2025 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:

Public safety is not an abstract goal, it is something you expect and deserve in your everyday life: when you walk your child to school, when you ride the bus, or when you open your small business each day. It is built block by block, through sustained investment, partnership, and shared responsibility.

During the past year, we have made measurable progress in strengthening public safety and the fair administration of justice. In 2025, violent crime dropped by 28%, homicides were down 32% to the lowest they have been in eight years, and overall crime was down 17%. We attribute these successes to improved accountability across the system, as well as more residents being connected to the services that prevent harm before it happens. These outcomes reflect the focused work of District agencies and our federal criminal justice system partners, community organizations, and our public safety professionals operating with discipline and purpose.

Supporting this work is my Administration's and the District's continued investment in systemwide coordination and infrastructure. The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) plays a central role in bringing agencies together for collaboration, modernizing key systems, and enhancing justice system operations. In particular, the ongoing modernization of the JUSTIS system is strengthening the technological backbone of the District's criminal justice infrastructure, enabling agencies to continue sharing information in near-real time to continue operating with speed, reliability, and continuity.

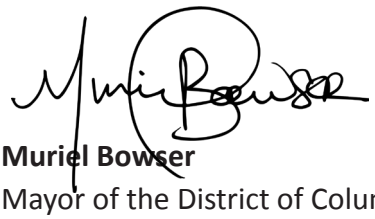
The CJCC also continues to play a valuable role as the District's trusted source for cross-agency criminal and juvenile justice system data. Through the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool, the CJCC provides regular monthly and quarterly reporting on key system metrics, offering decision-makers timely insight into trends, performance, and emerging challenges. These data products support informed policy choices, operational adjustments, and accountability across the justice system continuum.

Launched in 2024, our Real Time Crime Center helps the District continue to strengthen our investigative and analytical capacity, enhancing the ability of law enforcement to respond to incidents as they unfold, coordinate across agencies, and deploy resources with greater precision. Technology investments, alongside sustained investigative work by sworn and civilian professionals, contributed to a homicide case closure rate of 85% (a 13-year high), helping bring more cases to resolution, and offering greater accountability for victims and their families.

This Annual Report documents the collective work accomplished over the past year by District Government, CJCC members, and the committees which they serve, that aims to reduce violent crime, enhance juvenile justice system operations, address the substance abuse and mental health needs of justice-involved persons, and address corrections and reentry needs and challenges.

While there is still work to do, the progress made in 2025 demonstrates what is possible when all levels of government, along with community partners, align around the shared goal of keeping residents safe.

Thank you to every public servant and resident who contributed to this effort!



Muriel Bowser
Mayor of the District of Columbia

Letter from the Executive Director

The work reflected in this Annual Report represents a year of focused collaboration among the members of the CJCC to enhance public safety and justice system operations in the District of Columbia.

This year, the CJCC's work was guided by the priorities set by our members across five issue areas: violent crime, juvenile justice, substance abuse and mental health, incarceration and community corrections, and automated information sharing. Through regular engagement with agency leaders, practitioners, and community stakeholders, the CJCC focused its efforts on the areas where coordination, data, and technical support could most meaningfully improve system performance. CJCC members worked together to improve understanding of key drivers for juvenile violent crime and reasons for long lengths of stay in pretrial detention. CJCC members and their staff also developed a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems, and they initiated work to identify gaps in service for justice-involved persons with substance abuse and mental health issues and to identify and support youth involved in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems.

Alongside this work, the CJCC staff continued to fulfill its core functions in service of the District. We initiated the JUSTIS Modernization Project to ensure the continuity of automated information-sharing capabilities among local and federal criminal justice and public safety agencies. We provided training and technical assistance to support implementation, compliance, and best practices across agencies. We convened partners to address cross-cutting challenges that no single entity can solve alone, reinforcing collaboration as a daily operational practice rather than an abstract ideal.

The CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center also strengthened its research and analytical capacity, producing timely and actionable data to inform policy and operations. Through tools such as the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool (JSAT) dashboards, we delivered regular monthly and quarterly reporting on key criminal and juvenile justice metrics, supporting transparency, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making across the system.

I would like to express my appreciation for the CJCC staff who, through their professionalism, adaptability, and deep commitment to public service, have supported members in accomplishing the mission and priorities of the CJCC. I am grateful for their contributions and proud of the role they play in supporting a more coordinated, effective, and fair justice system.

And an additional thanks to the CJCC members and their staff, as well as other public safety stakeholders, for their continued collaboration and trust. We look forward to building on this work in the year ahead.

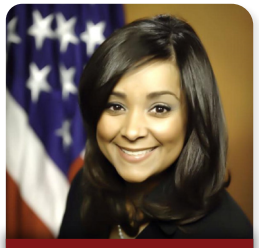
Executive Director
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)

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
Chair Pro Tempore of the CJCC



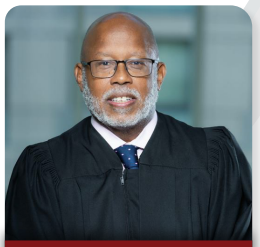
Leslie Cooper
Director
Pretrial Services Agency (PSA)

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

Robert Dixon
U.S. Marshal for the Superior Court of D.C
U.S Marshals Service (USMS)

Thomas N. Faust
Director
Department of Corrections (DOC)

Marcus Hodges
Interim Director
Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA)



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

William Marshall III
Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

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

Heather N. Pinckney
Director
Public Defender Service (PDS)

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

Jeanine F. Pirro
U.S. Attorney
United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO)

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

Pamela Smith
Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)

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

Vacant
Director
Office of Gun Violence Prevention (OGVP)

Vacant
Chair
United States Parole Commission (USPC)

Kristy Love
Executive Director
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)

CJCC members as of December 31, 2025.

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, each with distinct 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. This 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 DC Council enacted the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia Establishment Act of 2001 (DC Law 14-28; D.C. Official Code § 22-4231 et seq.), establishing the CJCC as an independent agency within the District of Columbia. The next year, Congress passed the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Restructuring Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-180), which authorized the heads of federal agencies to serve 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 information-sharing purposes. In 2021, the Council added the Office of Victims Services and Justice Grants as a member of the CJCC. In 2023, the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement and the Office of Gun Violence Prevention became members. In 2024, the District of Columbia Sentencing Commission was also added. 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 is composed of 19 members, including the leaders of 16 local and federal public safety agencies in the District, the Chief Judge of the DC Superior Court, the Chair of the DC Council, and the Chair of the DC Council's Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety. The Mayor chairs the CJCC, and the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice serves as Chair Pro Tempore. The members select a Co-Chair from among the federal and independent agency leaders. Due to ongoing leadership changes, no Co-Chair was elected in 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 Information Technology division, in addition to ensuring smooth daily operations for the agency, is wholly responsible for implementation and maintenance of JUSTIS, the District of Columbia's Integrated Justice Information System.

The Statistical Analysis Center for the District of Columbia (DC SAC) was established in 2001 by 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.

The Policy team collaborates closely with CJCC partners to ensure timely and effective interagency collaboration. This is accomplished through convening committees to address District-wide initiatives, providing relevant research, and offering insights that drive policy decisions.

The CJCC Administrative team provides budget support, communicates with media stakeholders, facilitates the agency's contracting and procurement, and ensures smooth agency operations through human resources functions.

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

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council shall:

1. *Make recommendations concerning coordination of activities and mobilization of resources of member agencies in improving public safety in, and the criminal justice system of, the District of Columbia;*
2. *Cooperate with and support 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 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 the 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;*
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.*

Annual Report Submission 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 the Federal government whose representatives serve on the Council a report describing the activities carried out by the Council during the year.

Budget Overview

Even though the CJCC is a District government agency, given its unique mission to support both local and federal justice system agencies, the CJCC's budget is comprised of both District and federal funding. According to the GAO, "Congressional funding ensures that CJCC will retain its identity as an independent body with no formal organizational or funding link to any of its participating members."

During fiscal year 2025, CJCC's total budget was $4.582M, including $2.057M in local funds, $2.450M in federal payments, and $75K in federal grant funds.

CJCC Annual Budget

CORE FUNCTIONS

CJCC agency staff support the members by facilitating interagency collaboration, conducting research and analysis, and providing training and technical assistance across priority areas established by the members.

The 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 on public safety and each phase of the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

CJCC FY25 Performance Plan

The CJCC 2025 Performance Plan set the following objectives for the agency, which are related to the agency's core functions:

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 enables authorized users to view criminal justice information via the web-based JUSTIS Information Portal, receive data feeds from the JUSTIS System Exchange, or do both. JUSTIS operates 24/7 and has 3,700 authorized users across 33 agencies who log in 760 times per day and conduct 1.2 million queries per year.

Contributing Agencies voluntarily provide 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 efficiently via a secure connection. By searching the JUSTIS Portal, authorized users can access information on an individual's arrest history, case history, supervision status, incarceration status, and 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 case-status changes or new events (e.g., arrests) for specific justice-involved persons.

The JUSTIS Exchange delivers datasets from Contributing Agencies in near-real-time to Recipient Agencies. Recipient Agencies can incorporate the data into their records management systems, enabling authorized users to execute essential functions and make informed decisions affecting community and justice-related matters. Law enforcement and criminal justice agency users in DC rely heavily on JUSTIS for timely information to inform decision-making.

JUSTIS
User Testimonials

- "As a community supervision officer, it allows me to keep up with any court hearings and changes, thus an important part of my case management tasks."
- "It is incredibly helpful to have access to full court docket records and documents. We are easily able to see what was charged, what agreements/motions/exhibits were considered, and what the court ordered without waiting for a records request to be returned."
- "It provides information that allows me to better do my job of locating and arresting wanted individuals. JUSTIS has also helped prevent individuals from being arrested for warrants that were quashed but not removed from law enforcement databases."
- "JUSTIS is essential in getting the necessary information to bring a satisfactory and just outcome in investigations. I have used the photos in ID suspects numerous times."

Key Efforts

JUSTIS Modernization Project

The JUSTIS Exchange has been operating on 20+ year-old software that will reach end of life in January 2027. In addition, the JUSTIS Portal user interface has not been updated since 2006. Therefore, the CJCC needs to rebuild and modernize JUSTIS to ensure continued operation. The CJCC began work on JUSTIS modernization in 2024, conducting an assessment to recommend the most viable options for transitioning JUSTIS from an on-premises system to the cloud. In 2025, CJCC engaged a contractor to initiate the JUSTIS Modernization Project, which will include rebuilding the JUSTIS Exchange on a new platform, updating the JUSTIS Portal interface, and migrating JUSTIS to the cloud.

By the end of FY25, the contractor had developed a prototype for JUSTIS 2.0. To produce a high-quality product that meets partner needs, the CJCC team is working collaboratively with partner agencies to review the prototype and update the model as needed.

The JUSTIS Modernization Project will enable CJCC to enhance the user experience, streamline data sharing, improve the efficiency and agility of the JUSTIS system, and reduce security risks. Launch of the new JUSTIS Exchange is expected at the end of 2026, and launch of the new JUSTIS Information Portal is expected by the end of FY27.

Additional Upgrades to Current System

In addition to the JUSTIS Modernization Project, CJCC's IT team continued to enhance the functionality of the existing system, JUSTIS 1.0. Specifically, CJCC fine-tuned several queries to improve performance for the JUSTIS database; enhanced the security of the system by automatically purging system files; and prepared JUSTIS to accommodate upgrades to the records management systems of the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO) and DC Superior Court, which contribute tens of thousands of records to JUSTIS each year.

Interagency Collaboration

The CJCC is required to facilitate collaboration among partners for criminal justice and juvenile justice efforts that require participation and input from multiple agencies.

The CJCC team accomplishes this objective by standing up and maintaining committees and taskforces focused on identified priority areas. While some committees are evergreen, others are created to address specific initiatives. CJCC partners provide relevant personnel to these efforts.

Interagency meetings and workgroups conducted:	101
Average number of agencies that participated in meetings:	8
Average percent of participating agencies at each meeting:	77%
Percent of committee members who said issues addressed by the committee are relevant to their work:	81.3%
Percent of committee members who reported that participation in committees is a valuable use of their time:	72.3%
Percent of committee members who reported that committee meetings encourage collaboration and coordination among justice system agencies and stakeholders:	87.5%

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 Co-chairs:

- (Vacant), 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

Violent Crime

GunStat

Purpose: 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.

Committee Co-Chairs:

- Assistant Chief Ramey Kyle, Metropolitan Police Department
- Cedric Hendricks, Associate Director, Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs, CSOSA

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

Juvenile Justice

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

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

Purpose: Serve as a body for interagency collaboration to improve the treatment options for 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

Prearrest Diversion Taskforce

Purpose: The Taskforce is convened in accordance with legislation to help minimize justice system contact for individuals with substance abuse and mental health issues.

Committee Chair:

- Kelly O'Meara, Executive Director, Strategic Change Division, Metropolitan Police Department

Participating Agencies*:* CJCC, PSA, MPD, DBH, USAO, DMHHS, OAG, DC Council, DMPSJ, Unity Healthcare, Community Bridges, Community Connections

Incarceration and Community Corrections

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

Automated Information Sharing

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 for JUSTIS, makes policy decisions, establishes long-range goals, and promotes the participation of relevant agencies in emerging JUSTIS projects. This group assists with coordination, which leads to improved stakeholder engagement and communication.

Committee Co-Chairs:

- Jason Park, Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia, designated by Milton Lee, Chief Judge, District of Columbia Superior Court
- Darnel Robinson, Assistant Chief, Technical Services Bureau, Metropolitan Police Department, designated by Pamela Smith, Chief, 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, 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, USAO, DOC, DYRS, DCSC

Research and Analysis

Research and analytical products are primarily produced by the CJCC SAC team, in collaboration with the Policy team. The SAC is headed by a Director of Research and Policy and typically consists of statisticians, data analysts, social scientists, and policy and research analysts.

In FY25, the CJCC SAC delivered over 129 analytical products in response to legislative requirements, regularized research, and ad hoc partner-requested research needs.

Legislatively Mandated

The CJCC produced the following legislatively required research in FY25.

Justice Statistical Analysis Tool

Public Safety and Justice Dashboards

In collaboration with CJCC's IT division, the DC SAC 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, accessed via jsat.cjcc.dc.gov, provides aggregate information to the general public on criminal and juvenile justice trends in the District. JSAT hosts the Public Safety and Justice Dashboards.

In 2025, 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 2025, the CJCC published more than 25 dashboards on JSAT, including data on reported crime, arrests, diversion, prosecution, dispositions for violent and gun possession cases, sentencing, community supervision, and detention and incarceration data.

An Analysis of Pretrial Detention Before and After Secure DC

In 2023 and 2024, the DC Council enacted legislation to expand eligibility for pre-trial detention in the District of Columbia, the Prioritizing Public Safety Emergency Amendment Act of 2023 (PPSEA) and the Secure DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2024 (Secure DC). Secure DC directs the CJCC to analyze the effects of this legislation on public safety.

The CJCC examined adult and juvenile defendants whose charges were subject to pretrial detention provisions, those who were released, and whether they were rearrested while on release.

The report on adult pretrial detention found that across all three time periods examined in the report, 1% or less of released defendants had a papered rearrest for a crime of violence or a dangerous crime. The number of these adult defendants with a papered rearrest while on pretrial release was too low across all three time periods to detect meaningful patterns in the time to rearrest.

The DC Superior Court has not authorized the public release of the analysis of the juvenile pretrial detention provisions due to concerns regarding juvenile confidentiality.

Regularized Analysis

The CJCC provides partners with a variety of analyses and data on a regularized basis.

Violent Gun Crime Analysis

CJCC provides bi-monthly analysis to agencies participating in GunStat and the USAO Violent Crime Working Group. The analysis identifies neighborhoods with the highest concentrations of gun crime and highlights Wards and neighborhoods with significant increases and decreases. Further, the analysis explores emerging crime patterns and issues like juvenile violent crime arrests or shooting victimization trends. This analysis assists with understanding long and short term trends around violent gun crime.

Firearm Injury Review

In 2025, the CJCC and DC Health continued to regularly share firearm-injury review results based on 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.

Monthly Shootings and Gun Recovery Report

The CJCC provides principals with a monthly report outlining shootings and gun recovery data. The report also looks at shootings and homicides by age to identify trends related to victims and arrestees. The CJCC staff also provides a monthly report for CJCC members with year-to-date updates on illegal gun recoveries, shooting incidents, arrests, and fatal and non-fatal victims.

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) and the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), and having recently finalized a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), will additionally provide information reflecting that data.

Juvenile Justice Data Committee Report

On a bimonthly basis, the CJCC provides the Juvenile Justice Data Committee with a report on patterns and trends in the District's juvenile justice system, including arrest, diversion, and commitment. These reports often include specialized analyses requested by committee members.

Ad hoc Partner Requests

The District's Criminal Justice partners frequently look to the CJCC to provide timely data analysis, and literature reviews to inform initiatives, legislation, and policy. For example, CJCC provided several partners with custom analyses regarding geographic locations of violent crime; analyses examining the intersection between community gun violence and domestic violence; and various juvenile justice analyses.

Training and Technical Assistance

The CJCC provides additional support to partner agencies and those who visit, live, and work in the District by hosting various training and technical assistance events. Some, such as the Public Meeting, are open invitations, while others are tailored to subject-matter practitioners. The events cover new and longstanding best practices, provide access to experts, and enable laypersons direct access to District personnel to share questions and comments.

Additionally, through federal grant funding from 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.

Events

Information Sessions

Risk Assessment in Adult Criminal Justice Agencies

On August 26, 2025, the CJCC convened an Information Session titled "Risk Assessment in Adult Criminal Justice Agencies". Panelists were representatives from BOP, CSOSA, PSA, and Urban Institute. The session provided an opportunity for participating agencies to discuss their risk assessment tools, share best-practice advice, and identify opportunities to enhance information sharing on risk assessments, including associated benefits and challenges.

Evidence-Based Rehabilitative Models in Correctional Facilities

On September 10, 2025, the CJCC convened an Information Session titled "Evidence-Based Rehabilitative Models in Correctional Facilities" at the MLK Jr. Library. Panelists were representatives from BOP, Vera Institute of Justice, and Georgetown Prisons and Justice Initiative. This session explored existing rehabilitative programming underway in adult custodial agencies, including postsecondary education through Georgetown's Prison Scholars program and Life Skills Labs at BOP facilities. In addition, subject matter experts shared research on additional evidence-based/informed models that could further enhance the District's rehabilitative efforts.

Addressing Youth Violence

On September 29, 2025, CJCC held an Information Session titled Addressing Youth Violence. The session presented Opportunity Consulting's report, Reducing Juvenile Involvement in Violent Crimes: Perspectives from DC Youth, Families, and Community Members. Juvenile Justice stakeholders in the District heard directly from Opportunity Consulting regarding the focus groups conducted with youth and families. The event was a valuable forum for discussing current and future strategies to address the report's findings.

Effective Models for Reducing Youth Violence

On December 18, 2025, the CJCC convened a follow-on session to Addressing Youth Violence. Representatives from Roca, Inc., and Youth Advocate Programs, Inc., presented promising intervention models and strategies for justice-involved youth. The speakers presented key practices: meeting people's needs where they are; including the whole family; integrating Cognitive Behavioral Therapy; skill-building into interventions; and collaborating with local government and community organizations to assist high-risk individuals.

Public Meetings

Drug Court: Eligibility, Programming, and Best Practices

On August 27, 2025, the CJCC held a Public Meeting called "Drug Court: Eligibility, Programming, and Best Practices." The meeting was held at the Deanwood Recreation Center and featured the presiding judge in Drug Court and Mental Health Community Court, a Drug Court graduate, as well as representatives from the United States Attorney's Office; the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia; the Public Defender Service; and the Office of the Attorney General.

Information Sharing Forum

After a six-year hiatus, the CJCC held an Information Sharing Forum on May 16, 2025. The ISF provided an opportunity for adult criminal justice, juvenile justice, judicial, and public safety stakeholders to identify their information-sharing needs and challenges and to propose solutions to address these gaps.

This daylong event brought together public safety agencies throughout the District to discuss current practices, future projects, and how best to enhance the utility of JUSTIS. The forum included an overview of the current system, agency discussions on how JUSTIS supports their operations, a presentation on JUSTIS modernization, and a presentation on the implementation of Clean Slate legislation across various jurisdictions.

Finally, participants joined breakout sessions to help the CJCC understand their information needs. The Forum proved to be a productive catalyst for new ideas and projects.

Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitoring

The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) aims to protect children and youth in the justice system, address delinquent behavior, and improve community safety.

The JJDPA has four core requirements that jurisdictions must adhere to in order to be eligible for grant funding under Title II of the Act:

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. The Monitor 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 FY25. 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). Because the Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) in DC's juvenile justice system are so stark (in any given year, 94%-97% of juvenile arrests are of Black youth), the only way to significantly reduce them is to reduce the total number of youth entering the system.

The District also has several ongoing efforts to reduce R/ED, such as diversion programming (pre- and post-arrest diversion through the ACE program), alternatives to prosecution (Consent Decrees (CDs), Deferred Prosecution Agreements (DPAs), and Deferred Disposition Agreements (DDAs)), and specialty courts: JBDP and HOPE Court.

PRIORITY AREA EFFORTS

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. These priority areas have long been identified as key to maintaining and monitoring public safety and justice in the District of Columbia.

At the start of FY25, the CJCC members identified specific collaborative efforts for each priority area that the respective committees and workgroups should focus on. Below are progress updates on each of those efforts.

Violent Crime

In 2025, violent crime and violent gun crime continued to drop in the District, including a 29% decrease in violent crime from 2024 and a 32% decrease in homicide from 2024. District leadership has focused resources and policy on reducing violent crime and holding perpetrators accountable.

In 2025, CJCC members set the following priorities for addressing violent crime:

1. *Monitor the justice system involvement of high-risk individuals.*
2. *Develop a method for routinely updating the GunStat list.*

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. At each monthly meeting, workgroup participants provide information regarding new arrests, new cases, supervision status, incarceration status, and release dates for high-risk individuals. During 2025, the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE) and the Department of Corrections (DOC) began reporting on their support and supervision of high-risk individuals.

In addition, GunStat facilitated collaboration among ONSE, the DC Jail, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), and the Court Service and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) to support ONSE's outreach and engagement efforts.

Developing a Method for Routinely Updating the GunStat List

A GunStat list is used to identify individuals at elevated risk of involvement in gun-related violence—either as perpetrators or victims—and to prioritize them for targeted interventions, enhanced monitoring, and coordinated tracking of their justice system involvement.

To function effectively, a GunStat list must be evergreen and consistently updated. The updates must be based on specific criteria and relevant markers, such as involvement in prior shootings, arrest records, and other relevant qualifiers indicating a high possibility of future involvement in gun violence.

In recent years, the GunStat list was developed as part of a contract with the National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR), with input and collaboration from MPD, PSA, CSOSA, CJCC, and others, in conjunction with the development of the gun violence problem analysis, an assessment of key drivers of gun violence in the District.

In 2025, CJCC staff proposed a methodology for updating the list that integrates research-driven insights, historical criteria, and consultation with representatives from GunStat member agencies that frequently engage with high-risk individuals.

CJCC expects to finalize and begin implementing the new methodology in 2026.

Juvenile Justice

Juveniles who are arrested in the District of Columbia are referred to the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) for potential prosecution. The 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 (CSSD) of DC Superior Court, 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 are committed to DYRS. DYRS determines the appropriate placement for committed youth.

In 2025, CJCC members set the following priorities for juvenile justice:

1. *Understand key drivers for youth involvement in violent crime.*
2. *Establish a continuum of care for at-risk youth.*
3. *Enhance efforts to identify and support crossover youth.*
4. *Identify and address reasons for long lengths of stay for youth awaiting placement at YSC.*

Focus Groups to Understand Key Drivers of Youth Violence

Given the increase in juvenile violent crime during 2023, the Juvenile Justice Committee sought to better understand the key drivers of youth involvement in violent crime, what could deter youth, appropriate accountability, and awareness of services and supports. CJCC engaged a contractor, Opportunity Consulting, to convene focus groups with at-risk and system-involved youth, their families, community members, and community-based organizations to understand the key drivers of youth violence in the District. The contractor completed the focus groups and produced a report titled: "Reducing Juvenile Involvement in Violent Crimes: Perspectives from DC Youth, Families, and Community Members."

The Study Identified the Following Findings:

Key Drivers of Violence

1: Economic instability and unmet needs increase youth vulnerability to risk-taking and violence.

2: Gun accessibility, neighborhood violence, and retaliation cycles drive persistent youth violence.

3: Peer influence, lack of belonging, and online conflicts intensify youth tensions.

4: When school feels unsafe or irrelevant, youth disengage and are more vulnerable to violence.

Deterrents to Involvement in Violent Crime

5: Education that connects to real-life job opportunities deters violence.

6: Access to trustworthy mental health care is critical to prevention.

7: Safe, connected neighborhoods decrease the perceived need for youth to carry weapons.

8: Strong parental, mentor, and peer bonds discourage violence.

Appropriate Accountability Mechanisms

9: Youth and adults express distrust and fear of policing.

10: Participants support proportionate, tiered systems for youth accountability.

11: Participants prioritize rehabilitation and reintegration over punishment for youth.

Perspectives on Available Services and Supports

12: Families often report that services arrive too late to be effective.

13: Youth and families distrust systems but rely on community-led supports.

14: Families view service systems as fragmented and often retraumatizing.

Building on the findings, the study identified several areas for consideration. These considerations combine participant perspectives with supporting research and examples from other jurisdictions. They are not prescriptive recommendations but highlight potential directions for strengthening the District's response to youth violence. Some of this work is already underway locally, and the considerations are intended to build on and reinforce existing efforts.

Consideration 1: Expand meaningful career pathways and paid youth employment

Consideration 2: Target prevention for high-risk youth and neighborhoods

Consideration 3: Strengthen reintegration supports for justice-involved youth

Consideration 4: Advance a coordinated trauma-informed systems approach

Consideration 5: Invest in equity-focused research and service mapping

Continuum of Care Project

The Juvenile Justice Committee launched the Continuum of Care project in FY24 to develop a Continuum of Care implementation plan for at-risk and system-involved youth in the District. The goal of this effort is to develop an implementation plan to support sustainable, research-based, and data-informed prevention and intervention policies, practices, and programming, including needed strategic investments.

Continuing this effort in 2025, CJCC engaged a contractor to serve as Project Director and convene a Planning Council of government and community stakeholders to develop the District's Continuum of Care plan. This contractor has developed an updated work plan and timelines and has commenced asset mapping to support the development of a comprehensive landscape of available services for youth and families.

This project is now slated for completion in Fall 2026.

Planning Council Members:

- *Metropolitan Police Department*
- *Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia*
- *Executive Office of the Mayor*
- *Georgetown University Juvenile Justice Law Center*
- *Department of Behavioral Health*
- *Office of the State Superintendent of Education*
- *Family Court Social Services Division*
- *Child and Family Services Agency*
- *Department of Human Services*
- *Open City Advocates*
- *DC Public School System*
- *Office of the Attorney General*
- *Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants*
- *Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services*

The "Continuum of Care for Communities" graphic is provided courtesy of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

Efforts to Identify and Support Crossover Youth

In 2024, the Council for Court Excellence, on behalf of the DC Auditor, issued a report entitled A Broken Web: Improved Interagency Collaboration Is Needed for D.C.'s Crossover Youth. The report outlined concerns about crossover youth, defined as a person aged 21 or younger who is or was involved with, or otherwise known to, CFSA, and who is currently or has previously been the subject of a delinquency petition filed by the OAG or another jurisdiction.

The report highlighted concerns over the District's lack of a unified approach for addressing the needs of these youth, including a lack of training for relevant personnel who come into contact with the youth, lack of information surrounding these youths' life experiences (highlighted by a lack of comprehensive national or local data on crossover youth), and a system-wide lack of communication or collaboration on addressing the needs of crossover youth.

In light of this report and the recommendations, the Principals determined that a priority for the JJC is to address the findings. In FY25, CJCC contracted with Georgetown University's Center for Youth Justice to receive technical assistance with implementing their Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM). Georgetown has convened an Implementation Team to complete a landscape analysis and help guide the project. The expected completion date is Fall 2026.

The Implementation Team includes:

- *DC Superior Court (DCSC)*
- *Court Social Services Division (CSSD)*
- *Office of the Attorney General (OAG)*
- *Department of Human Services (DHS)*
- *Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS)*
- *DC Public Schools (DCPS)*
- *Office of the State Superintendent for Education (OSSE)*
- *Students in the Care of DC / Deputy Mayor for Education (SCDC/DME)*
- *Department of Behavioral Health (DBH)*
- *Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA)*
- *Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services (DMHHS)*
- *Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice (DMPSJ)*
- *Public Defender Service (PDS)*
- *Office of the Ombudsperson for Children (OFC)*
- *Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)*
- *Council for Court Excellence (CCE)*
- *Parent Watch/Community Member*
- *InnerCity Collaborative Community*
- *Development/Community Member*
- *Georgetown University Law Center*

Identify and Address Reasons for Long Lengths of Stay for Youth Awaiting Placement at YSC

For several years, the District has observed an upward trend in lengths of stay for youth committed to the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) who are awaiting placement at the Youth Services Center. According to a February 2024 performance oversight report, the average length of stay for a non-Title 16 committed youth was 55 days.

The Juvenile Justice 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. Many of these issues stem from the lack of a Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility (PRTF) within the District.

In December 2025, at the request of the Juvenile Justice Committee, the CJCC released a report examining the financial and social costs of placing District youth in out-of-state PRTFs. Some of the social costs noted in the report include difficulty in placing youth in out-of-state PRTFs, which results in delayed or inappropriate care, carries educational costs, and contributes to loneliness and homesickness in youth, which can undermine treatment.

The report also identifies critical factors to consider if a PRTF were to be built and operated in the District, such as:

- *Appropriately staffing and funding the facility;*
- *Simultaneously investing in broadening the District's behavioral health continuum of care;*
- *Defining the population of youth that the facility will serve, the referral process, acceptance criteria, and the specific reasons for denial;*
- *Ensuring acceptance is based on medical necessity;*
- *Standardizing the process for determining medical necessity; and*
- *Maintaining contracts with out-of-state PRTFs serving youth with specific needs.*

Substance Abuse and Mental Health

The District of Columbia has long recognized the need to provide treatment for people with severe and persistent mental health disorders and/or co-occurring substance use disorders. People with these disorders have challenges in getting treatment, and often incarceration exacerbates their symptoms. This can lead to individuals staying incarcerated longer than those without behavioral health concerns.

Approximately 70% of DOC residents have been identified as having a mental health issue at intake, and about 40% of the jail population is diagnosed with a substance use disorder, primarily opioid use disorders. Among samples from adult arrestees tested by PSA, between 30 to 34% tested positive for one or more substances each month.

Frequently, individuals with substance use disorders or mental health challenges find themselves cycling through the District's justice system, which is often the first place where appropriate treatment is available. District leaders have long sought to identify better practices, tools, and systems to connect justice-involved individuals with mental health and substance use disorder issues with services.

Among the options currently available to individuals suffering from mental health challenges or substance use disorder are Drug Court and Mental Health Community Court, which allow those individuals an opportunity to exit the cycle. The Secure DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2024 requires the CJCC to convene a Prearrest Diversion Taskforce to help minimize justice system contact for individuals with substance abuse and mental health issues.

In 2025, CJCC members set the following additional priorities for substance abuse and mental health:

1. *Monitor participation and outcomes for Drug Court and Mental Health Community Court.*
2. *Support implementation of the District's Live.Long.DC Strategic Plan.*
3. *Address gaps in the adult Sequential Intercept Model.*
4. *Develop recommendations for a prearrest diversion program.*

Monitor Participation and Outcomes for Drug Court and Mental Health Court

Some individuals who become involved in the justice system 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.

In 2025, the committee identified a need to obtain data on current utilization rates and outcomes of Drug Court and Mental Health Court. In collaboration with other partners, the CJCC plans to identify data on participation, demographics, treatment modalities, manner of completion, recidivism rates, and related metrics. Members will be able to use this information to inform future policy decisions regarding eligibility and programming for these treatment courts.

Support Implementation of the District's Live.Long.DC Strategic Plan

Live.Long.DC is the District's combined effort to combat opioid deaths, based on the District's Plan to Reduce Opioid Use, Misuse, and Related Deaths, which was updated in 2024 with version 3. The plan is the District's blueprint for increasing prevention activities and access to harm reduction, treatment, and recovery services and supports. The plan establishes six Opioid Strategy Groups, 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."

A key priority for SATMHSIT is to support the Criminal Justice Opioid Strategy Group's efforts in Live.Long.DC to implement the following strategies, several of which involve collaboration among District and federal agencies:

1. *Engage and collaborate with the drug court for diversion of individuals with substance use disorder who are arrested.*
2. *Ensure individuals incarcerated with the Department of Corrections (DOC) continue to receive medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD) as prescribed at the time of arrest, or MOUD is made available to individuals in need, and coordinate with relevant stakeholders to develop a wraparound approach to reintegrate individuals with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) and a history with 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, with a focus on outlining functions and dispelling myths.*
5. *Monitor the screening of substance use disorders prior to arraignment and provide immediate handoff to treatment after arraignment.*
6. *Identify opportunities to incorporate peer navigators and recovery coaches throughout multiple sectors of the criminal justice system.*

In 2025, the District saw encouraging decreases in opioid-related deaths, with a 43% reduction in fatal overdoses. To build on this progress, DBH is seeking to update the LLDC plan, which entails a review of the existing strategies to assess the extent of progress and whether they should be revised to support further reductions in opioid-related deaths. The updated SIM mapping exercise mentioned below will also help inform revised strategies for the Criminal Justice Opioid Strategy Group.

Address Gaps in the Sequential Intercept Model

The District's mental health partners have been using a Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) mapping tool to review how individuals with mental health 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 exercises in 2018 and 2020 that identified opportunities to improve services and treatment for persons with SUD/MH issues within the justice system. Some of the gaps were addressed, for example, expanding jail in-reach capacity—supported by targeted funding—and implementing strategies to maintain consistent in-reach during the COVID-19 pandemic. This included expanding peer support programming, as evidenced by the launch of Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous groups at the DC Department of Corrections (DOC) in 2025. Other gaps, however, remain, such as the absence of a formalized opioid use disorder screening

process prior to arraignment, and the desire to expand eligibility criteria for diversion programs such as Drug Court. Lack of access to housing and related supports for individuals with mental and substance use disorders who are released from the Bureau of Prisons and DOC continues to pose additional challenges.

SATMHSIT members decided that, given the time that has passed, it is best to conduct a new SIM exercise to ensure that any gaps/opportunities identified are relevant to the current post-COVID landscape. The CJCC will once again collaborate with DBH to conduct an updated SIM mapping exercise, scheduled for Winter 2026.

Develop Recommendations for a Prearrest Diversion Program

The CJCC convened the Prearrest Diversion Taskforce in FY25 to provide findings and recommendations to the DC Council on how to design and implement an effective prearrest diversion program in the District.

Duties of the Prearrest Diversion Task Force include:

1. *Reviewing and assessing best practices for prearrest diversion;*
2. *Making recommendations for prearrest diversion of certain misdemeanor offenses and certain categories of persons;*
3. *Making recommendations regarding the programs, facilities, personnel, and funding that are necessary to implement prearrest diversion;*
4. *Making recommendations for any legislative changes that are necessary to enable prearrest diversion;*
5. *Implementing prearrest diversion of certain misdemeanor offenses, and categories of persons identified by the Task Force as being appropriate for diversion;*
6. *Identifying any potential improvements in police training or procedures relating to police interactions with individuals impacted by homelessness, mental or behavioral health issues, or substance abuse; and*
7. *Identifying individuals who frequently interact with police, are frequent mental health consumers, or have suffered from chronic homelessness, and ensure that those individuals are connected to social services.*

During 2025, the taskforce assembled members, surveyed the current landscape, including site visits to regional programs, planned roundtables with individuals with lived experience, and planned how to best incorporate law enforcement into the structure. The task force will complete and submit its report on how to design and implement an effective pre-arrest diversion program in the District by July 2026.

Incarceration and Community Corrections

In the District, individuals prosecuted as adults awaiting the disposition of their cases are either released on personal recognizance, 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, or some combination of the two. Upon release from prison, individuals may have a period of supervised release or parole, where they would be supervised by CSOSA, under the jurisdiction of the United States Parole Commission (USPC).

In 2025, CJCC members set the following priorities for incarceration and community corrections:

1. *Seek options for moving individuals seeking post-conviction writs from BOP to local facilities.*
2. *Understand and address long lengths of stay for pretrial defendants in secure facilities.*

Local Placement for Persons Seeking Post-Conviction Writs

The Incarceration Reduction Amendment Act (IRAA) allows individuals prosecuted as adults for a crime they committed when they were under 25 to petition the court for early release after serving 15 years of their sentence. They work with the Public Defender Service (PDS) to prepare their petitions. PDS prefers to meet with clients in person because of the need for extensive, confidential conversations about a client's personal history. Since individuals 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.

In 2024, PDS and the US Marshals Service (USMS), which transports individuals between DOC and BOP facilities, requested that CJCC convene a meeting with relevant partners to discuss the possibility of transferring these individuals to the DC jail or other correctional facilities closer to the DC metro area. CJCC complied, and in 2025, USMS successfully transferred individuals to Northern Neck Regional Jail in Virginia to support post-conviction writ petitions and develop their cases. Currently, a process is in place to continue moving IRAA petitioners as space and resources allow.

Identifying Causes for Long Lengths of Stay for Pretrial Defendants in Secure Facilities

Title 16 Youth at the Youth Services Center

The Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act of 2016 shifted custodial responsibility for persons under 18 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 of over 900 days. As of September 30, 2025, Title 16 youth comprised 25 of 113 youth (22%) currently housed at YSC. This presents challenges and complexities: although these individuals are minors, their cases are processed as adult cases because of 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. The extended stays at YSC challenge staff, particularly in managing interpersonal conflicts. With no in-room confinement, limited outdoor space, and restricted overall space, it is challenging to provide respite from tension. DYRS requires that Title 16 youth be separated from other juvenile residents, further limiting conflict management options. Once Title 16 youth in DYRS's custody turn 18, they are transferred to DOC custody. In FY25, DOC and DYRS agreed to develop a data-sharing structure for Title 16 youth transitioning between agencies to help DOC adequately prepare for safety and programming needs of incoming youth. Additionally, to address the issue, key partners reviewed cases of individuals with long lengths of stay at DYRS. They determined that, while the adult system moves more slowly than the juvenile system, no unique aspects of these cases appear to be associated with extended lengths of stay.

Further challenges are anticipated in this area due to policy decisions to prosecute more youth as adults and potential legislation to lower the age at which youth can be prosecuted as adults. There is expected to be an increase in Title 16 population at YSC.

Pretrial Defendants at the DC Jail

Additionally, in fall of 2025, CJCC conducted a court case review to identify underlying factors contributing to prolonged detention of 12 individuals in the District of Columbia Department of Corrections (DOC), who had been held in custody for five years or more. This qualitative review of 18 cases identified significant delays in case processing beyond those typically caused by routine pretrial litigation, including discovery disputes, motions for forensic testing, motions to suppress, and other common pretrial motions. Filling vacant judicial positions will help expedite case processing, thereby reducing pretrial detention periods.

Automated Information Sharing

The CJCC is the agency tasked with maintaining the JUSTIS infrastructure that enables the District's justice system to operate efficiently through real-time information sharing. CJCC members and other stakeholders collaborate to ensure the efficient operation of JUSTIS and that the information shared is accurate and up-to-date. Members also seek opportunities to use JUSTIS to meet legislative requirements and to identify alternative information-sharing mechanisms in the unlikely case that JUSTIS is rendered temporarily inoperable.

In FY25, CJCC partners worked on the following collaborative priorities:

1. *Ensuring compliance with record sealing, expungement, and set aside requirements.*
2. *Updating the continuity of operations plan for the District's justice system.*
3. *Instituting a change management process for modifications to JUSTIS.*
4. *Enhancing consistency in the use of charge codes between MPD and DCSC.*

Ensuring Compliance with Record Sealing, Expungement, and Set Aside Requirements

Certain criminal records are eligible to be sealed, expunged, or set aside, depending on several factors, including the severity of the charge(s), how the arrest or case was resolved, and the amount of time that has passed since the final resolution of the case or the completion of any sentence. Once sealed, expunged, or set aside, the records are no longer publicly available. This allows formerly incarcerated or accused individuals to move on with their lives with greater opportunities, including employment and access to 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.

In FY25, the SES Workgroup continued work on a streamlined process to reduce the backlog of certifications that justice system agencies must submit to the DC Superior Court, verifying that sealed or expunged records have been removed from their publicly available systems. In addition, the workgroup continues to update the existing SES Memorandum of Understanding, which details partner agencies' processes for handling SES requests, as partners update their own procedures and business processes. This effort aims to reduce the backlog of sealing and expungement certifications awaiting court submission.

Also, during 2025, the SES Workgroup sought to identify mechanisms to implement the automatic sealing and expungement provisions of the Second Chance Amendment Act of 2022. Specifically, the workgroup, in collaboration with the Clean Slate Initiative and Code for America, identified a mechanism to use JUSTIS to identify papered cases—that is, cases prosecuted in DC Superior Court—that are eligible for automatic sealing and expungement. However, this process would require additional supervision and custodial agency data to be stored in JUSTIS, and the development of complex code to determine whether, for cases with eligible offenses, sufficient time has elapsed since completion of the sentence. In 2026, CJCC, the DC Superior Court, and other relevant agencies will determine the funding and time required to implement the process for identifying papered cases eligible for automatic sealing and expungement.

Also in 2026, the SES Workgroup will identify a separate process to identify no-papered cases—meaning arrests that were not prosecuted in court—that are eligible for automatic sealing and expungement under the Second Chance Amendment Act.

Updating the Continuity of Operations Plan for the District's Justice System

In 2025, as the designated agency in charge of the District's criminal and juvenile justice Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP), the CJCC convened partners to develop a plan to ensure the continuation of the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems in an extreme event, in particular an event that renders JUSTIS inoperable. All CJCC partners were involved in the COOP planning group.

The group was tasked with two focus areas:

1. *Complete an updated COOP plan in adherence with Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) requirements. This effort was successfully completed in 2025.*
2. *Scenario planning. The CJCC successfully led partners through two extreme-event scenarios, and the group identified key operating structures to maintain District operations during such events, including ensuring the full flow of necessary business processes.*

During 2026, the COOP Workgroup will conduct exercises to test the planned response to these scenarios and refine the plan as needed.

Instituting a Change Management Process for Modifications to JUSTIS

In FY25, CJCC and partner agencies continued to leverage the JUSTIS Change Management Process to streamline change requests for JUSTIS. Under this process, 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.

Enhancing Consistency in the Use of Charge Codes Between MPD and DCSC

In FY25, 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. Currently, work continues on implementing Phase 3. In support of the Charge Code Standardization Initiative and the SES-eligible offense project, CJCC deployed the enhanced JUSTIS Charge Code Module. This enhancement provides participating agencies with a centralized location to view offenses created by the DC Superior Court and notifies them when an offense is added or modified.

STAFF

- ***Kristy Love,***
  Executive Director
- ***Hind Berrah,***
  Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor
- ***Matthew Boucher,***
  Attorney Advisor
- ***Niurka Calcano,***
  Strategic Analysis Specialist
- ***Murali Goriparthi Chinni,***
  Enterprise Architect
- ***Sean Gray,***
  IT Specialist (Systems Admin)
- ***Kelly Hart,***
  Chief Administrative Officer
- ***Safdar Hussain,***
  Application Software Developer
- ***Marc Irlandez,***
  Chief Information Officer
- ***David Marimon,***
  Senior Policy Analyst
- ***Bailey Maryfield,***
  Social Scientist
- ***Margarita A. Mikhaylova,***
  Public Affairs Specialist
- ***Colleen Moses,***
  IT Project Manager
- ***Meagan O'Neill, Ph.D,***
  Social Scientist
- ***Charleá Robinson,***
  Policy and Research Analyst
- ***Adam Schutzman,***
  Policy Analyst
- ***Niloufer Taber, Ph.D.,***
  Director of Research and Policy
- ***Daniel Vincent,***
  IT Specialist (Systems Admin)
- ***Tamara Vines,***
  Contract Administrator
- ***Abeje Woldie,***
  IT Specialist (Data Management)
- ***Vacant,***
  Policy Analyst
- ***Vacant,***
  Staff Assistant
- ***Vacant,***
  Statistician

CJCC Staff as of December 31, 2025.

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

P: 202|442|9283

cjcc.dc.gov