2024 ANNUAL REPORT

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Mission

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), an independent agency, serves as a forum for identifying challenges and generating solutions to enhance public safety and the fair administration of justice for District of Columbia residents, visitors, victims, and justice-involved individuals. The CJCC facilitates information sharing and collaboration, conducts research and analysis, and provides training and technical assistance on behalf of its District and federal member agencies.

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Letter from the Mayor

Dear Washingtonians:

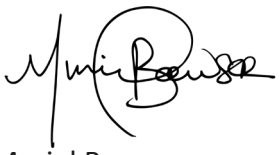
Crime is down. In fact, it's not just down a bit, it's lower than 2019 levels. And, violent crime is the lowest it's been in three decades. Together, we have achieved a milestone that underscores the resilience and dedication of our community. This remarkable achievement reflects our unwavering commitment to fostering a safer and stronger environment for every resident, visitor, and commuter in our city. When compared to last year, violent crime was down 35% and all crime is down by 15% in 2024. These numbers represent lives saved, families spared from tragedy, and neighborhoods strengthened.

This progress is the result of a collective effort to prioritize public safety and rebalance the public safety and justice ecosystem. I want to commend the dedicated officers of the Metropolitan Police Department for their good work, as well as the innovative strides we've made with our Real Time Crime Center. By leveraging up-to-the-moment data, we have been able to act swiftly and strategically to prevent crime and respond effectively when it occurs.

Using data to enhance public safety is a cornerstone of our approach. These efforts also build trust, ensuring that our residents feel protected and heard. In particular, I would like to thank CJCC staff for their invaluable work producing the detailed public safety and justice dashboards required by the Secure DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2024. This not only informs the public of system metrics across the criminal and juvenile justice process, but also provides CJCC partners with better tools, deeper insights, and stronger collaboration among all facets of our ecosystem. Together, we are setting a standard for transparency, accountability, and results-driven action.

Although we celebrate this significant progress and its impact on our city, the work of keeping the District safe is not done. We remain steadfast in our commitment to sustaining and furthering these gains. Together—with your support and the continued collaboration of all those working to ensure public safety and justice—we will build on this success and continue to create a city where every resident can thrive.

Thank you for being part of this effort.



Muriel Bowser
Mayor
District of Columbia

Letter from the Co-Chair

The CJCC is pleased to present the 2024 Annual Report, which provides an overview of its work and CJCC partner agencies. The CJCC serves an integral function in the District, coordinating the components of our criminal justice system and providing a forum for leaders to address the District's pressing public safety concerns.

We have made great strides in public safety this year and significantly reduced violent crime across the District in my first full year as Co-Chair of the CJCC. We are currently on pace for the fewest reported violent crimes in well over 30 years. We are proud of the accomplishments of our criminal justice partners and the community, who have worked together to attain them. In collaboration with the community, law enforcement agencies across the District have used every tool available to achieve this crime reduction. During that work, the CJCC has continued to provide a place for the criminal justice agencies to come together, learn from one another, and foster collaborative relationships.

Over the past year, it has been a privilege to help steer the vital work of the CJCC, a council of stakeholders responsible for keeping our community safe. This council includes our elected officials, the Metropolitan Police Department, and other federal and local justice leaders. The safety of our community is our highest priority, and successful coordination among the officials and agencies responsible for protecting it is critical to our mission.

The CJCC is committed to improving public safety for all District residents and visitors and will continue to be part of the District's public safety structure. Our members are committed to building on the violent crime reduction our community has experienced and strengthening our public safety systems.

Matthew M. Graves
United States Attorney
United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia

Letter from the Executive Director

It is my honor to present the 2024 Annual Report for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC).

As the Executive Director, I am proud to reflect on another year of dedicated collaboration among our CJCC partners, working tirelessly to address the complex challenges within our criminal justice system.

Throughout 2024, our collective efforts have remained steadfast in pursuit of enhancing public safety in the District of Columbia. The CJCC continues to play a pivotal role in facilitating a coordinated approach to these challenges, ensuring that evidence-based solutions guide our actions. The District's public safety agencies have reduced crime dramatically during the 2024 calendar year, and the CJCC is proud to have been a contributor to that success.

One of our most significant contributions to the District's justice system is JUSTIS, which continues to serve as an invaluable resource for over 30 partner agencies and 3,600+ registered users. JUSTIS is queried more than 4,200 times daily, providing authorized users with secure, timely access to critical criminal justice information. This integrated platform allows partner agencies to contribute, view, and receive near real-time data, enabling informed decision-making that directly impacts public safety and justice outcomes. Whether accessing detailed arrest histories and case information or scheduling automated notifications for justice-involved individuals, JUSTIS remains a cornerstone of interagency collaboration and efficiency.

Additionally, 2024 marked a transformative year for the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool (JSAT). The CJCC completed a comprehensive redesign of JSAT, which will improve transparency and accessibility while providing expanded analytical capabilities for our partners and the public. The new JSAT Public Portal, launched in January 2025, displays over 20 public safety and justice dashboards, which are updated monthly and quarterly, in keeping with legislative reporting requirements in the Secure DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2024. These dashboards include detailed insights into violent crime incidents and arrests, papering decisions, pretrial release decisions, detention trends, and juvenile justice outcomes. This work reflects our dedication to providing accessible, data-driven reports that illuminate the state of public safety and justice in the District.

As we look ahead to 2025, the strength of our partnerships remains central to our success. I extend my sincere gratitude to our member agencies, whose collaboration and support drive this vital work, and to the CJCC staff for their unwavering dedication and innovation. Together, we will continue to strive for a community where safety, equity, and justice are paramount for all residents, visitors, and workers in the District of Columbia.

Kristy Love
Executive Director
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)

Members

The Hon. Muriel Bowser
Mayor
District of Columbia
Chair of the CJCC

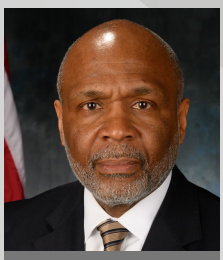
Sam Abed
Director
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS)

Lindsey Appiah
Deputy Mayor
for Public Safety and Justice (DMPSJ); Chair Pro Tempore of the CJCC

Leslie Cooper
Director
Pretrial Services Agency (PSA)

Patricia K. Cushwa
Acting Chair
United States Parole Commission (USPC)

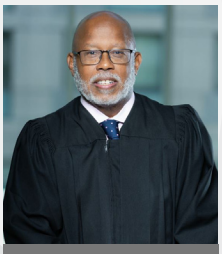
The Hon. Danya A. Dayson
Chair
District of Columbia Sentencing Commission (SCDC)



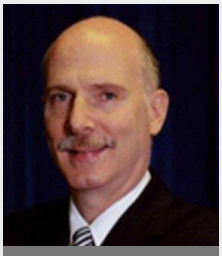
Robert Dixon
U.S. Marshal
for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia
United States Marshals Service (USMS)

Thomas N. Faust
Director
Department of Corrections (DOC)

Matthew M. Graves
U.S. Attorney
United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO)
Co-Chair of the CJCC



The Hon. Milton C. Lee
Chief Judge
Superior Court for the District of Columbia (DCSC)



The Hon. Phil Mendelson
Chair
Council of the District of Columbia

Colette S. Peters
Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

Heather N. Pinckney
Director
Public Defender Service (PDS)

The Hon. Brooke Pinto
Chairperson
DC Council Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety

Jennifer Porter
Director
Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG)

The Hon. Brian L. Schwalb
Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia (OAG)

Pamela Smith
Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)

Kwelli Sneed
Executive Director
Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE)

Richard S. Tischner
Director
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA)

Vacant
Director
Office of Gun Violence Prevention (OGVP)

Kristy Love
Executive Director
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)

History

The National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Revitalization Act) was signed into law in August 1997. The Act authorized the federal government to assume responsibility for some of the District of Columbia's criminal justice functions. As a result, the District's criminal justice system became a unique hybrid of local and federal agencies, many of which have different funding sources, reporting structures, and operational priorities.

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) was initially formed in May 1998 as a committee of criminal justice leaders following the enactment of the Revitalization Act. The 13-member panel aimed to facilitate cooperation among criminal justice agencies in the District. In 2000, Congress directed the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) to review the District's criminal justice system. In March 2001, the GAO issued a report that identified coordination challenges among criminal justice agencies in the District. The report acknowledged that the CJCC had successfully addressed many of those challenges. As a result, the GAO recommended that the CJCC be formally established as an independent agency to help coordinate the operations of the District's criminal justice system.

In 2001, the D.C. Council enacted the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia Establishment Act of 2001 (D.C. Law 14-28; D.C. Official Code § 22-4231, et seq.), which established the CJCC as an independent agency within the District of Columbia. In 2002, Congress passed the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Restructuring Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-180), which authorized the heads of federal agencies to participate as members of the CJCC. The Act also authorized federal funding to be appropriated to support CJCC operations.

In 2013, the D.C. Council amended the CJCC's authorizing legislation to designate it as a criminal justice agency for the purpose of information sharing. The CJCC has continued to play an essential role in facilitating an independent, collaborative forum for stakeholders to address the District's public safety issues.

Organizational Structure

The CJCC is both a council and a District agency, making it unique. The council comprises 19 members, including the leaders of 15 local and federal public safety agencies in the District, the Chief Judge of the D.C. Superior Court, the Chair of the D.C. Council, and the Chair of the D.C. Council's Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety. The Mayor chairs the CJCC; the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice is the Chair Pro Tempore. The members select a Co-Chair from among the federal and independent agency leaders.

Matthew Graves, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, served as CJCC Co-Chair from July 2023 to January 2025. The CJCC Executive Director leads the agency with a dedicated staff of 23, including the Information Technology division, the District's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), a Policy division, and an Administrative team.

The District of Columbia Code outlines the following duties for CJCC:

(a) The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council shall:

(1) Make recommendations concerning the coordination of the activities and the mobilization of the resources of the member agencies in improving public safety in, and the criminal justice system of, the District of Columbia;

(2) Cooperate with and support the member agencies in carrying out the purposes of the CJCC;

(3) Define and analyze issues and procedures in the criminal justice system, identify alternative solutions, and make recommendations for improvements and changes in the programs of the criminal justice system;

(4) Receive information from, and give assistance to, other District of Columbia agencies concerned with, or affected by, issues of public safety and the criminal justice system;

(5) Make recommendations regarding systematic operational and infrastructural matters as are believed necessary to improve public safety in District of Columbia and federal criminal justice agencies;

(6) Advise and work collaboratively with the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, Justice Grants Administration in developing justice planning documents and allocating grant funds;

(7) Select ex-officio members to participate in Criminal Justice Coordinating

Council planning sessions and subcommittees as necessary to meet the organization's goals;

(8) Establish measurable goals and objectives for reform initiatives; and

(9) Conduct research and analysis on matters affecting public safety and criminal justice, including research and analysis utilizing behavioral health, physical health, employment, and education data.

Reporting Requirements

DC Statute: Report on an annual basis the status and progress of the goals and objectives referenced in section (a)(8) of this section, including any recommendations made by the CJCC and its subcommittees to the membership of the CJCC, the public, the Mayor and the Council.

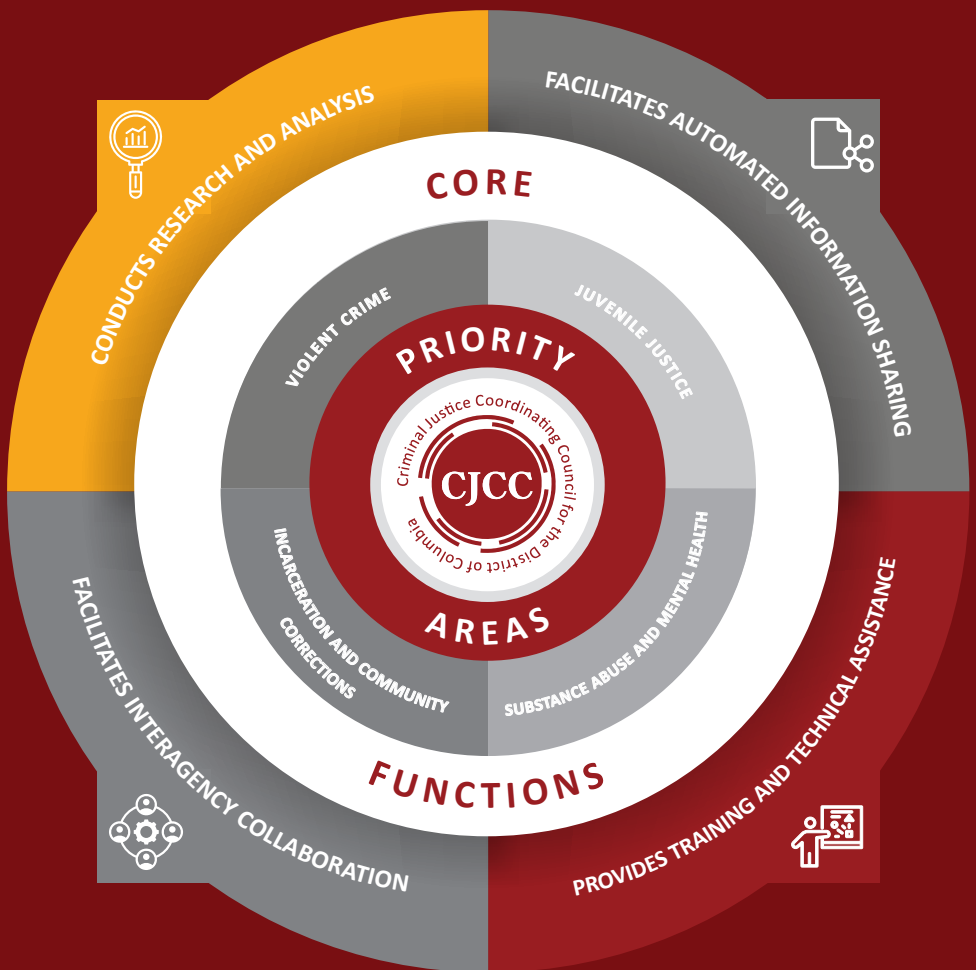
Federal Statute: Submit annually to the President, Congress, and each of the entities of the District of Columbia government and Federal government whose representatives serve on the Council a report describing the activities carried out by the Council during the year.

Priority Areas and Core Functions

CJCC members have identified four priority areas on which to focus their collaborative efforts: violent crime, juvenile justice, substance abuse and mental health, and incarceration and community corrections. CJCC agency staff support the members by facilitating interagency collaboration, conducting research and analysis, and providing training and technical assistance for each priority area.

CJCC also facilitates automated information sharing among justice system stakeholders through JUSTIS, which is the District's Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS). Additionally, CJCC's IT team and the SAC collaborate to maintain the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool (JSAT), which is a one-stop-shop data system that provides data and trends for each phase of the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

FY24



Priority Areas

Violent Crime

In 2024, the District saw a drop in violent crime and violent gun crime, including a 30% reduction in homicides and a 35% reduction in violent crime overall. District leadership has focused resources and policy on reducing violent crime and holding perpetrators accountable. CJCC assists member agencies through research and analysis, establishing collaborative opportunities, and hosting webinars and other training events.

Key Efforts

Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP)

The CJCC and OVSJG were tasked with creating and operationalizing a Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) Advisory Board. Byrne SCIP provides funding through the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to reduce gun violence through efforts such as the creation and/or implementation of extreme risk protection order programs, state crisis intervention court proceedings (e.g., drug court, mental health court, veterans' court, etc.), or related gun violence reduction programs/initiatives.

The primary functions of the Advisory Board are to:

1. Determine the types of initiatives that can be funded by the grant, and
2. Support OVSJG in its review of grant applications

The funding performance period extends from October 1, 2022, to September 30, 2026.

The SCIP state plan for funding allocation must be developed in coordination with the Advisory Board. It must be expressly approved by BJA post-award before funds can be obligated, expended, or drawn down.

Research and Analysis

Updating the Gun Violence Problem Analysis

In December 2023, the CJCC, in collaboration with the National Institute of Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR), published the updated Gun Violence Problem Analysis, which examined criminal histories and key demographic characteristics of shooting victims and homicide suspects. In addition to examining the victims and suspects, the project team examined each incident, its motives or inciting events, and any connections to crew or gang-affiliated individuals. The impact crews and gangs have on gun violence was also examined as part of a "High-Risk Groups and Networks" analysis.

In 2024, the analysis was used to update CJCC's GunStat efforts and the ONSE People of Promise initiative and to help partners determine which groups and crews were most connected to the shootings and homicides examined. For security and privacy purposes, the true identities of the groups will not be published in a public forum.

Regularized Violent Gun Crime Analysis

CJCC provides quarterly analysis identifying the neighborhoods with the highest concentrations of gun crime, highlighting Wards and neighborhoods with significant increases and decreases, as well as exploring emerging crime patterns and issues like auto theft and carjacking. These analyses

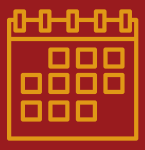
assist with understanding long- and short-term trends around violent gun crime.

The CJCC SAC team provides a variety of presentations each month to level-set regarding data on illegal gun recoveries as well as gun-related incidents, arrests, victims, case papering, and outcomes. These presentations allow partners to make informed policy decisions.

Regularized Firearm Injury Surveillance

In 2024, the CJCC and DC Health continued regularly sharing firearm injury surveillance results using emergency room admissions data. This data was analyzed monthly to track firearm injuries across the District and identify spikes and trends across populations. The FASTER dashboard is updated monthly.

Additionally, the CJCC, in partnership with DC Health, began work under another CDC grant entitled Advancing Violence Epidemiology in Real-Time. This grant will allow the District to continue to support the firearm injury work and develop new syndromic surveillance capabilities to examine intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and suspected child abuse and neglect.



Events

CJCC Webinar: National and Local Models for Supporting Professional Development in the Field of Violence Intervention

On May 6, 2024, CJCC hosted a live webinar on professional development options for violence interrupters. Dr. Joseph Richardson, MPower Professor of African American Studies, Medical Anthropology and Epidemiology of the University of Maryland, moderated a panel consisting of Kimberley Smith, Director of Programs, Community Violence Interruption Leadership Academy (CVILA); Fernando Rejón, Executive Director, Urban Peace Institute; Vaughn Bryant, Executive Director, Metropolitan Peace Initiatives, and; Nakeda Gilbert, Director of Learning, DC Peace Academy. These practitioners working at the national and local levels talked about best practices in supporting the growing field of violence intervention through skill building, education, professional development, and executive coaching. The presenters shared their efforts to build capacity, support those working on the front lines, and develop the structures and staff needed to support community violence intervention efforts.

Committees & Workgroups

Monitoring Justice System Involvement of High-Risk Individuals

GunStat is a committee that serves as a forum for justice system agencies in the District to monitor the justice system involvement and case processing of individuals who are at high risk of engaging in gun violence. During 2024, GunStat helped facilitate engagement between violence interrupters and high-risk individuals in the DC jail to help address potential crew beefs and conflicts and to the support the successful reentry of high-risk individuals back into the community.

Committee Chair:
Assistant Chief Ramey Kyle, Metropolitan Police Department

Participating Agencies: MPD, USAO, OAG, DCSC, CSOSA, CJCC, PSA, DOC, USPC, DYRS, USMS, ONSE, OGVP, DMPSJ, ATF, DFS, and DCHA-PD

Juvenile Justice

Juveniles who are arrested in the District of Columbia are referred to the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) for potential prosecution. OAG has the option to proceed with prosecution or divert youth to the Department of Human Services' (DHS) Alternatives to the Court Experience (ACE) program. Youth awaiting the disposition of their case are either supervised in the community by the Court Social Services Division of DC Superior Court (CSSD); securely detained at the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services' (DYRS) Youth Services Center; or placed at a DYRS-contracted Youth Shelter House, while being supervised by CSSD. Youth who are "adjudicated delinquent" or "found involved"—the equivalent of being found guilty in an adult case—are either placed on probation under CSSD's supervision or they are committed to DYRS. DYRS determines the appropriate placement for committed youth.

In 2024, about 8 percent of all arrests involved a juvenile; however, for arrests for violent offenses, about 28 percent involved a juvenile. Therefore, while juveniles are not the primary drivers for violent crime in the District, they are arrested for a disproportionate number of violent crimes compared to other offense types.

In 2024, CJCC members set the following priorities for juvenile justice:

1. Establish a continuum of care for at-risk youth
2. Enhance efforts to identify and support cross-over youth
3. Identify and address reasons for long lengths of stay for youth awaiting placement at YSC
4. Conduct focus groups to determine drivers for youth violence

Key Efforts

Continuum of Care Project

The Juvenile Justice Committee launched the Continuum of Care project in September 2024, which seeks to develop a Continuum of Care implementation plan for at-risk youth in the District. The long-term goal of this effort is to support sustainable, research-based, and data-

informed recidivism reduction policies, practices, and programming and the strategic investment into effective prevention and intervention programs. In collaboration with CJCC, a contractor will convene a Planning Council of Juvenile Justice Committee members to ensure stakeholder participation in developing the District's Continuum of Care plan. This project is slated for completion in Spring 2026.

Crossover Youth

In May 2024, the Council for Court Excellence, on behalf of the DC Auditor, issued a report titled A Broken Web: Improved Interagency Collaboration Is Needed for D.C.'s Cross-Over Youth. The report outlined concerns about cross-over youth, defined as a person 21 years of age or younger who is or was involved with or is otherwise known to CFSA and is currently or has previously been the subject of a delinquency case filed by the OAG or another jurisdiction. Even though youth adjudicated delinquent may be supervised by either CSSD or DYRS, since CSSD is not a District agency, it was not within the scope of the audit. To improve services for these youth, the Committee has asked CJCC to identify a contractor to provide technical assistance on Crossover Youth Practice Models (CYPM). Once an appropriate contractor has been selected for the District, relevant agency processes will be evaluated, and training on CYPM will commence in the District.

Committed Youth Awaiting Placement

In 2024, the District addressed an upward trend regarding lengths of stay for youth committed to the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) who are awaiting placement at the Youth Services Center. Based on a February 2024 performance oversight report, the average length of stay for a non-Title 16 committed youth was 55 days. The committee examined the underlying causes, including challenges youth-serving agencies experience with completing necessary assessments and evaluations in a timely manner (e.g., staff shortages, limited access to detained youth, etc.); issues with Medicaid payments for services (e.g., lapse in Medicaid coverage, reimbursement rates, etc.); lack of residential treatment providers for youth in the District of Columbia; and frequent denials of service for District youth by out-of-state residential treatment providers. The Committee continues to address these issues through improved processes, interagency communication, and education.

Focus Groups to Understand Key Drivers of Youth Violence

The Committee tasked CJCC with engaging a contractor to convene focus groups with system-involved youth, their families, community members, and community-based organizations to understand the key drivers of youth violence in the District. The focus groups are geared toward four research questions:

1. What motivates youth to engage in violent crimes?
2. What are some effective strategies to discourage youth involvement in a violent offense?
3. What are fair ways to hold youth accountable for their actions?
4. Are youth and families aware of available support services, and are there barriers to accessing those services?

A report summarizing the findings from these focus groups, including recommendations for addressing youth violence, will be released in the Summer of 2025.

National Public Safety Partnership Youth Violence Assessment

In February 2024, the National Public Safety Partnership completed a Youth Violence Assessment in the District of Columbia. This assessment was made possible by a grant awarded to the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. This report was presented to the Juvenile Justice Committee. The report identified the prevalence of violent crime, gun crime, shootings, and carjackings involving juveniles.

The report offered the following recommendations:

1. End the Silos; Increase Coordination, Cooperation, and Collaboration
2. Develop a Shared Vision and Strategy for Youth Violence Reduction
3. Implement Strategies that Increase Accountability for Violent Behavior
4. Enhance Police-Community Relationships and Trust in High-Violence Areas
5. Focus on School-based Strategies for Long-Term Impact
6. Break Down the Silos in CVI Work
7. Develop a Public Education Campaign to Change Norms and Prevent Youth Gun Carrying
8. Evaluate Strategies and Programs

CJCC staff and OAG, MPD, and other juvenile justice partner agencies convene monthly with the Public Safety Partnership technical assistance providers to discuss possible approaches to implementing the recommendations and reducing youth violence.

Compliance Monitoring

Through federal grant funding provided by the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG), CJCC employs the District's Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor/Racial and Ethnic Disparities Coordinator. This person monitors the District's compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA). The District must comply with the JJDPA to be eligible to receive Title II, Part B funding for juvenile delinquency prevention, education, and training.

The JJDPA has four core requirements:

1) Deinstitutionalization of status offenders;
2) Separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities;
3) Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups; and
4) Reduction of racial and ethnic disparities within the juvenile justice system.

The Compliance Monitor conducts site visits and receives and reviews annual admissions data from all correctional and detention facilities in the District of Columbia. It investigates presumptive violations, provides additional monitoring and technical assistance, and proposes recommendations for corrective action if a violation is confirmed. No violations were noted in FY24.

In addition, the Compliance Monitor is tasked with supporting the District's efforts to reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the juvenile justice system and updating the District's annual report on these issues, which is submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

Research and Analysis

Childhood Risk Factors that Increase the Likelihood of a Young Adult Homicide Conviction

In 2023, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) Information Sharing Emergency Amendment Act of 2023 (DC Act 25-74) was passed to require the CJCC to analyze childhood risk factors that increase the likelihood of future involvement in gun violence. Per DC Act 25-74 and the recommendation from the "Gun Violence Reduction Strategic Plan," the current study used administrative data and a retrospective longitudinal design to assess childhood risk factors that may have increased the likelihood of being convicted of homicide or attempted homicide at ages 18-24.

Key Findings:

1. When comparing young adults (ages 18 to 24) convicted of homicide/attempted homicide to young adults convicted of non-violent offenses, a significantly higher proportion of those in the homicide/attempted homicide group were found to have the following during their childhood:
    1) at-risk indicator,
    2) internalizing disorder,
    3) substance use disorder, and
    4) juvenile arrests for violent offenses.

2. When comparing young adults convicted of homicide/attempted homicide to young adults convicted of robbery, both groups were found to share more similar characteristics on childhood risk factors than the non-violent group. However, significantly more individuals in the homicide/attempted homicide group had:
    1) substance use disorders, and
    2) juvenile arrests for weapon violations compared to those in the robbery group before age 18.

3. The study findings highlight an avenue for future research on early intervention and/or prevention efforts, especially with juveniles committing violent offenses.

The NICJR has released a companion qualitative study titled Youth Data & Intervention Initiative Report – Volume II.

Events

Public Meeting: On May 9, 2024, CJCC held a public meeting on Juvenile Justice Supervision in D.C. Terri Odom, Director of the Family Court Social Services Division, and Sam Abed, Director of the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, discussed current practices, challenges, and opportunities for supervising court-involved youth in the District. Kristy Love, CJCC's Executive Director, moderated the discussion. The meeting was held at the DC Dream Center.

Committees & Workgroups

Juvenile Justice Committee (JJC)

Purpose: The Juvenile Justice Committee coordinates the efforts of youth-serving agencies, including justice and non-justice entities. It also serves as a forum for stakeholders to identify opportunities to improve services and support for youth in the system or at risk of becoming involved. The JJC is also the executive body for the juvenile justice system and is charged with setting strategic priorities for juvenile justice.

Committee Co-Chairs:
Darlene Soltys, Presiding Judge, Family Court, District of Columbia Superior Court
Brian Schwalb, Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General

Participating Agencies: CJCC, CFSA, CSSD, DBH, DCPS, DCSC, DHS, DME, DMPSJ, DMHHS, DYRS, MPD, OAG, OGVP, ONSE, OSSE, OVSJG, PDS, WMATA

Juvenile Justice Data Committee (JJDC)

Purpose: The JJDC is a forum for reviewing and analyzing juvenile crime data and identifying trends across the District. This committee functions under Administrative Order 20-14.

Participating Agencies: CJCC, CSSD, DYRS, MPD, DME, OAG, PDS, DYRS, CFSA, DHS, MTPD, WMATA

Substance Abuse And Mental Health

The District of Columbia has long recognized the need to provide treatment to persons with severe and persistent mental health disorders and/or co-occurring substance use disorders, both on a preventative and ongoing timeline. SATMHSIT serves as a forum for interagency collaboration to improve service options for criminal-justice-involved individuals experiencing these challenges.

In 2024, the committee examined the primary challenges to treating justice-involved individuals with mental health and substance use disorder issues, including identifying which challenges are best suited for SATHMSIT to work on, what types of research and analysis the CJCC could conduct to help inform this work, and what training topics would be beneficial to enhancing treatment options for justice-involved individuals with mental health or substance use disorder issues. The Committee also focused on strategies to reduce justice system involvement for low-level offenders who continue to cycle through both the justice and public health systems through avenues such as Drug Court and Mental Health Community Court participation.

Particular focus areas for 2024 included:

1. Monitor participation in and outcomes for Drug Court and Mental Health Community Court;
2. Address gaps in the adult Sequential Intercept Model;
3. Support the implementation of the District's Live.Long.DC Strategic Plan

Key Efforts

Familiar Faces Initiative

At times, government agencies encounter individuals with mental health or substance use challenges who frequently cycle through both the criminal justice system and the public health system. These individuals become “familiar faces” to the workers in these sectors.

CJCC partners approved a group to address the needs and challenges of serving these individuals. The result is a collaboration between the justice system and health and human services agencies.

The Familiar Faces group has worked to identify system-wide classification criteria and systematic information-sharing challenges that hinder efforts to address the needs of individuals as they move through the criminal justice and health systems. The group requested that CJCC conduct an overview of similar efforts in other jurisdictions, which was completed in July 2024. Based on this review, the group also asked the CJCC to identify individuals who had the most (top 1%) misdemeanor-only arrests in 2023 to determine their prior arrest, case, incarceration, and supervision history and the extent to which they engaged with behavioral health services in the District. The efforts of the Familiar Faces group will help lay the foundation for the Pre-Arrest Diversion Taskforce established by the Secure DC legislation. CJCC will begin convening the task force in FY25.

Addressing Gaps Identified through Sequential Intercept Mapping

The District’s mental health partners and other professionals have been using a Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) mapping tool to review how individuals with mental and substance use disorders come into contact with and move through the criminal justice system. SIM mapping enables partners to assess resources, gaps, and opportunities concerning substance use disorder treatment for justice-involved persons.

The CJCC, in collaboration with DBH, conducted SIM mapping workshops in 2016 and 2020. In these workshops, partners identified and prioritized service gaps for justice-involved persons. During FY25, SATMHSIT partners will work to address these gaps and enhance behavioral health services for justice-involved persons.

The top priorities for change were:

1. Diversion opportunities for individuals with mental and substance use disorders who are considered low risk and low need.
2. Cross-agency/system data and information-sharing agreements and procedures
3. Formal screening for mental and substance use disorders before arraignment
4. Access to housing and related supports for individuals with mental and substance use disorders who are involved or have been involved in the criminal justice system.
5. Database with up-to-date information about all resources available in the community and the development of a process for updating and maintaining the information.
6. Evaluation of programs and services, particularly substance use disorder diversion and treatment programs.
7. Immediate access to treatment and other supports following arraignment and direct linkage (i.e., warm handoff) to treatment providers.
8. Expanded eligibility criteria for court-based diversion programs and education and outreach regarding eligibility criteria.

Live.Long.DC

Live.Long.DC is the District's combined effort to combat opioid deaths, based in part on the District's Plan to Reduce Opioid Use, Misuse, and Related Deaths, which was released by the Mayor in 2018. The plan is the District's blueprint for increasing prevention activities and access to harm reduction, treatment, and recovery services and supports. The plan consists of six Opioid Strategy Areas, one of which is Criminal Justice, whose goal is to "Implement a shared vision between justice and public health agencies to address the needs of individuals who come into contact with the criminal justice system." One of the priorities for SATMHSIT is to support the Criminal Justice Opioid Strategy Group's efforts to implement the following strategies, several of which involve collaboration among District and federal agencies:

1. Engage and collaborate with the drug court for the diversion of individuals with substance use disorder who are arrested.
2. Ensure that individuals incarcerated with the Department of Corrections (DOC) continue to receive Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD) as prescribed at the time of arrest or that MOUD is made available to individuals in need. Coordinate with relevant stakeholders to develop a wraparound approach to reintegrating individuals with OUD and a history of MOUD into the community upon release.
3. Establish effective and coordinated communication channels between justice and public health agency partners to improve continuity of care.
4. Create a common and accurate understanding of how each agency of the District of Columbia's public safety, justice, and health and behavioral health systems work and interface, focusing on outlining functions and dispelling myths.
5. Monitor the screening of substance use disorders before arraignment and provide immediate handoff to treatment after arraignment.
6. Identify opportunities to incorporate

peer navigators and recovery coaches throughout multiple criminal justice system sectors.

In 2024, the District saw encouraging decreases in opioid-related deaths, with a 22% reduction in fatal overdoses and a 17% reduction in non-fatal overdoses.

Drug Court and Mental Health Court

Often, individuals who become justice-system involved for low-level offenses are better served by access to programming that would allow them to address any substance use disorders or mental health challenges that may be causing them to return to the criminal justice system. At those times, when deemed appropriate, the United States Attorney's Office and Office of the Attorney General offer diversion opportunities through participation in Drug Court or Mental Health Community Court. To better gauge efficacy and improve service, the Committee is working on analyzing program participation and outcomes and any existing barriers.

Committees & Workgroups

Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT)

Purpose: Serve as a body for interagency collaboration to improve the treatment options for criminal-justice-involved individuals with mental health issues, substance abuse problems, or co-occurring disorders.

Committee Co-Chairs:
Craig Iscoe, Associate Judge, Criminal Division, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
Barbara Bazron, Director, District of Columbia Department of Behavioral Health (DBH)

Participating Agencies: CJCC, CSOSA, DBH, DHCF, OAG, USAO, PSA, BOP, DOC, MORCA, MPD, OVSJG, PDS, ULS, USPC, DMPSJ

Incarceration and Community

In the District, individuals prosecuted as adults awaiting the disposition of their cases are either supervised in the community by the federal Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) or securely detained by the local Department of Corrections (DOC). If found guilty, individuals are sentenced to either probation, where they would be under the supervision of the federal Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), or incarceration, where they would be incarcerated in a Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility. Upon release from prison, individuals may have a period of supervised release or parole, where they would be supervised by CSOSA and under the jurisdiction of the United States Parole Commission (USPC).

In 2024, CJCC members established the Incarceration and Community Corrections Committee to address issues related to the incarceration and supervision of justice-involved persons and provide support to relevant human services and community organizations regarding adult reentry.

Key Efforts

Local Placement for Persons Seeking Post-Conviction Writs

The Incarceration Reduction Amendment Act (IRAA) enables individuals who were prosecuted as adults for a crime they committed when they were under 18 to petition the court for early release. They work with the Public Defender Service (PDS) to prepare their petitions. PDS prefers to meet with their clients in person; however, since people convicted of violating the DC Code who are serving long prison sentences are housed in BOP facilities throughout the country, meeting in person presents multiple challenges for PDS. PDS and the US Marshals Service (USMS), responsible for transporting individuals between DOC and BOP facilities, asked that the CJCC convene a meeting among relevant partners to discuss the possibility of transferring these individuals to the DC jail.

This group met to identify feasible options to provide reasonable access to legal assistance for incarcerated individuals seeking early release under IRAA. Members worked together to identify roadblocks, such as space and time constraints, and sought solutions. Participating Agencies: DCSC, USMS, DOC, USAO, PDS, BOP, CJCC

Long Lengths of Stay for Pretrial Title 16 Youth at YSC

The Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act of 2016 shifted the custodial responsibility of persons under 18 who are prosecuted as adults from the Department of Corrections (DOC) to the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS). According to DYRS, during FY23, pretrial Title 16 youth held at YSC had an average length of stay over 900 days. This presents challenges and complexities because while these individuals are minors, their cases are processed as adult cases due to the seriousness of their offenses. This often results in lengthy stays, as such cases can take up to nine months to indict, and prosecution requires significant time for investigation and preparation. Formal processes must still be established to expedite these cases, and court backlogs exacerbate delays.

The extended stays at YSC challenge staff, particularly in managing interpersonal conflicts. With no in-room confinement, a lack of outdoor space, and restricted overall space, it becomes challenging to provide respite from tensions. DYRS requires that Title 16 youth be separated from other juvenile residents, further limiting conflict management options. During FY25, the Committee will work towards viable solutions to these concerns.

Research and Analysis

Detained Population Census Report

The CJCC provides periodic updates for members on justice-involved persons located in facilities operated or contracted by the Department of Corrections (DOC), the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

This report was established to monitor the potential impact on justice-involved persons, particularly those housed in secure and non-secure facilities, of the national and public health emergencies caused by the highly contagious COVID-19 virus. The utility of this reporting has continued past the end of the public emergency. In 2025, the CJCC will continue working on a data-sharing agreement with the BOP to include data by facility in this reporting.

Events

On March 7, 2024, CJCC convened a public meeting, **"Understanding Adult Community Supervision in the District of Columbia."** The meeting took place at Eastern Market and a virtual livestream was also available. The meeting featured a panel discussion on adult community supervision pre-and-post conviction in the District of Columbia. Kristy Love, CJCC's Executive Director, moderated the discussion, and Victor Davis from the Pretrial Services Agency and Marcus Hodges from the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency were the speakers.

Committees & Workgroups

Incarceration and Community Corrections Committee (ICCC)

Purpose: To address issues regarding secure detention, incarceration, and community supervision of justice-involved persons in the District of Columbia.

Committee Co-Chairs:
Thomas Faust, Director, Department of Corrections
Lamont Carey, Director, Mayor's Office on Returning Citizens Affairs

Participating Agencies: DOC, MORCA, USAO, PDS, CSOSA, PSA, BOP, USMS, CIC, DCSC

Research and Analysis

The Statistical Analysis Center for the District of Columbia (DC SAC) was established in 2001 by a Mayoral Executive Order to provide a division dedicated to collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information about the criminal justice system.

The DC SAC is an independent resource available to all CJCC committees, workgroups, and taskforces. Its primary focus is conducting research and analysis that informs CJCC members, stakeholders, and the public about the District's criminal and juvenile justice trends, particularly emphasizing the organization's key priority areas.

Activities performed by the DC SAC include data gathering, data integration, and the quantitative/qualitative analysis of data collected and stored in varying formats by the wide range of criminal justice agencies and governmental organizations that partner with the CJCC. Detailed information about additional research products is included in each Priority Area section of this report.
In FY24, the SAC provided over 65 analytical products based on partner requests, legislative requirements, and ad hoc research needs.

Key Efforts

Justice Statistical Analysis Tool (JSAT)

In collaboration with CJCC's IT division, the DC SAC developed and maintains the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool (JSAT), a one-stop shop for criminal and juvenile justice data and analysis in the District of Columbia. JSAT is comprised of the Enterprise Portal and the Public Portal. JSAT aims to enhance transparency and provide partners with analysis regarding the state of the criminal and juvenile justice systems in the District of Columbia.

The Enterprise Portal includes data that is available only to the District's justice system agencies. This data is used for research and analysis and to inform business and policy decisions.

The Public Portal, accessed via jsat.cjcc.dc.gov, provides aggregate information to the general public regarding criminal and juvenile justice trends in the District.

In 2024, CJCC completed work with contractors to update the look and feel and enhance the functions and capabilities of the JSAT Public Portal and JSAT Enterprise websites. The new Public Portal continues to host Public Safety and Justice Dashboards, while the Enterprise website enhances

partner access to committee information, minutes, reports, and more.

Additionally, SAC members worked to create, update, and maintain dedicated agency dashboards, created a SAC database for accessing and querying data, and worked with MPD to create a data feed of weekly updates for crime and arrest data.

Public Safety and Justice Reports

In 2024, CJCC continued compliance with the requirements set out by the Prioritizing Public Safety Emergency Amendment Act of 2023 (D.C. Act 25-175) and the CJCC Data Collection Technical Correction Emergency Amendment Act of 2023 (D.C. Act 25-295), ultimately passed permanently as the Secure DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2024. This legislation required the CJCC to post (1) monthly data on violent crime incidents and arrests and (2) quarterly data on the following concerning the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems: diversion, pretrial supervision, detention, prosecution, sentencing, commitment, incarceration, probation, parole, supervised release, deferred prosecution agreements, deferred sentencing agreements, deferred disposition agreements, consent decrees, and bench warrants.

In 2024, the CJCC published more than 20 dashboards, including additional data on Adult Pretrial Initial Release Decisions, Juvenile Pre-Disposition Initial Release Decisions, Dispositions for Violent and Gun Possession Cases, and Detention and Incarceration data.

Committees & Workgroups

Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC)

Purpose: To advise and support the CJCC's SAC in effectively collecting and analyzing data and addressing research, policy, and program evaluation questions critical to the District's criminal justice and juvenile justice systems.

Committee Chairs:
Connor Concannon, Data Scientist, United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia
(Vacant), Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia

Participating Agencies: BOP, CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DC Health, DYRS, MPD, OAG, ONSE, PDS, PSA, USAO-DC, USMS, USPC, USPO, OVGP, OVSJG, SCDC

Automated Information Sharing

In addition to focusing on delineated Priority Areas and Research and Analysis, CJCC also provides partners with the highest-quality support for Automated Information Sharing.

JUSTIS

CJCC is responsible for creating, maintaining, and enhancing JUSTIS, an information portal that allows authorized users across partner agencies to contribute, receive, or view criminal justice data. JUSTIS is the Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS) for the District of Columbia. JUSTIS enables authorized users to view criminal justice information via the web-based JUSTIS Information Portal or receive criminal justice information via data feeds from the JUSTIS System Exchange or both. JUSTIS is used by 30+ agencies totaling 3,600+ registered users and providing over 5 million records. JUSTIS is queried, on average, 4,200 times per day.

Contributing Agencies voluntarily provide their information to JUSTIS through automated data feeds. The JUSTIS Information Portal provides Viewing Agencies with read-only access to Contributing Agencies' data. It is a one-stop shop for authorized personnel to access information conveniently and efficiently through a secure connection. By searching the JUSTIS Information Portal, authorized users can access information on a particular individual's arrest history, case history, supervision status, and incarceration status, as well as whether any warrants, stay-away orders, or supervision violation reports have been issued. Authorized users can also schedule automated notifications in the Information Portal to inform them of a change in case status or new event (e.g., arrest) for specific justice-involved persons.

The JUSTIS System Exchange delivers data sets from Contributing Agencies in near real-time to Recipient Agencies. Recipient Agencies can then incorporate the data into their records management systems, thus enabling authorized users from Recipient Agencies to use the data to help execute their essential functions and make informed decisions that affect community and justice-related matters. Law enforcement and criminal justice agency users in the District of Columbia rely heavily upon JUSTIS for timely information to inform decision-making.

"JUSTIS is critical to finding timely information about the status of a criminal case. It serves as the single source of truth for information about a criminal case and allows us to quickly find information rather than tediously requesting it in person from the courthouse and wasting resources."
-JUSTIS user testimony

Priority Areas for JUSTIS

CJCC members set the following focus areas for JUSTIS and automated information sharing:

1. Ensuring sealed and expunged cases are removed from partner agencies' records management systems promptly and supporting implementation of the Second Chance Amendment Act;
2. Enhancing consistency in the use of charge codes between MPD and DCSC;
3. Instituting a change management process whereby Contributing Agencies and Recipient Agencies provide sufficient advance notice to CJCC regarding changes to their systems;
4. Continuity of Operations Planning for the District's justice system. CJCC is currently the agency assigned to ensure continuity of operations for the District's judicial branch of government.

Key Efforts

Sealing, Expungement and Set-Asides (SES) Workgroup

Certain offenses can be expunged from a returned citizen's record following a period. This allows formerly incarcerated or accused individuals to move on in their lives with increased opportunities, including gaining employment and applying for various business grants. A well-coordinated system that fully complies with legal requirements for record sealings and expungements is a key part of this process. The CJCC IT Team hosts the Sealings, Expungements, and Set-Asides (SES) workgroup to improve the associated business processes.

DCSC, MPD, USAO, OAG, CSOSA, PSA, PDS, SCDC, and CJCC are partner agencies for this project.

In FY24, the Sealing, Expungement, and Set Asides Workgroup agreed to a streamlined process to reduce the backlog of certifications that justice system agencies must submit to the DC Superior Court verifying that eligible cases have been sealed or expunged from their records management systems. The SES Workgroup also continued identifying enhancements to the business processes for handling sealing and expungement. The SES workgroup has started identifying offenses eligible for automatic sealings and expungements as part of the "Second Chance Amendment Act of 2022," which goes into effect March 1, 2025.

DCSC will use the JUSTIS Charge Code Module to notify the participating partner agencies of a charge code's status, streamlining the notification process when a charge code becomes eligible for automatic sealing and/or expungement.

In addition, the SES has resumed its discussions to update the SES MOU with partner agencies' processes for handling SES requests. This effort has significantly reduced the backlog of sealing and expungement certifications awaiting submission to the court.

Charge Code Standardization Initiative

In FY24, IDQ members continued to work on the Charge Code Standardization Initiative. This initiative was launched to identify a standard list of offenses and related statutory codes for partner agencies to use in their internal case and records management systems. A standard list of offenses will allow agencies to better track information across the system.

This initiative has three phases:

- Phase 1: Update offenses and remove obsolete offenses.
- Phase 2: Identify any missing offenses.
- Phase 3: Implement an updated list of offenses.

Partner agencies have completed Phases 1 and 2. Phase 3 will be implemented once the partner agencies have agreed upon the finalized list of offenses.

In support of the Charge Code Standardization Initiative and SES-eligible offense project, CJCC enhanced the JUSTIS Charge Code Module. This enhancement gives participating agencies a centralized location to view the offenses created by DCSC and will notify them when an offense has been added or modified. The JUSTIS Charge Code module will be available in 2025. Partner agencies for this project include DCSC, MPD, USAO, OAG, CSOSA, PSA, PDS, SCDC, and CJCC.

JUSTIS Change Management Process

In FY24, CJCC implemented a streamlined change management process for JUSTIS, where partner agencies communicate upcoming changes to their respective records/case management systems that might affect JUSTIS and other partner agencies. The JUSTIS change management process aims to assist CJCC and Agency Partners in preparing—operationally and logistically—for planned changes to reduce or minimize impact, mitigate security risks, and improve inter-agency communication. As part of the change management process, the IT Project schedule is maintained to track partner agency changes.

Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)

In late 2024, the CJCC was designated as the agency in charge of the District's criminal and juvenile justice Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP). As such, the CJCC will convene partners to develop a plan to ensure the continuation of the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems in an extreme event. The CJCC will also facilitate tabletop exercises to test and refine the plan as needed.

Other Efforts

In FY24, the CJCC continued to enhance the security of the JUSTIS System, which was moved to a "High" designation in FY23. These activities included addressing various items on the System's Plan of Actions and Milestones.
CJCC also continued implementing more than 180 security controls to help ensure the JUSTIS System's FISMA compliance.

JUSTIS Enhancements

CJCC implemented a new ticketing system called ZenDesk to streamline the user experience for submitting tickets to the JUSTIS Help Desk. By implementing the ZenDesk platform, CJCC has now given both JUSTIS users and agency IT Security Officers (ITSO) a better

ticketing experience that includes an automated acknowledgment of the request along with a unique ticketing number, real-time ticket updates, and the ability to re-open a ticket if needed. This improvement also allows anyone submitting a ticket and accessing the JUSTIS Information Portal to see past tickets.

CJCC also continued with the planned JUSTIS infrastructure upgrade, which started in 2022, to replace end-of-life hardware and software. The replaced hardware and software will improve JUSTIS's efficiency, reduce cyber threats, and extend the system's life by installing modern technology and software. Throughout this extensive project, CJCC provided JUSTIS access with minimal impact on users.

In addition, CJCC redesigned the juvenile drug test module in the Information Portal to enable the results of new drugs for which juveniles are screened to be displayed.

JUSTIS Modernization

The JUSTIS System Exchange operates on 20+ year-old software that will reach end-of-life in January 2027. Therefore, CJCC seeks to modernize JUSTIS by rebuilding the System Exchange on newer software and migrating JUSTIS to the cloud. In FY24, the CJCC initiated Phase 1 of the JUSTIS modernization project by engaging an IT contractor to assess and recommend a solution for modernizing JUSTIS. In FY25, the CJCC will begin Phase 2 by engaging a contractor to implement the recommended solution. The JUSTIS modernization project will allow CJCC to improve user experience, streamline data-sharing efforts, improve the efficiency and agility of the JUSTIS system, and reduce security threats.

Partner Agency Cloud Migration Project Support

In 2024, CJCC continued to support the Superior Court of the District of Columbia's effort to transition its case management system to the cloud. This included discovery and planning efforts and preparation and implementation of needed adjustments in JUSTIS infrastructure, including transferring physical infrastructure and data to a cloud product.

Further, CJCC supported other partner agencies' efforts to update their respective systems so that they could receive the modified data that DCSC would provide as part of their cloud migration project. This will allow partner agencies to interact seamlessly with the Court's updated systems.

In FY24, CJCC supported the Pretrial Services Agency of the District of Columbia in migrating its case management system to the cloud. This included planning, testing, and deployment efforts to connect the PSA cloud environment to the JUSTIS infrastructure.

Mid-Atlantic Regional Information Sharing (MARIS) Initiative

MARIS is a collaborative effort between the District, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania to share justice system data. Maryland serves as the hub, receiving daily adult arrest information from the partner jurisdictions and distributing it back out. Currently, CJCC provides a daily report on persons arrested in a partnering jurisdiction the prior day who are currently under CSOSA

supervision or have an active warrant for display within the JUSTIS Information Portal. In FY25, CJCC will make MARIS arrest data available via search in the JUSTIS Information Portal.

Information Technology Advisory Committee Workgroup (ITAC)

Purpose: To advise and make recommendations on the funding, development, operation, maintenance, and monitoring of initiatives related to JUSTIS. ITAC sets the technology direction of JUSTIS, makes policy decisions, establishes long-range goals, and promotes relevant agencies' participation in emerging JUSTIS projects. This group assists with coordination, which leads to improved stakeholder engagement and communication.

Committees & Workgroups

Committee Co-Chairs:
Jason Park (Interim), Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
David Clow, Chief Information Officer, Metropolitan Police Department

Participating Agencies: BOP, CFSA, CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO-DC, USMS, USPC, USPO

Interagency Workgroup (IWG)

Purpose: IWG leads the effort to implement, maintain, and enhance technology initiatives identified by ITAC and provides a forum for addressing daily operational issues. IWG oversees the implementation of information-sharing initiatives approved by ITAC. It is also the forum for resolving issues related to existing information exchanges.

Participating agencies: CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DMV, CSOSA, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO, USMS, DOC, DYRS, USPC, USPO

Information Security Workgroup (ISW)

Purpose: ISW is responsible for identifying industry-wide best practices and policies regarding information security and information exchange among JUSTIS agencies, reviewing them, and making recommendations to ITAC.

Participating Agencies: CJCC, DCSC, PSA, PDS, USPO, USPC, DYRS, MPD, SCDC, DOC, HIDTA, CSOSA

Interagency Data Quality Workgroup (IDQ)

Purpose: The IDQ identifies systemic issues associated with information quality within the criminal justice system and recommends solutions for addressing them.

Participating agencies: CJCC, CSOSA, SCDC, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO, DOC, DYRS

CJCC Performance and Budget

FY24 KEY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES/CORE FUNCTIONS AND PERFORMANCE METRICS

The CJCC Fiscal Year 2024 Strategic Objectives were as follows:

1. Provide a reliable mechanism for electronic information sharing among local and federal criminal justice partners to enhance public safety in the District of Columbia.
2. Facilitate collaboration among criminal and juvenile justice partners for efforts requiring multiple agencies' participation and input.
3. Conduct research and analysis to enhance data-driven and evidence-based decision-making among criminal and juvenile justice partners.
4. Provide training and technical assistance to assist partners in making informed decisions when addressing criminal and juvenile justice issues.

CJCC maintained acceptable benchmarks for all KPIs in Fiscal Year 2024.

65
Research and Analytical Products

27
Presentations to Partner Agencies

291
JSAT Hits Per Month

24
Secure DC Dashboards Maintained

151
Meetings Conducted

16
Multi Agency Efforts

JUSTIS

233,113
Logins Per Month

127,632
Queries Per Month

3
Events

183
Participants

CJCC Annual Budget

APPROPRIATED FUND	FY22 ACTUAL	FY23 ACTUAL	FY24 APPROVED	FY25 APPROVED	FY24 CHANGE FROM	CHANGE %
LOCAL FUNDS	1,408	1,429	$2,277	2,057	-219	-9.6
FEDERAL PAYMENT	2,188	1,877	2,545	2,450	-95	-3.7
FEDERAL GRANT	125	71	95	75	-20	-21.1
INTRA-DISTRICT FUNDS	62	0	0	0	0	N/A
GROSS FUNDS	3,783	3,376	4,917	4,582	-334	-6.8

dollars in thousands

STAFF

Kristy Love, Executive Director

Hind Berrah, Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor

Matthew Boucher, Attorney Advisor

Niurka Calcano, Strategic Analysis Specialist

Sean Gray, IT Specialist (Systems Admin)

Safdar Hussain, Application Software Developer

Marc Irlandez, Chief Information Officer

David Marimon, Policy and Research Analyst

Margarita A. Mikhaylova, Public Affairs Specialist

Murali Goriparthi Chinni, Enterprise Architect

Colleen Moses, IT Project Manager

Charleá Robinson, Policy and Research Analyst

Niloufer Taber, Ph.D., Director of Research and Policy

Daniel Vincent, IT Specialist (Systems Admin)

Abeje Woldie, IT Specialist (Data Management)

Tamara Vines, Staff Assistant

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The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council would like to express its sincere gratitude to the countless individuals and organizations who have supported our mission by contributing their time and resources to further our objectives. We appreciate all those who have worked tirelessly to ensure that the CJCC can effectively connect criminal justice partners and improve public safety.

441 4th Street, NW
Suite 715 North
Washington, DC
20001

P: 202|442|9283

cjcc.dc.gov