20 YEARS OF ADVANCING
THE DISTRICT’S CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS
2001 - 2021
MISSION

The mission of CJCC is to serve as the District of Columbia’s forum for District and federal members to identify cross-cutting local criminal and juvenile justice system issues and achieve coordinated solutions for the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

CJCC facilitates and supports member-identified priorities, strategies, and initiatives that will improve public safety and the related criminal and juvenile justice services for District of Columbia residents, visitors, victims, and justice-involved individuals.

CJCC draws upon local and federal agencies and individuals to develop recommendations and strategies for accomplishing this mission. The guiding principles are creative collaboration, community involvement, and effective resource utilization. CJCC is committed to developing targeted funding strategies and comprehensive management of information through the use of integrated information technology systems and social science research.

CJCC is committed to:
- Facilitating systemic changes across the District’s juvenile and criminal justice systems through shared commitment and collaboration.
- Evaluating and promoting continuous improvements within the juvenile and criminal justice agencies in the District of Columbia.
- Increasing communication among juvenile and criminal justice agencies to eliminate duplication and maximize available resources.

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Dear Washingtonians:

This year marks the twentieth year of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), a forum for identifying criminal justice issues, proposing solutions, and facilitating cooperation aimed at improving public safety and related criminal and juvenile justice services for residents, visitors, victims, and offenders. For fifteen of those twenty years, the CJCC has been led by Mannone Butler. We thank her for her service to the District.

This past year has continued to pose challenges to our public safety and justice ecosystem due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. These challenges have had far-reaching impacts and have forced us to be more creative, collaborative, and committed to system-wide solutions to advancing and enhancing the safety of our residents than ever before. As we continue to face these big challenges—rising gun violence and alarming spikes in juvenile crime—it will take the collective efforts of all our CJCC partners to move us forward. We must have a healthy, fully functioning public safety and justice ecosystem to ensure all of our residents are—and feel—safe.

The most pressing and persistent responsibility that we have as public servants is creating conditions that allow residents in every community across all eight wards to feel safe and strong, and to not only survive, but thrive.

I have seen the very best of Washingtonians over the past two years of the COVID-19 pandemic, and I continue to feel absolute confidence that together we will meet and overcome every challenge ahead.

Sincerely,

Muriel Bowser
Mayor

As the CJCC celebrates its 20th Anniversary, we recognize the vital role it has played in convening justice system agencies to address a myriad of critical criminal and juvenile justice issues. Given the District’s unique structure – comprising local and federal agencies – the CJCC has and continues to provide a forum for having the necessary conversations that lead to cross-cutting collaboration among the local and federal justice partners.

As we have various missions, it is immensely valuable to have the CJCC as an independent agency to shepherd our system’s automated information sharing and research. Over the last two decades, the CJCC has evolved tremendously in its ability to collect and use data for systemwide analyses and present them to principals as we can take action collectively and as individual heads of our agencies.

A pivotal example of this is the creation of JUSTIS, which has expanded over the years and become a vital central repository for justice information. The CJCC also has consistently demonstrated a commitment to the community at large by sharing valuable and timely information by hosting public meetings to engage the community about cross-cutting issues with DC’s justice leaders.

Given the critical issues we face today surrounding gun violence and the COVID-19 pandemic, taking collective and coordinated action to address justice system operational issues is more important than ever. CJCC’s independent presence promotes and facilitates partnership among numerous local, federal, private, and community-based organizations that impact public safety in the District. These partnerships are effective because of the emphasis the CJCC has placed on collaboration, transparency, and information sharing in the development of new approaches and strategies for solving some of the District’s most pressing public safety problems.

In the years ahead, the CJCC will continue to be a mirror of the justice system that allows us to examine ourselves and our processes and identify opportunities for improvement. The information presented in this annual report is a reliable measure of our strategic efforts over the past 20 years, but we recognize there is still much work to be done. This report, presented by the CJCC as a representation of all the local and federal justice partners, reflects the dedication of those who share our vision and work every day to ensure public safety for all who reside in or visit our great city.

Sincerely,

Leslie Cooper
Director, Co-Chair of CJCC, Pretrial Services Agency
LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It is my pleasure to present to you our Anniversary Report detailing 20 years of District and federal criminal justice system collaboration. From its inception, CJCC was envisioned as a forum to bring together the relevant criminal and juvenile justice agencies into a collaborative whole to better serve the people of the District of Columbia. Over the past two decades, we have worked hard to establish a meaningful forum where justice system leaders and stakeholders could address critical justice system issues. As a result of the collective effort and support of CJCC’s members, CJCC accomplished one of the major goals of the stakeholders who established the agency when it developed the District’s integrated justice system, JUSTIS. Today, in addition to overseeing the ever-evolving automated information sharing landscape, CJCC plays a vital role through its actionable research and policy efforts to inform justice system priorities in the District.

Public safety and the fair administration of justice fuel the agency’s focus, be it addressing gun violence, improving outcomes for returning citizens, or ensuring that our youth have minimal touches with the justice system. We have been and remain committed to tackling with partners the myriad of issues inherent in the District’s justice system, while working with non-justice system agencies and partners to collectively identify and employ strategies to stem the flow of persons entering the justice system. From substance abuse treatment and mental health service improvements to convening cross-entering the justice system. From substance abuse treatment and mental health service improvements to convening cross-system trainings and seminars to assisting partners with obtaining grants for vital programs, CJCC serves as a resource for a diverse array of stakeholders responsible for addressing emerging and longstanding issues. In addition to providing CJCC members and other stakeholders with systemwide analyses and policy counsel, CJCC provides a platform for criminal justice professionals to build relationships, share knowledge, and obtain a wider understanding of the system through interpersonal relationships.

In recent years, sadly, our focus has once again turned to the reality of rising homicides in the District and nationwide. Battling the dual effects of a global pandemic along with homicides has drawn stark parallels between the virus and the Violence. As a District, collectively, we have turned towards a public health model to address and reduce gun violence. In this anniversary issue of our annual report, specific attention has been paid to outlining the continuum of strategies and initiatives.

The theme of this annual report is advancement—at each step we have moved forward and renewed our commitment—to improve the District’s criminal and juvenile justice systems. While CJCC has changed and grown over the years, we have remained dedicated to serving as an independent, objective, nimble, and responsive resource. As we enter this next decade, CJCC stands ready to do its part to advance public safety and the fair administration of justice for all in the District.

Sincerely,

Mannone A. Butler
Executive Director

CJCC BEGINNINGS

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) began as an ad hoc meeting of criminal and juvenile justice agency heads to address findings in the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Revitalization Act).

District and federal agencies comprised the original partnership, which included: the DC Department of Corrections (DOC), the Federal Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia (FPDS-DC), the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), the United States Parole Commission (USPC), the Department of Human Services’ Youth Services Administration [currently, the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS)], the Superior Court for the District of Columbia (DCSC), the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), the Office of Corporation Counsel [currently, the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia (OAG)], the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia (USAO), Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), Child and Family Services Agency (CSFA), the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), and the United States Probation Office (USPO).

In 2001, the U.S. Government Accountability Office recommended that CJCC be formally established as an independent agency. The District of Columbia faced the reality that the administration of justice, in order to improve, must be a collaborative endeavor. The leaders knew that cooperation, information sharing, and a dedication to reducing and preventing crime would be the values needed to ensure that local and federal agencies’ efforts in the District worked in concert.

In 2001, the D.C. Council also enacted the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia Establishing Act of 2001, and in 2002, Congress passed an act authorizing the heads of federal agencies to participate as members of CJCC, as well as federal funding to be appropriated to support CJCC operations.
At inception, the purpose of CJCC was to provide a pathway to collaborative dialogue in the nation, including an interwoven framework of federal and local agencies; the District could only benefit from the opportunity to have the heads of juvenile and criminal justice agencies discussing key issues at the same table. Having a central agency to serve as the fulcrum allowed those discussions to both rise to a higher level, encompassing the overarching goals of the District’s justice system as a whole, and simultaneously to address the granular issues at hand. Today, CJCC is supported by a four-pronged approach to its mission:

1. Ensuring interagency cooperation through information sharing.
2. Aiding member agencies with actionable research and analysis.
3. Convening and facilitating interagency and cross-system policy committees and workgroups.
4. Providing necessary training and technical assistance through workshops, summits, webinars, and more.

Although CJCC was initially created solely to promote collaboration among local and federal agencies, the District also needed to provide a robust structure for data sharing. The suggestion was put forward to make CJCC a hub for information sharing. Though it all started with one product, today, CJCC provides a variety of ways for members, District and Federal agencies, researchers, and the public to have access to information regarding the administration of criminal and juvenile justice in the District.

INFORMATION SHARING

At the beginning it was a matter of formulating the infrastructure to meet the mission. That meant fundraising, adequate funds allocated for staff, office space, supplies. The agency started with about $100,000 in annual budget and that wasn’t going to be enough. Over time, funding increased which allowed the agency to grow into a relatively well-staffed one and to acquire office space which then allowed CJCC to turn its focus to the agenda and management of the agency mission. Now it’s evolved into an agency with a sophisticated structure and robust agenda that meets the needs of the city. It has been fulfilling to see how CJCC has moved beyond the District with a reputation that has reached a national audience."

—Nancy Ware, Former Executive Director, CJCC, Former Executive Director, CSOSA
To that effect, CJCC began the long and arduous task of creating a central, secure, and useful information portal. To improve coordination, collaboration, case processing, workflows, and information sharing systemwide, CJCC and partners agreed to develop an integrated technology information program for the District of Columbia aptly named the Justice Information System (JUSTIS), which became the District of Columbia's Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS).

From the outset, CJCC's Executive Director was charged with overseeing the development and implementation of JUSTIS. It was critical to establish and build partner trust in this unchartered information system. For the partners, maintaining ownership and control of their current information systems while allowing other partner agencies to access and exchange selected criminal justice data was an incentive to trust CJCC and collaborate in the development of JUSTIS.

The Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC) was the driving force behind the development of JUSTIS. The ITAC was to set the technology direction and governance of JUSTIS. The ITAC was to establish long-range goals and promote interagency participation in JUSTIS projects and strategic planning.

JUSTIS governance also included workgroups comprised of business, technical, and legal agency representatives to lead the identification and resolution of the Inter-Agency Workgroup (IWG), which was to handle operational matters and oversee the implementation of information-sharing initiatives approved by the ITAC. The IWG also was to serve as a forum to identify and resolve existing information exchange issues. A Legal Workgroup addressed legal concerns associated with information exchange among partner agencies.

In 2002, JUSTIS was comprised of two modules: the JUSTIS Information Portal and the JUSTIS Exchange. Through Interconnection Security Agreements (ISA) and information-sharing Memorandums of Agreement (MOA), CJCC partners with Contributing, Recipient, and Viewing Agencies to facilitate the use and exchange of criminal justice information.

JUSTIS operates within an information security framework and under federal guidance issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Special Public Publication (SP) 800-53. JUSTIS complies with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), which outlines the information security controls which must be addressed within an information security program, and the documentation required for compliance.

Due to the sensitive information displayed within it, JUSTIS is for official government use only and not for public use. Only authorized personnel from partner agencies, who have been vetted and trained, may have access to JUSTIS—and only to perform official duties. Intentional misuse of JUSTIS carries administrative as well as criminal penalties.

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Although JUSTIS is an integrated data hub, it does not own any information or data. All data and information is owned and managed by the Contributing Agencies who voluntarily share it. Viewing and Recipient Agencies must abide by the Rules of Behavior for Data Usage, privacy, information security, and confidentiality laws, procedures, and guidance from both JUSTIS and the Contributing Agencies.

Over the years, JUSTIS has enhanced and deployed new functionalities and features in response to user feedback and operational needs. Also, JUSTIS has increased the number of agencies (and authorized users) with access to the system, provided ongoing training for participating agencies, and updated system policies and procedures.

Currently, over 50 District and federal agencies participate in information sharing and data exchange through JUSTIS and have access to the JUSTIS Help Desk 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In September 2022, JUSTIS will turn 20. Over the past 20 years, there have been an invaluable group of staff, contractors, and partners who paved the way for today’s JUSTIS.

JUSTIS.
The Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC) is responsible for setting the technology direction of JUSTIS, making policy decisions, establishing long-range goals, and promoting the participation of appropriate agencies in emerging JUSTIS projects. The following agencies participate in ITAC: CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DMV, DOC, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO, USMS, USPC, USPO.

The Information Security Workgroup (ISW) is responsible for identifying industry-wide best practices and policies regarding information security and information exchange among JUSTIS agencies, and having reviewed them, making recommendations to ITAC. The following agencies participate in ISW: CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO, USMS, USPC.

The Inter-Agency Workgroup (IWG) oversees the implementation of information-sharing initiatives approved by ITAC. It is also the forum for resolving issues related to existing information exchanges. The following agencies participate in IWG: CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO, USMS, USPC.

The Inter-Agency Data Quality Workgroup (IDQ) aims to identify systemic issues associated with information quality within the criminal justice system and to recommend solutions for addressing them. The following agencies participate in IDQ: CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO, USMS, USPC.
JUSTIS HIGHLIGHTS
TIMELINE

2002
Expanded availability to DC Superior Court Juvenile Data and DC DMV data.
Greater access to mug shots by all agencies.
Secure internet access.
Child and Family Services Agency access.
US Probation Data contribution.

2005
JUSTIS Phase N system employs the United States Department of Justice’s newest standard, the Global Justice Extensible Markup Language (Global JXML) Data Model. This standard provides justice and public safety communities with the ability to share justice information safely and securely at all levels.

2006
JUSTIS received an Excellence Gov award from the Industry Advisory Council for innovation in criminal justice information sharing. JUSTIS is used by more than 20 federal and city agencies.

2009
MPD participated in the design and field testing of JUSTIS Lite, a handheld version of JUSTIS. This mobile device version of the system was specifically designed for field officers. The Homicide Unit of MPD and the Metro Transit Police of WMATA began having JUSTIS Lite made available to their members on government-issued PDAs.
A new Data Quality Assurance (DQA) Module was developed within JUSTIS. This new module permitted partner agencies to report data quality issues and then have the information automatically disseminated by JUSTIS among all designated DQA Representatives.

2010
ITAC charged the IWG with implementing the following resolution: develop a mechanism by which information (data and documents) can be exchanged electronically among participating agencies, in a phased manner.
Allows agencies to exchange information/data/documents within a JUSTIS framework.
Permits individual agencies to receive the same information (data and documents) for integration into their own in-house technology systems.
This resolution was implemented by the IWG through the launch of the Case Initiation Project Pilot (CIPP).

2011
CICC launched the first of its kind Case Initiation Project which involved system-to-system exchanges of data with 8 local and federal justice system partners.

2013
CICC became designated as a criminal justice agency for information-sharing purposes.
JUSTIS became the sole distributor of adult court data.

2014
Implemented additional JUSTIS data feeds to enhance information exchange among partner agencies.
Launched the Juvenile Papering Project.
Alleged Violation Report (AVR)/ Notice of Action (NOA) Project. Automated these processes through JUSTIS. Previously, information had been e-mailed.

2016
Implement arrest data shared in an automated fashion with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, expediting processes.

2018
Enhanced justice partners’ access to critical information within JUSTIS through the continuation of work on the Arrest Feed Enhancement Project, which would allow law enforcement partners to benefit from a greater amount of information received through JUSTIS.
Mugshot Feed Project allowed partners in the region to significantly improve their investigations.
Warrant Exchange Project automated the exchange of warrant-related information between MPD and DC Superior Court, which had previously been done manually.
Mid-Atlantic Regional Information Sharing Initiative (MARIS) is launched.
The Justice Statistical Analysis Tool (JSAT) has evolved since it began at CJCC as it went from a project to an ongoing program. We have increased membership in addition to contributing agencies. We have made several system and software upgrades to accommodate the growing needs of the tool and the analyses to be conducted within it. Additionally, because we have federal partners, we are seeking FISMA compliance using the most recent NIST standards (SP 800-53 rev 5). “

The Justice Statistical Analysis Tool (JSAT) enables justice system agencies in the District to share record-level and aggregate data for the purposes of research and analysis and to inform business decisions with information such as Principals’ Data, including a dashboard that includes data on key priority areas such as gun violence and juvenile justice systems operations during emergency events; completed research and analytical products; and record-level, de-identified data provided by members of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. In 2020, CJCC developed a System Statistics, which is an initial step towards ensuring the JSAT Enterprise is compliant with requirements under the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2014. CJCC coordinated with a subject-matter expert to execute tasks required to achieve compliance with system security and privacy controls listed within the most recent version of NIST Special Publication 800-53 (SP 800-53) Rev. 5. These included gathering information from CJCC and relevant stakeholders, and developing and documenting all artifacts required to satisfy individual controls found within SP 800-53 Rev. 5. CJCC ensured that the system was independently assessed and authorized to operate in 2021. CJCC also continued maintenance and enhancement of the JSAT Enterprise Portal to include additional functionality such as automated processes.

The JSAT Enterprise Portal (www.DCJSAT.net) is a separate and distinct web-based component of the JSAT platform specifically designed for use by members of the public. This public facing portal includes functions that enable public users to sort aggregate data regarding criminal and juvenile justice trends in the District by selected demographic information, including, but not limited to: race, ethnicity, age group, gender, Ward, and neighborhood. With this Public Portal component, the general public continues to have one-stop, online access to aggregate information on criminal and juvenile justice trends in the District, including reported crimes, arrests, pre-trial supervision, prosecutions, and incarceration.

The objective of MARIS is to promote improved public safety in the northeastern region of the United States. This involves the electronic exchange of information among the Integrated Justice Information Systems of the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. In 2018, CJCC completed work to establish connections between JUSTIS and the Maryland Dashboard IJS system. Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania worked to link their systems to the Maryland hub. CJCC developed basic search functionality to transmit data requests to all three partner jurisdictions and receive results back from them. CJCC also developed and deployed the MARIS Search function within JUSTIS as part of Phase I of this initiative. Through this new functionality, users will be able to search within JUSTIS to determine whether an individual has arrest, warrant, court, or parole and probation records in Delaware, Maryland, or Pennsylvania’s IJS Systems. This functionality was tested with a small focus group of JUSTIS users and will eventually be made available to the great JUSTIS user population. Phase I provides information on whether an arrest, warrant, court, or parole/ probation record exists, and a contact number in the jurisdiction. Phase II will make details about those records available to users.

CJCC continues to seek further collaboration from partners in the region. To that effect, the past several years have seen concerted efforts to link information within neighboring jurisdictions to improve the administration of justice for all participating municipalities.

Within the District, CJCC saw an opportunity to enhance knowledge options for both partners and the public. JSAT is a tool intended to automate and enhance criminal justice information sharing in the District for the purpose of research and analysis, and to enhance justice system agencies’ and the public’s knowledge, as appropriate, of the state of the District’s criminal and juvenile justice systems.

The JSAT Platform includes the JSAT Enterprise and the JSAT Public Portal. JSAT Enterprise is available to authorized individuals in participating agencies only. JSAT Public Portal houses appropriate, aggregate data available to the public to enhance awareness of the District’s criminal and juvenile justice system. JUSTIS STATISTICAL ANALYSIS TOOL (JSAT)

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SHARING INITIATIVE (MARIS)

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In my opinion, the CJCC has come to be seen as a neutral, fair, and authoritative source for criminal justice statistical analysis, research, and collaboration—ready to help solve problems in the city’s complex and changing criminal justice landscape.”

— Nancy Ware, Former Executive Director, CJCC, Former Executive Director, CSOSA

“The DC CJCC was one of the first 11 that were hand selected by the Bureau of Justice Assistance in 2001 as a partner to identify effective program models for replication and infuse data-driven, evidence-based strategies into operational models, practices, and programs. There absolutely was an expectation of a mentoring aspect—they wanted to push the best agencies. DC CJCC is considered a ‘high-functioning’ agency and has staying power.

The ability to embrace data-driven decision making is a significant challenge in its own right. In order to effectively inform policy, programs, and practices, CJCC has made itself available as the meeting point for a variety of stakeholders working on concerns ranging from how to facilitate successful re-entry for returning citizens, to how to properly ensure that data collection is supported by robust agreements among data-sharing agencies.

CJCC is the home of the District’s Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), which is staffed by experienced analysts and statisticians who produce empirical research and analysis to inform and enhance criminal and juvenile justice policy-making.

Because CJCC has always had a unique lens through which to view the interplay of crime and justice in our jurisdiction. In April 2001, the SAC for the District of Columbia was established by Mayor’s Order 2001-58, and was initially part of the Office of Research, Analysis, and Evaluation under the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice. In March 2006, the SAC was transferred to CJCC. The CJCC SAC’s mission is to apply the highest level of scientific rigor and objectivity in the study of criminal justice policies, programs, and practices, and to identify activities that improve the administration of justice.

As it evolved and grew, CJCC took on more challenges, such as finding ways to improve the administration of justice. The mission is to apply the highest level of scientific rigor and objectivity in the study of criminal justice policies, programs, and practices, and to identify activities that improve the administration of justice.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

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In 2021, the SAC was honored to receive the Douglas Yearwood National Publication Award, presented by the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA). The award was presented to the SAC for its work on A Study of the Root Causes of Juvenile Justice System Involvement, published in November 2020. Dr. Kathryn Sill, who served as a statistician with CJCC, authored the study. JRSA is a federal grants-supported entity designed to promote the exchange of information among Statistical Analysis Centers across the country and enable them to work together to achieve common goals, and to serve as a liaison between the state agencies and Justice Department.

The Douglas Yearwood National Publication Award recognizes outstanding efforts by Statistical Analysis Centers to apply empirical analysis to criminal justice policy making within states and localities. The award is given in two categories: Statistical/Management and Research/Policy Analysis. Two awards are given within each of those categories based on the size of the staff, one for small SACs, with fewer than five full-time staff, and one for large SACs. CJCC’s SAC falls within the category of a SAC with more than five full-time staff.
Re-entry
Detained Population Report
Post-Release Arrest Analysis
Effect of Housing Status on Likelihood of DOC Readmission

Operations
Justice System Operations Dashboard

Human Trafficking
Human Trafficking in the District of Columbia (CY2016-2020)
Combating Violent Crime
Gun Possessors Analysis (2015 Cohort)
Monthly Violent Crime Analysis
Gun Violence Dashboard
Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM): 2021 Shootings
2016-2020 Shooting Analysis and 2020 Hot Neighborhood and Hot Blocks
Shooting Incident Analysis

COVID-19-Related Analyses
Post-Release Arrests during Public Health Emergency (Adults)
Post-Release Arrests during Public Health Emergency (Juniors)

LEGISLATIVELY-MANDATED AND/OR COMMITTEE-REQUESTED PUBLICATIONS

CORRECTIONS AND SUPERVISION
DC Custodial Population Study

CRIME
Homicide Analysis
Human Trafficking in the District of Columbia - CY2018
Human Trafficking in the District of Columbia - CY2017
An Analysis of Human Trafficking in the District of Columbia (2016)

JUVENILE JUSTICE
A Study of the Root Causes of Juvenile Justice System Involvement

LAW ENFORCEMENT & POLICING
Police Community Survey Report

RE-ENTRY AND RECIDIVISM
Re-entry Report
The District’s Youth Rehabilitation Act: An Analysis, September 2007
The District’s Youth Rehabilitation Act: An Analysis, Briefing Document, September 2017

SPECIALIZED REPORTS
Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia 2000 - 2014

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH
Addressing Co-occurring Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disorders in the Criminal Justice System: Guiding Principles and DC Practices
DC Superior Court Medical Alert Protocol Report

POLICY

As CJCC began, so it has continued. The policy branch of the agency continues to focus on issues of import and to convene workgroups from relevant agencies, using the research provided by the SAC to inform policy and enhance programming. CJCC promotes opportunities for staff from various agencies to meet for collaboration on criminal and juvenile justice issues in the District. These committee and workgroup members build strong relationships, allowing them to nimbly navigate the complex landscape of the needs of the District’s criminal and juvenile justice-involved populations.

The following workgroups and committees are a glowing example of the value of the interagency collaboration within the District. From improving post-release housing options for newly returned citizens, to addressing the root causes of juvenile justice system involvement, to coordinating grants planning, and much more, District agencies have long counted on CJCC to be a hub of innovation and collaboration—a useful and available space to come together to identify problems and immediately begin work on solutions.

CJCC, and the District as a whole, have identified key focus areas within the criminal and juvenile justice umbrella on which coordination is needed. To that end, CJCC convenes regular meetings of committees so members can identify issues, propose solutions, request and share research, and ultimately decide on policy.

"COVID has helped partners see the use of a neutral organization that can work across levels and branches of government. Our ability to convene partners and tell them what we see in the data has enhanced our role as a trusted and neutral broker."
—David Marimon, CJCC SAC member

22 23

COMBATING VIOLENT CRIME

The following agencies collaborate with CJCC on projects focused on Combating Violent Crime: ATF, GOSDA, DC Council, DSC, DPR, DPMP, DYS, MPD, OAG, ONJ, OSA, USAD, USMS, USPC.

While the District has seen some dramatic shifts in the incidences of violent crime over the past 20 years (including a historic reduction from the crime statistics of the 80’s and 90’s, followed by a welcome all-time low in homicides in 2012), much like the rest of the country, the District has recently seen an increase in both homicides specifically and violent crime overall. CJCC has provided research and partnered with member agencies to tackle the issue of rising homicides, and the various committees have also changed focus from warrants/grants/system issues to addressing violent crime.

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—David Marimon, CJCC SAC member
“CJCC members have typically met every 4 to 6 weeks and have formed numerous teams to address criminal justice issues, such as drugs, juvenile justice, halfway houses, information technology, and identification of arrestees. CJCC staff have coordinated meetings, provided data and statistics, summarized workgroup findings, performed best practices reviews, and provided other information and support to D.C. criminal justice agencies. Hence, CJCC has served as a centralized mechanism for collecting and disseminating information and statistics about D.C.’s criminal justice system.”
— (GAO-01-187)

“The city and Congress recognized that the structure of DC and its justice system was fragmented and difficult to interface with, or to make changes in terms of initiatives that would benefit the city, due to the executive, federal and judicial agencies working in silos. Rather than continuing that process of trying to make an impact during a time when crime was rising, it was proposed that we consider pulling the agencies together to meet, at least as a start, so that they can collaborate and identify the key issues. That was the impetus for developing a more structured and quantified agency so that agencies could do more than meet informally. CJCC was conceived as an agency that would last longer than one administration, providing continuity. CJCC has survived and grown to the extent it has with others depending on it and reaching out for assistance, which demonstrates the continued value of CJCC, including the value to individual agencies who are part of it.”
— Nancy Ware, Former Executive Director, CJCC, Former Executive Director, CSOSA

“Many criminal justice officials we spoke with noted that CJCC has improved the coordination, cooperation, and dialogue among agencies and has fostered discussion. CJCC’s mission is to address coordination difficulties among D.C. criminal justice agencies. CJCC has functioned as an independent entity whose members represent the major organizations within the D.C. criminal justice system. CJCC workgroups and teams have succeeded in developing proposals and project plans for several issues. CJCC’s independence was a key characteristic that brought agencies to the table to discuss issues that affected more than one agency. CJCC has shown that it can provide a valuable forum for discussion of multijurisdictional issues and serve as a catalyst for action.”
— (GAO-01-187)

Overview: Gun Violence Reduction Efforts in the District

Since late 2018, CJCC members identified reducing shootings as a priority, and since that time, CJCC has provided members with analysis and access to subject-matter experts to help inform the District’s approach to reducing gun violence. CJCC involved Thomas Abt, author of “Bleeding Out: The Devastating Consequences of Urban Gun Violence – a Bold New Plan for Peace in the Streets,” to present an evidence-based strategic framework for gun violence reduction that included Prevention, Intervention and Enforcement, as well as People, Places, and Behaviors. Mr. Abt identified Group Violence Reduction as the strategy that had the greatest impact on reducing gun violence based on multiple studies. The strategy entails:

1. Identifying persons at highest risk of being involved in gun violence (e.g., based on problem analysis, shooting reviews).
2. Communicating to these individuals that they are at high risk (i.e., call-ins and custom notifications that involve law enforcement, community members, street outreach workers and service providers).
3. Providing services to those who want to change.
4. Implementing law enforcement response for those who become actual shooters.

Thomas Abt provided a detailed description of the elements of the necessary problem analysis and how the results can be used to inform gun violence reduction strategies.

In early 2020, David Muhammad of the National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR) and Reygan Cunningham presented information during the Principals’ meeting on Oakland’s problem analysis and subsequent implementation of Oakland Ceasefire, which is a Focused Deterrence/Group Violence Reduction Strategy. The presentation was well received, and in March 2020, CJCC members received documentation describing the problem analysis and then were asked to vote on whether CJCC would contract with a subject-matter expert to conduct the problem analysis. Due to COVID-19, CJCC’s focus shifted to managing changes to justice system operations to avoid the spread of COVID.
The efforts below represent some of the strategies and programs taken by various agencies to which CJCC client support.

• At the November 2018 Strategic Planning Meeting, CJCC Principals agreed that “Reducing Shootings in the District” would be the priority goal for CJCC in 2019.

• The District has historically deployed Violence Interrupters (for instance, organize community responses to every shooting to counter normalization).

• Violence Interruption & Prevention Program, such provides a Violence Interruption & Prevention Program, Safer Stronger DC Community Partnership Office and the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement.

• The District also provided support for the Safe Schools and Families Program, which helps students get home safely through ongoing support of Safe Schools.

• CJCC has had a forum to discuss Juvenile Justice issues since inception. The following agencies collaborate with CJCC on Juvenile Justice issues: CFSA CSOSA, CSSD, DBH, DCPS, DCSCC, DHS, DMH, DMHLS, DMPSI, DYS, MPD, OAG, OSNE, OVSJG, PDS, PDCP, OCTO, OSSE, PCSB, SchoolTalk, Youth and Families in Crisis.

• CJCC has long understood the vital importance of a focus on Juvenile Justice. From observing that truancy can lead to system involvement and developing anti-truancy initiatives, to ensuring that students get home safely through ongoing support of various Safe Passages initiatives, CJCC has fully committed its staff and resources to ensuring that District youth avoid, as much as possible, justice system involvement—and if they do touch the system, have access to a variety of programs and initiatives.

GunStat

GunStat is a citywide effort that began in 2008 to track gun cases as they progressed through the criminal justice system. Research and experience suggest that shooters may share characteristics with respect to age, criminal history, and prior victimization. In order to interrupt the trajectory of gun crime, a public health approach would require reaching out to the people perpetuating the crimes. In order to do so intelligently, CJCC partners have requested information and analysis to guide their future strategy regarding the District-wide goal of reducing gun violence and ensuring future safety for residents, as well as preventing future homicides through strategic person-based interventions. CJCC also invited partner presentations for GunStat to keep members apprised of partner agency efforts to reduce gun violence.

CJCC completed the following analyses in 2021:

• Monthly Violent Gun Crime Analysis
• Prospective Analysis: Understanding the Progression of Gun Possession to Gun Use

Juvenile Justice

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To that end, CJCC has historically employed a Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor, who has ensured the District’s compliance with the four core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA): sight and sound separation, removal from adult jails and lock ups, not detaining status offenders, and reducing racial and ethnical disparities. This results in ensuring that youth are not housed with adult inmates, that efforts are made to reduce disproportionate minority youth involvement in the justice system, and providing a variety of events and trainings to allow District practitioners and others to hone their skills and access information on current developments in the field.

CJCC has held several Juvenile Justice Summits, has provided webinars, and is a central partner in convening various District and Federal agencies to enhance the state of juvenile justice administration in the District.

Special Orders for Juvenile Data Sharing

1. 20-10: Order Relating to the DC Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
   - superseded 17-04, which authorized juvenile justice data sharing among identified juvenile justice and human services agencies
2. 20-02: Access to Juvenile Justice Data for CJCC Principals’ Meetings
3. 20-01: Access to Juvenile Justice Data for the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool

2021 Projects
CJCC continued its Compliance Monitoring work, completing 10 Site Visits to secure facilities in the District, and pairing that with Data Collection and Analysis to determine compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA. CJCC submitted the annual Compliance Monitoring Report, which identified no violations for FY21.

In addition, CJCC conducted analyses to inform the work of Committees, including the monthly Juvenile Justice Data Committee Report (trends in Juvenile Justice system from arrest and diversion to probation and commitment), Juveniles arrested for carjacking and weapon offenses, post-release arrest analysis for juveniles released from secure facilities due to COVID-19, Literature review on Effectiveness of Restorative Justice in addressing violent crime, a report on Juveniles Arrested 3+ Times in a Recent 12-month period, Hold Decisions and Rectracts for Juveniles Pardoned for Violent and Weapon Offenses, and Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities Locations, Referral Outcomes and Challenges.

CJCC convened relevant partners to conduct deep-dive discussions of youth with 3+ delinquent arrests in a Recent 12-month period, plus additional arrests. The resulting takeaways from these discussions included enhanced information sharing among juvenile justice and human services agencies, improving the timeliness with which system-involved youth access treatment and services, and expanding services to include youth as well as their families.

ADULT RE-ENTRY

A key component of avoiding recidivism and providing a successful future for returning citizens is a well-coordinated re-entry option for those completing their sentences. The Re-entry Steering Committee coordinates on a range of issues encountered by persons returning from periods of incarceration, from housing, to behavioral health, to job placement. CJCC has seen Re-entry as a key focus committee since inception.

JUVENILE JUSTICE HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

2004
CJCC hired a Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor to develop a system that ensures the District’s compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

2005
Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) was introduced as a new component of Juvenile Justice focus for CJCC in 2006. JDAI is a jurisdictional initiative to improve the conditions and outcomes for youth awaiting adjudication in the juvenile justice system. JDAI is a national program that is sponsored and supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

2008
The District of Columbia initiated the Juvenile GunStat Initiative to monitor juvenile gun offenders. CJCC was charged with examining juvenile gun offenders from November 2007 to February 2009.

2009
Recovered the Truancy Taskforce which established an information-sharing memorandum of agreement, initiated a case management program at Anacosta High School and Ballou High School, and the Byer Truancy Intervention Program at Anacosta High School and Ballou High School, and the Byer Truancy Intervention Program at Byer High School.

2010
CJCC held their first Juvenile Justice Summit, with an internal focus on the issues that juvenile justice stakeholders grapple with when advancing juvenile offenders with mental health and substance abuse issues, as well as primary practices that are being employed.

2011
Partnered with DC Council to enact data-sharing legislation necessary for the completion of the Root Cause Analysis of Juvenile Justice System involvement study.

2019
The District of Columbia reinvested in efforts regarding the Juvenile Stat Initiative to monitor high risk juvenile offenders, as well as absconders. CJCC was charged with examining juvenile offenders classified at high risk, and cases from Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative. A Juvenile Stat committee was convened to determine a strategy for addressing the high risk subset of offenders in order to develop a comprehensive strategy for reducing recidivism and abscondence rates in the District.

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2020
CJCC convened relevant partners to conduct deep-dive discussions of youth with 3+ delinquent arrests in a 12-month period, plus additional arrests. The resulting takeaways from these discussions included enhanced information sharing among juvenile justice and human services agencies, improving the timeliness with which system-involved youth access treatment and services, and expanding services to include youth as well as their families.
The following agencies collaborate with CJCC on various Adult Re-entry projects: BOP, CCE, CIC, CSSC, CSOSA, MPD OAG, OHR, PDS, PSA, ULS-DC, VSC.

Re-entry has always been a fraught time for returning citizens—both greater collaboration, identifying existing resources and razing diverse stakeholders.”

“The work of the Re-entry Steering Committee has been focused on expanding housing options, through both greater collaboration, identifying existing resources, and razing divergent stakeholders.”

Luis Diaz, CJCC Policy Analyst and Lead on Re-entry

CJCC has been awarded funding through the BJS State Justice Statistics Program for SACs to conduct an analysis of the effects of the READY Center engagement on recidivism and successful re-entry. CJCC has pursued a researcher for the project and is working with partner criminal justice agencies to secure necessary data arrangements. The research team will also conduct qualitative interviews with returning citizens to identify barriers to re-entry and to obtain their perspectives on the role the READY Center played in their re-entry.

One of the most recent achievements of the Adul Re-entry workgroup is the establishment of a Housing Subcommittee with a focus on expanding housing options for returning citizens. The District has determined that a successful re-entry begins with stable and safe housing for returning citizens. To that end, the workgroup has examined a variety of factors involved in re-entry, including access to identification documents, transportation, substance use treatment options, employment opportunities, and more.

STABILIZATION TASKFORCE (SATMHSIT)

CJCC believes that justice-system-involved individuals experiencing mental health issues, and/or who are experiencing substance use disorders, require treatment as well as access to alternatives. At the start, CJCC created the Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT). SATMHSIT was developed to improve the treatment options available to offenders, ex-offenders, and defendants with mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use disorders.

CJCC has maximized the effective uses of halfway houses for the pretrial population in the city, particularly within the context of the expansion of the pretrial supervision continuum.

The multi-agency-involved Halfway House subcommittee engaged Judges, the Department of Corrections, the U.S. Attorney’s Office, and the Public Defender service in a discussion to clarify the criteria that will result in the best use of this resource. As a result of the collaborative efforts, the waiting list for halfway house space was eliminated and the bed space was made available according to statutory guidelines.

CSSA opened the Re-entry and Sanctions Center to provide intensive assessment and reintegration programming for high-risk offenders and defendants.

Video conferencing was utilized as a tool for pre-release planning as well as parole hearings.

An Office for Ex-Offender Affairs was legislated and funded. It opened its doors and convened a Commission on Ex-Offender Affairs to plan and implement programs and policies that will support the reintegration of individuals who have been previously incarcerated.
The following agencies collaborate with CJCC on various SATMHSIT projects: BOP, CJC, CSOSA, DHMH, DC Health, DCOPS, DOJSA, DCSC, DCS, DEA, D/APSV, DHCS, DCS/DIVS, DCC, DCWG, DCDC, DOD, DVMH, DODC, FEMS, HDMTA, HSEMA, MOCRA, MPD, DAG, OCMC, OSVIG, PDS, PSA, ULS, USAO-DC, USPIC.

CJCC supports the citywide effort to reduce opioid overdose deaths, create diversion opportunities, and identify persons who cycle through District public systems in order to better serve their needs.

In 2021, the taskforce focused on the following project:

**Live Long DC**

Live Long DC is a one-stop hub for the District’s combined efforts for ending the city’s opioid epidemic. In December 2018, the Mayor released LIVEDC.O, the District’s Plan to Reduce Opioid Use, Misuse, and Related Deaths. The Plan is the District’s blueprint for how best to move forward with urgency and thoughtfulness to increase prevention activities and access to harm reduction, treatment, and recovery services and supports, in order to meet the goal of reducing opioid use, misuse, and related deaths. The Plan reflects the input of a cross-section of public and private partners, including DC government agencies, hospital leaders, physicians, substance-use-disorder treatment providers, community-based service providers, federal partners, and individuals with lived experience.

The original LIVE.LONG.DC. District Plan has seven goals, with a host of strategies under each goal. LIVE.LONG.DC. 2.0 has been revised to focus on creating a person-centered system of care, strengthening connections across the continuum of care, and using data to implement a targeted approach at the community level and with special populations. The modified Plan consists of six opioid Strategy Areas, each with subsequent strategies related to that area of focus. CJCC co-leads Goal 6 of the strategic response plan, which is to “Develop and implement a shared vision between...”

SATMHSIT members have agreed to conduct a series of virtual trainings for an array of criminal justice partners, to take place throughout 2022. SATMHSIT members are also discussing the development of a social marketing campaign and developing messaging targeted to criminal justice agencies. Further, SATMHSIT continues as a platform for criminal justice and health partners to identify continuity of care issues and to develop solutions.

**SATMHSIT HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS**

**2006**

After agreeing on the use of a universal screening tool for substance use disorder, the collaborative efforts of the Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration (APRA) and the DC Department of Corrections (DOC) targeted those individuals released from the jail by developing a re-entry unit to connect re-entrants to medical and human services.

**2007**

CJCC completed a plan which prioritizes treatment options as defendants, as well as putting in place intervention throughout the various interception points within the criminal justice system.

In November 2007, DCSC opened the Mental Health Diversion Court which serves as an alternative calendar for defendants with mental health disorders who have committed low-level crimes.

**2008**

DCSC’s Urgent Care Clinic opened and offered assessment and treatment to defendants with mental health needs. This marked a major milestone in interagency support and enhanced services to clients who come through DC Superior Court. The assistant residents in mental distress, Mobile Crisis Teams were created and augmented by specially trained police officers to help respond to residents with mental health needs.

**2009**

The Taskforce co-chaired by Steve Shaffer, PSA Director, and Susan Baron, DMH Director, collaborated to facilitate the sharing of mental health information in the criminal justice context. The result of the working group’s efforts was the inclusion of amendments to the MJIA. The MJIA in the Omnibus Public Safety and Justice Amendment Act (Bill 18-0151), of which 6, 2009 became effective December 10, 2009. The permanent legislation was enacted by the Council of the District of Columbia on May 6, 2009. The permanent legislation became effective December 10, 2009.

**2010**

Mental Health Diversion Court began including defendants charged with non-violent offenses.

As an initial step in examining juvenile mental health in the District, CJCC interviewed the juvenile justice agency staff to determine how these issues were affecting youth. Juvenile mental health and substance disorder was mentioned as an area of focus by the SATMHSIT.

**2012**

The Secured Residential Treatment Program was designed and implemented. This program, a collaboration with DC government agencies, hospital leaders, physicians, substance-use-disorder treatment providers, and community-based service providers, is a cross-disciplinary program that provides 180 days of substance use disorder and criminal conduct intervention for up to 22 parole and supervised release violators who face a US Parole Commission revocation hearing for illegal drug use or other technical--and in some cases, non-criminal violations of release conditions.

The District implemented a Crisis Intervention Team model of law enforcement intervention with mentally ill residents between the MPD and the Department of Mental Health.
GRANTS PLANNING

With much-needed funding opportunities available to District agencies and others, CJCC saw a need for clarity and training on the best approaches to obtain, maintain, and use funding. The Grants Planning Committee, a long-standing workgroup that was established as a priority, supports a citywide approach to improve grant-related processes, and procedures that impact public safety agencies and organizations seeking local, federal and foundation resources. The Grants Planning Committee seeks to: 1) improve the number and quality of grant applications submitted to funders; and 2) support the establishment of policies and procedures that will assist agencies seeking and managing local, federal, and foundation funding. In 2021, the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants became an official CJCC member agency.

The following agencies collaborate with CJCC on Grants: CSOSA, DOC, DYS, EOM, HSEMA, MPD, ONSE, OVSJG, PSA, USAO.

Each year, CJCC compiles baseline information on federal funding secured by the District to support adult and juvenile justice initiatives. Working in concert with government and community-based organizations, CJCC aims to improve the number, quality, and size of grants awarded.

During 2021 the Grants Planning Committee (GPC) reinforced its efforts and committed to meet bimonthly. Committee co-chairs Michelle Garcia, Office of Victims Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG), and Cedric Hendricks, Court Services Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) indicated primary objectives for the GPC would include: identifying myriad funding opportunities capable of supporting cross-cutting interests and missions of partner agencies; prioritizing funding secured by the District to support adult and juvenile justice initiatives. Working in concert with government and community-based organizations, CJCC aims to improve the number, quality, and size of grants awarded.

During 2021 CJCC’s Statistical Analysis Center received a $75,000 State Justice Statistics Program grant funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The grant will be used to fund a study of the impact of justice system operational changes made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic on system-involved persons, agency workload, and public safety.

Department of Justice FY2021 Grants Awarded to the District of Columbia

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<td>BJA FY as Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program - State Solicitation. The following agencies collaborate with CJCC on Grants: CSOSA, DOC, DYS, EOM, HSEMA, MPD, ONSE, OVSJG, PSA, USAO.</td>
<td>DC Office of Victim Services</td>
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<td>BJA FY as Project Safe Neighborhood</td>
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<td>OJDJP</td>
<td>OJDJP FY 2021 Delinquency Prevention Grants Program</td>
<td>DC Office of Victim Services</td>
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<td>BJA</td>
<td>BJA FY as National Criminal History Improvement Program (CHIP)</td>
<td>District of Columbia, Government of</td>
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<td>BJA</td>
<td>BJA FY as Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program to Support Law Enforcement Agencies</td>
<td>Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority</td>
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<td>BJA</td>
<td>BJA FY as Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) For State Prisoners Program Formula Grant Solicitation</td>
<td>DC Office of Victim Services</td>
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<td>BJA</td>
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<td>BJS State Justice Statistics Program of Statistical Analysis Centers, 2021</td>
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<td>OVC</td>
<td>OVC FY 2021 Services for Victims of Human Trafficking</td>
<td>AUSA</td>
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<td>OJDJP</td>
<td>OJDJP FY 2021 Strategies To Support Children Exposed to Violence</td>
<td>Collaborative Solutions For Communities</td>
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Understanding the importance of applying research to practice, CJCC sought to share the learnings gleaned, and began an aggressive schedule of in-person and virtual trainings, seminars, and presentations for various District partners and the public. Today, the agency puts on multiple trainings in a variety of areas, as well as convening public meetings, providing webinars, and organizing all-day summits to share the latest learnings in the areas of information sharing, juvenile justice, and criminal justice.

In 2021, CJCC presented two webinar series for criminal justice and juvenile justice stakeholders. The Juvenile Justice webinar series focused on a discussion of the Root Cause Analysis Report released in 2020, and examined key findings and actionable items. The Criminal Justice webinar series focused on the changing landscape of criminal justice enforcement, and held two sessions, one addressing “Community-Inspired and Targeted Solutions to Transform the District’s Criminal Justice System.” Panelists and a moderator discussed ways to begin transforming the District’s criminal justice system. The second session focused on “Policing in the District - What Will Be The New Normal?” Panelists and a moderator discussed ways to transform policing to best suit the community, as well as defining needs and expectations.

CJCC also held a Public Meeting in September 2021, where community members discussed Violence Interruption, following the themes of addressing rising homicide counts in the District.

To learn more about these Key Action Items, please go to: https://cjcc.dc.gov
HIGHLIGHTS YEAR BY YEAR

2002
Core Data Transfer (CDT)
All agencies have arrest data automatically delivered to their systems, as well as having listings of up to 15 days’ worth of arrest data in three different formats upon inquiry.

Data Quality Alliance (DQA)
All users have the ability to identify and report errors, which owner agencies can then examine, respond to, and record corrective actions.

Tracking Number Centrally Implemented (TRK)
A single access number made available for all agency records, and all portions of a criminal justice cycle can be tied together.

2003
CJCC expands and builds broader coalitions with member organizations and stakeholders.

2004
Agenda included strengthening the East of the River Community Court and the DC and Traffic Misdemeanor Court as an extension to the front end of the system.

2005
CJCC’s gun violence reduction approach utilized the Project Safe Neighborhoods and the Homicide Reduction Strategy which engaged federal and local law enforcement agencies in a concentrated effort.

CJCC Grants Planning Committee also completed the three-year Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) state strategic plan.

2006
Building on the success of the elementary level intervention, the Taskforce focused on the upper grades levels.

CJCC and Department of Mental Health (DMH) were funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to implement the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program plan. CJCC engaged the Georgetown University Hospital Department of Psychiatry to conduct an analysis of the criminal justice, substance abuse, and mental health systems. The analysis identified gaps and offered recommendations for services provided to defendants and offenders with mental illnesses or co-occurring substance use disorders.

2007
The Fugitive Safe Surrender Initiative, focused on fugitives with outstanding warrants, was implemented, demonstrating the value of increased planning and cooperation resulting in the execution of over 500 warrants in the city.

2008
The Adult and Juvenile GunStat initiatives facilitated collaborative supervision and prosecution of serious, repeat gun offenders by the various criminal justice agencies.

2009
CJCC, in partnership with CSOSA and Urban Institute, convened the Risk Principle in Action symposium, which convened both local criminal justice leaders and research and practitioner experts on kiosk and GPS community supervision systems.

2010
On April 7, 2010, CJCC and the Urban Institute co-hosted the Risk Principle in Action symposium, which convened both Federal and local criminal justice partners, as well as national experts, discussed criminal justice interventions based on risk assessment tools, and how these tools can help inform and improve pre-release and discharge planning decisions.

2011
The Case Initiation Project was launched which involved eight federal, local and judicial criminal justice agencies to automate, through electronic exchange, the handling of adult criminal information, it makes its way from arrest through prosecutorial action to the actual case filing.

The District’s Safe Surrender Program provided an opportunity for persons with nonlatent felony or misdemeanor warrants to surrender voluntarily at the DC District Superior Court. During the course of the program, which ran three consecutive Saturdays in August, 573 individuals surrendered.

CJCC was launched which involved eight federal, local and judicial criminal justice agencies to automate, through electronic exchange, the handling of adult criminal information, it makes its way from arrest through prosecutorial action to the actual case filing.
2012
CJCC oversaw the development of a comprehensive prisoner re-entry strategy with focus on high-risk offenders.

2013
CJCC launched the Resource Locator, a searchable online database of substance use disorder, mental health, social services, medical, legal and housing service providers in the District and surrounding areas.
CJCC became designated as a criminal justice agency for information sharing purposes.
CJCC convened the 4th Annual Juvenile Justice Summit, the Affordable Care Act and the Criminal Justice System Forum, and Synthetic Drugs: Myths, Facts and Strategies Symposium.

2014
Published the Synthetic Drug Report, a Statistical Analysis Center study funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to assess the prevalence of synthetic drugs in the District of Columbia.
Facilitated the participation of criminal justice partners in emergency planning exercises.

2015
CJCC, with the assistance of MPD and DCSC, reviewed existing data in the Washington Area Law Enforcement System and CourtView, the databases used by courts to manage warrants. This analysis suggested the need for reconciliation of the number of misdemeanors, traffic, and felony bench warrants between the two systems. The relevant workgroup partners agreed to develop a process for reconciling warrant-related databases.

2016
CJCC published the “Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia” report. The report is the collective result of multiple agencies pooling data and resources to provide the public with easily accessible information on social, economic, crime, and justice trends in the District.
CJCC developed a pilot program between the D.C. Housing Authority (DCHA) & the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) to mitigate the number of obstacles preventing returning citizens from moving in with family living in public housing.
CJCC received a Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) grant to plan and develop a research and analysis tool that would leverage system-wide data to improve research capabilities. This later resulted in the ISAT project.
CJCC held the 2016 DC Safe Surrender Initiative.
In partnership with the Mayor’s office on Returning Citizens, CJCC co-sponsored the 3rd Annual Women’s Reentry Leadership Conference with the theme of “Reflect, Reimagine, Reconnect.”
The New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) Workgroup was created, with a focus on information sharing, legislation, and research.
Mayor Muriel Bowser signed a participation letter joining the District to the White House Data-Driven Justice initiative, a bipartisan coalition of over 139 city, county, and state criminal justice entities described their responses to the pandemic and to questions from the community.
CJCC designed a minimum viable product for the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool.
Mayer Mural Bowen signed a participation letter joining the District to the White House Data-Driven Justice initiative, a bipartisan coalition of over 139 city, county, and state criminal justice entities described their responses to the pandemic and to questions from the community.

2017
CJCC held the Inaugural Criminal Justice Summit. The event focused on “The Neuroscience of Decision Making in Criminal Justice: Examining Systemic Implications and Consequences.”
CJCC established the Paul A. Quander, Jr. Fair Administration of Justice Award which is awarded to justice system practitioners for distinguished service.
CJCC conducted analysis on the Youth Rehabilitation Act, which informed new legislation.
Information-sharing connectivity was established with other states within the Mid-Atlantic region.

2018
CJCC held the second annual Criminal Justice Summit. The theme was Mental Health at the Intersection: Exploring Best Practices for Addressing Mental Health Needs of Adults in the Criminal Justice System.
CJCC designed a minimum viable product for the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool.
CJCC began work on Risk Terrain Modeling, an analytical tool that looks at special correlates to analyze crime patterns.

2019
CJCC continued to lead work on Risk Terrain Modeling, an effort to identify areas within the District where crimes have occurred, in hopes of mitigating the risk of future occurrence.
The Justice Statistical Analysis Tool was officially launched.
Mayor Mural Bowen designated CJCC as the District’s Representative for SEARCH.
CJCC initiated a weekly touchpoint for all federal and District agencies to allow for open discussion of plans and coordination of COVID-19 efforts among individual partners.
CJCC hosted a series of virtual public meetings during which criminal justice entities described their responses to the pandemic and to questions from the community.
CJCC conducted an analysis of pandemic-related releases from incarceration and tracked individuals’ involvement in subsequent criminal activity.
CJCC released the Root Cause Analysis of Juvenile Justice System Involvement report.

2020
CJCC began work on Risk Terrain Modeling, an analytical tool that looks at special correlates to analyze crime patterns.
CJCC conducted an analysis of pandemic-related releases from incarceration and tracked individuals’ involvement in subsequent criminal activity.
CJCC released the Root Cause Analysis of Juvenile Justice System Involvement report.
CJCC continued to lead work on Risk Terrain Modeling, in an effort to identify areas within the District where crimes have occurred, in hopes of mitigating the risk of future occurrence.
The Justice Statistical Analysis Tool was officially launched.

“It is my honor to acknowledge the 20th anniversary of CJCC by congratulating the team for their extraordinary compassion, fortitude, and resilience evidenced by numerous accomplishments to its credit. I have personally observed eight of those years, and have witnessed continued partnership and community engagement opportunities that are well attended by partner agencies and private citizens, including justice-involved individuals and/or their loved ones. There are endless examples of how the District of Columbia has benefited by the efforts of the CJCC. It’s indicative of being held in such high regard that people “show up” to be heard, and to hear what CJCC or partner agencies have to say as it relates to the Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services, DC Department of Corrections, Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the overall criminal justice system. Public safety, accountability, and balance are key considerations in developing recommendations to combat crime and produce better outcomes for the public and those involved in the juvenile and criminal justice system. The work done by all of those involved in CJCC is unmeasurable and keeps us focused on our jobs and our mission, and all of those that we serve.”

- The Hon. Anita Josey-Herring, Chief Judge, Superior Court for the District of Columbia

“The Criminal Justice Coordination Council is the convener of local and federal criminal justice leaders in the District of Columbia who share critical information and data to analyze trends and approaches to reducing crime. The agency is focused on identifying critical intervention points at which juveniles and other offenders are vulnerable to engaging in crime and refocusing them through outreach, services, and appropriate system responses. Public safety, accountability, and balance are key considerations in developing recommendations to combat crime and produce better outcomes for the public and those involved in the juvenile and criminal justice system. The work done by all of those involved in CJCC is unmeasurable and keeps us focused on our jobs and our mission, and all of those that we serve.”

- Avis Buchanan, Director, PDS

“CJCC has been instrumental in bridging gaps between criminal justice agencies. Notably, by providing vehicles in which we can share critical information quickly and securely. We believe this has been a benefit to U.S. Parole, especially with our partner agency CSOSA. As the early pandemic crisis arose, CJCC proved an invaluable resource in establishing working groups to “get on the same page” and effectively coordinate across the criminal justice system in D.C.”

- Patricia Cashiers, Chair, U.S. Parole Commission and Stephen Huik, Chief of Staff, U.S. Parole Commission

While PDS’s role in the criminal legal system is adversarial by design, the collaborative work of the CJCC allows for all system actors to share important information that guides actions and decision-making. This information allows PDS to better anticipate how system-wide actions and decisions will affect PDS clients and to respond accordingly.”

- Avis Buchanan, Director, PDS

“As a relative newcomer to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), I am looking forward to continuing the engagement of the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia with the CJCC’s array of local and federal stakeholders so committed to improving the criminal justice system in the District. As a member of CJCC’s Re-entry Steering Committee, USAO-DC has been proud to partner with federal and local agencies and community-based organizations to implement a District-wide re-entry strategy. Acknowledging the challenges ahead in combating and reducing violent crime in the District while simultaneously embracing the potential for dignity, rehabilitation, and enhanced public safety through smart, empirically-based criminal justice reforms, my colleagues and I at USAO-DC look forward to continued collaboration and wish the CJCC well on its twentieth anniversary and beyond.”

- Matthew Graves, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia
LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

CJCC has historically been at the forefront of implantation of innovative solutions to the criminal and juvenile justice issues facing the District. The past two decades have brought exciting changes, and going into the next two, CJCC will continue to look for ways to strengthen and improve operation and programmatic initiatives in the District. Areas of focus will be completing and implementing the new IT Strategic Plan, which includes forward-thinking approaches to automated information sharing; deepening the types of research the SAC conducts to inform policy and practice; and expanding the agency’s policy arm to meet the ever-changing policy needs of our system.

Below are some words of advice from past and current CJCC members as we enter the next decade of our work together.

TO FUTURE CJCC MEMBERS...

“Continue to work to collaborate. Sit down at the table, be protective of the safety of CJCC agencies to collaborate to use it as an opportunity to improve service to the District. CJCC should be a leader in drawing the city’s attention to emerging technologies and their impact on public safety by bringing recognition and information to agencies.”
— Nancy Ware, Former CJCC Executive Director, former CSOSA Executive Director

“I have three points of advice to offer future CJCC members. First, come to the table prepared to engage in candid discussions about current operations and opportunities for improvement and potential collaboration with other partners. Second, come to the table in a dual capacity—as head of your agency and also as a stakeholder of the broader system. Our discussion is richest when those who don’t necessarily have a direct interest in the topic being discussed offer observations or questions from an outsider’s standpoint. Third, be willing to subject yourself to assessment and feedback to improve and strengthen your processes.”
— Leslie Cooper, Director PSA
CJCC BUDGET

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CJCC STAFF

Mannone A. Butler ............. Executive Director
Niurka Calcano .................. Strategic Analysis Specialist
Luis Diaz ......................... Policy Analyst
Safdar Hussain .................. Application Software Developer
Robin Y. Jackson ............... Special Assistant
Mohammad Khan .................. Enterprise Architect
Kristy Love ........................ Deputy Executive Director
David Marimon .................. Policy and Research Analyst

Margarita A. Mikhaylova ....... Public Affairs Specialist
Colleen Moses ................. Systems Engineer
Khalil Munir ........................ Policy Analyst
Erin Partin ........................ Statistician
Charles Robinson ............... Policy and Research Analyst
Rachel Seo-Park, Ph.D. ....... Data Scientist
Daniel Vincent .................. Systems Administrator
Tamara Vines ................... Staff Assistant
ACRONYMS

AFE  Arrest Feed Enhancement Project
BBDC  Building Blocks DC
BOP  Federal Bureau of Prisons
CFSA  Child and Family Services Agency
CJCC  Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
CSOSA  Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
CSSD  Court Social Services Division
CSP  Court Services Provider
CYJAA  Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act
CVC  Combating Violent Crime
DBH  Department of Behavioral Health
DFS  Department of Forensic Sciences
DHCDF  Department of Healthcare Care Finance
DMP  Disposition Modernization Project
DOC  Department of Corrections
DOJ  Department of Justice
DYRS  Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
FBI  Federal Bureau of Investigation
IDQ  Inter-Agency Data Quality Workgroup
III  Interstate Identification Index
IJIS  Integrated Justice Information System
IRAC  Interagency Research Advisory Committee
ISW  Information Security Workgroup
IT  Information Technology
ITAC  Information Technology Advisory Committee
IWG  Inter-Agency Workgroup
JUDP  Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act
JSAT  Justice Statistical Analysis Tool
JUSTIS  Justice Information System
MOA  Memorandum of Agreement
MORCA  Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs
MPD  Metropolitan Police Department
NCHIP  National Criminal History Improvement Program
NEAR Act  Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Act
OAG  Office of the Attorney General
OSSE  Office of the State Superintendent of Education
PDS  Public Defender Service
PII  Personally Identifiable Information
PINS  Persons in Need of Supervision
PIO  Public Information Officer
PSA  Pretrial Services Agency
RJ  Restorative Justice
RTM  Risk Terrain Modeling
SATMHSIT  Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce
USAO  United States Attorney's Office
USPC  United States Parole Commission
WEP  Warrant Exchange Project

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

CJCC would like to express sincere gratitude to the countless government and community-based stakeholders who support our mission through lending their subject matter expertise and time in a myriad of ways. We extend our appreciation to all those who have worked tirelessly to ensure that CJCC is able to effectively connect criminal justice partners, improve public safety, and promote policies that further the fair administration of justice.

A special note of acknowledgement to those who have continued to selflessly serve the District’s residents and visitors during the pandemic.

WE THANK YOU.
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