From Silo to System: The Importance of Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCCs)

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Poll Questions
Speaker: M. Elaine Borakove

Elaine Nugent-Borakove
President
The Justice Management Institute
From Silo to System

The Importance of Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils
What is a CJCC?

• Partnership of stakeholders in the justice system, engaging
  – The 3 branches of government
  – Multiple levels of government
  – Allied government and community stakeholders

• Administrative support and planning by a coordinator

• Created to address both specific and systemic issues
Potential Benefits of a CJCC

• Public safety is enhanced by prioritizing limited resources
• Increased costs-savings and greater return on investment
• Improved efficiency and delivery of higher quality services
• Systemic solutions rather than fragmented and often conflicting solutions
Real Outcomes

- 10% reduction in jail populations
- More than $133 million in cost savings
- 30-90% reduction in recidivism
- Up to 85% reduction in crime in targeted areas
- 30-60% increase in the number of individuals with mental health problems diverted
- 50-70% reduction in pretrial average length of stay
Characteristics of Successful CJCCs

- Dedicated staff person(s) to provide administrative and data support
- Ability to build and achieve consensus
- Representation of all stakeholders on the CJCC
- Stability of membership and ability to maintain high levels of participation
- Clear mission and goals
- Legislative or statutory authorization
Characteristics (cont’d)

• Substantive coordination of justice system initiatives
• Ability to cultivate neutral & credible capacity for budget/resource allocation
• Emphasis on the identification and use of evidence-based practices
• Ability to acquire and use system operational data
• Demonstration of positive outcomes
Advancing the Field

• CJCCs have the potential not only to foster change but also to sustain its institutionalization

• Need to consider other dimensions of organizational effectiveness
Defining Characteristics of CJCCs That Have Moved From Silo to System

• Culture of collaboration
  – At leadership and operational levels
  – Common purpose and shared vision
  – Trust

• Use of data
  – Detailed problem analysis
  – On-going evaluation
Defining Characteristics of CJCCs That Have Moved From Silo to System

• Orientation towards solutions and innovation
  – Experimentation
  – Evidence-based practices
• Cross-system education
• Integrated system structure
For More Information

• Publications from NIC
  • Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (Pub No 017232)
  • Guidelines for Staffing a Local Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (in preparation)

• CJCC Network Materials
  – From Silo to System: What Makes a Criminal Justice System Operate Like a System?
  – Improving Criminal Justice System Planning and Operations: Challenges for Local Governments and Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils
  – Fostering and Sustaining Criminal Justice System Reform: the Potential of CJCCs
  – JMI White Papers
For More Information

• CJCC Network Distribution List on the JMI website and follow us on Facebook: [www.jmijustice.org/sign-up-for-network-distribution-list](http://www.jmijustice.org/sign-up-for-network-distribution-list)

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Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon
Pinellas County, Florida
Sacramento, California
Poll Questions
Speaker: Kim Allen

Kim M. Allen  
Executive Director  
Metro Criminal Justice Commission  
Louisville, Kentucky
Metro Louisville Demographics

- MSA: 1.3M (Jefferson County plus 12 Surrounding Counties)
- Metro Area: 400 Square Miles
MCJC History and Background

- Established 1967 following President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice
- Oldest CJCC in Continuous Operation
- Initially Created by Resolution of Jefferson County Fiscal Court signed by Mayor/County Judge Executive
- Changes Over Time (Board Structure and Membership; Government Structure/Agency Location; Staffing; Projects)
Benefits of Local System Planning

• Enhanced Communication
• Data-Driven Policy and Practice
• Common Understanding of System Operation/Workload
• Efficient Use of Limited Resources
• Enhanced Public Safety
• Proactive versus Reactive
• Advise Elected Officials
Current Operational Structure

• Board Chair Appointed by Mayor
• 27- Member Board (6 Citizen Representatives)
• 3 Designated Slots: Victim-Serving, Homeless, Substance Abuse Treatment, Education
• Standing Committees: Executive, Legislative, Jail Policy, Computerization Projects
• Structured Process
• Staff Functions
Critical Success Factors

- Formally Sanctioned
- Balanced Membership
- Dedicated Staff
- Agency Location (Office/Government Structure)
- Policy Focus
- Ability to Achieve Consensus
- Overcome Stakeholder Concerns
- Demonstrate Positive Outcomes
- Link to National NCJCC Network
MCJC Website/Contact Information

www.louisvilleky.gov/government/criminal-justice-commission

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Speaker: Hon. Judy Shiprack

Hon. Judy Shiprack  
Commissioner, District 3  
Multnomah County, Oregon
Multnomah County
Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC)
Commissioner Judy Shiprack, District 3
Background

• Senate Bill 1145 in 1995
  – Requires counties to coordinate local criminal justice system policy
  – Established Local Public Safety Coordinating Councils
  – Prescribed members of the Coordinating Councils

• Public Safety Bond 1996
  – Funded IT projects, including Decision Support Systems for Justice (DSS-J)

• Bail system abolished in the 1970s
LPSCC Structure

• Executive Committee
  – Co-Chaired by Commissioner Shiprack and the Mayor of Portland
  – Meets monthly
  – Staffed by LPSCC staff
  – Members include the county sheriff, DA, state court judge, public defender, director of community corrections, county commissioners, juvenile department director, mental health and health directors, a concerned citizen, city representatives, Oregon State Police and Oregon Youth Authority
     • For a complete list visit: https://multco.us/lpscc/executive-committee
  – Develops and recommends to the County Board of Commissioners a plan for use of state resources to serve the local offender population and coordinate local criminal justice policy

• Three-member permanent staff funded by Senate Bill 1145
  – Executive Director
  – Data Analyst
  – Executive Assistant
Multnomah County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC)

Executive Committee

Subcommittees
- DSS-J Policy
- Jail Population
- Justice Reinvestment
- Mental Health
- Racial & Ethnic Disparities
- Youth & Gang Violence

Affiliated Subcommittees
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
- Criminal Justice Advisory Council
- Domestic Violence Fatality Review
- Human Trafficking Task Force
- Juvenile Justice Council
- Re-Entry Council

Detailed organizational chart: https://multco.us/file/38077/download
LPSCC Structure cont’d

• Subcommittees are formed to focus on key issues within the public safety system
• Subcommittees are directed by and report to the Executive Committee and are chaired by Executive Committee members
What Works in Public Safety

• Annual event: What Works in Public Safety conference brings together state and regional policy makers to provide them with best practices to guide their decision making.

• Past topics:
  – Juvenile Justice
  – Mental Health
  – Affordable Care Act
  – Justice Reinvestment
Strategies

• Development of DSS-J data warehouse
• Ability to share data across systems
• Collaboration
• Consistent meetings
• LPSCC staffed
Outcomes

• Reduced the number of people in prison through Justice Reinvestment

• Successful pretrial releases and programming (no bail)

• Innovative initiatives
  – Community Healing Initiative (CHI) Early Intervention
  – MacArthur Safety and Justice Challenge

• Implementation of risk and needs assessment pre-adjudication
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Questions?

Type your question into the questions box.
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