 (before NEAR act changes were in place).

The data does not have specific ages but it can be split by adult and juvenile stops, and also by field contact (non-forcible stops and not necessarily including search) and stop and frisk (forcible stops with searches).

Within the data, Juvenile field contacts (non-forcible) showed that 96% (compared to 83% of adults) were of Black youth, and stop and frisks (forcible stops) for juvenile contacts were at 95% Black youth (compared to 81% of adults).

Two main takeaways- roughly 80-95% of subjects of all arrests are of Black citizens, and there is an uptick percent of contacts made of juveniles v. adults.

MPD's most recently released report (post 2018 and the NEAR Act) does not include specifics on juvenile data. The more recent reports released by MPD include 6-month snap shots of arrests that come out periodically, and MPD updated the way they record these incidents, so it will be hard to compare the data to the previous sets (there is not going to be an apples to apples comparison from the earlier data to the newest version of data).

Lt. Hrebenak provided some context around what is different now in collecting race and ethnicity data – before the NEAR Act, race or ethnicity data was provided based on the officers perception of the person being arrested, but now there is a script the officer reads – MPD now asks the subject what they identify as before recording race or ethnicity information at the point of arrest.

The NEAR Act was supposed to support a review of race and ethnicity data, and hopefully help curb racial bias in policing through requiring more data transparency. MPD responded to the call by modernizing data collection and reporting structures.

NOTE about the disparity in data between youth and adults: The proportion of Black youth in DC (about 57%) is higher than Black adults (less

	<p>than 50%) in DC. This could help give context to why there are higher numbers of Black youth v. Black adults arrested.</p> <p>Takeaway from our legislative expert: This is hard area for legislation. There are already laws that are supposed to prevent racial bias in policing. This is really more of an issue of persistent oversight for D.C. New MPD and OAG collaborations (under the new MPD order) will continue to help address these issues going forward as well.</p> <p>Next JJAG Meeting: CJJC will present data they have collected on youth arrests and trends, Eduardo Ferrer will present on a Georgetown Report on Girls in the Justice System and some relevant policy recommendations, and hopefully the ACLU will be able share data from their recent report on Stop and Frisk data.</p>
<p>Updates and Announcements</p>	<p>Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.</p> <p>CJCC is going to conduct some virtual public meetings on the Justice System Response to COVID-19 and on the Justice System Response to Racial Justice. Juvenile Justice specific meetings will be held in early September. Kristy Love will share the flyer about these to share with JJAG.</p> <p>Bruce Wright – New processes and protocols in response to COVID-19 are in the works for DYRS. Recently, there was an uptick of youth turning themselves in for detention at YSC after being remanded or stepped-back by the court to shelter or detention through the new virtual hearing process. Typically, youth that must appear in court would be transported from court to a DYRS facility for processing and placement, but now that hearings are virtual, youth who are home or in the community need to turn themselves in to DYRS when this occur. Thus, DYRS is working to create a new process that helps ensure these kids are located and transported. DYRS is running into issues with kids not showing up or coming in a few days later than they were ordered to by the Court. They are working on getting in touch with those kids more efficiently and getting them into YSC (or to YSC and then to shelter homes, where applicable).</p> <p>Lisette request for support – there was a death of young person in a residential program in Michigan, called Starr Albion Prep – that has been in the news a lot lately. A national petition was sent around to shut down the program operator – Sequal Youth and Family Services– private company. Similar efforts are happening in Alabama.</p> <p>Lisette is interested in knowing what restraint policies are utilized in the District. There are places that are looking at banning restraints. Relevant Article: https://imprintnews.org/child-welfare-2/get-bad-</p>

	<p><u>actors-out-residential-care/46161</u></p> <p>What are the policies in DC – do we know of any model regulations or have feedback about DC’s policies? Email Lisette at <u>lburton@togetherthevoice.org</u> if you want to help or participate! (Jose is interested, Bruce is interested, and Brittany Mobley is interested). PDS reported that two facilities Silver Oak and Canyon State commonly use restraints, and some youth have complained.</p> <p>Laura - We could ask CJJ about Model regulations.</p> <p>Do we know if DYRS sends kids to these facilities or other for-profit facilities that are similar?</p> <p>Jose – almost all Residential Treatment beds for youth from DC are contracted with for-profit entities. Almost all DYRS providers are also contracted with the federal government to house youth separated from parents at the border.</p> <p>Bruce – we don’t have any current youth at Sequal facilities. For DYRS, Human Care Agreements (HCA’s) are the contracts that outline care and service requirements for youth from DC placed in the care of any contracted-facility. In the next year, HCA’s are up for renewal, and DYRS hopes to update language to add more specifics about criteria for restraints in the placement contracts.</p>
Adjourn	

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Virtual Meeting

Tuesday, September 1, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
Healing Opening	Opening Space for Healing (<i>Jo Patterson, Vice Chair</i>)	10 mins
JJAG Business	Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)	10 mins
Youth Committee Report Out	Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
PINS Committee Report Out	Update on PINS Reform work (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
Language Team Report Out	Update from Language Team (<i>Jakobi Haskell, Brittany Mobley, Jo Patterson and Kyla Woods</i>)	5 mins
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee	Presentation of Disparity Data and Work of CJCC (<i>Kristy Love, CJCC</i>) - Discussion Presentation of Local Policy Context(<i>Eduardo Ferrer, Georgetown Law</i>) - Discussion	40 mins
Updates and Announcements	Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.	10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)**Virtual Meeting Minutes**

Tuesday, September 1, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
177. Anderson , Patrina (Trina)	x		
178. Burton , Dominique			
179. Burton , Lisette	x		
180. Clark , Sheila	x		
181. Eismann , Audrey	x		
182. Furr , Laura	x		
183. Goodman , Jonah	x		
184. Gregory-Dowling , Shyra	x		
185. Harris , Shae	x		
186. Haskell , Jakobi	x		
187. Holtz , Jamal	x		
188. Jackson , Destiny			
189. Johns , Miracle			
190. Krauthamer , Peter	x		Judge DiToro
191. Kyle , Ramey	x		
192. Mobley , Brittany	x		Clare Kruger
193. Odom , Terri			
194. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)	x		
195. Richmond , LaShelle			
196. Rosenthal , David (Dave)	x		
197. Spain , Penelope	x		
198. White , Aaron	x		
199. Whitfield , Kevin	x		
200. Wright , Bruce	x		
201. Woods , Kyla	x		
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman (OVSJG), Kristy Love (CJCC)		
Guests or Advisory Members Present	Ann Reilly (CFSA), Julian Brevard (OAG) Eduardo Ferrer (Georgetown) Jose DeArteaga (DYRS) Lisa Pilnik (JJAG Consultant) Tholyn Twyman (OVSJG) LaShunda Hill (SCDC – DM Ed) Ivy Hylton (Youth and Families In Crisis and Training Institute for RJ) Tiffany Reid-Collazo (PDS)		
Notes Prepared by	Melissa Milchman		

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)
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Healing Opening	<p>Opening Space for Healing (<i>Jo Patterson, Vice Chair</i>)</p> <p>Healing Exercise with Dr. Ivy Hylton from Youth and Families in Crisis</p> <p>Dr. Hylton discussed the importance of self-care for front line workers and guided the group in an breathing exercise dedicated to self-care and reflection.</p>
JJAG Business	<p>Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <p>-Grant Awards FY 21(11 Letters of Intent to Award went out for Juvenile Justice Applicants – among which 3 grantees, including CJCC, Access Youth Inc. and Multicultural Career Internship Program at CHEC will be Title II funded).</p> <p>-FY21-FY23 DC State Plan Drafting Committee (Kyla) Melissa will send out the old plan and addendum for everyone to see before they sign up to be a part of the committee. Email Melissa if you are interested in participating.</p> <p>-JJAG Membership Agreement FY 21 –Melissa went over the agreement. It will be emailed out to everyone with a request to sign and return to Melissa before the October JJAG Meeting</p>
Youth Committee Report Out	<p>Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <p>-Youth Committee met last week: highlights include a discussion about the CJJ ELC Conference sessions, the efforts of the Language Committee, and potential partners for FY21 (other youth boards).</p>
PINS Committee Report Out	<p>Update on PINS Reform work (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <p>-The Committee is continuing our efforts since our meeting with DM Donahue. Next steps include: Partnering with the Every Day Counts Committee and MPD to answer some of the questions that were asked in our conversation with DM.</p> <p>-We also got feedback from CFSA and Ann Reilly, CFSA Deputy Director, is interested in joining our PINS Committee. Welcome Ms. Reilly!</p> <p>- Lisa Pilnik will continue to do research and support the PINS efforts by gathering additional evidence about the outcomes of non-law enforcement crisis responses v. law enforcement responses to status offense behaviors from other jurisdictions.</p>
Language Team Report Out	<p>Update from Language Team (<i>Jakobi Haskell, Brittany Mobley, Jo Patterson and Kyla Woods</i>)</p> <p>A vote on the support statement to submit to DYRS will be done via email. JJAG requested to review the curriculum outline and support statement to vote on by email this week. Melissa will work with Language committee to share the curriculum.</p>
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee	<p>Presentation of Disparity Data and Work of CJCC (<i>Kristy Love, CJCC</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion <p>CJCC Presentation Highlights</p> <p>Juvenile Arrest Data Overview (January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrests are down overall in 2020 (likely due to COVID) in comparison to 2018 and 2019 which looked pretty similar in numbers. - Race data – black youth make up 54% of juvenile population but 91.2% of juvenile arrests during this period. - Top Charges: Release Violations/Fugitive, Simple Assault, Robbery, Property

Crimes and Weapons Violations.

School Based Arrests

- Data was shared from school year 2019-2020
- School based arrests data looked at both on campus arrests (incident may have occurred off campus) and on campus incidents that lead to arrest (incident happened at school but the arrest may not have happened at school).
- School year data covered August 27 through March 13 (when in person school ended due to COVID)
- Among the juvenile arrests that occurred during this time frame, 5% were school based
- which schools have high numbers of arrests? – Eastern High School, Anacostia, Dunbar, Luke C. Moore, Browne, Johnson Middle and Hart Middle
- Anacostia had significantly more arrests on campus in the past but has seen a decrease (positive trend), and Ballou High School used to be on the list of schools with high numbers of arrest but had zero arrests this past year. CJCC is working to find out what these schools have done to decrease or improve those numbers.
- What are the top charges for school based arrests (same as overall): Simple Assault, Release Violations/Fugitive, Robbery, Assault on a police officer, disorderly conduct, etc.
- What is the age breakdown of youth being arrested? Age range 10-17 with a higher concentration of 15-17 year olds than younger youth 10-14.
- OAG did outreach to schools and SROs (including Eastern HS) to support intervention. Shyra (JJAG DCPS rep) also suggested connecting with the Social and Emotional Learning divisions and School Climate departments to support this effort, stressing the importance of reporting the data, providing feedback, and sharing information on strategies to decrease arrests directly to the schools with the higher arrest numbers.
- Members inquired as to whether the data CJCC collected has been shared with the schools or DCPS - CJCC reported that they have not had recent participation from DCPS on their juvenile justice committee, but want to reengage with them to coordinate. CJCC also reported that OSSE Restorative Justice reps have reviewed the information.

Presentation to the JJAG on Disparities in the DC JJ System (Eduardo Ferrer, Georgetown Juvenile Justice Clinic)

- Overall recommendations: Reducing disproportionality means shrinking the system and intersectionality matters (look beyond just race data to include Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity/Expression (SOGIE), Social Economic Status (SES), and home ward information too).
- OJJDP requires that we look at 5 parts of the system (arrest, prosecution, pre-trial detention, commitment and adult transfers) when looking at disproportionalities. As you get further into the system, the disproportionalities increase the further you get into the system (higher percentage of Black youth as you go further into these 5 parts of the system).
- 95% to 100% of youth were black committed DYRS in recent years (since 2010)
- FY 18 OJJDP data submitted on RED shows that very few white youth get to prosecution stage (mostly diverted).
- Prevalence rate in the data appears lower because our population reporting data in 2018 included youth ages 0-17, when we know that only youth 10-17 are

	<p>eligible for system involvement. This means there is an ever higher rate of disproportionality for black youth when the denominator is shrunk to those eligible for system involvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible alternative methodologies (what Georgetown reviewed when they requested MPD data): De-duplicate (only include individual youth and not every incidence of their system contact), remove youth with addresses outside the District, and break down numbers beyond race (they were specifically interested in gender break down when creating a report in 2016). - When Georgetown explored this data by these methodologies a few years ago, a few key findings arose: - If you isolate by race and also by gender – 13% of black boys in the District (ages 10-17) were arrested in 2016 and about 5% of black girls were arrested in 2016 (as compared to less than 2% for white boys and girls). - Next Steps: what can we do to improve and make better decisions? - Look into different ways to cut the data (race, ethnicity, gender, ward, social economic status, sexual orientation and gender identity) – some of this data is not collected or reported anywhere (social economic status and gender identity/sexual orientation is not readily available). - Look at trends, changes over time, and cohorts - JJAGs PINS approach supports both of the key recommendations to reduce disproportionalities: (1) close the front door of the system to shrink system, and (2) utilize community-based public health approaches to reduce system contact and involvement). - Key Reform Trend and Important Point: We have fewer juvenile arrests and fewer detained kids in 2020, yet arrests continue to go down and juvenile crime has not significantly increased, which is evidence that “We are not any less safe” when we have fewer youth in the system. Quick supportnig statistic: YSC currently has less than 20 kids in it and juvenile arrests remain low. Before the comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act (CYJAA) was passed in 2016, the YSC numbers were in the 80-100 range of youth in detention, and yet, overall juvenile arrests continue to trend down, even as we detain less youth. (Power Point Slides will be shared for future reference and review.)
Updates and Announcements	<p>Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action. Next JJAG Meeting will be held virtually on October 6.</p>

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)
Virtual Meeting Agenda
 Tuesday, October 6, 2020
 4:30pm - 6:00pm

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
JJAG Business	Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CJJ Conference and workshop (Welcome CJJ team!) • 3 Year Plan development • Grant awards and grantee engagement 	20 mins
Youth Committee Report Out	Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
Language Team Report Out	Update from Language Team (<i>Jakobi Haskell, Brittany Mobley, Jo Patterson and Kyla Woods</i>)	5 mins
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee	Welcome new committee members (<i>Bruce Wright, Committee Co-Chair</i>) Recap of key points from previous presentations (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) Presentation and Discussion of MPD's Data (<i>Commander Ramey Kyle, MPD</i>)	30 mins
PINS Committee Report Out	Update on PINS Reform work (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps and Assets Chart and Level of "Lift" Graphic 	15 mins
Updates and Announcements	Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.	10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)**Virtual Meeting**

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
202. Anderson , Patrina (Trina)	x		
203. Burton , Dominique		x	
204. Burton , Lisette	x		
205. Clark , Sheila	x		
206. Eismann , Audrey	x		
207. Furr , Laura	x		
208. Goodman , Jonah	x		
209. Gregory-Dowling , Shyra	x		
210. Harris , Shae	x		
211. Haskell , Jakobi	x		
212. Holtz , Jamal	x		
213. Jackson , Destiny		x	
214. Johns , Miracle		x	
215. Krauthamer , Peter	x		Judge Jen DiToro
216. Kyle , Ramey	x		
217. Mobley , Brittany	x		
218. Odom , Terri	x		Jacqueline Wright
219. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)	x		
220. Richmond , LaShelle	x		
221. Rosenthal , David (Dave)	x		
222. Spain , Penelope	x		
223. White , Aaron	x		
224. Whitfield , Kevin	x		
225. Wright , Bruce	x		
226. Woods , Kyla		x	
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman (OVSJG), Kristy Love (CJCC)		
Guests or Advisory Members Present	<div> Alicia Lewis Difazio – DM Ed Tiffany Reid-Collazo PDS LaToria Sheppard – CJJ Andrea Allen- DCPS Pravnav Nanda – Ward 6 Mutual Aid Network (Serve Your City) Maurice Cook – Ward 6 Mutual Aid Network (Serve Your City) Jullian Brevard (OAG) Erin Cullen (OAG) </div> <div> Rebba Omer – Georgetown Rebecca Burney- Rights For Girls Naomi Smoot Evans - CJJ LaShunda Hill – DM Ed - SCDCC Jose DeArteaga (DYRS) Ann Reilly (CFSA) </div>		
Notes Prepared by	Melissa Milchman and Lisette Burton		

AGENDA/MINUTES

Welcome	<p>Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <p>Introductions by Birthday Month ☺ Happy Birthday to those born in October!</p>
JJAG Business	<p>Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CJJ Conference and workshop (Welcome CJJ team!) (members interested in participating in our session) – Welcome CJJ representatives to our meeting – Naomi and LaToria. We are working on our presentation for the CJJ November Conference. If you are interested in being part of the presentation on our PINS Work by helping to facility breakout rooms, please let Laura know. We will be presenting to SAG members, juvenile justice specialists and juvenile justice stakeholders from across the country. • 3 Year Plan development – Goals and Objectives, Program Areas (Committee: Jonah, Shyra, Aaron, and Dave) – Reviewed the 3-year plan process and key potential changes to new plan. Committee Members will be contacted directly to engage in follow up efforts in the development of the plan. If you want to join the committee, email Melissa. • Grant awards and grantee engagement (CJCC, MCIP, Access Youth – invite them to present and to be advisory members) – We want to engage these organizations with JJAG more (as advisory members and presenters of their work that we are funding). • November Meeting - Change date from Election Day (October 27 preferred date) – desire to change the meeting date- may need a doodle poll to determine other date. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rationale for week earlier is to avoid conflicting with the Veteran's Day holiday - Exec committee will pull together multiple dates and JJAG members will be asked to vote electronically on new date • JJAG Annual Membership Commitment Agreements – Melissa received about 70% of these back from voting members. Check your email because she emailed you today if I you still owe your signed agreement. Thanks to those who sent it in already.
Youth Committee Report Out	<p>Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <p>Youth committee met about changing its name, creating a mission statement, and identifying how it can contribute to the overall JJAG. We talked about collaborating with other youth boards and a volunteer project with detention centers in or around DC. We also talked about the Language Committee Proposal next steps.</p> <p>Potential partnership was proposed with the Intercity Council on Homelessness Youth Action Board (named SHY – supporting hopeful youth). SHY is interested in the Language Committee work.</p>

	<p>The Committee also talked about opening the JJAG youth committee to all JJAG members – so if any of the adult members want to support/guide and participate, please join!</p>
Language Team Report Out	<p>Update from Language Team (<i>Jakobi Haskell, Brittany Mobley, Jo Patterson and Kyla Woods</i>) <i>Other SAGs could benefit from this work – CJJ Naomi would love to connect with us on this!</i> Jose gave update that we are in holding pattern, waiting on DYRS to respond to the proposal submitted by Melissa.</p> <p>Aaron, Jose, Brittany, Shae Harris, and Jo Patterson all volunteered to help lobby DYRS. We will schedule a call with these volunteers to coordinate follow up efforts and communication to DYRS.</p>
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee	<p>Welcome new committee members (<i>Bruce Wright, Committee Co-Chair</i>) <i>New Advisory Members – Welcome Rebba, Rebecca, Maurice and Pravnav ☺</i></p> <p>Recap of key points from previous presentations (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) – Presentation Attached</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of work being done in the District already related to RED efforts (CJCC and MPD efforts) - Keeping an eye on the effect of Covid 19 on juvenile arrests - Recap of CJCC data presentation on youth arrests at a recent JJAG Meeting - Recap of presentation from Eduardo Ferrer at our last JJAG meeting <p>Presentation and Discussion of MPD's Data (<i>Commander Ramey Kyle, MPD</i>) Commander Kyle reviewed juvenile arrest and juvenile stop data comparing last year to this year – the data covered arrests by race and gender, comparing March – September 2019 and March – September 2020 There has been a significant decrease in arrests, due in part to COVID and in part to the new MPD General Order on the handling of juveniles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are still significant disparities in race, even after the significant decrease in overall all arrests. - There are disparities among male v. female arrests and stops in terms of the year-to-year decrease. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 65% fewer girls arrested in 2020 compared to 2019; 48% fewer males arrested in 2020 compared to 2019 - Follow-up questions: Is there a reason for the disparity in arrest reductions of girls versus boys (there may be lessons to learn or correlations to help with future efforts) <p>Questions for Commander Kyle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have there been any laws passed or changes in the past year that specifically spoke to efforts for reducing racial disparities (verses efforts to reduce overall number of arrests). - <u>Response</u>: MPD revised the General order related to handling of

	<p>juveniles last year– the impact was related more to reduction in the total number of youth being arrested.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Highlights of how that is occurring:</u> OAG is also being consulted and supports diversion decisions which also reduces number of arrests; Officers are encouraged to request custody orders, which also impacts arrest numbers; and Diversion Criteria (for MPD specifically at the pre-arrest phase) was amended and expanded to include incidents on public school or metro property. - Diversions and arrests overall also went down generally during COVID - Reduction could be attributed to both the new order and COVID – is MPD is going to drill into this more and determine what is COVID related vs. New Order? - <u>Response:</u> Not sure if MPD could really parse that out in the data, but the precautions and changes we have made related to both COVID and the new Genereaal Order will hopefully continue after the pandemic. MPD hopes to see continued decline in arrest numbers. - What are the protocols or data around handcuffing children at school? - <u>Response:</u> School arrests are generally down, so that less kids are getting cuffed by that measure. However, Commander Kyle did not have that specific data on school-based arrests to provide. School-based arrests data was presented at a recent JJAG meeting by CJCC and discussed by MPD Lt. Hrebenak. - What data are there available for when youth with mental health issues are taken to hospital but MPD is still called to respond to make an arrest? - <u>Response:</u> Commender Kyle did not have that specific data to present, but explained that MPD tries to refrain from making arrests in these scenarios, but stated that MPD does get called when a youth may assault someone at the hospital or facility in these instances. MPD tries not to get involved in these instances because they feel being at the hospital or care facility is where the youth needs to be to receive treatment and arrest is not necessary the appropriate solution to address those scenarios. - Does MPD take into consideration what the potential outcome of an arrest may be in terms of detention or prosecution? DYRS example given of youth assaulting staff at shelter facility, and anecdotally, those facilities report that MPD will not make an arrest if they do no think anything will happen to that young person. - <u>Response:</u> MPD should not make determinations based on whether it is likely to result in prosecution. Commander Kyle suggested that if anyone experiences that, they should request to speak with an MPD supervisor. - Is MPD looking specifically at addressing racial disparities –
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	<p>knowing now that the data shows that close to all youth being arrested are black and brown youth?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Response:</u> The MPD General Order was meant to address this in the sense that decrease of overall arrests contributes to reduction in disparities. - Do we have more specific data on the contexts of these arrests? For example, can it be broken down by arrests made in response to a custody order or a 911 call for MPD response, etc.? - <u>Response:</u> We do not have that broken down in the data presented at the meeting. Commander Kyle is was not sure if MPD tracks in that way.
PINS Committee Report Out	<p>Update on PINS Reform work (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps and Assets Chart and Level of “Lift” Graphic – Lisa Pilnik JJAG PINS Consultant created a graphic document (attached). • How do we take this into a phase of action? We are working with new partners, Education (Every Day Counts and OSSE), CFSA representation, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice and City Administrators Office, as well as MPD. • Working on creation of a work plan to access help from specific agencies and deputy mayor offices to move the work along, highlighting the “ask” from each partner to help operationalize the suggested PINS reform. There is information that JJAG needs and next steps that we wish to accomplish that will require the support of these leaders. • We want to create broader community engagement and ownership of this at the community level • Other recent efforts: OAG helped the committee develop hypotheticals that we can use to demonstrate how our system reform would work to engage youth under common fact patterns (from low risk to high risk and all the cases in between) – OAG did not use actual cases, just examples of common scenarios from cases they have worked on. • Cost analysis is also ongoing – we need support from partners to identify opportunities for funding we can leverage. The committee is also looking at grants as part of the third-party or cost sharing conversation in an effort to look at all different kinds of solutions related to funding the efforts.
Updates and Announcements	<p>Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new Compliance Monitor will be onboarding next Tuesday (October 13) at CJCC ☺. They will hopefully be introduced at the next JJAG Meeting. - DYRS is revising group home solicitations to increase therapeutic services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seeking school onsite, licensed therapists/psychologists onsite, etc. ○ Working to expand vendor list and update service requirements <p>Additionally, DYRS is looking into development of a Psychiatric</p>

	<p>Residential Treatment Facility (PRTF) contract for local placement in DC (currently youth go out of state for PRTF Services). The challenge is that there is no law or statute that outlines licensing requirements for a PRTF in the District, which is a barrier they are working with leadership to address.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does DYRS determine what placement a youth can go to (follow up about the use of privately run facilities from previous meetings)? DYRS placement contracts and placement decisions are made based on a combination of law, court order, licensing requirements for facilities, and active contracts that DYRS operates to govern relationships with vendors. There is also heavy consideration given to youth needs in these decisions of course, but in terms of what options are available, that is often based on the contracted placements available. - If you owe your FY 21 Membership Agreement, please sign it and send it to Melissa ASAP! - Serve Your City DC has an online tutoring program that young people can join. They are also working with a group young people through the Trapeze school to do therapeutic equestrian programs. Contact them if you would like to connect young people - Syctutoringmutualaid@gmail.com - It is digital divide awareness – if we know young folks who need a device, reach out to Serve Your City! www.serveyourcitydc.org/ - DHS sent out a letter about how to support youth who are 18 to register and make a plan to vote in the election, Melissa will share that with the meeting recap email.
Adjourn	

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Virtual Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, October 28, 2020 (November meeting)

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
JJAG Business	<p>Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome Frank Petersen, new Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor at CJCC!• Discuss potential organizations/individuals to meet new member recruitment goals:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• youth employment/workforce development;• immigrant youth and families;• education;• parents of youth in the system.	15 mins
Youth Committee Report Out	Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
Bylaws Revision Team Report Out	<p>Review Proposed Changes to the Bylaws (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <p>Discuss remaining questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Structural ways to embed youth leadership• Grants and/or compliance committee	20 mins
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee	<p>Update and Discussion of goals for the RED Ad Hoc Committee's work (<i>Bruce Wright and Jo Patterson, Committee Co-Chairs; Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <p>Proposed goals from the RED Ad Hoc Cmte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reframe public safety• Reduce contacts between police and youth• Reduce court orders/warrants resulting in arrests, especially for abscondence• Ensure services to reduce behaviors	30 mins
Updates and Announcements	Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.	10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)**Virtual Meeting Agenda**

Wednesday, October 28, 2020 (November meeting)

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
227. Anderson , Patrina (Trina)	x		
228. Burton, Dominique		x	
229. Burton , Lisette	x		
230. Clark , Sheila	x		
231. Eismann , Audrey	x		
232. Furr , Laura	x		
233. Goodman , Jonah		Excused – volunteering at early voting	
234. Gregory-Dowling , Shyra	x		
235. Harris , Shae	x		
236. Haskell , Jakobi	x		
237. Holtz , Jamal	x		
238. Jackson , Destiny		X	
239. Johns, Miracle		X	
240. Krauthamer , Peter		X	Jen DiToro
241. Kyle , Ramey	X		Lt. Paul Hrebenak
242. Mobley , Brittany	X		
243. Odom , Terri	X		Jaqueline Wright
244. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)	X		
245. Richmond , LaShelle	X		
246. Rosenthal , David (Dave)	X		
247. Spain , Penelope		x	
248. White , Aaron	X		
249. Whitfield , Kevin	X		
250. Wright , Bruce	X		
251. Woods , Kyla	X		
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman (OVSJG), Kristy Love (CJCC), and Frank Petersen (CJCC)		
Guests or Advisory Members Present	Alicia Lewis (DM Education) Tiffany Reid Collazo (PDS) Rebba Omer (Georgetown) Jose DeArteaga (DYRS) Ann Reilly (CFSA) Jullian Brevard (OAG) Clare Kruger (PDS) Pravnav Nanda (Serve Your City) Rebecca Burney (Rights for Girls)		
Notes Prepared by	Melissa Milchman		

Attendance/Quorum Count: 30 total attendees (17 of 23 voting members/proxy present)

Agenda

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) Introductions by Ward of residence or workplace.
JJAG Business	<p>Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome Frank Petersen, new Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor at CJCC! • Discuss potential organizations/individuals to meet new member recruitment goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • youth employment/workforce development; • immigrant youth and families; • education (school-based); (recommendation from Pravnav - Nathan Luecking Social Worker at Anacostia HS) • parents of youth in the system (Jo is supporting this and recommended Ms. Coles). • Add LGBTQA youth (suggestion from Jose) • We are looking for new members to be sworn/voting members of JJAG • We currently have around 22/23 members and can have up to 33 members. We are looking for organizations and/or individuals to join • Please send recommendations to Laura and Melissa.
Youth Committee Report Out	<p>Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Committee is working on rebranding and renaming. - Planning to have by-laws reflect new name and some changes to duties and responsibilities. - Jamal (Co-Chair) is going to guide the group through some exercises to support this process using some tools and facilitation support he can access through LINK (his employer).
Bylaws Revision Team Report Out	<p>Review Proposed Changes to the Bylaws (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language Committee work is taking longer than we thought. We plan to work with DYRS and Court Social Services involved youth but this may take several months. • We are going to move ahead with some other key structural changes to the by-laws now, and then do a second round with youth feedback from the Language Committee efforts later. • This will require two votes from the JJAG to amend the by-laws now and then again later with youth feedback. • We do not anticipate push back from MOTA to do this. • Major changes to be incorporated

- Updates based on federal law updates (Juvenile Justice Reform Act 2018): Youth members can now be up to 28 years old;
- Removed grants and compliance committees and made this the responsibility of full JJAG
- Updated Youth "Issues" Committee Language to reflect current youth committee and best practices
- Shifted some Executive Committee and some Policy/Legislative Committee duties to the responsibility of the entire JJAG
- Edited for clarity to match current best practices for boards and commissions (thanks Kevin Whitfield for your help on this).
- Made minor language updates/edits (i.e. there is no more Justice Grants Administration, so we needed to update to include OVSJG as the agency that supports JJAG)

Laura shared the link to the document we are using to edit and make changes:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wWYkKHFnxDxvgWAGuEXw-UzjqAo1V6Wk0ITuoFM_4jw/edit?usp=sharing

Please provide feedback!

Discussion and review of what the document now reflects as the main JJAG Roles and Responsibilities as proposed in the document.

What still needs to be discussed and determined?

Grants and Compliance Committee Discussions

- We used to have these committees but we do not currently operate these committees.
- Purpose of Grants Committee was to ensure JJAG could prioritize and support smaller, community-based organizations and to have more intentional engagement with grantees.
- Currently, Melissa supports this function and obtains feedback and provides reports to the JJAG, as well as organizes the JJAG to review grant applications.
- For Compliance, we support CJCC with grant funds to fulfill the role that used to be the responsibilities of the compliance committee
- A lot of work of the compliance committee work has recently been accomplished by enacting law in DC (CYJAA prohibited detention of status offenders and removed youth from DOC). Now CJCC mostly reviews data to fulfill remaining compliance responsibilities and conducts site visits.
- In order to go back to a committee structure, data sharing would require permission from the court (and possibly other entities) to review the necessary data.
- OVSJG requested a data sharing agreement with the court to work towards this for general JJAG purposes.

Suggestion from members: We may not need these committees to be formally outlined in the by-laws any more. One way we can still accomplish these tasks is by creating ad hoc committees as needed. There is a catch all provision that exists in the by-laws stating that the

	<p>chair can create committees – we could change these to ad hoc that the chair can establish as necessary (seasonally).</p> <p>Structural Ways to Embed Youth Leadership Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suggestions on how to do this? - The JJAG Youth Committee is currently co-chaired by two youth members and that will be part of the by-laws (one ways we create leadership opportunities for youth) - Youth Committee Chair is on the executive committee of JJAG (another JJAG promotes youth leadership) - What are other opportunities we could create for youth partnership? Maybe create a pipeline that flows from being Youth Committee Chair to Vice Chair or Chair of JJAG or creating a youth co-chairmanship position to work with the overall JJAG Chair. - Membership feedback: It is good to be creative about what youth leadership is through the JJAG – both opportunities to lead and opportunities to learn are important. - Would the mayor need to appoint a youth-co-chair to the JJAG? Yes, if we are doing true co-chairs. - It is easier for us to add a Youth Chair position in the by-laws on the exec committee that is described as a role different from the overall chair. - Question for the Expert (Kevin Whitfield) on whether we can put in language that allows us the option but does not require there to be a Youth Chair position. Kevin thinks yes, but more re-search can be done on this. <p>Suggestions for future conversations for policy work for the JJAG: Looking to youth at the deep end of the system – Title 16 Youth would benefit from remaining in the District and not being transferred to DOC – we could accomplish this if we obtained a BOP-Contract for Youth Charged as Adults to stay in DC.</p> <p>We have also discussed developing a contract and regulations to support a Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility (PRTF) in DC, so youth with high needs do not need to be sent far away.</p>
<p>Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee</p>	<p>Update and Discussion of goals for the RED Ad Hoc Committee's work (<i>Bruce Wright and Jo Patterson, Committee Co-Chairs; Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <p>Proposed goals from the RED Ad Hoc Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reframe public safety • Reduce contacts between police and youth • Reduce court orders/warrants resulting in arrests, especially for abscondence • Ensure services to reduce behaviors <p>Please share your feedback, and will hopefully vote on official goals next month.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bruce (Co-Chair of RED Committee) – abscondance orders are frequently made based on a very old policy (that covers contracted homes and agencies). Bruce is working with DYRS internally to explore the revision of that policy. - Bruce is also talking to contracted homes because sometimes warrants are issued for the same kid who is running away over and over vs. unique youth. It may be worth taking a deeper dive in the data to understand this better. - CJCC is doing an analysis of the very data that Bruce is referring to. The Court has approved sharing the data with JJAG. It is currently being worked on by CJCC to share. - Group homes were also discussed by the committee generally, as young people don't like them. They have been described as uncomfortable for a young person, which increases the likelihood that youth may run away from a placement. - We need better facilities that are therapeutic for youth dealing with trauma. - Two part recommendation: (1) make group homes a place where youth feel welcome and comfortable (therapeutic), and (2) reduce warrants for abscondances (may require statutory change). - Suggestions to reframe notion of what counts as an abscondance to trigger a custody order request (late for curfew vs. being gone several hours or days) - If we reduce these orders, we reduce police contacts for youth. - What contacts specifically are we talking about? MPD also runs a basketball league, but we want these good contacts and community-building opportunities to remain. - Criminal contact should be specified in our goals statement - What do we want more of? Framing goals to reflect our desire to increase supports and services and to increase safety and stability of young people. There are strategies around this that exist. The result of which could impact the reduction of warrants or custody orders. - These goals are interconnected – ensure services to reduce barriers are part of the way we would address reducing contacts and reducing warrants. - Public Safety discussion - what do we mean by reframe public safety? - More focused on safe and healthy communities, addressing trauma - While interactions can be positive or negative, we want to be inclusive of both making people safe from danger or harm (reduce crime, intervening when people are in danger, etc) and making communities healthy and safe by reducing negative interactions with law enforcement (from punitive lens). - Looking to capture the spirit of moving away from punitive culture, over policing and mass incarceration. - Include racial trauma and community trauma in our narrative – Rebba Omer from Georgetown can share research on this if folks would like to learn more.
Updates and Announcements	<p>Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.</p> <p>Serve Your City College Prep Series - Starts November 8 – FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT: YHERSISYC@GMAIL.COM</p>
Adjourn	

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Virtual Meeting Agenda

Tuesday, December 1, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
JJAG Business	<p>Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunity to share learnings from the CJJ conference for all who attended.• Identify date for January meeting.• Share and discuss draft Three Year Plan goals.	20 mins
Youth Committee Report Out	Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
PINS Ad Hoc Committee	Update and Discussion from the PINS Ad Hoc Committee (<i>LaShelle Richmon and Sheila Clark, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	30 mins
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee	Discussion and VOTE on goals for the RED Ad Hoc Committee's work (<i>Bruce Wright and Jo Patterson, Committee Co-Chairs; Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	20 mins
Updates and Announcements	Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.	10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) Meeting

Tuesday, December 1, 2020

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
252. Anderson , Patrina (Trina)	x		
253. Burton , Dominique		x	
254. Burton , Lisette	x		
255. Clark , Sheila	x		
256. Eismann , Audrey	x		
257. Furr , Laura	x		
258. Goodman , Jonah	x		
259. Gregory-Dowling , Shyra	x		
260. Harris , Shae	x		
261. Haskell , Jakobi	x		
262. Holtz , Jamal	x		
263. Jackson , Destiny		x	
264. Johns , Miracle		x	
265. Krauthamer , Peter	x		Jen DiToro
266. Kyle , Ramey	x		
267. Mobley , Brittany	x		
268. Odom , Terri	x		Jacqueline Wright
269. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)		x	
270. Richmond , LaShelle	x		
271. Rosenthal , David (Dave)	x		
272. Spain , Penelope	x		
273. White , Aaron	x		
274. Whitfield , Kevin		x	
275. Wright , Bruce	x		
276. Woods , Kyla		x	
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman (OVSJG), Kristy Love (CJCC), Frank Petersen (CJCC)		
Guests or Advisory Members Present	Erin Andrews (FAIR Girls) Jordyn Seide (Fellow at DMPSJ) Jose DeArteaga (DYRS) Charity Jones (Access Youth) ; David Jenkins (Access Youth) Caroline Brown (School Social Worker with KIPP DC Somerset) Clare Kruger (PDS) Erin Cullen (OAG) Cynthia Robbins (Community Member/ former PDS Board) Mae Quinn (UDC Law) Rebecca Burney (Rights 4 Girls) Loral Patchen (Medstar Washington Hospital – CNM- youth reproductive and sexual health) Pranav Nanda (Ward 6 Mutual Aid/Serve Your City) Laura Harding (EDC/DME)		
Notes Preparer	Lisette Burton and Melissa Milchman		

Meeting Agenda and Minutes

Welcome	<p>Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Word of the day round robin introductions
JJAG Business	<p>Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction and welcome to many new faces with diverse expertise (grantees, RJ, education, victim advocacy, etc.) • Opportunity to share learnings from the CJJ conference for all who attended. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thanks to all JJAG members who participated and presented. (Laura, Dave, LaShelle, and Kyla) - We presented on our PINS reform work, and our session was about State Advisory Groups leadership in local reform efforts. - During the session, we heard from other states on where they are in their reforms processes. Some states are stuck in the legislative process, and others are further along and are working through implementation challenges in their efforts to remove PINS from their juvenile justice system. • In the closing CJJ Council of SAG meetings, DC got a shout out for our youth leadership in our initiatives! We are super proud of that! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We participate in the council of SAGs, which has voting members from about 43 states/territories from across the country. At the recent council of SAGs meeting, CJJ passed new policy platforms and we participated in the votes (Laura emailed the platform language out for everyone to review). We are looking forward to reviewing and seeing how the RED policy platform can inform our RED work that JJAG is undertaking. • Identify date for January meeting. Can we move to January 12 for additional Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) Presentation from Kris Henning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motion to vote to hold our January JJAG meeting on January 12 made by Brittany Mobley and Seconded by Dave Rosenthal. - VOTE: Majority of members voted yes (15 yes votes of 19 present members) to move the January JJAG meeting to January 12th from 4:30 to 6:00 PM. • Share and discuss draft Three Year Plan goals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Melissa reviewed State Plan Committee Proposal document (attached) - There are three goals and selected program purpose areas proposed. The document highlights changes we made from the language in previous state plans. The main substantive change is that we are adding language about advising on local policy, which better encompasses the work we are doing around PINS and RED. - Questions from members and advisors: - Why do we use RED language v. DMC language – this is language that OJJDP uses and the language in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) (noted that these phrases may be behind the times with language). - Why do we use the word “advise” on local policy? This is based on JJAGs authorizing mayoral order and legislation, which describes our

	<p>role as an advisory body to the mayor. We have also have certain regulatory and legal constraints (JJAG cannot lobby).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What do we mean by improve the JJ system? Example provided: Using grant funds to expand ACE Diversion allowed us to expand resources available, reduce youth that went through formal court process, and supported coordination between justice system and health and human services system in the District. - All the goals have overlapping themes and connected work - We use the goals to inform the program purpose areas that we choose and those program purpose areas inform how we spend the grant dollars we get from Title II - Do we have the opportunity to be more explicit about what we want to accomplish or do (RED sounds way to broad)? Yes – we are able to provide data, context about the functioning of our system and our efforts, and our performance metrics (measuring our work) look like in the narrative of our state plan. - Should we spell out acronym JJAG? YES! ***New members and advisors would benefit from reviewing the JJAG background documents to understand more context about JJAGs Role and Duties. Melissa can share our membership agreement and we are currently working to revise the by-laws, but that document also outlines JJAGs role and operations. - Please feel free to share additional feedback via email with Melissa and let her know if you would like to join the committee or join the next meeting <p>In past years, the annual Title II application has been released by OJJDP in November/December with due date 60-90 days after release. This year, the application has not yet been released. We anticipate the due date to submit our new three-year plan will be approximately in March/April.</p>
	<p>Update from Youth Committee (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the last youth committee meeting, the group worked on a vision board to create mission and vision statement and discussed renaming the Youth Committee. They also discussed being more clear about understanding their role and how the youth committee fits in with the full JJAG. - They contemplated what kind of involvement or engagement they would like to see from other JJAG members (non-youth members) - They discussed recruitment of additional youth to serve on the committee and some projects or efforts they are interested in working on - They also discussed creating their own operational policies for the youth committee and for youth committee meetings.
PINS Ad Hoc Committee	<p>Update and Discussion from the PINS Ad Hoc Committee (<i>LaShelle Richmond and Sheila Clark, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PINS Subcommittee meets bi-weekly. - We have been working through case study/hypotheticals – looking at common facts (created by OAG) and exploring responses available currently (existing resources) and outlining how youth receive services under JJAG’s new or proposed strategies (without court in-

	<p>volvement) – see JJAG PINS Report for details– hubs, hotline, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For new members and advisors – you can review the report here: https://ovsjg.dc.gov/service/juvenile-justice-advisory-group • Next PINS meeting Friday 12/4 at 9AM – JJAG members are welcome to participate in upcoming meeting on Friday, December 4th to help work on logistical details such as how to serve youth at higher risk (e.g. commercially sexually exploited youth, youth in active mental health crisis) and how to specifically articulate how the “HUBs” will function - Anyone who would like to join should reach out to Laura or Melissa - We are seeking your input on how to provide supports without court involvement for these scenarios. - The goal is to provide another set of recommendations to the Mayor that complement our PINS report with more concrete details for implementation.
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee	<p>Discussion and VOTE on goals for the RED Ad Hoc Committee’s work (<i>Bruce Wright and Jo Patterson, Committee Co-Chairs; Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <p>Committee flags: Language discussion and input needed: RED v. DMC and discouraging police contact</p> <p>Discussion around goals language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the group discussed at length how to describe the discouragement of police contacts with youth; members suggested that the goal should be to eliminate police contact, noting that wealthy children with privilege do not generally interact with the police; there was discussion about reducing “unnecessary,” “confrontational,” or “negative” contacts with police; members suggested that the goals should be stated in the positive, describing what we want more of, including positive contacts with police officers; a member suggested that the term “trauma-responsive” be added to the descriptor of services to promote positive behaviors - Unnecessary was the most supported word choice in the discussion to add to goal 5 (reduce contacts) (also suggested was confrontational) - Goal 3 (reframing public safety is a cultural shift) gives important context as a bridge to goal 5 (reducing contacts) - Members feel strongly that this work considers the different experiences of different neighborhoods (overpolicing vs. no or barely any police presence) - A key change desired is how police treat people. We want police to provide the same treatment and have the same interactions regardless of location or the characteristics of the person they are interacting with. - Strategy recommendations from members and advisors: - Reduce contacts generally (that most black and brown youth don’t have positive experiences that do not elicit fear, so reducing contacts generally is an important reality of the work). - Include relationship building and increase positive interactions with communities and police as a strategy - Redirect when possible – reduce initial interactions with law enforcement when health professionals can be a more appropriate

	<p>first response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eliminating (unnecessary) contacts with police seems to be a stragey to reframe public safety. - Include training for law enforcement <p>General Suggestion: Ensure our goals and strategies are measurable (have metrics that indicate success for the purposes of evaluation).</p> <p>The next RED Committee Meeting is scheduled for December 21 at 3PM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was not enough agreement on the language to vote at this time; members suggested that the JJAG be bold in stating the goals; there was a suggestion to identify the goals versus strategies to achieve the goals <p>The RED committee will take the discussion from today into advisement and bring this conversation back to the JJAG table in January for voting. Reach out to Laura or Melissa if you wuold like to participte in the next RED Meeting.</p>
Adjourn	

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Virtual Meeting Agenda

Tuesday, January 12, 2021

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Member Roll Call• Advisor Introductions	5 mins
JJAG Business	Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• JJAG Bi-Annual Report• For VOTE: CJJ Membership• For VOTE: JJAG Bylaws Revision	15 mins
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee	Presentation and Discussion on Effects of Arrest on Youth (<i>Professor Kris Henning, Director, and Rebba Omer, Program Manager and Staff Attorney, Georgetown Juvenile Justice Initiative</i>)	60 mins
Updates and Announcements	Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.	10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)

Virtual Meeting

Tuesday, January 12, 2021

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Member attendance

Name	Present	Absent	Proxy
277. Anderson , Patrina (Trina)	x		
278. Burton , Dominique (inactive)		x	
279. Burton , Lisette	x		
280. Clark , Sheila	x		
281. DiToro , Jennifer		x	
282. Eismann , Audrey	x		
283. Furr , Laura	x		
284. Goodman , Jonah	x		
285. Gregory-Dowling , Shyra	x		
286. Haskell , Jakobi	x		
287. Holtz , Jamal	x		
288. Jackson , Destiny (inactive)		x	
289. Johns , Miracle (inactive)		x	
290. Kyle , Ramey	x		Commander Pamela Wheeler-Taylor
291. Mobley , Brittany	x		Clare Kruger
292. Odom , Terri	x		Jacqueline Wright
293. Patterson , Jenise (Jo)	x		
294. Richmond , LaShelle	x		
295. Rosenthal , David (Dave)	x		
296. Spain , Penelope	x		
297. White , Aaron	x		
298. Wright , Bruce	x		
299. Woods , Kyla	x		
Staff Present	Melissa Milchman (OVSJG), Suzie Dhere (OVSJG), Kristy Love (CJCC), Frank Petersen (CJCC)		
Guests or Advisory Members Present	Michelle Garcia, OVSJG Director LaShunda Hill, DM Ed/Students In Care of DC Kris Henning, Georgetown University Law School, Juvenile Justice Initiative/Clinic Reba Omer, Georgetown University Law School, Juvenile Justice Initiative/Clinic Desiree Parker – JustUs/Howard University Cindy Jean - JustUs/Howard University Jose DeArteaga, DYRS Kevin Whitfield, DC Council Committee on Judiciary and Public Safety David Jenkins, Access Youth (Title II Grantee of the JJAG) Caroline Brown, School Social Worker, KIPP DC Somerset Laura Harding – Every Day Counts Rebecca Burney – Rights For Girls Pranav Nanda – Ward 6 Mutual Aid/Serve Your City		
Notes Prepared by	Melissa Milchman		

Meeting Agenda and Minutes

Welcome	<p>Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member Roll Call • Advisor Introductions
JJAG Business	<p>Update on JJAG Business (<i>Melissa Milchman, JJ Specialist</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JJAG Bi-Annual Report • Part of the JJDP/JJRA and our JJAG by-laws requires reporting on our efforts related to our membership, grant making, and compliance monitoring and racial and ethnic disparities work to the Mayor on a bi-annual basis (every two years). We also report on key accomplishments of JJAG to keep the administration informed and maintain an official record of our efforts. The JJAG 2019-2020 Bi-Annual Report is complete. Laura shared the document in the meeting materials. After this meeting, the document will be shared with the Bowser Administration through the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, Dr. Roger Mitchell, and his staff (e.g. Shae Harris – Policy Advisor for DMPSJ and JJAGs advisory representative from DMPSJ). • For VOTE: CJJ Membership – Melissa shared the benefits of annual membership from CJJ's website (link for details: one-pager SAG members (juvenilejustice.org)). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of membership include toolkits and other resources, discounted annual conferences, CJJ represents SAGs on the federal level, access to regional and business meetings, enhances communication on various juvenile justice stakeholders, etc. • Cost is \$5000 per year – this has been a standing expense JJAG has budgeted for several years • MOTION TO VOTE on JJAG allocating Title II funds to renew membership for 2021. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motion to vote made by: Dave Rosenthal Seconded by: Kyla Woods Vote Tally: Yay - 14 yay votes, 2 abstentions (no –response to vote) - the vote passes (16 present members at the time of vote 4:50 pm) • For VOTE: JJAG Bylaws Revision – JJAG by-laws revision committee made key changes to the outlined in the document Laura shared with the group prior to the meeting. <p>Major changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Updated age of youth members to align with federal law changes; -Removed the grants committee and shifted its responsibilities to the full JJAG; -Updated the “Youth Issues Committee” to reflect current and best practices; -Shifted some Executive Committee or Policy and Legislative Committee responsibilities to the entire JJAG; -Modified the Compliance Committee to only convene during compliance

	<p>monitoring season;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Established an optional Youth Chair position; -Edited for clarity and to match current practice (e.g. OVSJG vs. JGA.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motion to vote to approve the by-laws as amended and adopt them for 2021 Motion to vote made by: Jamal Holtz Seconded by: LaShelle Richmond Vote Tally: Yay - 15 yay votes, 2 abstentions (no –response to vote), - the vote passes - (17 present members at the time of vote 4:54 pm)
Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) at Arrest Reform Ad Hoc Committee	<p>Presentation and Discussion on Effects of Arrest on Youth (<i>Professor Kris Henning, Director, and Rebba Omer, Program Manager and Staff Attorney, Georgetown Juvenile Justice Initiative</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts and trauma involved in youth arrest and police encounters - Stereotype Threat – research that demonstrates that black people (but not white people) report concern that police officers stereotype them as criminals simply because of race; this can cause people to engage in “self-regulatory” behaviors that actually make them look more guilty and can lead to “cognitive overload” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Symptoms of stereotype threat (blinking eyes, clenched fists, scratching face, etc.) actually align with behaviors that police are trained to look for to determine suspicion - Symptoms of this self-regulatory behavior also aligns with what police training manuals look for in determining whether someone looks suspicious (e.g. avoiding eye contact, scratching face, hesitation in responses, clench fists, etc.) – police are not trained to think of these as false positives, they are trained to see them as suspicious. - DC Data on youth stops data 2019 - most stops do not lead to any contraband found and at significant cost and collateral harm to individuals stopped and community trust of police (e.g. 30 day snapshot, 412 youth stopped, 371 black/brown, gun found in only 4 stops, drugs found in 1 stop); - What happens when a person is stopped by police: Shared video of a police stop experience – where the subject of the stop makes a clear expression of feeling embarrassed and uncomfortable and being fearful, making his worry and concerns clear, and telling police that he thinks the stop is unfair. The subject of the video is remarkably able to remain calm, articulate and level headed during the stop. - This is not typical for youth! Fight, Flight or Freeze are the common responses. - Youth care about injustices and how they are perceived. In adolescence, youth people are prone to have many different responses (run, fight back, comply to get away as soon as possible). - The emotions a young person may feel: Fear, anxiety, embarrassment, confusion, stress, exhaustion, etc. - Youth may feel these feelings repeatedly depending on how often they encounter police - Young people of color: Mental Health Study explored young ment 18-26 in New York City, NYPD officers, and what these encounters entailed, any trauma attributed to stops, and the overall anxiety young people felt.

****Findings:** Black youth who have been the target of excessive stops by police report higher levels of anxiety and trauma related to these encounters. They expressed feelings of fear, anxiety, hyper vigilance, not trusting of police, etc.

- Vicarious police contact stress - A study on Police Contacts and Stress among undergraduate students (age 16-21) found that even witnesses to police encounters can experience stress and anxiety. Exposure/hearing about/witnessing police interactive events can cause the same mental health/trauma symptoms, including PTSD symptoms and depressive symptoms
- Another study found that even watching police encounters on tv (events that may involve not real life events or true stories) can trigger PTSD symptoms in Black and Latinx adolescents between 11-19. The impacts of even watching these encounters on tv may include re-experiencing their own trauma, hyperarousal, and numbing feelings
- Study on Police Stops and Sleep Behavior – stops impact adolescent development – exposure to stops, police intrusiveness or experiencing social stigma and PTSD related to policing can disrupt sleep (increases odds of experiencing sleep deprivation or low sleep quality).
- Study on Policing and Identity Development for Adolescents – For poor, young black men who live in high surveillance neighborhoods, police contact is a routine feature of their adolescent lives, and injures their sense of self.
- Policing as a form of Racism – 2020 research found that black teenagers 13-17 in Washington DC face an average of 5 racially discriminatory experiences per day
 - o “Invisible backpacks” of DC’s youth – prevalence of trauma; in 2016, 25.3% of youth 0-17 in DC had experienced at least one traumatic event in their lifetime, 21.8% had experienced two or more.
- Research shows that Racism leads to depression, trauma, hyper vigilance, panic, heightened sensitivity to threats, distrust, substance abuse, shame and self harm.
- Long Term and Physical Effects - Extended periods of trauma and stress lead to poor physical health outcomes (e.g. high blood pressure, diabetes, stroke, ulcers, etc.). These are physical symptoms that can result from police encounters and overpolicing

Discussion questions and Themes

- How can we reduce the footprint of police in the lives of our youth? (e.g. reduce police in schools, decriminalize adolescent behaviors)
- How do we ensure developmentally appropriate policing (e.g. ensure every child has access to counsel before interrogation, Miranda isn’t enough, abolish consent searches).
- Developmentally appropriate reading of Miranda rights is one place to start. That alone is not enough. A young person also needs to be able to consult with a lawyer trained in developmentally appropriate reading of Miranda Rights. And waiver should only be able to be made in the presence of counsel.
- Invest in youth directly (public health approach and mental health support)

JJAG Feedback and/or Questions -

-This presentation is the first time some have seen the mental and physical symptoms of these encounters explained in an easily digestible way (the paranoia and sleep issues, etc.).

-Being able to articulate feelings and experience about stereotype threat is really age dependent.

-Takeaways for JJAG – can this research help us with our RED goals and PINS Reform plans. Using plain language that is applicable to the work.

-Professor Henning will share an annotated bibliography explaining the studies and their sources in plain language.

-Youth members shared their real life experience and that they did not have their Miranda Rights read to them after they were arrested for trespassing on the metro (story: two trains passed at a metro station and a young person was stopped by police). Anxiety kicks in and head is racing. Police training and the choices police make (whether to de-escalate or utilize the tools in their toolkit) can make a huge impact on these experiences.

-What we are seeing politically – current events (capitol storming) has a very different perception – young people are learning about politics in america and how police response was different when white rioters broke into the capitol verses what happened when Black Lives Matter or George Floyd protests happened in DC. People are learning that silence or inaction can be a racist act- Young people are learning about this through the lense of racism.

-How can we content with the notion that sometimes white people think police work for them (policing by proxy). The ways in which we dispatch 9-1-1 to regulate people we do not want in our community is an issue– some people report due to underlying racism issue.

- How can we address propensity for officers to stop a person for jaywalking as a pretense? Explicit or implicit bias is a big part of this conversation. Would they have stopped a white person for the same behavior – likely not or they might not be subjected to it at all. If we do not tolerate it for white people or white children, why do we tolerate it for black children. (the idea of conditional citizenship).

- What is the answer- do we create opportunities for more positive police encounters vs. focus on decreasing police encounters all together?
- Can we create a space where police can willingly take the feedback from youth or the community (power and control dynamics).
- Innovations in Policing Dialogues (tend to be more effective with younger children)

-Sometimes youth do not know at what point they are actually being arrested

	<p>during an encounter or did not understand what they were being told during a stop.</p> <p>-Trickle down affect in the community- youth are told to run when they see police in DC.</p>
Updates and Announcements	<p>Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melissa going on Maternity Leave – Tholyn Twyman and Suzie Dhere from OVSJG will be supporting JJAG during her leave. • The Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness (TCP) released two RFAs for the provision of Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project (in partnership with DHS and the DHS Youth Action Board - Supporting Hopeful Youth/SHY). The RFA's are for (1) Rapid Rehousing (YHDP RRH) to unaccompanied transition-aged-youth, and (2) Youth Dedicated Permanent Supportive Housing (D-PSH). The target population is transition-aged-youth (TAY), which means a person who is aged 18 to 24 years at the time of program entry. RFA's are available at Funding Opportunities - The Community Partnership (community-partnership.org) • Welcome to the new MPD Youth Services Division Commander Pamela Wheeler-Taylor
Adjourn	

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)
Virtual Meeting Agenda
 Tuesday, February 2, 2021
 4:30pm - 6:00pm

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
JJAG Business	Update on JJAG Business (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of Title II State Plan 2021-23 • Grant application in progress 	10 mins
Youth Leaders in Action Update	Update from Youth Leaders in Action (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
Policy and Legislative: PINS Subcommittee Update	Update from Policy and Legislative Committee: PINS Subcommittee (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
Policy and Legislative: RED Subcommittee Update	Update from Policy and Legislative Committee: RED Subcommittee (<i>Bruce Wright and Jo Patterson, Committee Co-Chairs</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of opportunity to engage the Council Office on Racial Equity (CORE) 	5 mins
Discussion: Inter-State Compact	What are potential challenges or complexities for PINS reform related to the interstate compact and/or inter-state travel of youth? (<i>Bruce Wright, DYRS</i>)	25 mins
Discussion: Out-of-state Placements	How can we best protect our youth from abuse in out-of-state placement facilities? (<i>Bruce Wright, DYRS</i>)	25 mins
Updates and Announcements	Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.	10 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) Meeting

February 02, 2021

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Member attendance

Name		Present	Absent	Proxy
1.	Anderson , Patrina (Trina)		x	
2.	Burton , Dominique (inactive)			
3.	Burton , Lisette	x		
4.	Clark , Sheila	x		
5.	DiToro , Jennifer	x		
6.	Eismann , Audrey		x	
7.	Furr , Laura	x		
8.	Goodman , Jonah	x		
9.	Gregory-Dowling , Shyra		x	
10.	Haskell , Jakobi	x		
11.	Holtz , Jamal	x		
12.	Jackson , Destiny (inactive)			
13.	Johns , Miracle (inactive)			
14.	Kyle , Ramey	x		Commander Pamela Wheeler- Taylor
15.	Mobley , Brittany	x		
16.	Odom , Terri		x	Jacqueline Wright
17.	Patterson , Jenise (Jo)		x	
18.	Richmond , LaShelle		x	
19.	Rosenthal , David (Dave)	x		
20.	Spain , Penelope	x		
21.	White , Aaron	x		
22.	Wright , Bruce	x		
23.	Woods , Kyla	x		Laura Furr
Staff Present		Tholyn Twyman (OVSJG), Suzie Dhere (OVSJG), Kristi Love (CJCC), Frank Petersen (CJCC)		
Guests or Advisory Members Present		Michelle Garcia, OVSJG Director LaShunda Hill, DM Ed/Students In Care of DC Jose DeArteaga, DYRS Kevin Whitfield, DC Council Committee on Judiciary and Public Safety Caroline Brown, KIPP DC Somerset Laura Harding – Every Day Counts Ra'Chelle Dennis – Community Member Tiffany Reid Collazo, DC Public Defenders Service Claire Kruger, DC Public Defenders Service		

	Charity Jones, Access Youth Julian Brevard, Office of the Attorney General
Notes Prepared by	Suzie Dhere

Meeting Agenda and Minutes

Welcome	<p>Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member Roll Call • Guest and Advisor Introductions
JJAG Business	<p>Update on JJAG Business (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of Title II State Plan 2021-23 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The State Plan is a document that staff at OVSJG and CJCC, in addition to several members of the JJAG, contribute data to. -The purpose of the plan is to set up priorities for how to spend the money the JJAG receives from OJJDP and inform OJJDP how the group plans to spend the money. The group has had the same 5 priorities for the past several years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 4 required priorities are compliance monitoring, reducing racial and ethnic disparities, state advisory group (JJAG) operations and training/conferences for members, and planning and administration (OVSJG's support of grant work). • The fifth priority, delinquency prevention, the JJAG has greater flexibility over. • For VOTE: Approval of Title II State Plan 2021-2023 with possibility of adding friendly amendments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dave proposed friendly amendments by email and a member sought clarity about what a friendly amendment is exactly. Friendly amendments are small changes that don't change the real meaning of the document and are non-substantive. Members will have the opportunity to review all friendly amendments for approval and determine whether members find the changes substantive enough to warrant a re-vote. • MOTION TO VOTE on Title II State Plan 2021-23 with friendly amendments

	<p>Motion to vote made by: Penelope Spain</p> <p>Seconded by: Dave Rosenthal</p> <p>Vote Tally: Yay – 11 yay votes, 3 abstentions (no-response to vote)</p> <p>-The vote passes (14 members present at the time of vote)</p>
Youth Leaders in Action Update	<p>Update from Youth Leaders in Action (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <p>-Youth Leaders in Action committee spent some time outlining values as a committee and updating the bylaws to ensure that every year the YLA committee has something to tangibly focus on</p> <p>-Also planning for youth summit this year! Looking to partner with organizations.</p> <p>-If you have ideas, please put it in the chat or email Jamal or Kyla</p> <p>-A member recommended REACH: https://www.reachincorporated.org/</p>
Policy and Legislative: PINS Subcommittee Update	<p>Update from Policy and Legislative Committee: PINS Subcommittee (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <p>-The PINS Committee has been working on a grant application to support youth at-risk of committing PINS behavior. The Committee has been populating a spreadsheet with a list of current practices, areas where current practices can be enhanced, and new ideas for reform.</p> <p>-Please email Laura Furr if you'd like to support the PINS Committee on the application.</p>
Policy and Legislative: RED Subcommittee Update	<p>Update from Policy and Legislative Committee: RED Subcommittee (<i>Bruce Wright and Jo Patterson, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <p>Discussion of opportunity to engage the Council Office on Racial Equity (CORE)</p> <p>-The most recent meeting was held on Jan 25th. The group worked on narrowing down goals and putting together strategies to achieve goals discussed.</p> <p>-The committee discussed Professor Henning's presentation from last meeting and how information shared can impact their goals.</p> <p>-In terms of engaging the CORE Office, members recommended striking while the iron is hot and building relationships early.</p> <p>-The CORE Office's main job will be scoring bills that move through DC Council (giving racial equity scores). Right now, we are in the performance and budget oversight cycle, so the committee is not pressed for issuing racial equity scores. They have a lens that might be helpful in the work of promot-</p>

	<p>ing racial equity.</p> <p>-Seattle's flagship racial equity program is one we can learn about and from; their toolkit on the following website: http://www.seattle.gov/civilrights/what-we-do/race-and-social-justice-initiative/racial-equity-toolkit</p> <p>-DC Racial Equity Toolkit: https://www.dcraciaequity.org/s/CORE-Racial-Equity-Toolkit-For-Website-118.pdf</p> <p>-Oregon's is another model to learn from. Their work is taking place through the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.</p> <p>-Government Alliance for Racial Equity is an Organization that the Council and District has joined. It brings together people who are focused on racial equity, and they provide training and build bridges. Representatives from VA and MD have been helping to advise on the training for the work that'll take place in DC: https://www.raciaequityalliance.org/</p> <p>-Laura Harding and LaShunda Hill (advisors) are leading the racial equity work for the Deputy Mayor for Education's office</p> <p>-Laura recommended inviting Brian or somebody from his office to present to the JJAG during a future meeting.</p>
<p>Discussion: Inter-State Compact</p>	<p>What are potential challenges or complexities for PINS reform related to the interstate compact and/or inter-state travel of youth? (<i>Bruce Wright, DYRS</i>)</p> <p>-This question came up in the context of PINS work.</p> <p>-An interstate compact is an agreement between states to decide how actions will occur with state-to-state movement. With the PINS population, some jurisdictions allow youth to be detained and then returned back to their jurisdictions. The main issue is the time frame. Larger jurisdictions can hold youth in shelters or foster homes with a window of time (sometimes 5 days) to return youth back. When youth are in rural jurisdictions, it's harder to hold them. DC statute allows us to detain youth from other jurisdictions in DC (if they have a warrant out or WRIT) until they go back to their jurisdiction. Some jurisdictions can't detain youth at all. We work to move kids as soon as possible.</p> <p>-There is currently a report submitted annually regarding how many youth are transported to and from DC. DC has one of the highest numbers of youth involved in ICJs because VA and MD are so close by.</p> <p>-In regard to PINS, the incidence is not as high this year because of Covid-19 (1 or 2 youth per month). Most kids are runaways for adjudicated offenses. There are more kids coming back to DC than kids leaving DC. We don't have the same offenses as other places (i.e. prostitution) so there's no distinction between returning a PINS youth vs a non-PINS youth if that's why they were detained in a different jurisdiction.</p> <p>-If it's an arrestable offense somewhere else but not here, MPD would arrest the youth here even if it's not an offense here. For a period they're in detained status to get extradition paperwork done.</p>

	<p>-Once PINS reforms are in place, youth will no longer be charged for being a runaway.</p> <p>-DC adopted ICJ rules and regulations into law.</p> <p>-What about youth in DYRS custody who can't make it to their MD court dates because they're at New Beginnings (for example) but cannot make it to MD to apply for a public defender? Currently youth cannot leave DC until they complete matters in this jurisdiction.</p> <p>-One suggestion is that attorneys can make agreements to ensure that youth do not receive bench warrants in other jurisdictions because they are unable to leave care in DC to attend hearings in other states.</p> <p>-Clients often have so much anxiety over what's going on in the other jurisdiction which could be addressed through an agreement with the other state.</p> <p>-Even where there are agreements under the compact, judges can sometimes simply release the youth back into the community so other jurisdiction can't get them back to decide whether or not to prosecute.</p> <p>-We can also miss an opportunity to advocate for a youth who's doing well at New Beginnings in another jurisdiction if we wait until they've completed the program in DC and they are no longer involved with DYRS.</p> <p>-Sometimes other jurisdictions don't care how they're doing in DC, but youth could potentially serve time in different jurisdictions consecutively. The current process almost always leads to kid serving more time.</p> <p>-After much discussion about interstate compacts, Laura recommended spending more time discussing this in a working group.</p> <p>-The following members volunteered to be involved in that working group: Julian Brevard, Clare Kruger, Brittany Mosley, Penelope Spain, Dave Rosenthal, Caroline Brown, Jose De Artega, Bruce Wright</p>
Discussion: Out-of-state Placements	<p>How can we best protect our youth from abuse in out-of-state placement facilities? (<i>Bruce Wright, DYRS</i>)</p> <p>-What determines what leads to a decision about whether an out-of-state facility is fit for a DC youth to attend? For youth to receive services out of state, the court must make a finding that youth can't be served here in DC. Usually it's foster care and group homes and youth are not regularly sent out of state for more intensive programs.</p> <p>-According to Bruce, usually facilities that have substantiated claims of sexual abuse are facilities DYRS has stopped using. When they receive allegations, DYRS sends staff out to investigate. CPS does an investigation as well.</p> <p>-Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (PRTF): through law under Medicare participation, every state has to provide access even if they don't provide it in their jurisdiction. In a number of facilities where there are buy-outs, it can be very difficult to determine who the owner of that facility is.</p>

	<p>-Is there a current master list of PRTF organizations? Could this body or a quality review team look at grievance reports and youth and family experience to make better decisions about youth placement out of state?</p> <p>-The more we hear from youth about their experiences out of state the better.</p> <p>-DYRS contracts with a small number of PRTFs. They do follow-up and ask how the kids' stays were there. This group does not currently have information about DBH placements.</p> <p>-DYRS contract monitoring dept goes out to each out-of-state facility twice a year. A care coordinator goes out once every 6 months to ensure that the out-of-state facility is providing the services they say they're providing.</p> <p>-Somebody should be visiting youth at least once every 2 months at the out-of-state facility. Contracts allow for bringing families out as well.</p> <p>-The goal is to have a long list of robust options for out-of-state services for youth when DC cannot provide them.</p>
Updates and Announcements	<p>Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.</p> <p>-Please consider topics you'd like the JJAG to receive training on. Suzie Dhere is OVSJG's Training Specialist and will support JJAG training efforts. Suzie will share other upcoming training opportunities during the next meeting.</p> <p>-CORE and Interstate Compact on Placement of Children trainings were mentioned as two potential upcoming trainings.</p> <p>-Lisette shared an opportunity to attend their upcoming International Virtual Conference on February 24th: https://togetherthevoice.org/essentialtrcagenda/</p> <p>-Please email Lisette for a registration code if you'd like to register at the member rate</p> <p>-Laura Furr has a training recording for new members. Please email her if you would like her to share it with you.</p>
Adjourn	

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)
Virtual Meeting Agenda
 Tuesday, March 2, 2021
 4:30pm - 6:00pm

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)	5 mins
Presentation and Discussion: ChAMPS	Behavioral Health Crisis Response ChAMPS (<i>Facilitated by Jakobi Haskell; Guests Lovannia Dofat-Avent and Laura Willemin, ChAMPS</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of opportunities to further meet the needs of youth with behavioral health needs in the community without relying on law enforcement, related to the work of JJAG PINS and RED Sub-Committees. 	30 mins
Presentation: ACCESS Youth	Title II Grantee ACCESS Youth (<i>David Jenkins, Jodi Ovca, Charity Jones, ACCESS Youth; Evaluator from John Daniel Associates</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACCESS Youth team and external evaluator will share evidence of success 	30 mins
JJAG Business	Update on JJAG Business (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JJAG member attendance at CJJ Conference 	5 mins
Youth Leaders in Action Update	Update from Youth Leaders in Action (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
Policy and Legislative: PINS Subcommittee Update	Update from Policy and Legislative Committee: PINS Subcommittee (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)	5 mins
Policy and Legislative: RED Subcommittee Update	Update from Policy and Legislative Committee: RED Subcommittee (<i>Bruce Wright and Jo Patterson, Committee Co-Chairs</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call to support youth and family engagement 	5 mins
Updates and Announcements	Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.	5 mins
Adjourn		

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) Meeting

March 2, 2021

4:30pm - 6:00pm

Member attendance

Name		Present	Absent	Proxy
1.	Anderson , Patrina (Trina)	x		
2.	Burton , Dominique (inactive)			
3.	Burton , Lisette	x		
4.	Clark , Sheila	x		
5.	DiToro , Jennifer	x		
6.	Eismann , Audrey	x		
7.	Furr , Laura	x		
8.	Goodman , Jonah	x		
9.	Gregory-Dowling , Shyra	x		
10.	Haskell , Jakobi	x		
11.	Holtz , Jamal		x	Could not participate due to death in the family, emailed Laura ahead of the meeting
12.	Jackson , Destiny (inactive)			
13.	Johns , Miracle (inactive)			
14.	Kyle , Ramey	x		Commander Pamela Wheeler- Taylor
15.	Mobley , Brittany	x		
16.	Odom , Terri	x		Jacqueline Wright
17.	Patterson , Jenise (Jo)		x	
18.	Richmond , LaShelle		x	
19.	Rosenthal , David (Dave)	x		
20.	Spain , Penelope	x		
21.	White , Aaron	x		
22.	Whitfield , Kevin	x		
23.	Wright , Bruce	x		
24.	Woods , Kyla	x		
Staff Present		Suzie Dhere (OVSJG), Kristy Love (CJCC), Frank Petersen (CJCC), Michelle Garcia (OVSJG)		
Guests or Advisory Members Present		Rebba Omer, Georgetown Law Pranav Nanda Ann Reilly Jose DeArteaga, DYRS Kevin Whitfield, DC Council Committee on Judiciary and Public Safety David Jenkins, Access Youth (Title II Grantee of the JJAG) Charity Jones, Access Youth Jodi Ovca, ACCESS Youth RaChelle Dennis, Community Member		

	Tiffany Reid-Collazo, Juv. Services at PDS Caroline Brown, School Social Worker (KIPP DC Somerset) Rebecca Burney, Rights For Girls Lovannia Dofat-Avent, ChAMPS Laura Willemin, ChAMPS
Notes Prepared by	Lisette Burton, Suzie Dhere

Meeting Agenda and Minutes

Welcome	Welcome and Introductions (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>)
JJAG Business	Update on JJAG Business (<i>Laura Furr, Chair</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using JJAG funds to pay for member attendance at CJJ Conference – June 9-11, 2021 VOTE – motion to approve – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motion to approve made by: Dave Rosenthal Seconded by: Bruce Wright Vote Tally: 12 yay; 1 no; 3 abstain; the vote passes (16 present members at the time of vote) JJAG members interested in registering for the conference: Dave Rosenthal, Lisette Burton, Laura Furr, Bruce Wright, Sheila Clark, Trina Anderson Please email Suzie Dhere at suzie.dhere@dc.gov if you'd like to register for the conference
Presentation and Discussion: ChAMPS	Behavioral Health Crisis Response ChAMPS (<i>Facilitated by Jakobi Haskell; Guests Lovannia Dofat-Avent and Laura Willemin, ChAMPS</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion of opportunities to further meet the needs of youth with behavioral health needs in the community without relying on law enforcement, related to the work of JJAG PINS and RED Sub-Committees. Safe transport has been a specific area of emphasis. Children/Adolescent Mobile Psychiatric Service (ChAMPS) Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal is to stabilize youth (6-17 years old; up to age 21 if is youth is in foster care; also respond to foster homes in Maryland for youth in CFSA custody) when a youth is having a mental health crisis in the community at any location (home, school, parking lot, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis Response Team (mobile services for adults) responds to youth over 17 in DYRS custody in community, based on historical contract terms (contract is with DBH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patrice Anderson will take this issue back to DBH to discuss if the contract terms are still the appropriate parameters (not including DYRS)

- Available 24/7, response time to the scene is less than an hour
- Calls range from suicide ideation to family conflict, aggression, self-injurious behavior, runaway behavior, etc.
- Team consists of licensed counselors and social workers, and response in teams of 2 people
- Goal is to respond to the child's needs where they are in the community (home, school, etc.) with the support of parents and responsible adults
- If child needs FD-12 – application for involuntary hospitalization – transport order (an ambulance with police support) that allows for transport to the hospital for evaluation; at the hospital, child may or may not be admitted based on the evaluation
 - PIW and Children's are the only two options for further assessment when necessary
- Also provide follow-up services including links to ongoing community-based services and face-to-face post-crisis to check in on use of coping strategies and safety; will continue to follow-up until there is a definite connection to ongoing or new provider
- Text Line and Suicide Hotline are options for youth who may want to talk to someone
- Q&A
 - People have noted delayed response in the evening hours. Is catholic charities willing to expand to avoid the issue of not having available teams?
 - Mon-Fri 10am-8pm there are up to 14 staff members who always respond in teams. Overnight/weekends/holiday shifts there are always staff on call. Pre-COVID, heavily staffed during school hours because that was when calls mostly came in. Now more parents are calling. The program is expensive, but additional funding could potentially support expansion.
 - When you receive a request for ChAMPS, do you ask the caller if the person poses a threat to themselves or others, and if the answer is yes, does the ChAMPS team still respond or would you recommend that the person call 911?
 - They do ask if there is an immediate safety concern
 - MPD Crisis Intervention Officer (CIO) may come to the scene
 - If there is an immediate safety concern, may involve DC police to respond urgently, and ChAMPS would still also respond
 - Do families have the option to reject further involvement from police where ChAMPS determines that they should be called?
 - This is not something ChAMPS comes across very often. They will explain the plan to have a CIO come to the scene and describe the background officers have in working with mental health crises
 - Hotline Numbers?
 - ChAMPS Line 202-481-1440; DC Access Helpline - (888)7WE-HELP or 1-888-793-4357; 1-800-273-TALK

	(8255); National Suicide Prevention Hotline 1-800-273-TALK (8255); Boys Town Your Life Your Voice Hotline 1-800-448-3000 Text VOICE to 20121
Presentation: ACCESS Youth	<p>Title II Grantee ACCESS Youth (<i>David Jenkins, Jodi Ovca, Charity Jones, ACCESS Youth; Evaluator from John Daniel Associates</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded in 2009 – historically referrals came directly from MPD, and intervention has always been restorative justice-based (started as pre-petition diversion) • 80-90% success in avoiding recidivism • Noticed over the years an increase in youth and families referred through school incidents, including children as young as 7 and 8 • In 2011, proposed an alternative approach and partnership with DCPS – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moved from solely diversion to addressing reasons for school push out – truancy and behaviors leading to suspensions and expulsions (bullying, fighting, & threats) • Designated as “school official” which allows FERPA access and sharing of all DCPS data • Programs Managers imbedded in schools since 2013, onsite (75 students on each PM’s caseload) – now in four DCPS schools (Anacostia, Ballou, Eastern, & Kramer); goal was to expand to 3 additional schools, but budget cuts due to COVID • Approach is relationship based and focused on connecting with services and opportunities based on youth goals and desires; youth referred as incidents occur – mediation takes place on the spot or after a cooling off period; for truancy, ACCESS gets weekly and monthly data, enroll students during summer bridge based on data and as truancy occurs during the year • Fee-for-service model – other interested schools can pay for service • Use victim/offender mediation model; use “circle techniques” for larger groups • Four-Year Model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on youth self-identifying interests and goals • Growth opportunities, youth move through progressive status (associates, apprentices, achievers, ambassadors) to build leadership opportunities as peer mediators and mentors • Token-economy/incentives/“trackers” for some students as appropriate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students learn to track their own progress and then mentor younger students • Students have maintained “tracker” participation virtually during the pandemic • <i>ACCESS Youth team evidence of success</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus is on suspension days instead of number of suspensions to reduce number of suspension days • Anacostia – 85% fewer suspensions days/per year (from 1400 when ACCESS started to fewer than 200) • Ballou – 96% fewer suspension days per year (from 3000+

	<p>suspension days/yr. average, now fewer than 100)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern – 81% fewer suspension days per year (from 800+ suspension days/yr now fewer than 150) • 3-year longitudinal study - ACCESS youth 15% more likely to be promoted on to the next grade compared to non-Access peers and more likely to be “available for instruction” and thus have necessary credits for advancement • Girls in M.A.D.E. program, average GPA is 2.5, with 6 girls having over 4.0 GPA • Outcomes were initially evaluated by Child Trends, now working with John Daniel Associates
Youth Leaders in Action Update	<p>Update from Youth Leaders in Action (<i>Kyla Woods and Jamal Holtz, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working on a logo, Jamal’s company did some pro bono work for the committee on logo design • Also working on refining mission and vision and on creating bylaws
Policy and Legislative: PINS Subcommittee Update	<p>Update from Policy and Legislative Committee: PINS Subcommittee (<i>Sheila Clark and LaShelle Richmond, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication to PINS committee – breaking into three subcommittees to work through particulars, focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ally seekers (educational advocates, community-based service providers, etc.) ○ Listening to young people and families as we design new community-based system of care – to organize listening sessions and other outreach ○ Logistics of PINS proposal (e.g. how will the Hub work, alternatives to police interaction, how will young people be connected to resources, and answering questions about implementation) • If you’d like to join a committee (even if you’re not on the PINS Committee), please reach out to Sheila Clark, LaShelle Richmond, or Laura Furr)
Policy and Legislative: RED Subcommittee Update	<p>Update from Policy and Legislative Committee: RED Subcommittee (<i>Bruce Wright and Jo Patterson, Committee Co-Chairs</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RED Committee is reviewing goals. Conducted a pressure test to determine how the team felt about goals and plan devised • Will further review goals to present to full JJAG during the next monthly meeting • Please email Bruce Wright, Jo Patterson or Laura Furr with any suggestions or ideas.
Updates and Announcements	<p>Opportunity to share updates, announcements, calls for help and/or action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor announced earlier that Director Clint Lacey is leaving DYRS for the private sector – we will seek to invite the interim, Lindsey Appiah, to a meeting • Jakobi is working on his senior project (towards college graduation) on the issue of language use by systems, in support of the JJAG YLA

	<p>group's work. He may be reaching out to JJAG members for support disseminating the survey to youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aaron shared that the RFP for housing that he was supporting through the Youth Action Board is now closed. They are in the process of reviewing applications and aim to notify successful applicants by the end of the month • Pandemic Relief, including cash assistance, is available through federal dollars allocated to states to support young people age 14-26 who were in foster care at any point at or after age 14. Because there tends to be cross over with youth involved with juvenile justice, there is interest in learning how the District plans to use its share of the federal funds? Learn more generally about this relief opportunity here: https://www.fosterclub.com/OYPR
Adjourn	6:00 pm