



Building Bridges & Breaking Barriers

for Victims and Offenders

Annual Report

2016

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

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Director's Letter

It is a privilege to serve as Executive Director of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). I am very thankful for the opportunity to work for Governor Nathan Deal and with the General Assembly in advancing Georgia's Criminal Justice System.

I am appreciative of the hard work of our staff and partners in compiling the information and data contained in the Fiscal Year 2016 Annual Report. This report revolves around two primary responsibilities that highlight the breadth of our work: 1) Building Bridges to Help Victims Recover from the Impact of Crime, and 2) Breaking Criminal Justice Barriers to Rehabilitate Offenders and Hold Them Accountable. In fulfilling these responsibilities, we embrace our role to build consensus and unity among the State's diverse and interdependent criminal justice system components.

You will find our Partner Agencies highlighted in this report. We are extremely grateful for our relationships with these agencies and are fully aware that building bridges and removing barriers would prove to be impossible without the collaborative efforts of each of these Governmental partners.

In addition to our partner agencies, we enjoy partnerships with many stakeholders and providers from the Mountains of northwest GA to the beaches of Southeast GA and everywhere between. These partners are the ones that are providing services to Georgians on the front lines. We are honored to provide the financial, technical, and policy support they need to effectively serve their local communities.

CJCC has experienced considerable growth in recent years, with the addition of new programs, statewide task forces, and commissions, as well as increased federal funding from the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). While we have experienced the occasional growing pain, CJCC continues to demonstrate exceptional efficiency, with every \$1 in State Administrative Appropriations resulting in \$83.53 being put to work serving victims, service providers, and criminal justice agencies across our state.

While we are pleased with what we have accomplished to date, we will not "rest on our laurels."

We continue to work diligently to further strengthen our partnerships, improve our processes, and increase our efficiencies.

Respectfully,

Jay Neal

Executive Director

About CJCC and This Annual Report

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is an executive branch agency tasked with coordinating policy, data, practice, and funding across the range of state and local agencies that comprise the criminal justice system. This year's annual report is not meant to provide an overarching perspective of all the work in which CJCC is involved. To do so annually would require over 60 pages worth of space (see, e.g. SFY 2015 annual report). For SFY 2016, CJCC has chosen to highlight some high-impact collaborative efforts that are making a difference – either directly or indirectly – in the lives of Georgians affected by crime.

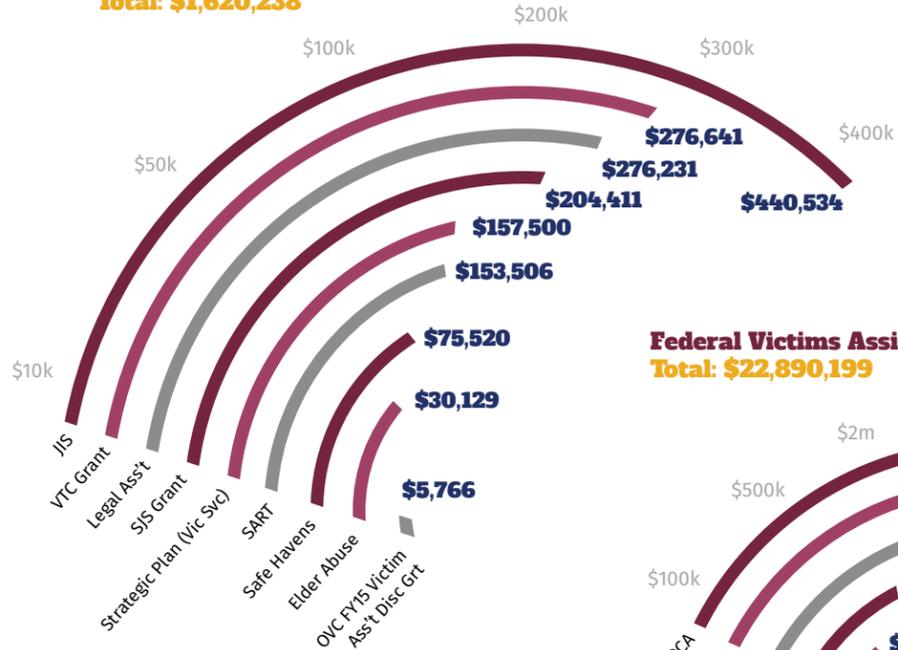
For perspective about the scope of the agency's work, we offer the following synopsis:

1. **CJCC manages 21 different federal funding streams** – some formula, some competitive – and 3 state grant funding programs. As part of this grant management, the agency certifies domestic violence and sexual assault centers throughout the state.
2. **CJCC certifies all victim services providers in Georgia for eligibility** to receive Local Victim Assistance Funds, which requires maintaining an application and documentation process for over 300 governmental and non-governmental agencies.
3. **The agency oversees the Georgia Crime Victims Emergency Fund** – which supports the Crime Victims Compensation Program, the Forensic Medical Exam Program, the Forensic Interview Program, the DUI Memorial Sign Program, and the Unclaimed Restitution Program.
4. **The agency chairs, organizes, and houses 2 statewide task forces** – the Human Trafficking Task Force and the State Expert Committee for Sexual Assault Response Teams. These two task forces include close to 200 state, local, and nonprofit agencies.
5. **The agency is tasked with serving as a clearinghouse for research and data analysis** related to criminal justice issues. As such, the Georgia Statistical Analysis Center – a seven-member division within CJCC – provides research, analytic, and technical support to internal and external stakeholders on projects large and small.

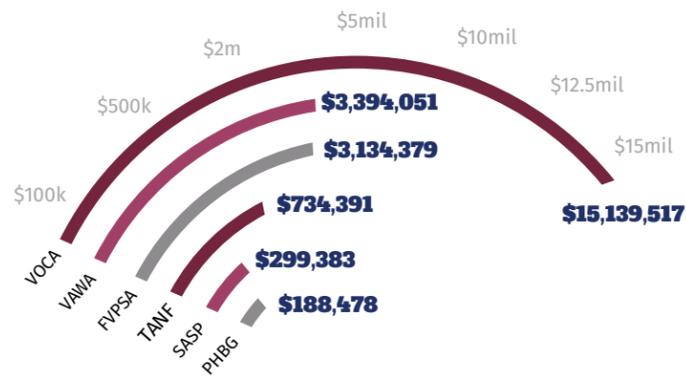
CJCC's fiscal and programmatic prudence is evidenced in its rapid growth over the last three state fiscal years. In SFY 2016, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council grew again in both size and efficiency, with agency obligations and expenditures reaching just over \$99 million. This reflects a 30% increase over FY 2014 and a 15% increase over FY 2015 in both employees and expenditures. Even accounting for necessary technology modernization and more administrative complexity, CJCC continued to improve its efficiency as a state service provider. For every \$1 in state general fund administrative appropriations, the agency put \$83.53 to work serving both victims and the criminal justice community in Georgia. This is a \$10 increase in ROI for state general fund dollars over SFY 2015. For additional perspective, for every full-time employee, CJCC put \$1 million to work in programs and services for the state.

Follow the Dollars

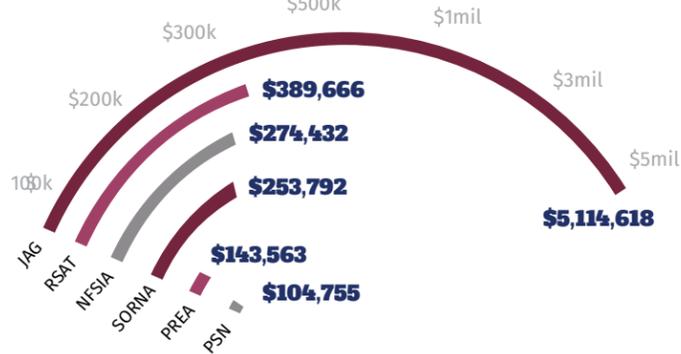
CJCC Federal Competitive Grants Total: \$1,620,238



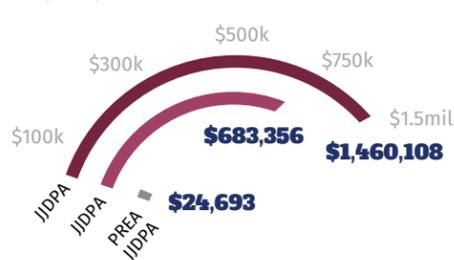
Federal Victims Assistance Total: \$22,890,199



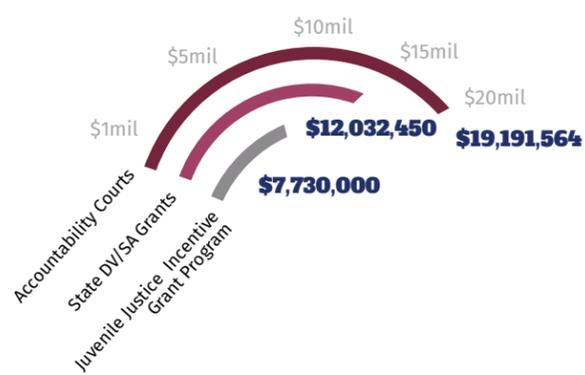
Federal Criminal Justice Grants Total: \$6,280,826



Federal Juvenile Justice Total: \$2,168,157



State Funds Distributed Total: \$38,954,014



Alphabet Soup Dictionary

VOCA: Victims of Crime Act
VAWA: Violence Against Women Act
FVPSA: Family Violence Prevention and Services Act
TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
SASP: Sexual Assault Services Program
PHBG: Preventative Health Block Grants
JAG: Edward Byrne-Justice Assistance Grants
RSAT: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Improvement Act
NFSIA: National Forensic Science Improvement Act
SORNA: Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act

PREA: Prison Rape Elimination Act
PSN: Project Safe Neighborhoods
JABG: Juvenile Accountability Block Grants
JJDPA: Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act
PREA JJDPA: Prison Rape Elimination Act Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act set aside
JIS: Justice Information Sharing
VTC: Veterans Treatment Court Grant
Legal Ass't: Victims Legal Assistance Network Grant
SJS: State Justice Statistics

OVC: Office for Victims of Crime
Strategic Plan (Vic Svc): OVC Enhancing and Transforming Services for Victims of Crime
OVW: Office on Violence Against Women
SART: OVC Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders
Safe Havens: OVC Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Program
Elder Abuse: OVC Enhanced Training and Services to End Abuse in Later Life Program
OVC FY15 Victim Asst Disc Grt: OVC Discretionary Grant Training Program for VOCA Victim Assistance Grantees

- ➔ For each federal dollar distributed for criminal justice and victim services projects throughout the state, CJCC distributes **\$1.21** in state dollars for those programs.
- ➔ For each dollar in criminal or juvenile justice grants distributed, CJCC distributes **\$1.50** either directly to victims or to agencies that serve them.
- ➔ For every state administrative dollar invested in CJCC, we distribute **\$83.53** in programmatic funding throughout Georgia.

Victims Compensation Payments

\$17,739,860

State Funds for Agency Administration

\$1,073,280

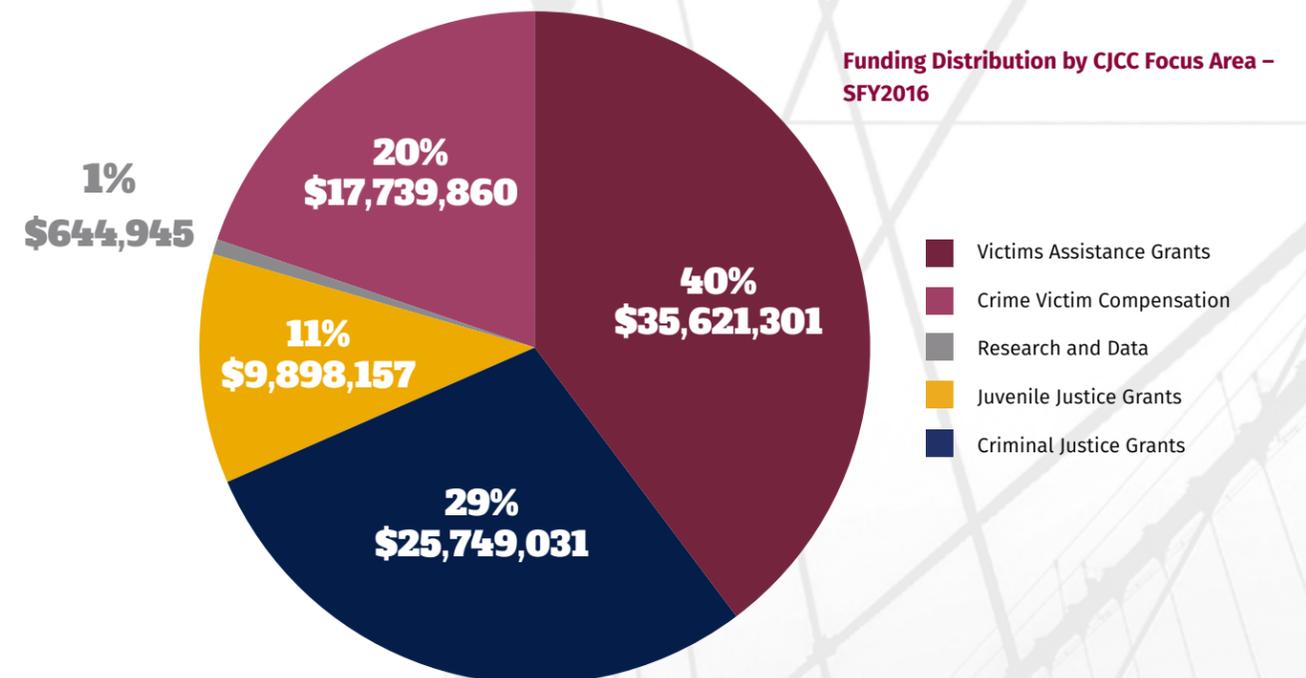
Federal Grant Distribution

\$32,156,975

State Grant Distribution

\$38,954,014

Total Grants, Programmatic, and Compensation Funds FY2016:	\$89,653,294
Total Cost of CJCC Admin Operations	\$9,796,806
Total <i>(obligated state funds and expended other and federal funds)</i>	\$99,450,099





01 Building Bridges



Crime Victims Compensation and Child Advocacy Centers of Georgia (CACGA) - Working Together to Establish the Forensic Interview Program

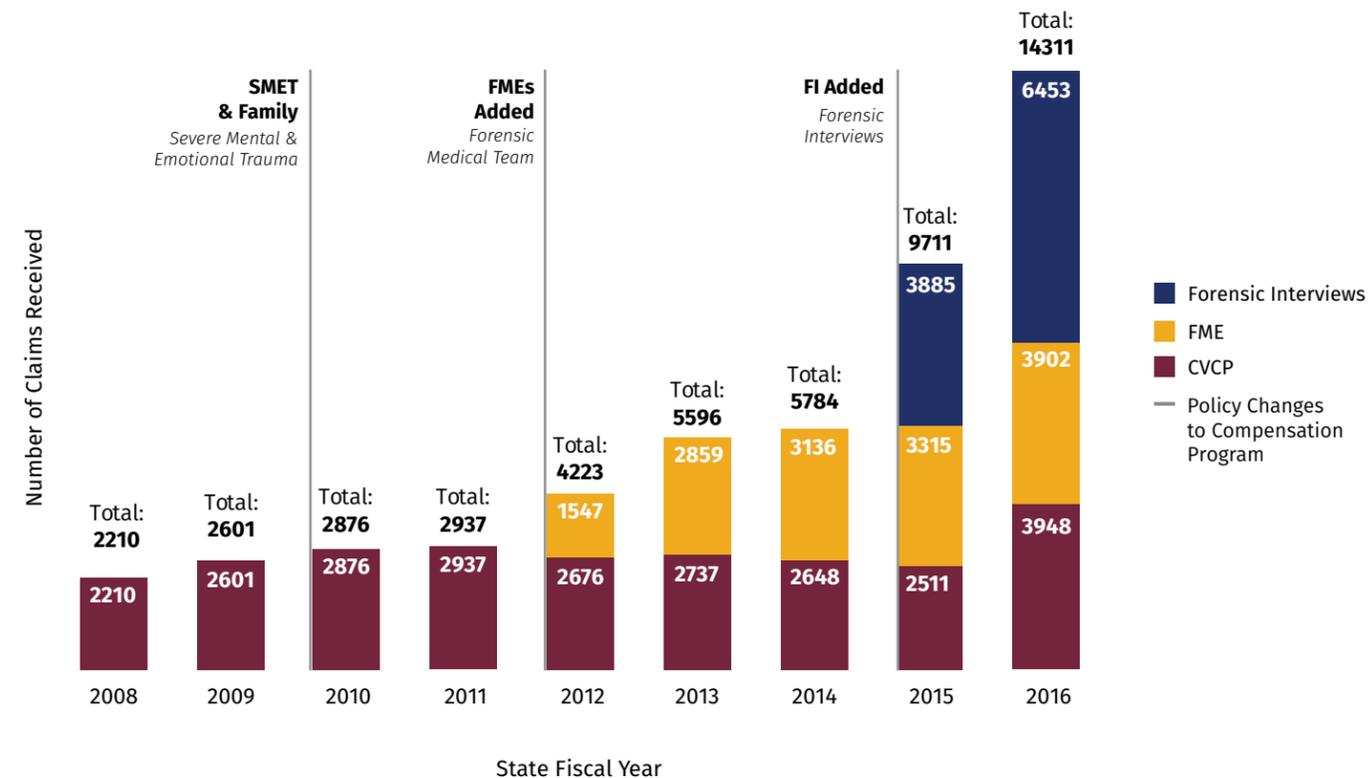
The Georgia Crime Victims Compensation Program was established in 1988 to help victims of violent crime cover medical expenses, mental health counseling, funeral expenses, and crime scene sanitation, as well as loss of income or support. Over time, this program has grown to meet the needs of victims, and we now have six programs supported by the Georgia Crime Victims Emergency Fund. Crime victims can apply directly for Victims Compensation, Officers Initiative, DUI Memorial Sign, and Unclaimed Restitution Programs. Providers may submit an application to the Forensic Medical Examination Program and the Forensic Interview Program to reimburse for services provided to victims.

Effective July 1, 2014, new legislation (O.C.G.A. §17-15-16) allowed the Georgia Crime Victims Compensation Program to pay for forensic interviews up to \$200 per victim, per victimization for crimes occurring in Georgia on or after July 1, 2014. To qualify for the Forensic Interview (FI) Program, the forensic interview must be for a person who is less than 18 years of age or a developmentally disabled adult. The interview must be conducted in the context of a multi-disciplinary and diagnostic team or in a specialized setting, such as a child advocacy center. The results of the forensic interview are used for identification of the interviewee's needs, including social services, personal advocacy, case management, substance abuse treatment, and mental health services.

Since the creation of the FI Program, CJCC's Victim Services Division has worked closely with Child Advocacy Centers that offer these

valuable services to victims. In State Fiscal Year 2016, the FI Program received 6,453 applications. Out of those applications, the FI Program awarded 5810, for a total payout of \$1,149,784.71.

Forensic Interviews serve both a therapeutic and investigative need in child abuse incidents, and as such the Crime Victims Compensation program pays a pro-rated portion of the cost. Trained professionals conduct developmentally appropriate interviews to determine the needs of a child or developmentally disabled adult and gather facts related to violence or exposure to violence. In the two fiscal years since the program's inception, the number of applications received has grown by 66%. The amount of money distributed to providers for these claims has increased by 72% since the program started two state fiscal years ago.



FI Payout 2015:

\$ \$ \$ \$ **\$667,725.00**

FI Payout 2016:

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ **\$1,145,244.71**

Increase in FI Payout in **ONE** Fiscal Year: **72%**

Increase in Forensic Interview Applications in **ONE** fiscal year: **66%**

Forensic Interviews may be conducted for many different types of crimes. The crime for which forensic interview claims are more commonly submitted is child sexual abuse. Payments for forensic interviews in child sexual abuse cases represent close to 80% of the total payout for this claim type in SFY 2016. The second most frequently cited crime in FI claims is child physical abuse.

Nicole Jenkins, the Division Director of the Victim Services Division, recently spoke at the CAC Director's Meeting during the 10th Annual CACGA "One Team" Conference. The conference theme was "The MDT Response

to Child Abuse and Neglect." During her presentation, Nicole shared with the group the exciting ways the FI Program could help to support their goals. This includes new letters, new applications, automated payment (ACH) reimbursement opportunities, and the implementation of a new claims management system and website.

Moving forward, the Victim Services Division is excited about the deployment of an aggressive communications program that will increase the awareness of our programs and the opportunities for collaboration with stakeholders. Together, we will forge new

relationships and provide greater outreach to underserved communities. The goal is to work together to help serve even more victims and their families, including those who may not work with advocates directly.

The Victim Services Division is diligently working to provide quality support to ALL victims we serve. We have resolved to respect differences, honor each experience, and make sound decisions that will advocate for the rights of all crime victims and those who provide services on their behalf.

Crime Type	Amount Paid	Crime Type	Amount Paid
Child Sexual Assault / Incest ^a	\$912,139.71	Assault	\$5,000.00
Child Physical Abuse ^b	\$170,025.00	Domestic Violence Homicide ^d	\$2,800.00
Domestic Violence ^c	\$26,400.00	Kidnapping	\$2,200.00
Other / Unknown	\$12,200.00	Child Pornography	\$1,400.00
Adult Sexual Assault	\$6,880.00	Robbery	\$400.00
Murder	\$5,600.00	Arson	\$200.00

^a Includes Domestic Sexual Assault (child) and Sexual Assault (child)

^b Includes Child Physical Abuse and Witness to Child Abuse

^c Includes Domestic Violence (adult and child), as well as Children Witnessing Domestic Violence

^d Includes Domestic Violence-Related Homicide (child or adult)

Creating Criminal Justice and Victim Services Systems Responsive to the Scourge of Sexual Violence

The Georgia Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) project has developed resource materials and training and has provided technical assistance to Georgia's 49 judicial districts – including a Sample SART Protocol. The sample protocol provides a model for local coordinated community response to sexual assault that is victim-centered, offender-focused, and trauma informed; it encourages collaboration to identify local resources and best practices. The sample protocol has also been used to provide technical assistance to communities developing their jurisdiction's protocol, as required under OCGA §15-24-2. The sample protocol tool is supported by State Sexual Assault Guidelines, which, when completed, will serve as a comprehensive resource for protocol committees and SARTs statewide to develop and implement best practices in the response to sexual assault.

Another resource CJCC is developing to support this project is the state SART website, which will provide an up-to-date resource for training materials and best practices for Georgia SARTs. The website will be supplemented with a rape kit tracking website supported by a National Institute of Justice's Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence – Inventory, Tracking and Reporting grant, which CJCC applied for in SFY 2016 and received in

October 2016, a victim notification website will also be included, which will allow victims in cold sexual assault cases to alert the criminal justice system of their notification preferences.

The multi-disciplinary SART State Expert Committee (SEC) provides oversight and guidance in the development of materials, policies, and training curricula for judges, prosecutors, law enforcement, and other criminal justice professionals. Fifty-four state and local practitioners participate on the SEC. Subcommittees of the State Expert Committee have developed state guidelines for responding to sexual assault on college campuses. In the coming fiscal year, these subcommittees will work on a companion website for the campus guide and continue their work on rural response, additional training, and culturally competent best practices.

In April 2016, the project sponsored the SART Interactive Scenario, which provided a training opportunity to 14 Georgia sexual assault response teams. The training was sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime-Training and Technical Assistance Center and facilitated by nationally recognized experts in the disciplines of law enforcement, forensic medical evidence collection, prosecution, and advocacy. The Training Subcommittee of the SEC is modifying this training with additional Georgia specific content and will take the training regionally to 4 locations across the state to benefit local SARTs.

Technical Assistance has been provided to developing and existing SARTs and protocol committees in 11 of Georgia's 49 judicial circuits, including Cordele, Griffin, Augusta, Rockdale, Atlanta, Stone Mountain, Northern, Lookout Mountain, Ogeechee and Gwinnett.

Working Together to Modernize the Victim Services Profession

The last time CJCC and our partners offered the State Victims Assistance Academy was in 2008. The Academy was a huge success then; through an Office for Victims of Crime discretionary training grant, we were able to bring back the Georgia Victim Assistance Academy (GVAA)! The Academy is a comprehensive, skill-based training experience for crime victim advocates and for those who serve crime victims in a range of programs. The overarching goal is to improve the quality and consistency of victims services in Georgia. The training weaves core concepts and best practices together in ways that encourage a victim-centered, multidisciplinary, collaborative approach to supporting those whose lives have been affected by crime. By cultivating academy participants' knowledge, skills, and attitudes, we hope to build community capacity to recognize, respect, and respond to the crime victims' needs and experiences.

This year's academy was held July 10 – 15 at the Marietta campus of Kennesaw State University. Designed for those individuals with fewer than 3 years of experience in the field, the graduating class consisted of 45 victim advocates from many different victim service agencies.

The GVAA was a collaborative effort between CJCC, KSU, and several other key partners, including 15 highly regarded training specialists who work in various victim services agencies. Participants moved onto campus for a week, where they studied, ate, relaxed, and learned together. With over 40 hours of experiential practice, the week's

activities included mini-lectures, large group discussions, practical small-group exercises, role playing, and court room dramas.

The commitment that each trainer, CJCC staff member, collaborative partner, and advocate dedicated to this year's Victims Assistance Academy was instrumental in its success. The experiences shared and the devotion from all involved allow us to continually build upon our efforts to shape the capacity of our communities to recognize, respect, and respond to the needs and experiences of crime victims in our state and to stand on our commitment to create a stronger and safer Georgia.

The strength of the collaborative instruction effort was evident in participant evaluations. Ninety-two percent of participants provided high marks on overall training content, utility, and relevance. One participant's comment on the chief benefits of the academy summarizes the general sentiment: "As a new advocate, I can't even begin to tell you the benefits of this academy... there are too many!"



Fifty-four state and local practitioners participate on the SEC

No Wrong Door: A Statewide Network of Legal Services Providers Meets Crime Victims' Needs

The Victim Legal Assistance Network is supported through a 2014 competitive grant awarded under the Office of Victims of Crime Vision 21 program. The purpose of this project is to expand legal services throughout the state of Georgia for all civil/legal needs of victims, including but not limited to DV, sexual assault, elder abuse, identity theft/fraud, stalking, and child abuse.

The core partnership consists of four civil/legal agencies and one research partner (respectively): Atlanta Legal Aid Society, Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation, Georgia Legal Services Program, Georgia Asylum & Immigration Network, and Georgia State University. The notable work of the program in 2015 includes developing a portal utilizing the Georgia Victim Advocate's website, where network partners can register to become members and share contact resources and capacity for victim assistance in a centralized place, developing statewide training materials to add to pro bono attorney training regarding network policies and procedures, finalizing the state implementation plan for the project, and hiring Navigators for each partner agency. Five Navigators, who are tasked with being the point of contact and finding resources to fit all victim needs, were hired in the summer of 2016 and have been performing client intake and referral. So far, Navigators have served 503 victims.

The hope of the network is to create a “no wrong entry point” into the network and a “warm handoff” of victims to other services providers, so that their civil/legal needs, as well as their holistic needs, are met when they walk through an agency's door or call for assistance. The network is also partnering with a multi-disciplinary Standing Advisory Committee, comprised of the Cherokee Family Violence Center, the DeKalb County Police Department, and RAKSHA, to continue to develop best policies and practices in hopes that no victim's needs are unmet.

↓
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End-to-End Collaboration: STOP Violence Against Women Funds Bring State and Local Partners to the Table

The Services*Training*Officers*Prosecution Violence Against Women Act (S.T.O.P. VAWA) grant program fosters initiatives that both develop and strengthen effective law enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, and offender monitoring strategies, as well as expand and bolster services for female victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

Five subcommittees work to ensure a comprehensive and community-specific response to violence against women: Policy Development and Analysis, Training Initiatives, Multi-disciplinary Teams (MDT), Performance Measures and Evaluation, and Underserved Populations. Throughout the state, agencies are growing, and the services they provide are expanding, largely due to the work of these subcommittees. These subcommittees help CJCC maintain consistent, high-quality responses to violence against women through various initiatives. For instance, the Training Initiative Subcommittee has created directories of expert trainers to ensure agencies are properly equipped to combat violent crimes against women. The Underserved Communities subcommittee has compiled information about which agencies provide services based on culturally-specific needs for populations, such as immigrants, visually and/or hearing impaired, victims with disabilities, and other underserved communities.

Referral between VAWA-Funded Criminal Justice and Victim Services Agencies is Robust

Type of Agency Making Referral

Type of Agency Referred to	Type of Agency Making Referral								Totals
	Prosecution	Domestic Violence Program	Law Enforcement	Community Based Organization	Dual Program (Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence)	Government Agency (Dept. of Human Services, Bureau of Health)	Domestic Violence State Coalition	Sexual Assault State Coalition	
Domestic Violence Organization	14	5	3	3	3	1	2		31
Law Enforcement	15	5	3	3	2		1	1	30
Prosecutor's Office	14	4	3	3	1		1	1	27
Court	12	5	3	3	1	1	1		26
Social Service Organization (non-governmental)	14	4	2	2	2		1		26
Corrections (probation, parole, & correctional facility staff)	12	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	24
Health/Mental Health Organization	10	5	2	3	2		1		23
Legal Organization (Legal Services, Bar Association, Law school)	10	6	2	3	1		1		22
Sexual Assault Organization	10	5	3	2	1			1	22
Educational Institutions / organizations	8	3	1	2	1			1	16
Governmental Institutions / Organizations	6	5	2	2	1				16
Batterer Intervention Program	7	3	1	2	1		1		15
Faith-Based Organization	5	4	2	2			1		14
Sex Offender Management / Sex offender treatment provider	3	1	1	1					6
Advocacy Organization (NAACP, AARP)	1	1		1					3
Other	1			1	1				3
None (NA)			1			2			3
Totals	142	56	36	31	18	11	5	5	

Subcommittees work interchangeably to identify and fill gaps in training, analyze the effectiveness of statewide model responses and protocols, and ensure the implementation of laws and regulations regarding violent crimes against women. They convene quarterly throughout each year with an annual meeting for all VAWA subgrantees to attend together. There are 37 organizations represented in these five subcommittees.

Funding Local Collaboration for Training, Enforcement, and Prosecution

Most of the criminal justice-focused initiatives funded with STOP VAWA dollars are collaborative in nature. Whether the funds are directed toward training, enforcement, or prosecution, these projects require that various actors work together – victim services providers, law enforcement or prosecution training experts, sexual assault forensic nurse examiners, and so on – to provide a complete and accurate picture of the criminal justice and victim service landscape to training audiences and task force members. In CY 2015, the two largest audiences attending VAWA-funded training were victim advocates and law enforcement officers. However, training audiences span a range of disciplines, from service providers for elders to juvenile justice agency staff. In total, over 5,600 professionals from various disciplines received training at one of 220 VAWA-funded training events.

At the local level, agencies are actively meeting and working together to serve victims. VAWA-funded prosecution, community-based organizations, and domestic violence programs provide referral to, receive referrals from, or engage in consultation with 14 different types of organizations. VAWA-funded

law enforcement and dual service programs report similar levels of cooperation within their communities. Such organizations include education providers, courts, healthcare providers, and legal services. Such broad collaborative relationships help direct victims toward additional services and resources.

VAWA-funded domestic violence programs, dual service programs, law enforcement, and prosecution agencies referred almost 5,000 domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking victims to government-based and non-governmental organization (NGO) services and support.

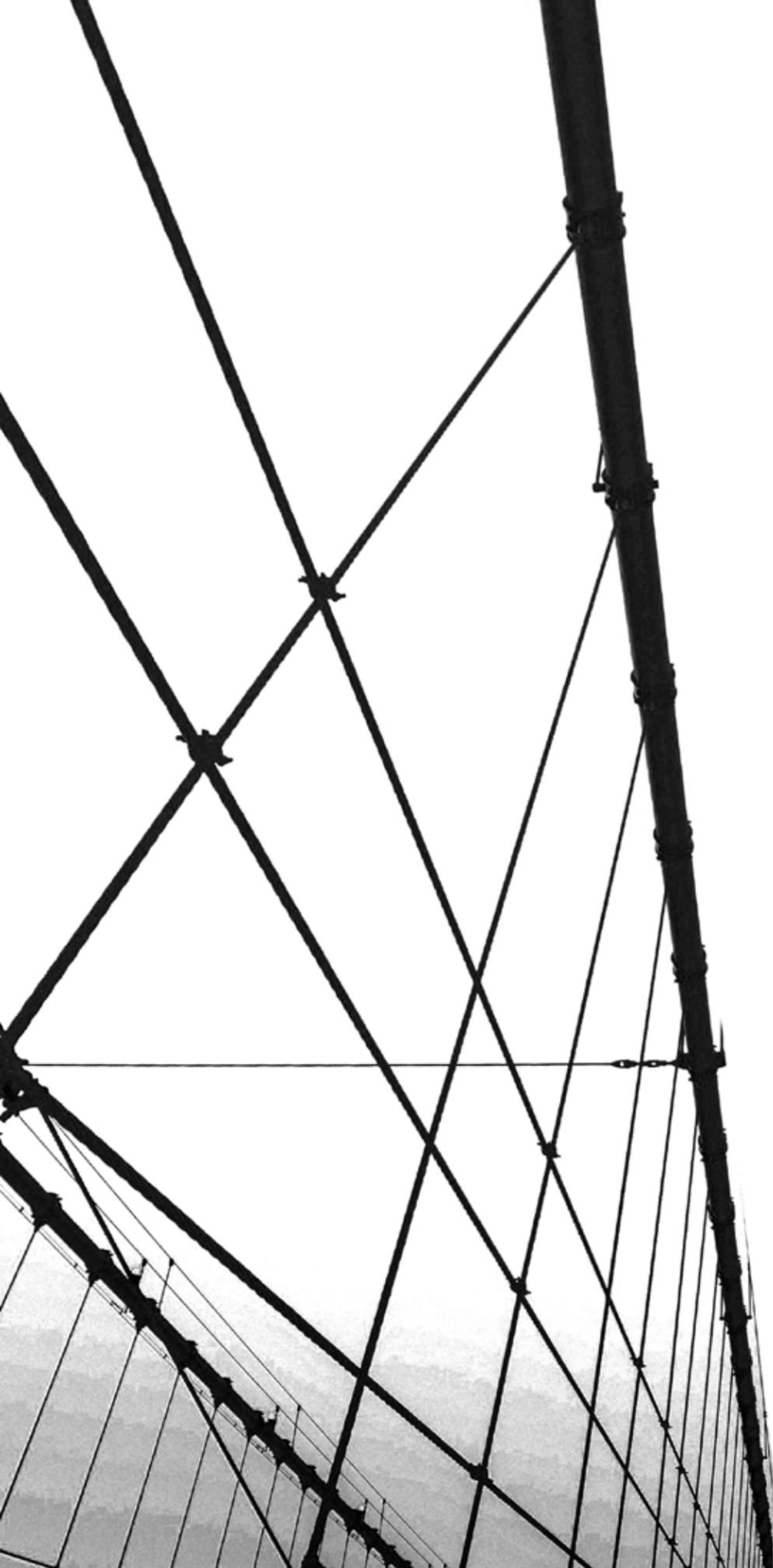


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Type of VAWA-Funded Provider

Type of Agency with which Providers Collaborate

	Prosecution	Domestic Violence Program	Law Enforcement	Community-Based Organization	Dual Service Program	Government Agency	Domestic Violence State Coalition	Sexual Assault State Coalition
Collaborative Partners								
Domestic Violence Organization	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Law Enforcement	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Prosecutor's Office	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Court	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Social Service Organization (Non-Governmental)	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Corrections (Probation, Parole, and Correctional Facility)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Health/Mental Health Organization	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Legal Organization (Legal Services, Bar Association, Law School)	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Sexual Assault Organization	●	●	●	●	●			●
Educational Institutions/Organization	●	●	●	●	●			●
Governmental Agency (SSA, TNAF)	●	●	●	●	●			
Batterer Intervention Program	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Faith-Based Organization	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Sex Offender Management/Sex Offender Treatment Provider	●	●	●	●				
Advocacy Organization (NAACP, AARP)	●	●	●	●				
Other	●			●	●			
Total Collaborative Relationships	15	15	14	15	12	3	10	5



State Human Trafficking Task Force Builds the Service and Enforcement Infrastructure to Bring Justice and Healing to Victims

The Georgia Human Trafficking Task Force is comprised of 50 state, local, nonprofit, and faith-based partner agencies, and 13 affiliate agencies. The task force has eight workgroups, with a total membership of 125 persons. The task force and its workgroups methodically pursue solutions to the human trafficking problem in Georgia from multiple perspectives – law enforcement, prosecutorial, business, victim, and education. The multi-sector nature of the partnership – from the CJCC to the Georgia Department of Education to victim service agencies – contribute to its productivity in creating resources for Georgians to respond to and combat all forms of human trafficking.



The task force has eight workgroups, with a total membership of 125 persons

SFY 2016 Key Accomplishments Include:

- **Increasing** the awareness of and providing resources for motel owners in the South Fulton area of Atlanta to come into compliance with Georgia's HB 141 notification law.
- **Inventorying** and assessing the effectiveness of child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation prevention programs currently being implemented with school-aged youth.
- **Creating** a partnership with the Businesses Ending Slavery and Trafficking (BEST) Alliance to focus on demand reduction. Through this partnership, business leaders receive a self-assessment tool, detailed BEST Practices, vetted policy language, and educational resources.
- **Creating** a 90-minute educational presentation and an accompanying informational tool video entitled "Not Just Me" to address the increased vulnerabilities of juvenile justice system-involved boys aged 12-17.
- **Developing** and facilitating a comprehensive 7-hour, 12-module course intended for law enforcement, as well as prosecutorial and judicial professionals, on how to investigate and prosecute Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) cases in Georgia.
- **Developing** an informal resource guide for survivors of commercial sexual exploitation with statewide information on housing and food, support services, and health services.
- **Developing** a statewide mentorship toolkit for organizations interested in creating a mentorship programming for survivors of exploitation who are leaving full-time residential care.

Data Sharing to Enhance Victim Notification

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council awarded \$300,000 in Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Grant funding to the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia (PAC) to expand the pre-existing "Tracker" Prosecution Case Management System and develop a statewide law enforcement agency interface. The Tracker system is used by all public prosecutors in Georgia for management of their day-to-day workflow and caseload. The expansion entails building new modules specifically designed to receive information from law enforcement sources.

These enhancements support direct data entry by law enforcement staff, as well as automated data exchanges with commonly used law enforcement and jail records management systems. In addition, the new modules are designed to report status information back to collaborating law enforcement agencies. These changes better coordinate victim support activities and are also designed to support interfaces with automated telephone, text, and email victim notification systems. This collaboration between CJCC and PAC will ensure that reasonable notification is provided to all crime victims, as required by the Georgia Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, and that prompt access is provided to much needed services.



02

Breaking Barriers



Top-to-Bottom Collaboration: CJCC, Council of Accountability Court Judges, and the Administrative Office of the Courts Work Together to Strengthen Accountability Courts Statewide

The passage of House Bill 378 in 2015, which created the Council of Accountability Courts Judges (CACJ), enhanced statewide Accountability Court collaboration. Specifically, O.C.G.A 15-1-18 states, “it shall be the purpose of the Council to effectuate the constitutional and statutory responsibilities conferred upon it by law to further the improvement of accountability courts, the quality and expertise of judges thereof, and the administration of justice.” The CACJ also establishes standards and practices for all Accountability Court divisions based on the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI) and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) to reduce recidivism of offenders diagnosed with a substance use disorder and/or a mental illness. The CACJ membership consists of judges who preside over an Adult Felony Drug Court, Adult Mental Health Court, Veterans Treatment Court, DUI Court, and/or a Family Treatment Court. Further, CACJ is led by an Executive Committee consisting of judges elected annually. CACJ staff include an Executive Director, Operations Coordinator, and Certification Team.

House Bill 378 also enshrined a collaborative relationship between the CACJ, the Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), and CJCC. By statute, both the CJCC and the AOC provide support and services to the CACJ, the details of which are stipulated in a Memorandum of Understanding between the three parties. Specifically, the AOC provides CACJ’s staff office space, support to conduct research and data analysis,

information technology and communications infrastructure, as well as support for CACJ’s financial management and operations. CJCC’s staff manages the funds designated for the administration, training, and grant awards to local court programs in support of the CACJ. Additionally, CJCC’s Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) provides data analysis services and various forms of technical support to the Council.

The CACJ entered its second year on July 1, 2016. In its inaugural year, the CACJ executed a successful training conference and training calendar. Some of the training opportunities made available to the courts included Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Medication Assisted Treatment, and Addressing Disparities in Drug Courts. Other first year notable CACJ accomplishments include the continued certification of Adult Felony Drug Courts and Mental Health Courts to ensure these are meeting state standards; successfully executed peer reviews to help the courts adhere to best practices; and the establishment of partnerships with Department of Driver Services (DDS), as well as the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD), to streamline court processes, promote treatment best practices, and begin creating parity in service access throughout the state.

The CACJ will continue to work closely with both the AOC and the CJCC to develop the Accountability Courts of Georgia under the guidance and expertise of judges. The collaboration that is being developed between all parties is proving to be an effective model, one that will continue to contribute to the state goal of reducing recidivism of offenders diagnosed with a substance use disorder and/or a mental illness.



The CACJ entered its second year on July 1, 2016



Local Partnerships are the Story Behind Accountability Courts

Across the state, over 900 professionals from the criminal justice and service sectors contribute to the successful implementation of accountability courts. These professionals include judges, case managers, coordinators, treatment providers, prosecutors, public defenders, law enforcement, Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS) caseworkers, and community supervision officers. Over one-third of treatment providers working with local courts are community service boards – the mental health provider designated as the safety net by DBHDD.

In SFY 2016, 138 courts received funding from the state grant program administered at CJCC on the CACJ's behalf. A record number of implementation courts—18 –were funded. Since the CJCC began administering these state funds in SFY 2013, 33 implementation courts have received funding. The number of new participants entering accountability courts statewide increased by 147% - more than doubling statewide capacity.

In SFY 2016, state funded courts admitted just over one participant on average for each graduate or termination. Over the course of the SFY, courts carried a service load of over 19,000 people. More than 1,600 persons graduated from accountability courts in SFY 2016. Adult Felony Drug and DUI Courts maintained the largest caseloads.

Breaking Communication Barriers – Using Technology to Share Information about Returning Citizens to Ensure Continuity of Mental Health Services (JIS)

In SFY 2015, CJCC received a federal grant to create a portal for community service boards to access information about the mental health and substance abuse risk and need profile of persons returning from prison to their service area. Since October 2014, CJCC has chaired a partnership committee that includes the Department of Community Supervision, the Department of Corrections, the State Board of Pardons and Parole, the Georgia Association of Community Service Boards, Georgia Technology Authority, and Aspire Behavioral Health.

This collaborative has met monthly since November 2014, missing only 4 meetings during that time for holidays. Meeting attendance is consistently over 90% - with at least one person from each collaborative agency present or phoning in. Accomplishments to date include:

The creation of a business process model to ensure returning citizens have consented to release their medical, mental health, and substance abuse histories to their local Community Service Board (CSB);

The creation of a standardized release of information form that all agencies agree to use and accept;

The identification of various opportunities for quality assurance and service continuity, from referral in prison through service access in the community. We expect that the data sharing portal will allow the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision

Officers to track which referred providers are most easily and readily accessed by returning citizens.

The design of a portal and data entry screens where CSB staff can view information about returning citizens and provide feedback to community supervision officers about treatment compliance.



In SFY 2016, 138 courts received funding from the state grant program administered at CJCC on the CACJ's behalf

→ Accountability courts are a collaborative effort at the local level between different treatment and criminal justice agencies.

	Adult Felony Drug Court	Adult Mental Health Court	DUI Court	Family Dependency Treatment Court	Juvenile Drug Court	Juvenile Mental Health Court	Veterans Court	Totals
Judge(s)	38	21	22	8	7	1	20	117
Court Coordinators	36	19	20	8	7	1	14	105
Case Managers	35	13	14	11	9	1	11	94
Treatment Provider(s)	52	31	29	11	9	1	11	144
Of treatment providers, # associated with CSB(s)*	17	21	5	5			5	53
Law Enforcement	42	16	19	9	3		9	98
Prosecutors	48	29	20	7	6	1	13	124
Public Defender / Defense Attorney	23	18	12	3	7	1	9	72
DFCS	1			16		1		18
Probation / Supervision (local & state)	42	21	18	3	10		11	105
Other	21	12	9	28	7	1	15	93
TOTAL	319	167	163	103	65	8	113	938

*CSBs - Community Service Board (mental health public safety net providers)



	Adult Felony Drug Court	Adult Mental Health Court	DUI Court	Family Dependency Treatment Court	Juvenile Drug Court	Juvenile Mental Health Court	Veterans Court	Hybrid Felony Drug / Mental Health Court	Misdemeanor Drug Court	Totals
Beginning Active Participants SFY2016	2170	439	1257	193	160	24	151	82	11	4487
New Participants	1420	348	962	155	141	11	81	108	17	3243
Total UNDUPLICATED Count of Served	3590	787	2219	348	301	35	232	190	28	7730
Graduates	608	125	688	54	86	6	26	26	9	1628
Terminated	660	153	215	52	93	10	29	21	7	1240
Active Participants End of SFY 2016	2211	546	1230	202	130	17	177	140	12	4665

Quarter 1

	Beginning Active Participants	Graduates	Total Termination	New Participants
Adult Felony Drug Court	2336	164	176	332
DUI Court	1277	169	36	250
Adult Mental Health Court	447	22	41	89
Family Dependency Treatment Court	161	6	11	35
Veterans Court	151	10	11	36
Juvenile Drug Court	160	20	20	35
Hybrid Felony Drug / Mental Health Court	82	12	3	25
Juvenile Mental Health Court	24	2	2	5

Quarter 2

	Beginning Active Participants	Graduates	Total Termination	New Participants
Adult Felony Drug Court	2497	157	242	383
DUI Court	1253	171	62	257
Adult Mental Health Court	494	36	30	85
Family Dependency Treatment Court	145	14	12	33
Veterans Court	123	12	6	23
Juvenile Drug Court	163	14	20	36
Hybrid Felony Drug / Mental Health Court	76	6	3	20
Juvenile Mental Health Court	19	1	2	1

Quarter 3

	Beginning Active Participants	Graduates	Total Termination	New Participants
Adult Felony Drug Court	2291	191	178	414
DUI Court	1265	151	62	241
Adult Mental Health Court	481	38	36	107
Family Dependency Treatment Court	196	12	12	50
Veterans Court	153	8	14	24
Juvenile Drug Court	178	28	25	43
Hybrid Felony Drug / Mental Health Court	87	5	8	27
Juvenile Mental Health Court	6	0	3	1

Quarter 4

	Beginning Active Participants	Graduates	Total Termination	New Participants
Adult Felony Drug Court	2166	151	174	439
DUI Court	1269	206	56	227
Adult Mental Health Court	526	34	52	100
Family Dependency Treatment Court	236	14	14	39
Veterans Court	164	12	9	37
Juvenile Drug Court	152	24	28	30
Hybrid Felony Drug / Mental Health Court	122	3	8	46
Juvenile Mental Health Court	19	3	2	3

Local Partnerships Hold Players in Drug Distribution Networks Accountable

For over 20 years, CJCC has invested Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant funds in multi-jurisdictional task forces, in multi-jurisdictional task forces, which are collaborative efforts between the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, local Sheriff and municipal law enforcement agencies, and prosecutors throughout the state to combat drug distribution. A CJCC-funded evaluation² found the number of arrests for offenders with violent or drug trafficking and distribution criminal histories was significantly higher in counties participating in drug task forces.

Moreover, responding agencies reported high levels of collaboration, respect, and historical continuity for task force work. In SFY 2016, CJCC funded 16 task forces throughout the state. Those task forces included 103 Georgia counties and represented a collaborative effort of more than 186 criminal justice professionals. While law enforcement represents almost 60% of these professionals, task forces often include representation and support from Mayors, District Attorneys, and County Commissioners.

The utility of these collaborations is evident in prosecution rates over the last 4 calendar years for drug task force cases. Since 2012, CJCC-funded task forces have arrested over 10,500 drug crime offenders. Of those, over 9,100 were prosecuted at the state level, and 460 were accepted for federal prosecution.



In SFY 2016, CJCC funded 16 task forces throughout the state

² Applied Research Services, Inc. (2014). Georgia Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force Process and Outcome Evaluation 2014.

Available at: http://cjcc.georgia.gov/sites/cjcc.georgia.gov/files/GA%20MJTF%20Process%20Outcome%20Evaluation%202014_FINAL1.pdf

MJDTF Data Spotlight

Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces are collaborative, inter-county efforts to combat drug sales and trafficking. Task Forces require participation and acknowledgment from various law enforcement and local government entities.



Arrest to Prosecution Success

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total People Arrested	2745	2936	2476	2348
Federal Prosecution	209	67	93	91
State Prosecution	2398	2663	2099	2024
Prosecution Rate	95%	93%	89%	90%

Because of close collaboration between law enforcement and prosecution on drug task forces, prosecution rates on drug task force arrests are consistently upwards of **90%**



Number of Persons or Community Groups Educated About Substance Abuse and Crime

	2012	2013	2014	2015	Grand Total
Schools	55	40	77	50	277
Students	6468	3441	6716	5865	31086
Community Meetings Attended	34	33	19	19	141
Civic Group Members	0	0	947	644	1591

Accountability and Rehabilitation Combined – Hall County Reentry Court Project

In 2015, Hall County Correctional Institute (HCCI) was awarded an Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant through a one-time, competitive Innovative Communities Initiative. The grant's purpose is to implement a Re-entry Accountability Court Transition (REACT) program for non-violent, high need and high risk individuals who have substance dependence and a history of repeat offending. The program focuses on substance abuse treatment and counseling, educational attainment, and job skills training that includes on-the-job experience. CJCC funds the residential substance abuse treatment (RSAT) portion of the REACT program, though the overall program has multiple components that contribute to its success.

Since the inception of the REACT program in 2013, it has served 104 participants, with over half still engaged in programming within HCCI. Of those participants, 26 have graduated from the program and have been released to live in Hall or Dawson counties. Almost 90% of graduates are currently employed and doing well under community supervision. One advantage of this program is that the HCCI collects and saves wages that program participants earn while working during their incarceration. Upon release, program participants leave custody with an average of just over \$4,000 in savings which helps ease their transition into the community.

Through the collaborative approach HCCI fosters, an amazing 20 local businesses have placed program participants in meaningful work that has persisted upon release into the

community. A lasting relationship has been formed with Lanier Technical College to train REACT program participants for high demand jobs in Hall or Dawson counties. Once participants successfully complete RSAT, they may be eligible to access HOPE scholarship funds to pay for their schooling.



REACT has served 104 participants, with over half still engaged in programming within HCCI

A Budding Public Health Approach to Gun Violence – Grady and Atlanta Police Department (APD) Work Together to Interrupt the Cycle of Offending and Victimization

In the spring of 2016, an Orthopedic Surgeon working at Grady Memorial Hospital contacted CJCC looking for resources to assist the shocking number of gunshot wound (GSW) victims treated at Grady. The doctor was frustrated with the overwhelming number of gunshot wound victims she was treating and with how many were returning for a second or third bullet wound. CJCC staff apprised this physician about the agency's Crime Victim Compensation Program and was invited to participate in a nascent task force at the hospital that is taking a public health approach to reducing gun violence in some of Atlanta's poorest and most blighted communities.

In 2015, as compared to 2007, the number of gunshot victims reported to the Atlanta Police Department increased by 77% overall and by 97% on average in the top ten most affected zip codes. In 2015, 88% of all victims were shot in one of these zip codes. Furthermore, Atlanta residents today are 1.5 times more likely to be assaulted with a gun as they were in 2007, while the total number of assaults have decreased.

The increase in gun-related crime and shootings in APD's incident data is paralleled at Grady Hospital. According to Grady's Trauma registry, the number of firearms-related hospitalizations (FRH) at Grady increased by 32% in 2015 versus 2009. In 2015, Grady treated 529 victims of intentional gun violence, 90.9% of whom were African American males. The zip codes with the highest patient volume

in 2015 were 30318 and 30310. The cost to treat these patients is extraordinary – up to \$2.7 million for one person with serious gunshot wounds.

In March of 2016, the Grady Gun Violence Reduction Task Force, which consists of physicians, social workers, trauma center employees, and other Grady administrative staff, met with representatives from the Atlanta Police Department and CJCC. That meeting created an opportunity for Grady and APD to create a comprehensive and collaborative response to this public health and criminal justice issue. Those from Grady sought an intervention that prevents gunshot wound patients from returning for FRH and wanted to address the underlying trauma that results from being a victim of gun violence. APD leadership from the Community Oriented Policing, Tactical Crime Analysis, and Gang Units were also searching for innovative and data-driven approaches to curb gun violence in Atlanta's communities.

These meetings resulted in a grant proposal for the Bureau of Justice Assistance Smart Policing Initiative, which will create an innovative program predicated on data sharing, hospital-based violence intervention, coordinated community response, and community-oriented policing. In October of 2016, the Bureau of Justice Assistance awarded the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council \$700,000 for their proposed Smart Policing Initiative. The Grady and APD Smart Policing Initiative is expected to start intervention efforts as soon as April of 2017. CJCC hopes their work with the Grady task force and APD can inform approaches to gun violence and victimizations in other communities throughout the state.

Law Enforcement and Prosecution Come Together to Hold Offenders Accountable – Gang Investigative Database

Last year the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia (PAC) proposed a statewide gang prosecution and investigative case management platform, which has resulted in more effective methods to stop the spread of gangs and gang violence in the state. PAC used CJCC Byrne-JAG funds to install the platform in five law enforcement agencies in three of the state's 49 judicial circuits. Lagrange Police Department, Carrollton Police Department, Chatham County Sheriff's Office, Marietta-Cobb-Smyrna Narcotics (MCS) and Savannah-Chatham Metropolitan Police Department were the first installs.

In those three circuits, the platform identified 126 gangs and 2005 active gang members. There were 1263 pattern matches after the gang information was put into the system. The implementation of this platform has led to substantial improvements in cooperation and communication within and between law enforcement agencies. Recently, PAC has expanded the platform's coverage to the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Henry County Sheriff's Office. The addition of the Department of Corrections alone added another 356 profiles to the platform and resulted in almost 150 pattern matches.

The next step in this fight against criminal street gangs in Georgia is the expansion of the platform to other jurisdictions in this state. With improved coverage, PAC and law enforcement agencies will be able to better track gangs to increase gang prosecutions.

State and Local Partnerships to Ensure All Juveniles Are Treated Fairly in the Justice System

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) refers to the disproportionate number of minority youth who encounter the juvenile justice system. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 broadened the scope of the DMC initiative from "disproportionate minority confinement" to "disproportionate minority contact," requiring an examination of potential disproportionate representation at all decision points within the juvenile justice continuum and implementation of data-based prevention and system improvement efforts to reduce identified disproportionality.

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council works to understand the root causes of disproportionate contact, as well as ensure that all children, regardless of race, ethnicity or class, have equal and fair treatment before the law.

The DMC Subcommittee is a subcommittee of the Georgia Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (SAG) and is tasked with addressing the fourth core requirement listed in the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). The DMC Subcommittee, which is staffed by a part-time DMC coordinator, supports and enhances statewide efforts to reduce disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system and provides recommendations to the SAG regarding efforts to reduce DMC. The DMC Coordinator, housed at the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, plans and coordinates the DMC Subcommittee meetings and provides information and research, both local and national, relating to disproportionate minority contact.

The DMC Subcommittee is comprised of legislators, juvenile court judges, child advocates, state agency partners, and youth representatives. In 2016, the DMC Subcommittee contracted with the Statistical Analysis Center to conduct a new assessment of DMC in Georgia. The report from that assessment will be completed in February 2017. The DMC Subcommittee plans to use the findings from the new assessment to guide their work moving forward, including an updated media or messaging campaign to share the results of the assessment with stakeholders across the state.

In 2016, the DMC Subcommittee has also contracted with the Carl Vinson Institute of Government to update the Georgia Juvenile Data Clearinghouse DMC Dashboard using modern technology that will allow the public to better use and access DMC data.

In December of 2016 the DMC Subcommittee (through the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council) released an RFP for a pilot project to provide Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy to moderate- to high-risk youth in Georgia's target DMC counties who are facing an out-of-home placement. CJCC will work with the juvenile court judges in the target counties (Fulton, Chatham, DeKalb and Clayton) for direct court referrals.

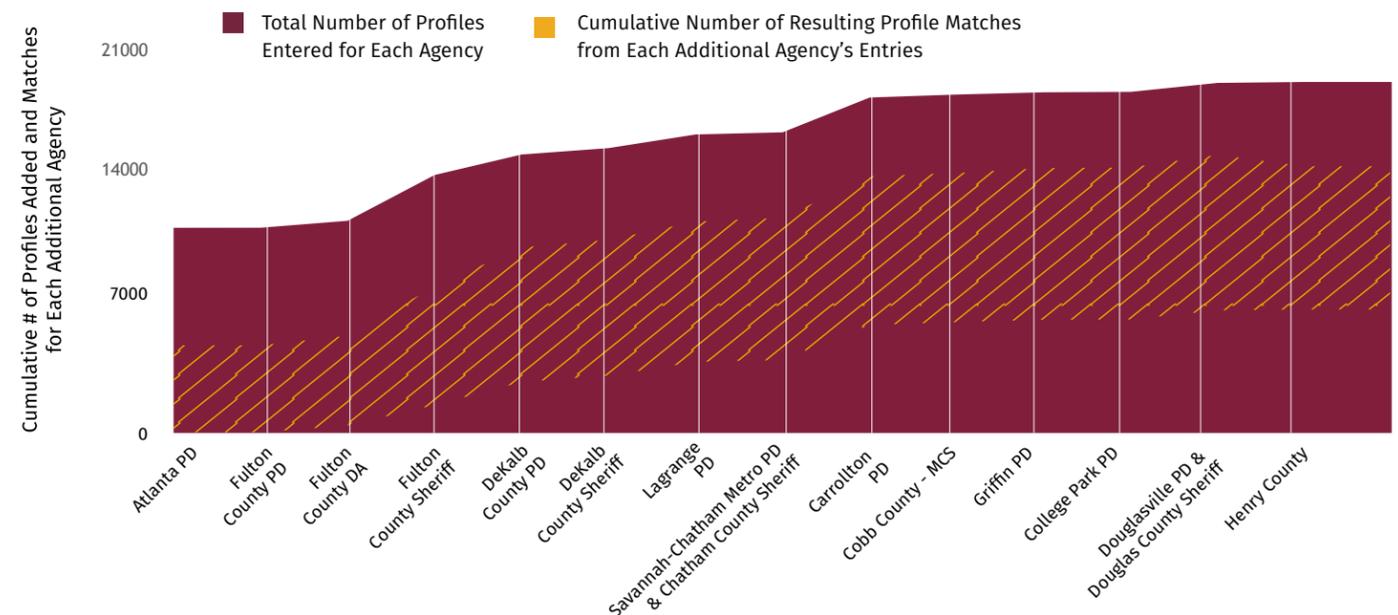
Non-PAC Sites

Date Started	Agency	Profiles	Events / Matches
5/22/12	Atlanta PD	11452	4691
6/21/16	College Park PD	89	108
8/1/15	DeKalb County PD	1818	1153
10/15/15	DeKalb County Sheriff	1319	1240
7/9/16	Douglasville PD & County Sheriff	17	4
11/5/14	Fulton County DA	2	2
10/27/14	Fulton County PD	131	127
11/5/14	Fulton County Sheriff	276	98
6/10/16	Griffin PD	119	11
Totals		15223	7434

PAC Sites

Date Started	Agency	Profiles	Events / Matches
12/20/15	Carrollton PD	85	61
7/20/16	Georgia Dept of Corrections	356	144
In Process	Georgia Dept of Juvenile Justice		
8/30/16	Henry County	37	19
12/4/15	Lagrange PD	254	49
2/25/16	Cobb County - MCS	1381	270
12/7/15	Savannah-Chatham Metro PD & County Sheriff	542	186
Totals		2655	729

Impact of Additional Agencies in State Gang Investigative File System on Profiles and Matches



- ➔ Since CJCC began funding this database, we have almost **doubled** the number of law enforcement agencies participating
- ➔ Number of profiles entered increased by **17%** and number of Matches by **10%**

	Pre-CJCC Investment	Number Added CJCC Investment	TOTAL Post-CJCC Investment
Municipal/County PDs	6	3	9
Sheriffs Offices	3	3	6
State Law Enforcement Entities		2	2
District Attorney Offices	1		1



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This annual report is also the result of an interagency collaborative effort. While Statistical Analysis Center Director, Stefanie Lopez-Howard, coordinates content creation and data analysis, various members of CJCC's, CACJ's, PAC's, and Hall County Correctional Institute's staff worked to produce this year's report. We extend special thanks to the following staff and stakeholders who played a vital role in writing, proofing, and executing the report:

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