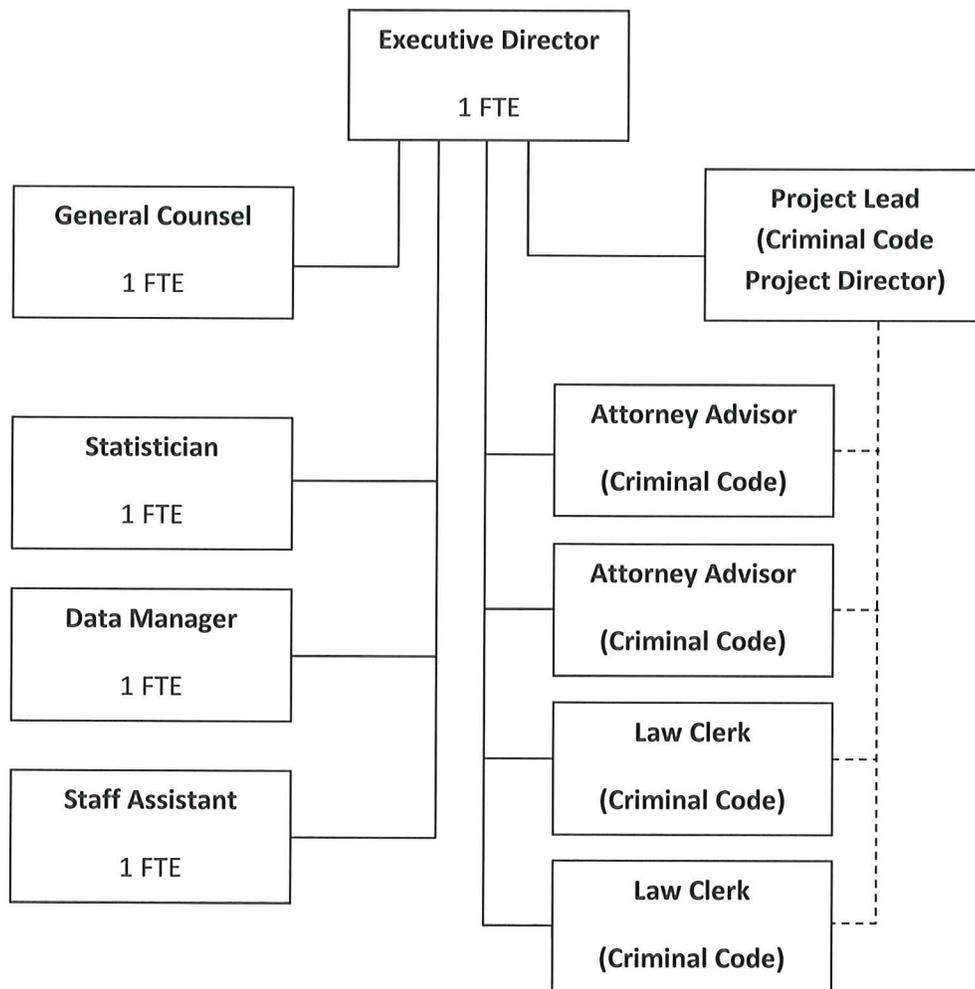


Attachment #1

DC Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission Employee Organizational Chart January 1, 2015

Supervisor(s): (denoted by solid lines)
Executive Director

Project Lead(s): (denoted by dashed lines)
Criminal Code Project Director



Attachment #2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SENTENCING COMMISSION (FZO) FY 2015 SCHEDULE A

Agency Code	Fiscal Year	Program Code	Activity Code	Vacancy Status	Position Number	Position Title	Employee Name	Hire Date	Grade	Step	Salary	Fringe	FTE	Series	Reg/Temp/ Term	Funded Y/N
AGENCY MANAGEMENT - 1000																
FZO	15	1000	1010	F	00027231	Staff Assistant	Hebb, Mia A	3/15/2010	3	0	52,462	8,918.56	1.00	A80	Reg	Y
FZO	15	1000	1060	F	00001748	Law Clerk	Nitta, Bryson Keoakaalelewa	9/8/2014	6	0	66,950	11,381.50	1.00	A80	Reg	Y
FZO	15	1000	1060	F	00047268	Project Director	Schmechel, Richard S	11/5/2012	9	0	123,064	20,920.95	1.00	A80	Reg	Y
FZO	15	1000	1060	F	00075456	Law Clerk	Park, Jinwoo	9/9/2013	6	0	71,070	12,081.90	1.00	A80	Reg	Y
FZO	15	1000	1060	F	00075457	Attorney Advisor	Serota, Michael Eli	1/14/2013	8	0	93,359	15,871.06	1.00	A80	Reg	Y
FZO	15	1000	1060	F	00075475	Attorney Advisor	Redfern, Rachel S	1/14/2013	8	0	87,418	14,861.09	1.00	A80	Reg	Y
DATA COLLECTIONS - 2000																
FZO	15	2000	2010	F	00004048	Statistician	Wesley, LaToya Y	6/30/2014	7	0	92,700	15,759.00	1.00	A80	Reg	Y
FZO	15	2000	2040	F	00013485	Executive Director	Souvey, Barbara S	12/7/2009	9	0	138,140	23,483.76	1.00	A80	Reg	Y
FZO	15	2000	2050	F	00005771	GEN COUNSEL	Fry, Linden A.	8/15/2011	8	0	92,185	15,671.45	1.00	A80	Reg	Y
FZO	15	2000	2060	F	00035394	Data Management Specialist	Sanders, Thurman Andrew	11/15/2010	3	0	54,414	9,250.31	1.00	A80	Reg	Y
AGENCY GRAND TOTAL											871,762	148,200	10			

Attachment #3

FY 2015 PROGRAM ENHANCEMENT - FORM B Agency Program Enhancement Request Details

Agency Code: FZ0

Agency Title: DC Sentencing Commission

Enhancement Title: CSOSA Bi-Directional XML Interface

Date:

Total Amount of Local Funds: \$55,000

FTEs: 0

Is this Enhancement a one-time cost? On-going

Agency point of contact: Barbara Tombs-Souvey 202-727-7722

Problem Statement

In FY 2013, the DC Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission (SCCRC) was approved to receive Capital Funding to design and implement a new data system that would be compatible with the DC Superior Court's new Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS) - Project # FZ037C. IJIS compatibility was necessary for the agency to continue to undertake its core mission of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the District's voluntary sentencing guidelines and determining judicial compliance with the Guidelines

During the design phase of the GRID system, the name of the agency's new data system, specific technical and security issues were identified relating to the conversion and transfer of criminal history information from the current InfoPath form to a direct XML interface with Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), our federal partner agency. To ensure the new data system project followed the completion timeline and remained within budget, a short-term/temporary one-way XML was implemented that allowed for the basic criminal history information from CSOSA to be transferred to the Commission. However, the current XML interface does not provide for a two-way transmission of data between the two agencies nor does allow for sentencing and criminal history updates to be shared via the interface.

The bi-directional transmission of data between the two agencies is necessary to fully utilize the multiple functions of the agency's new data system and to provide the most timely and accurate sentencing information available thus reducing criminal history errors identified at sentencing.

Proposed Solution

This project enhancement will build upon the existing deployed interface and create a bi-directional XML transactional interface between SCCRC and CSOSA within the District of Columbia for communication and data exchange purposes. As part of this project, SCCRC is seeking to automate the first bi-directional process with CSOSA. Previously, SCCRC users

manually downloaded InfoPath forms containing the Criminal History Score (“CH Score”) from CSOSA received via email and entered the data manually. In the new GRID system, this manual process was replaced with a short-term single directional XML interface to electronically receive the CH Score sent over by CSOSA.

This project will provide a long-term permanent and secure automated bi-directional transactional interface between the SCCRC and CSOSA that complies with both District and Federal requirements. This would securely and automatically share criminal history and criminal score related information with CSOSA SMART System. The bi-directional interface will be built upon the single directional interface that is currently implemented. The project will be developed and deployed in collaboration with CSOSA and SCCRC for use in the SCCRC Data System.

The agency will begin design phase of the bi-directional interface in FY 14 and has submitted a FY 15 Capital Budget request in the amount of \$425,000 for the development and implementation phases of the GRIDS bi-directional XML interface. It is anticipated that the project will be completed by January 1, 2015. The agency is requesting this enhancement to cover the cost of Operations and Maintenance for the bi-directional transactional XML interface for January 1, 2015 thru September 30, 2015. This cost will become part of the agency’s operating budget in future fiscal years.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

The total cost for this request is \$55,000

Other Benefits

The primary benefits to the approach of enhancing and building upon the existing one way XML interface will be to ensure re-usability and reduced implementation costs. There will also be an indirect benefit from the reduction in the number of criminal history errors identified at sentencing which can result in cost saving to the court, as well as, avoiding potential appeals.

Legislative Analysis

There are no required amendments to the D.C. Code or any other regulatory requirement as a result of this proposal.

OBP ASSESSMENT

Attachment # 4

FY 2016 PROGRAM ENHANCEMENT - FORM B Agency Program Enhancement Request Details

Agency Code: FZ0

Agency Title: DC Sentencing Commission

Enhancement Title: Operations and Maintenance for GSS

Date: October 28, 2014

Total Amount of Local Funds: \$87,723

FTEs: 0

Is this Enhancement a one-time cost? No – yearly operational cost.

Agency point of contact: Barbara Tombs-Souvey, 202-727-8822

Problem Statement

During FY 13, the D.C. Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission (SCCRC) utilized Capital Funding to develop and implement design and implement a new data system, Guideline Reporting Information Data (GRID) system that would ensure compatibility with the DC Superior Court's new Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS) - Project # FZ037C. IJIS compatibility was necessary for the agency to continue to undertake its core mission of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the District's voluntary sentencing guidelines and determining judicial compliance with the Guidelines

During the design phase of the GRID system, the name of the agency's new data system, specific technical and security issues were identified relating to the conversion and transfer of criminal history information from the current InfoPath form to a direct XML interface with Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), our federal partner agency. To ensure the new data system project followed the completion timeline and remained within budget, a short-term/temporary one-way XML was implemented that allowed for the basic criminal history information from CSOSA to be transferred to the Commission. However, the current XML interface did not provide for a two-way transmission of data between the two agencies nor did allow for sentencing and criminal history updates to be shared via the interface, while also presenting a number of security challenges with CSOSA.

In FY 15, the agency received additional Capital funds to automate the first bi-directional secure transactional interface for communication and data exchange between SCCRC and CSOSA known as Guideline Score System (GSS). This new systems provides a long-term solution for a permanent and secure automated bi-directional transactional interface between the SCCRC and CSOSA that complies with both District and Federal requirements. The bi-directional interface will be built upon the single directional interface currently in place. This approach of enhancing and building upon the existing interface will ensure re-usability and implementation cost savings for the overall project.

Although development and implementation costs for the GSS were funded through capital

dollars, the agency will need to pay operations and maintenance costs for GSS, which cannot be funded through capital dollars.

Proposed Solution

The agency projects that the GSS will be completed and fully operational by the end of February 2015. The agency is requesting this enhancement to be included in its FY 16 operating budget to cover the cost of Operations and Maintenance for the bi-directional transactional XML interface (GSS). Operation and maintenance costs are required to ensure the system operates properly, and that GSS data is consumed by the GRID system in a timely and appropriate manner. This will be a yearly re-occurring cost will become part of the agency's operating budget in future fiscal years.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

The total cost for this request is \$87,723

Other Benefits

The primary benefits to the approach of enhancing and building upon the existing one way XML interface will be to ensure re-usability and reduced implementation costs.

The GSS system will phase out the use of InfoPath Forms, while preserving the current existing process by which CSOSA shares criminal history score data with the courts. The GSS system is projected to reduce the number of missing CH scores to less than 1%, and reduce the human intervention to less than 2% for CH score data exchange between SCCRC and CSOSA.

Legislative Analysis

There are no required amendments to the D.C. Code or any other regulatory requirement as a result of this proposal.

OBP ASSESSMENT

FY 2016 PROGRAM ENHANCEMENT - FORM B
Agency Program Enhancement Request Details

Agency Code: FZ0

Agency Title: DC Sentencing Commission

Enhancement Title: New Research Analyst II Position

Date: October 28, 2014

Total Amount of Local Funds: \$83,433

FTEs: 1

Is this Enhancement a one-time cost? On-going

Agency point of contact: Barbara Tombs-Souvey 202-727-8822

Problem Statement

During FY14 and FY15, the agency spent a significant amount of time and effort to develop and implement two comprehensive data systems, GRID and GSS that now enables the Commission to have both the data and the technical capability to undertake a significant range of sentencing related research and data analysis. Sentencing data can be analyzed at the case, count and offender level, as well as by offense type, sentence type and numerous other related data variables. The data systems allow for tracking cases through the criminal justice system from arrest, through prosecution, plea or verdict and finally sentencing. The ability to analyze sentencing data in various ways enables the Commission to identify changes in sentencing trends, offender characteristics and numerous other public safety concerns. As the result of the increased analytic capabilities, the number of data requests submitted to the agency has increased significantly. In 2013, the Commission had six data requests. In FY 14, the number of data requests increased to 32, with an average of 7.4 hours to complete an individual data request. In the first four weeks of FY 15 the agency has already received eight data requests. The agency is also now displaying various sentencing related data charts and graphs on its webpage to educate and inform the public about the types and lengths sentences imposed for felony offenses within the District.

In addition, the agency will begin a Five Year Evaluation study that will examine the effectiveness of the District's Voluntary Sentencing Guidelines in achieve their statutory goals of certainty, consistency, and adequacy of punishment. The study will analyze sentencing data from 2010 through 2014 and compare those findings with sentencing data prior to the implementation of the Voluntary Sentencing Guidelines to identify what changes in sentencing patterns have or have not occurred as the result of the guidelines. The study will begin in mid FY 2015 and is projected to be 24 months in length. This will be a very complex research study that will involve both quantitative and qualitative data analysis.

Finally, data from the GRID system has been analyzed to assist with developing recommendations for the Criminal Code Revision project. Analysis of lesser included offenses, offense overlap and proportionality in sentences has been completed to identify potential offenses within the D.C. Criminal Code that are in need of revision or clarification.

At the current time, the Commission has only one Statistician on staff, who is responsible for

doing all the above mentioned research, and analysis, in addition to providing the research and analysis for the agency's Annual Report and any ad hoc research requested by the Commission itself. Although the agency now has the quality of data and the technical capability to extract and analyze data, there is a lack of staff resources to respond and complete the data analysis in a timely manner which is directly impacting the Commission to fulfill its statutory mandate and fully utilize the capabilities of the GRID system.

Proposed Solution

The agency is requesting a new Research Analyst II FTE position to assist the current Statistician with completing data requests, undertaking the evaluation study of the Sentencing Guidelines, and producing the various mandated sentencing reports for the Commission. A mid-range research analyst would be able to assist the current statistician respond to data requests and complete analysis project in a timely manner. In addition, a Research Analyst could be assigned to the basic analysis processes and procedures such as data cleaning and preparation, conducting frequencies, and preparing graphs/charts, thus enabling the current statistician to conduct the more complex statistical analysis.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

The total cost for this request is \$83,433 (Salary \$68,500 and Benefits \$14,933). Currently the agency has five FTE positions designated to the Criminal Code Revision Project which is slated to end by statute on September 30, 2016. Although the agency would need additional funds for this new FTE position in FY 2016, upon the completion of the Criminal Code Revision project, one of the five FTE positions could be converted to the Research Analyst position, thus requiring no additional resources for FY 17 and beyond.

Other Benefits The District has invested a considerable amount of time and resources to develop and implement the GRID and GSS data systems and the Commission has also expended considerable amount of effort to develop the expertise to become an informational resource on sentencing policy and practices for District. The agency has provided data to various criminal justice agencies at the District and national level, policy makers and the general public. The ability to develop data driven criminal justice policies enhances public safety and ensures that limited resources are expended where they can provide the greatest benefit.

Legislative Analysis

All employees of the Sentencing Commission are classified as Exempt Employees. If a new FTE was approved for the Research Analyst position, then D. C. Code § 1-609.03(a)(9) would need to be amended to read "may appoint no more than 11 persons" rather than the current "may appoint no more than 10 person" language.

OBP ASSESSMENT

FY 2015 PERFORMANCE PLAN
District of Columbia Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission

MISSION

The mission of the District of Columbia Sentencing Commission is to implement, monitor, and support the District's voluntary sentencing guidelines, to promote fair and consistent sentencing policies, to increase public understanding of sentencing policies and practices, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the guidelines system in order to recommend changes based on actual sentencing and corrections practice and research.

SUMMARY OF SERVICES

The Commission advises the District of Columbia on policy matters related to criminal law, sentencing and corrections policy. The Sentencing Reform Amendment Act of 2000 established permanent voluntary felony sentencing guidelines and requires the Commission to monitor and make adjustments as needed to promote sentencing policies that limit unwarranted disparity while allowing adequate judicial discretion and sentencing proportionality. The sentencing guidelines provide recommended sentences that enhance fairness so that offenders, victims, the community, and all parties will understand the sentence, and sentences will be both more predictable and consistent. The commission provides analysis of sentencing trends and guideline compliance to the public and its representatives to assist in identifying sentencing patterns for felony convictions. In addition, the Advisory Commission on Sentencing Amendment Act of 2006 requires the Commission to conduct a multi-year study of the DC Criminal Code reform, including analysis of current criminal statutes and developing recommendations for the reorganization and reformulation of the District's Criminal Code.

Agency Workload Measures

Measure	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual
# of Felony Cases Sentenced by District Judges	3,894	3,778	2,056
# of Felony Counts Sentenced by District Judges	4,632	4,442	2,932
# of CSOSA Criminal History Forms Processed	3,489	3,612	2,591
# of Requests for Sentencing Data and Analysis	7	6	32

OBJECTIVE 1: Promulgate the accurate, timely, and effective use of the sentencing guidelines in every felony case.

INITIATIVE 1.1: Develop a Research Design for an Evaluation Study of the Sentencing Guidelines

This initiative focuses on developing an appropriate research design for an evaluation study of the effectiveness of the Sentencing Guidelines. The District's Voluntary Sentencing Guidelines were designed and enacted in 2006 with the goals of ensuring certainty, consistency and adequacy of punishment in relation to the seriousness of the offense, dangerousness of the offenders, and the protection of public safety. In addition, the guidelines were developed to reduce disparity and ensure proportionality in felony

sentences imposed. The Commission has determined that the Sentencing Guidelines have been operational for a sufficient number of years to have reliable data to undertake an evaluation of the guidelines to determine if these goals have been achieved.

An evaluation study is a systematic and objective process for determining the success or impact of a policy or program. An evaluation study addresses questions about whether and to what extent a policy is achieving its goals and objectives and identifies the impact of the policy change. The evaluation study design of the sentencing guidelines will have two primary focuses: 1) to assess the effectiveness of a D.C. Voluntary Sentencing Guidelines in achieving the stated goals of certainty, consistency and adequacy of punishment and 2) develop a research design that distinguishes the effects of the Sentencing Guidelines from those of other forces/policies that may have an impact on outcomes.

The development of the research design will include identifying at a minimum two research questions and null hypotheses by November 15, 2014. The review of potential research designs and the selection of the most appropriate study design will be completed by March 1, 2015. A preliminary review of the data required for the study will be completed by July 1, 2015, with the development of the study timeline and identification of required resources identified by **September 30, 2015**. The evaluation study will begin in FY 2016 and is projected to take 12 to 18 months to complete.

INITIATIVE 1.2: Develop Standardized Policies and Procedures for Responding to Data Requests

The purpose of this initiative is for the Commission to develop a written policy and procedure for sharing data and responding to data requests that addresses the legal, resource, and procedural issues.

The agency receives numerous sentencing related data requests from criminal justice agencies, academic institutions, policymakers and the general public focusing on the length of sentence imposed, types of sentences and offender demographics. Sentencing related data provides an overview of the types of crimes is being committed and the sentences imposed for a conviction of those offenses. This information serves a public safety purposes, as well as, a general deterrent purpose. Sentencing related data also highlights the consistency and certainty of sentences imposed under the District's Sentencing Guidelines for offenders with similar criminal histories sentenced for similar offenses.

With the implementation of the GRID system in FY 2014, the agency has experienced a significant increase in the number of data requests. Although the agency now has the technical ability to respond to data request, the Commission has no formal data sharing or data request policies and has identified a need for such policies to address the various legal, resource and procedural issues associated with sharing data and responding to data requests.

Attachment #5

The first draft of the Commission's Data Sharing and Request policy will be completed and presented to the Commission for review and comment by April 1, 2015. A final draft of the policy will be presented to the full Commission for adoption by September 30, 2015. The Data Sharing and Request Policy will become effective no later than **October 1, 2015**.

OBJECTIVE 2: Promulgate compliance with the guidelines in at least 93% of all felony cases.

INITIATIVE 2.1: Develop and Implement the GRID SCORING SYSTEM (GSS)

The purpose of the initiative is to build upon the existing deployed one-way XML interface used by the Commission to receive criminal history scores from Court Services Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) to create a bi-directional interface between the Commission and CSOSA for communication and data exchange purposes between the two agencies.

This initiative will enable the electronic transfer of criminal history information from CSOSA directly into the agency's data system for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the sentencing guidelines. During FY12, the Commission, in collaboration with CSOSA developed and implemented an electronic sentencing guidelines form using Microsoft InfoPath technology to transfer criminal history information between the two agencies.

During FY 14, the Commission completed the development and implementation of its new data system, GRID, which is IJIS compatible and enables the agency to consume the 12.1 data feed from the D.C. Superior Court through an XML interface with JUSTIS. During the development the GRID system, specific technical and security issues were identified relating to the conversion and transfer of criminal history information from CSOSA. To ensure the new data system project followed the completion timeline and remained within budget, a short-term/temporary one-way XML was implemented that allowed for the basic criminal history information from CSOSA to be electronically transferred to the Commission. However, the current XML interface does not provide for a two-way transmission of data between the two agencies nor does allow for sentencing and criminal history updates to be shared via the interface. The bi-directional transmission of data between the two agencies is necessary to fully utilize the multiple functions of the agency's new data system and to provide the most timely and accurate sentencing information available thus reducing criminal history errors identified at sentencing.

This project will provide a long-term permanent and secure automated bi-directional transactional interface between the SCCRC and CSOSA that complies with both District and Federal business and security requirements. The bi-directional interface will be built upon the single directional interface that is currently implemented. The approach of enhancing and building upon the existing interface will ensure re-usability and result in cost savings. The project will be developed and deployed as a collaborative effort between CSOSA and SCCRC for use within the GRID system.

The agency entered into a contract in March 2014, to begin the design of the bi-directional XML data exchange process with a projected completion date of December 2014. The GSS requirement analysis and design will be completed by October 1, 2014. The Implementation and testing of GSS will be completed by **January 1, 2015**.

INITIATIVE 2.2: Complete Data Validity and Reliability Verification for 2010 through 2014.

This initiative is intended to review all data currently contained in the GRID system for the years of 2010 through 2014 for validity and reliability verification.

With the implementation of the Grid system in December 2013, the agency now receives approximately 488 data variables associated with each individual felony case sentenced in the District. This data includes offender, offense, court and sentencing information. As part of the GRID system development, the agency was also able to obtain a copy of Pre-Trial Service Agency's (PSA) database containing historic court and sentencing data. Lastly, the agency receives offender criminal history data from CSOSA. Data from these three different sources were merged within the GRID system to create a complete sentencing record by matching variables such as name, PDID, date of birth, case number etc.

When managing the large amount of data contained within the relatively new GRID system, it is necessary to review or clean all data prior to its use for analysis purposes. Issues such as missing data elements or incorrect data in specific variable fields will need to be identified and corrected. It will also be necessary to review whether specific data fields have been modified over time, since data is often examined retrospectively.

The agency will focus the validation and reliability verification of data for felony sentences imposed between 2010 and 2014, with corresponds with the guideline's evaluation study period and the most recent five years of data. Initial frequency analysis will be completed on all data variables within the GRID system by December 30, 2014. The results will be reviewed and abnormalities/missing data will be examined further and corrected when possible. Partner agencies will be contacted to assist in verifying data or requested to provide missing data. This second step of the data verification will be completed by April 30, 2015.

Data elements that are deemed to invalid or unreliable will be shared with the Commission's Research Committee to ensure that as the research design for the guideline evaluation study is developed, it utilizes only valid and reliable data.

The final step in the data verification process will involve identifying alternate data variables to incorporate in the evaluation study that have been verified when appropriate and necessary. This task will be completed by **July 15, 2015**.

OBJECTIVE 3: Analyze the District of Columbia’s current criminal code and propose reforms in the criminal code to create a uniform and coherent body of criminal law in the District of Columbia.

INITIATIVE 3.1: Draft Revisions and Commentary to the DC Criminal Code for Offenses against Persons.

This initiative focuses on drafting revisions to the DC Criminal Code for offenses against persons and the accompanying commentary which provides guidance on the revised offenses as needed.

Upon completion of the draft code revisions for weapons offenses, the next offense group to be under go revision will be offenses against persons. Following a similar revision process to that described for weapons offenses, a summary of the legislative history of the current DC statute; review of case law and other non-binding authorities associated with the statute; a concise appraisal of the statute related to the Code Revision mandate; and recommended revisions to the statute if appropriate will be completed.

The specific offenses against persons targeted for revision include: Robbery, Carjacking, Threats, Assault, Murder, Sex Abuse, Child Sex Abuse and Kidnapping. The revision process for this offense group began July 30, 2014. Because of the seriousness of this offense group, there are 20 Committee meetings designed to review the staff prepared research memos and discuss potential code revisions. Revision of offenses against person will be completed by the **May 30, 2015**.

INITIATIVE 3.2: Draft Revisions and Commentary to the DC Criminal Code for Weapons Offenses.

This initiative focuses on drafting revisions to the DC Criminal Code for weapons offenses and the accompanying commentary that explains the rationale and reasoning for the recommended revisions to the statutes. The original Criminal Code Revision Project Plan set forth that revisions for this specific offense group would begin July 30, 2014. However, the recent federal decision, *Palmer v. District of Columbia*, ruling found that the District’s ban on public carrying of handguns outside the home and associated criminal offenses to be unconstitutional. Given the likelihood of further litigation and/or emergency legislation, the Commission believes its revision efforts for weapon offenses would proceed more efficiently if that work was delayed until May 2015, when the law in this area would be more settled.

The revision process includes a summary of the legislative history of the current DC statute; review of case law and other non-binding authorities associated with the statute; a concise appraisal of the statute related to the Code Revision mandate; and recommended revisions to the statute if appropriate. This revision process will make criminal offense language more “clear and consistent.” In addition, as part of its revision efforts the Commission will determine whether there are relevant crimes defined in common law that should be codified. The Commentary will provide guidance on the meaning of revised offenses as necessary.

Attachment #5

The specific weapon offenses to be included in this revision process include: Possession of a Firearm During a Crime of Violence, Unlawful Possession of a Firearm: Prior Conviction, Carrying a Dangerous Weapon, Carry a Pistol without a License, Unlawful Possession of a Prohibited Weapon or Pistol and Possession of an Unregistered Firearm.

The revision process will begin in May 2015 and involve seven Committee meetings in which staff research memos will be reviewed and specific code revision drafted. The revisions to weapons offenses will be completed by **September 15, 2015**.

INITIATIVE 3.3: Begin to Draft Revisions and Commentary to the DC Criminal Code for Inchoate Offenses.

This initiative involves the drafting of revisions to the DC Criminal Code for Inchoate Offenses and preparing the accompanying commentary which will provide an explanation of the revised offense as needed.

Once draft revisions are completed for offenses against persons, the next offense group to be reviewed for possible revisions is inchoate offenses. Inchoate offenses refer to acts involving the tendency to commit or to indirectly participate in a criminal offense such as attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit an offense or accessory after the fact. Following a similar revision process used for offenses against persons, a summary of the legislative history of the current DC statute; review of case law and other non-binding authorities associated with the statute; a concise appraisal of the statute related to the Code Revision mandate; and recommended revisions to the statute if appropriate will be completed.

The specific inchoate offenses to be reviewed include: Attempt, Conspiracy, Solicitation, Complicity, and Accessory after the Fact. Revision of this offense group will begin in September of 2015 and involve nine Committee meetings to review research memos and identify any necessary revisions. Revision of inchoate offenses will begin in FY 2015 but will be **completed January 2016**.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS - District of Columbia Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission

Measure	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Target	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Projection	FY 2016 Projection	FY 2017 Projection
Percent of Judicial Compliance with the Sentencing Guidelines ¹	96.7%	97%	97.9%	97%	98%	98%
Number of Agency Web Page Hits	7,776	4,750	10,681	7,750	8,000	8,500
Number of Agency Web Page Updates	15	13	57	26	29	31
Percentage Compliant Guideline Sentences ²	98.2%	98%	98.2%	98%	98.5%	98.5%
Percent of Departures Classified as "Compliant Departure"	93.9%	95%	96.2%	95%	96%	97%
Percent of guidelines questions answered within 24 hours	99%	98.5%	99.3%	99%	99%	99%
Number of Code Revision Committee Meetings ³	19	12	25	15	12	NA
Number of Code Revision Research Memos Drafted ⁴	15	14	37	25	15	NA
Number of hours of code revision research ⁵	3,210	3,200	3,998	3,200	2,900	NA
Number of Criminal Statutes Revised ⁶	NA	2	15	20	6	NA
Number of Data Requests	6	7	33	40	42	45
Number of hours spent on data requests	94	175	510	525	530	550

¹ Judicial Compliance is considered an Industry Standard measure among Sentencing Commissions and a measure of the extent to which judges follow the sentencing guidelines when imposing a felony sentence. Compliance is defined as a judge imposing a sentence that is within the range recommended by the sentencing guidelines given the defendant's current offense and prior criminal history. The National Association of Sentencing Commissions identifies 80 percent compliance as standard, indicating the imposition of judicial discretion in 20 percent of cases.

² This percentage reflects compliant "in-the-box" sentences.

³ By statute, the Criminal Code Revision Project ends on September 30, 2016

⁴ *ibid*

⁵ *ibid*

⁶ *ibid*