



# 2023 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.

# Table of Contents

**02** Mission

---

**03** Table of Contents

---

**04** Letter from the Mayor

---

**05** Letter from the Co-Chair

---

**06** Letter from the Executive Director

---

**07** Members

---

**08** History

---

**09** Organizational Structure

---

**10** Priority Areas and Core Functions

---

**11** Combating Violent Crime

---

**14** Juvenile Justice

---

**17** Adult Re-entry

---

**20** Substance Abuse and Mental Health

---

**24** Research and Analysis

---

**26** Automated Information Sharing

---

**29** CJCC Annual Budget

---

**30** Staff

---

**31** Acknowledgments

# Letter from the Mayor

Dear Washingtonians:

In addressing the many public safety challenges that touch the core of our community's well-being, it is with a heavy heart that we mark the passing of a year marred by an unacceptable rise in homicides. This tragic loss of life compels us to collectively reflect on the importance of public safety and reaffirm our shared responsibility to foster a community where every resident feels—and is—safe and secure.

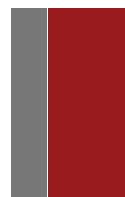
In our pursuit of justice, particularly in holding individuals accountable, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's (CJCC) dedication to creating an environment characterized by transparency and accountability is to be commended. Its research and training products, the continued availability of JUSTIS, and the numerous new efforts taken on by the CJCC in 2023 are all a testament to a commitment to greater public understanding. In particular, I want to thank the CJCC for its partnership in providing timely and critical data on the state of our criminal and juvenile justice

systems as outlined in the Prioritizing Public Safety Emergency Amendment Act of 2023 and the CJCC Data Collection Technical Correction Emergency Amendment Act of 2023.

As we confront this issue head-on, I would like to express my gratitude for the continued efforts of each CJCC member in contributing to the discourse and strategies aimed at mitigating violence and safeguarding the lives of our residents.

I am pleased to commend the CJCC on another year of service to the District's residents and its commitment to addressing the issues facing our criminal and juvenile justice systems.

As we chart a course into the future, collaboration between my administration and CJCC members will remain critical to our accountability endeavors. Together, we will continue to build a city that not only prioritizes safety but sets a high standard of transparency for all within our justice systems.



Muriel Bowser  
Mayor  
District of Columbia

# Letter from the Co-Chair

The CJCC is pleased to present the 2023 Annual Report, which provides an overview of the work of CJCC and 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.

In recent years, we have seen an increase in certain types of violent crimes—particularly those involving firearms. Law enforcement agencies across the District have been using every tool available to combat this firearm violence, and we have no higher priority than changing the trajectory of violent crime in the District. As we continuously do that work, the CJCC has provided a place for the criminal justice agencies to come together, learn from one another, and foster collaborative relationships.

Earlier this year, I was deeply humbled and honored that the CJCC—a council of the stakeholders responsible for keeping our community safe including our elected officials, the Metropolitan

Police Department, and other federal and local justice leaders—elected me to help steer the important work of the CJCC. The safety of our community is our highest priority, and successful coordination among the officials and agencies responsible for protecting our community is critical to our mission.

As Co-Chair of the CJCC, I look forward to continuing to work with all our federal partners, District partners, and the community to combat the violent crime that our community is experiencing. The CJCC is committed to working on behalf of all District residents and visitors to improve public safety and will continue to be a part of the District’s public safety structure. Our members are focused on the violence that is plaguing the District. One shooting is one too many. One carjacking is one too many. One robbery is one too many. Even though the members of the CJCC represent a number of different constituencies, we all agree on these facts and will continue to work to identify ways we can reduce the violence we are seeing.



**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 2023 Annual Report for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). As the Executive Director, I am pleased to reflect on the collaborative efforts of the CJCC and our dedicated partners in addressing the intricate challenges within our criminal justice system.

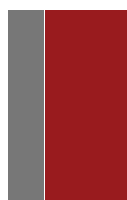
Throughout the past year, our community has faced challenges that require a unified and strategic approach. The regrettable increase in violent incidents, particularly homicides, underscores the urgency of our commitment to public safety. The CJCC remains resolute in its mission to clearly articulate the nature of the public safety challenges facing the District and to identify and recommend evidence-based solutions for addressing those challenges. We also stand ready to coordinate the various components of our criminal justice system, serving as a catalyst for positive change.

Recognizing the gravity of the situation, we extend our deepest sympathies to those affected by these tragic events. Every life lost is a stark reminder of the critical work that lies ahead in creating a community where the safety and well-being of every resident are paramount.

In 2023, our endeavors included crucial research initiatives, the continued accessibility of JUSTIS, and

facilitated discussions among our partner agencies to enhance justice system operations. We convened Public Meetings on the role of blight reduction in public safety and explored novel alternatives for housing returning citizens and reducing recidivism among high-risk youth. We provided analytical products to assist our partners in decision-making, including monthly violent crime and victimization trends, a READY Center assessment, and a look at the Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 2018. And, in accordance with legislation, we provided Public Safety and Justice Dashboards with key data on justice system operations in a clear, accessible format—providing valuable insights to anyone interested in the administration of justice in the District.

As we navigate the future, the collaboration among the CJCC partner agencies remains pivotal. Together, we can work to increase the safety of every resident, visitor, and worker in the District. I want to thank each member for their continued support and participation in this work. Additionally, I want to thank the CJCC agency staff for their unwavering dedication and commitment.



**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)



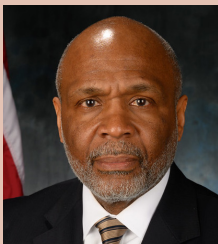
**Lindsey Appiah**  
Deputy Mayor  
for Public Safety and Justice  
(DMSPJ); Chair Pro Tempore  
of the CJCC



**Leslie Cooper**  
Director  
Pretrial Services Agency  
(PSA)



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



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



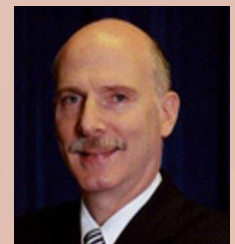
**Thomas N. Faust**  
Director  
Department of Corrections  
(DOC)



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



**The Hon. Anita  
Josey-Herring**  
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 (OVJSG)



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



**Pamela Smith**  
Chief of Police  
Metropolitan Police  
Department (MPD)



**Kweli Sneed**  
Interim 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

In August 1997, the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Revitalization Act) was signed into law. 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 both 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. 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 conduct a review of 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 the CJCC as a criminal justice agency for information sharing. The CJCC has continued to play an important 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 14 local and federal public safety agencies in the District, as well as the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, 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 members select a Co-Chair from among the federal and independent agency leaders.

Matthew Graves, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, currently serves as CJCC Co-Chair. The Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice is the Chair Pro Tempore. The CJCC Executive Director leads the agency with a dedicated staff of 22, which includes 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 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; 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.

Conducts research and analysis to enhance data-driven and evidence-based decision-making among partners.

JSAT

**104**

hits per month

Research and Analytical Products

**68**

products

Provides a reliable electronic information-sharing mechanism among local and federal criminal justice partners to enhance public safety in the District of Columbia.

JUSTIS

**138,650**

queries per month

**27,311**

logins per month

CONDUCTS RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS



FACILITATES AUTOMATED INFORMATION SHARING



**CORE**

COMBATING VIOLENT CRIME

**PRIORITY**

ADULT REENTRY

JUVENILE JUSTICE

**AREAS**

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH

**FUNCTIONS**

FACILITATES INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION



PROVIDES TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



Multiagency Projects

**15** projects

Committees and Workgroups

**136** meetings

**3** sessions

**234** attendees

Facilitates collaboration for efforts requiring participation from multiple criminal and juvenile justice agencies.

Provides training and technical assistance to assist partners in making informed decisions addressing criminal and juvenile justice issues.

**FY23**

# Combating Violent Crime

In recent years, the District has experienced a distressing rise in homicides and carjackings, most particularly involving guns. District leadership has focused resources and policy on efforts to curb gun crime and to hold perpetrators accountable. CJCC assists member agencies through research, committee work, and establishing collaborative opportunities.

## Committees and Workgroups

### Violent Crime Committee (VCC)

**Purpose:** The VCC serves as a forum for information sharing among local and federal agencies regarding their efforts to combat violent crime in the District. The VCC also identifies opportunities for interagency collaboration to reduce violent crime and enhance public safety. This body has been integral in the baseline sharing of information around shootings, predictive risk terrain modeling, and the relationship between where individuals live vs. offend.

**Committee Chair:** Assistant Chief Carlos Heraud, Metropolitan Police Department

**Participating Agencies:** MPD, USAO, OAG, CSOSA, PSA, DOC, USPC, DYRS, USMS, ONSE, OGVP, OVJSJ, DMPSJ, ATF, DFS, SCDC, DCHA-PD

### GunStat

**Purpose:** GunStat 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 Chair:** Assistant Chief Carlos Heraud, Metropolitan Police Department

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

## Research and Analysis

### Regularized Violent Gun Crime Analysis

CJCC provides a monthly 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 2023, in partnership with DC Health, CJCC regularly provided partners with Districtwide firearm injury surveillance capability 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](#) became public in July of 2023. It is updated monthly.

This effort was made possible through funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Firearm Injury Surveillance Through Emergency Rooms (FASTER) grant program.

### **Risk Terrain Modeling**

Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) is a predictive crime modeling tool that, based on mathematical relationships between past crime patterns and places such as carry-outs, sports betting locations, DCHA public housing, abandoned cars, gas stations, illegal dumping locations, HUD housing, bars and restaurants with ABRA licenses, vacant lots, Capitol BikeShare locations, etc., identifies where a crime is most likely to happen in the future. The premise of RTM is that certain places have particular features

that, when combined in certain groupings, create an environment in which crime becomes more likely to occur. In 2023, CJCC provided partners with risk models for shootings, carjackings, gun robberies, and opioid overdoses.

## **Replicating the Gun Violence Problem Analysis**

In late 2022, CJCC was awarded a Department of Justice grant to replicate the 2021 Gun Violence Problem Analysis. In partnership with the National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR), CJCC and implementation partners MPD and OGVF have been working on the qualitative and quantitative analysis needed to complete the 2023 Gun Violence Problem Analysis. This analysis will examine criminal histories and key demographic characteristics of shooting victims and homicide suspects. In addition to examining the victims and suspects, the project team will also examine 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 will also be examined as part of a “High-Risk Groups and Networks” analysis.

For security and privacy purposes, the true identities of the groups will not be published in a public forum. A summary of the 2023 Gun Violence Problem Analysis will be made public in the winter of 2023/2024.

## **Key Efforts**

### **Project Change and Stop the Bleed**

In 2023, CJCC continued its partnership with the District’s Hospital Based Violence Interruption

network known as Project Change. This partnership has centered around increasing information-sharing between the public health and public safety ecosystems and ensuring situational awareness of the longer-term and operational trends around firearm injury visits to District hospitals. In late 2022, CJCC partnered with Project Change to apply for and was subsequently awarded grant funding to help evaluate the District’s hospital-based violence interruption efforts.

As part of this work with District hospitals, CJCC was asked to provide analysis to support efforts by MedStar Washington Hospital Center to get continuation funding for their Stop the Bleed campaign. Since receiving continuation funding, staff from every community-based violence interruption catchment area has received training from MedStar on how to recognize and stop severe bleeding.

### **Violence Fatality Review Committee**

In accordance with the [Fatality Review Committee Amendment Act of 2018 passed on September 5, 2018, as part of the FY2019 Budget Support Act \(BSA\)](#), the District set up a Violence Fatality Review Committee to conduct retrospective reviews of circumstances leading to the violent deaths (homicides and suicides) of persons aged 19 and older.

The goals of this effort center around:

- 1) Defining and measuring the problem;
- 2) Identifying the cause or risk factors;
- 3) Determining how to prevent the problem; and,

- 4) Making recommendations related to policies, programs, training, and the systems that respond to these fatalities.

Since being invited in late 2022, CJCC has regularly attended meetings and shared insights from our gun violence research portfolio.

## **Events**

### [Spring Public Meeting](#)

On May 9, 2023, CJCC convened a virtual Public Meeting themed Combating Neighborhood Blight - An Alternative Public Safety Strategy. The meeting, which featured CJCC analysis demonstrating the relationship between neighborhood blight and violent gun crime, explored cleaning and greening strategies that can positively impact public safety. The meeting allowed the public to hear from subject matter experts from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, The Department of Public Works, and the University of Pennsylvania.

# Juvenile Justice

## Committees and Workgroups

### Juvenile Justice Committee (JJC)

**Purpose:** The Juvenile Justice Committee is responsible for coordinating youth-serving agency efforts, encompassing both justice and non-justice entities. The committee 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 in the system. The JJC also serves as the executive body for the juvenile justice system and is charged with setting juvenile justice strategic priorities.

#### Committee Co-Chairs:

Anita Josey-Herring, Chief Judge, District of Columbia Superior Court

Brian Schwalb, Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General

**Participating Agencies:** CSSD, DCSC, DYRS, DMPSJ, MPD, OAG, OGVP, OVSJG, PDS, CFSA, DCPS, DPR, DHS, DME/SCDC, DMHHS, OSSE, SCDC, WMATA

### Juvenile Justice Data Committee (JJDC)

**Purpose:** The JJDC serves as a forum for reviewing data and analysis of juvenile crime and identifying trends in juvenile crime across the District.

**Participating Agencies:** CSSD, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, CFSA, DHS, MTPD, SCDC

### Joint Supervision Workgroup (JSW)

**Purpose:** The Joint Supervision Workgroup serves as a forum for justice system agencies in the District to monitor the justice system involvement and case processing of youth who have open cases in both the Family Court and the Criminal Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

**Participating Agencies:** CSSD, CSOSA, DYRS, PSA, CFSA

## Research and Analysis

### Juvenile Pretrial Release Analysis

CJCC conducted an analysis to examine release rates for juveniles charged with violent offenses. The analysis examined how many were held or released pretrial, how many were held or released based on the type of offense committed, and a comparison of rearrest rates based on hold recommendations versus the ultimate hold decision.

### Juvenile Offense Times Analysis

CJCC conducted an analysis to determine what temporal trends exist in juvenile delinquency offenses. The analysis looked at the days of the week and time of day that juveniles are most likely to commit delinquency offenses. The examination included breakdowns based on school days versus out-of-school days and time trends broken out by different types of offenses committed.

CJCC also conducted several analyses of juvenile justice system involvement in the District. These reports are not publicly available due to juvenile privacy protections. These analyses were presented to partners and appropriate stakeholders at various committee meetings.



*Analysis of Juveniles with First Arrest for Violent or Weapon Offense (January 1 – October 31, 2022)*

*Update: Analysis of Juveniles with First Arrest for Violent or Weapon Offense (CY2018-2022)*

*Rearrest of DYRS Youth with Survival Analysis*

*Rearrest of CSSD Youth with Survival Analysis*

[School-Based Arrests in the District of Columbia, 2013-2023](#)

*Juveniles Under Supervision and Involvement in Gun-Related Offenses*

## **Key Efforts**

### **Juvenile Justice Data Committee**

The Data Committee meets monthly to review trends in all stages of the juvenile justice system, from arrest through placement decisions, including adjudication, disposition, commitment, and probation for juveniles. Members of both juvenile justice and public health agencies that are authorized to share information per an administrative order issued by the D.C. Superior Court (Administrative Order 20-14) attend the meetings. CJCC worked with the District of Columbia Superior Court on Administrative Order 22-11, which would allow CJCC to share certain data with the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group that would bolster the group's ability to make recommendations to the Mayor and the District of Columbia Council on reforms connected with juvenile justice.

### **Compliance Monitoring**

Through 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, who is responsible for monitoring the District's compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). The District must comply with the JJDP to be eligible to receive Title II, Part B funding for juvenile delinquency prevention, education, and training.

The JJDP 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 receives and reviews annual admissions data from all correctional and detention facilities in the District of Columbia, investigates any presumptive violations, provides additional monitoring and technical assistance, and proposes recommendations for corrective action if a violation is confirmed. In FY23, no violations were noted.

### **Delaware Site Visit to the District's Juvenile Processing Center**

In 2023, a five-person delegation from Delaware, including the Chief of Probation, Director of Youth Rehabilitation Services, Deputy of Youth Rehabilitation Services, Compliance Monitor, and Juvenile Justice Specialist, visited the District. This delega-



tion was seeking solutions to address compliance concerns in their home jurisdiction. The District's Compliance Monitor hosted the delegation and provided information as well as a visit to the District's Juvenile Processing Center.

## Resource Mapping

In a jurisdiction that has often been described as "resource-rich, coordination-poor," identifying the

available services and resources in an ecosystem becomes particularly important. In 2023, CJCC launched a Resource Mapping Project to identify services for justice system-involved youth and those at risk of involvement in the justice system. Currently, this initiative is in partnership with DC CoRIE (Community Resource Information Exchange), which aims to create a central hub to research and access care across a variety of needs.

## Events

### Webinar: Promising Practices in Diversion and Community Supervision (March 22, 2023)

#### Key Takeaways:

- Divert low-risk youth to avoid harmful effects
- Conduct risk/needs assessments throughout system
- Screens help identify tools to address needs
- Partner with youth and families on behavior
- Use restorative justice to repair harm
- Review data regularly to guide outcomes

### Webinar: Alternatives to Incarceration for Youth (August 29, 2023)

Discussed best practices like incorporating credible messengers, CBT, focused therapy, restorative justice principles, and holistic practices as alternatives to incarceration.

Two programs highlighted:

- Youth Advocate Program (YAP) - comprehensive wrap-around services for youth and families
- Roca Impact Institute - emphasizes developing self-discipline through incremental skill-building

# Adult Re-Entry

Each year, individuals who have completed their sentence of incarceration return home to the District of Columbia. This transition can be challenging for the returning citizen, their family, and the community in a variety of ways, ranging from obtaining housing to continuing any needed medical treatment. CJCC provides collaboration opportunities for partners and stakeholders to address these challenges.

## Committees and Workgroups

### CJCC Re-entry Steering Committee

CJCC's Re-entry Steering Committee seeks to ensure these individuals find success upon re-entry, avoiding any additional exposure to the system. The group also assists partners with effective communication, as well as maintaining a high quality and easy availability of timely information and data to effect success for returning persons.

The Committee's focus areas for 2023, as determined by the CJCC Principals, were:

- 1) Enhancing information sharing from the Bureau of Prisons regarding DC residents released from BOP facilities;

- 2) Supporting increased employment opportunities for returning citizens; and

- 3) Supporting increased housing opportunities for returning citizens.

**Purpose:** To support system-wide efforts to ensure the successful re-entry of men and women returning to the District after incarceration, with a focus on high-risk offenders.

**Committee Co-Chairs:** Cedric Hendricks, Associate Director, Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

Lamont Carey, Director, Mayor's Office on Returning Citizens Affairs

**Participating Agencies:** BOP, CCE, CIC, CFLS, CSO-SA, DBH, DMPSJ, DOC, DOES, MORCA, MPD, OAG, OHR, PDS, PSA, ULS-DC, VSC

## Research and Analysis

### [READY Center Assessment](#)

For several years, the District of Columbia has provided a Resources to Empower and Develop You (READY) Center, previously located at the DC Jail. A new location opened on Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue in the Fall of 2023.

The Center is designed as a central opportunity for returning citizens to receive access to vital post-release and wrap-around services, including referrals to housing, employment, and health and mental care resources that will assist in a successful transition back to the community. The primary

goal of the Center is to reduce the likelihood of recidivism and to close the gaps that create barriers to successful re-entry. CJCC collaborated with the Department of Corrections (DOC) to launch a comprehensive assessment of the READY Center. The purpose of the study was to examine and compare the re-entry experiences of individuals who used READY Center services compared to those who did not, using both quantitative and qualitative data, and identify opportunities for improvement. CJCC issued a final report in 2023. This report informed decision-making involved in the Center's re-opening.

### **DC Code Offender – Bureau of Prisons (BOP) Distance Analysis**

Per a 1997 Memorandum of Understanding, DC Code Offenders in BOP custody were to be housed, when possible, in facilities within 500 miles from the District of Columbia. Several factors affect the determination of feasibility, including security designation, medical needs, programming, and bed availability. The CJCC conducted an analysis providing an overview of the locations and distances of DC Code Offenders housed in BOP facilities across the United States. As of March 20, 2023, a total of 2,495 DC Code Offenders were housed in BOP facilities, of which 36 are located within 500 miles of the District of Columbia, and 90 are located more than 500 miles away. Approximately 65.7% of DC Code Offenders were housed within 500 miles of the District.

### **Parole and Supervised Release Sanctions Analysis and Report**

The DOC was awarded the Statewide Recidivism Reduction (SRR) Implementation Grant to support the implementation of DOC re-entry programs

designed to help reduce recidivism, particularly for women and young adults. DOC partnered with CJCC to analyze current sanctions imposed on persons on parole and supervised release who violate the conditions of their release and identify alternative sanctions. The final report was completed in 2023.

### **Analysis of the Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 2018**

The Youth Rehabilitation Act (YRA) was first enacted in 1985 to provide sentencing alternatives for youth offenders under 22 years of age at the time of the offense who were convicted of a crime other than murder. The YRA afforded these youth an opportunity to have their convictions set aside if they satisfied the conditions of their sentence.

In 2018, the DC Council passed the [Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 2018](#) with major changes and additions. The Act includes a provision that requires CJCC to analyze several key metrics and submit a report to the Mayor and Council.

CJCC completed the required analysis in the Fall of 2022.

## **Key Efforts**

### **Housing**

As elsewhere, the District's returning citizens often face obstacles to a successful transition back into the community. For these individuals, returning from a period of incarceration and finding secure and stable housing is a challenge. Research shows that access to decent, stable,

and affordable housing substantially increases the likelihood that a person returning home from prison or jail will successfully reintegrate into society. In order to allow returning citizens to become successful upon release and reduce the chance of recidivating, it is important that stable and affordable housing options are available.

In 2023, the Re-Entry Steering Committee discussed current gaps in the District’s housing continuum and barriers to housing access for returning citizens housing. Members were briefed

on innovative and promising practices in housing for returning citizens.

## **Employment**

Like housing, the lack of stable employment is a substantial barrier to successful reentry for returning citizens in the District. In 2023, the Committee partnered with the Department of Employment Services to host presentations on available employment programming for the District’s returning citizens, as well as hosting discussions on ways to encourage and promote hiring returning citizens.

## **Events**

### **Housing Webinar**

CJCC hosted a live webinar focusing on Innovative Housing Programs for Returning Citizens. Research shows that unstable housing increases the likelihood of recidivism for returning citizens, especially in jurisdictions with a limited supply of affordable housing. During the webinar, attendees learned about successful reentry housing efforts from jurisdictions across the country for consideration in the District of Columbia. Options included implementing a homeowner vendor program, dedicated housing for target populations, such as seniors, and an effort piloted in Oakland, California, called the Homecoming Project, which pairs returning citizens with a host family.

# Substance Abuse and Mental Health

## Committees and Workgroups

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

**Purpose:** To improve the treatment options and access to services for criminal-justice-involved individuals with mental health issues, substance use problems, or co-occurring disorders and to promote information sharing among criminal justice partners.

During 2023, the task force covered drug court operations, Live.Long.DC. strategic plan updates and SATMHSIT support requests, a mental health emergency dispatch pilot program, peer experiences, post-COVID operations, opioid-related arrests, and forming a strategy to enhance the criminal justice system’s responsiveness to the opioid crisis.

**Committee Co-Chairs:** Rainey Brandt, Deputy Presiding Judge, Criminal Division, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Barbara Bazron, Director, District of Columbia C Department of Behavioral Health (DBH)

**Participating Agencies:** BOP, CJCC, CIC, CSOSA, DBH, DCHA, DCHR, DCSC, DMPSJ, DHCF, DFS, DOC, DYRS, MORCA, MPD, OAG, OVSJG, PDS, PSA, ULS, USAO-DC, USPC

The District of Columbia has long recognized the need to provide treatment to persons with serious 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 treatment options for criminal-justice-involved individuals experiencing these challenges. SATMHSIT’s focus areas for 2023, as determined by the CJCC Principals, were:

- 1) Supporting implementation of the [Live.Long.DC Strategic Plan](#);
- 2) Implementing priorities identified through the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) gap analysis; and
- 3) Reducing justice system involvement for low-level offenders who continue to cycle through both the justice and public health systems.

### Familiar Faces Working Group

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 associated with 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 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 recommends policy and legislative solutions.

### **Sequential Intercept Model 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 with respect to substance use disorder treatment for justice-involved persons.

In 2023, ATMHSIT partners launched a project mapping the behavioral health resources landscape in the District and creating a common and accurate understanding of how each agency of the District of Columbia’s public safety, justice system, and behavioral health system works and interfaces.

## **Key Efforts**

### **Resource Locator**

CJCC had previously set up a web-based information repository called the Resource Locator, which provided information on a plethora of services available in the District, including housing, food assistance, education, job placement resources, and more. The Resource Locator is used by NGOs,

social workers, and other government personnel to quickly identify service options for individuals in crisis. To improve accuracy and accessibility, the Resource Locator is undergoing an expansion and project redesign slated to take place in 2024.

CJCC continues to participate in the District’s Community Resource Information Exchange Technical Solution ([CoRIE](#)) initiative, which aims to improve the coordination of care for District residents by enhancing information flow across various agency technologies. A core component of DC CoRIE is to align and consolidate already existing resource directories so that users do not have to access multiple directories to obtain a comprehensive list of services. CJCC’s Resource Locator is among the first directories to be included in this effort.

### **Live.Long.DC**

Live.Long.DC is the District’s combined effort to combat the city’s opioid epidemic, 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 how to increase prevention activities and access to harm reduction, treatment, and recovery services and supports. The plan consists of six Opioid Strategy Areas, and CJCC co-leads Goal 6 of the strategic response plan, which is to “Develop and implement a shared vision between Washington, DC’s justice and public health agencies to address the needs of individuals who come in contact with the criminal justice system to promote a culture of empathy for their families and residents.”

In support of this goal, CJCC and the District continued to look for solutions that allow individuals with substance use disorders to receive treatment

prior to involvement in the criminal justice system. One notable result was the creation of a pilot program based on a Crisis Response Team (CRT) co-responder model, wherein a provider trained in mental health crisis response accompanies an MPD officer to appropriate calls for service.

A CJCC staff member is the co-chair of the Criminal Justice Strategy Group, with many SATMHSIT agency representatives serving as members.

### **Crisis and Stabilization Center**

The Department of Behavioral Health worked to set up a Crisis and Stabilization Center to assist individuals in need of rapid intervention. The SATMHSIT partners participated in this effort by participating in focus groups and providing information on the current resource landscape. The Crisis and Stabilization Center opened in the Fall of 2023.

### **Pre-arraignment Eligibility Screening**

PSA and DBH have launched a new program for pre-arraignment eligibility screening for early identification of persons with behavioral health needs. Individuals are screened against DBH records to determine eligibility for alternative programs such as Drug Court, Mental Health Community Court, and pretrial supervision under the PSA Specialized Supervision Team (SST).

### **CSOSA Supportive Housing**

CSOSA now has three (3) contracts with supportive housing providers for individuals under the agency's supervision, with over 80 supportive housing beds. CSOSA also has contracts with an outpatient

substance use treatment provider, a detoxification services provider, and a short-term residential treatment services provider.

### **DC Superior Court Urgent Care Clinic**

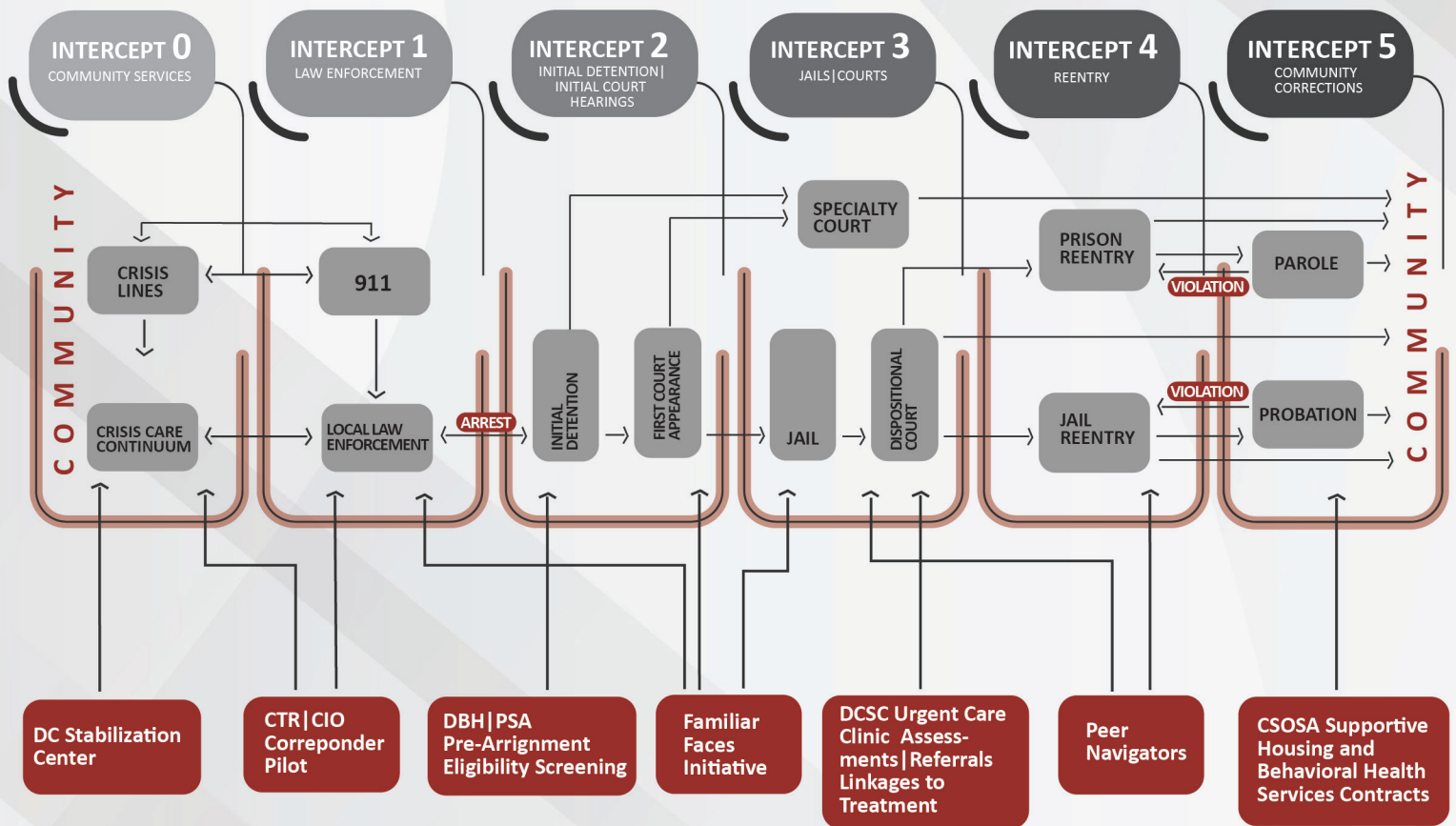
The DC Superior Court Urgent Care Clinic offers immediate short-term psychiatric assessments and counseling and provides linkages to community treatment. These services are available for individuals who are not in custody.

### **Peer Navigators**

Peer navigators have been incorporated into the operations of key criminal justice intercepts, including the DC Superior Court Mental Health Community Court, the DC DOC, and the DOC READY Center.



# DC Efforts to Address Gaps in the Sequential Intercept Model



# 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 the collection, analysis, and dissemination of criminal justice system information.

The DC SAC functions as an independent resource available to all committees, workgroups, and taskforces of CJCC. A primary focus of the DC SAC is to conduct research and analysis that informs CJCC members, stakeholders, and the public about criminal and juvenile justice trends in the District, with a particular focus on CJCC'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.

## Committees and Workgroups

### Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC)

**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

**Purpose:** To advise and support the CJCC's SAC in its efforts to effectively collect and analyze data and address research, policy, and program evaluation questions of importance to the District's criminal justice and juvenile justice systems.

## Key Efforts

### Justice Statistical Analysis Tool (JSAT)

The DC SAC, in collaboration with CJCC's IT division, developed and maintains the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool (JSAT), which is 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. The purpose of JSAT is 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 aggregate data available only to justice system agencies in the District for the purpose of research and analysis and to inform business and policy decisions.

The Public Portal, which can be accessed via [dcjsat.net](https://dcjsat.net), provides aggregate information to the general public regarding criminal and juvenile justice trends in the District.

Both the Enterprise Portal and Public Portal are equipped with a number of features, including annual data on reported crimes, arrests, pre-trial supervision, prosecutions, and incarceration; interactive data on criminal and juvenile justice trends in the District; and publicly available research and analytic products generated by the District's justice system agencies.

The vast majority of CJCC partners have signed Memorandums of Agreement to participate in JSAT.

In late 2023, CJCC was able to identify and procure contractors to complete the work necessary to update the look and feel as well as enhance the functions and capabilities of the JSAT Public Portal and JSAT Enterprise websites.

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 2023, the District of Columbia Council passed 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). This legislation requires the CJCC to post (1) monthly data on violent crime incidents and arrests and (2) quarterly data on the following with respect to 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, and consent decrees.

CJCC published the required reports within JSAT in a timely fashion.

# Automated Information Sharing

In addition to CJCC's focus on delineated Priority Areas, as well as Research and Analysis, the agency also provides partners with the highest quality support with respect to 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 either 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 3,500+ registered users and providing over 5 million records. JUSTIS is queried, on average, 2,700 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 and serves as a one-stop-shop for authorized personnel to access information conveniently and efficiently through a secure connection.

The JUSTIS System Exchange delivers entire data sets from Contributing Agencies in near real-time to Recipient Agencies. Recipient Agencies can then incorporate the data into their own information technology 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**

## Committees and Workgroups

### Information Technology Advisory Committee Workgroup (ITAC)

**Purpose:** To advise and make recommendations on matters pertaining to the funding, development, operation, maintenance, and monitoring of initiatives related to JUSTIS. ITAC sets JUSTIS's technology direction, makes policy decisions, establishes long-range goals, and promotes the participation of relevant agencies in emerging JUSTIS projects.

Each agency appoints a representative who serves as the agency liaison to the overall JUSTIS program. An ITAC agency representative provides

input on JUSTIS-related matters and addresses technical and business issues. The agency-designated ITAC representative must maintain a thorough knowledge of their own agency's IT and business practices.

**Committee Co-Chairs:** Lynn Leibovitz, 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, US-AO-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 operational issues that arise on a daily basis. 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:** CSOSA, DCSC, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO, USMS, DOC, DYRS, USPC

### Information Security Workgroup (ISW)

**Purpose:** ISW is responsible for identifying industrywide best practices and policies regarding information security and information exchange among JUSTIS agencies and, having reviewed them, making recommendations to ITAC.

**Participating Agencies:** DCSC, PSA, PDS, USPO, USAO, DMV, USPC, DYRS, MPD, SCDC, DOC

### 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:** CSOSA, DCSC, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO

### Key efforts

#### FISMA Compliance

As a result of the FISMA audit during FY22, the security designation for JUSTIS was changed from Medium to High. This required CJCC's IT team to incorporate twice as many security controls to maintain FISMA compliance. The team incorporated these controls during FY 23 and obtained an Authorization to Operate from CJCC's Authorizing Official.

This enhanced the JUSTIS system's security posture, helping CJCC to better manage risk. This project involved milestones such as implementing multi-factor authentication for all JUSTIS Information Portal users and implementing various NIST 800-53 Revision 5 controls. CJCC implemented over 100 new controls to move JUSTIS to a "High" designation and provide an enhanced safety environment.

#### JUSTIS Enhancements

CJCC continually works to improve the JUSTIS user experience, strengthening both safety and interface protocols. In line with the FISMA compliance milestones listed above, in 2023, CJCC implemented Multifactor Authentication for the JUSTIS Information Portal using the OKTA Univer-

sal Directory. This bolstered security protocols in line with best industry practices.

CJCC also continued with its planned JUSTIS infrastructure upgrade, which started in 2022, to replace end-of-life hardware and software. Throughout this extensive project, CJCC was able to provide JUSTIS access with no interruption in service for users.

In line with other partners, CJCC is developing a roadmap to migrate the JUSTIS Information Portal and JUSTIS Exchange to cloud services.

Finally, CJCC completed the planned reestablishment of the District of Columbia juvenile feed with the Department of Juvenile Services in Maryland.

### **Partner Agency Cloud Migration Project Support**

In 2023, 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, as well as preparation and implementation of needed adjustments in JUSTIS infrastructure, including transferring physical infrastructure and data to a cloud product.

Further, CJCC provided support to other partner agencies' efforts to update their respective systems to enable them to receive the additional data that will be provided by DCSC as part of their cloud migration project. This will allow partner agencies to interact seamlessly with the Court's updated systems.

### **Charge Code Standardization Initiative**

The Charge Code Standardization Initiative was

launched to identify a standard list of offenses for partner agencies to utilize in their internal case and records management systems. Employing a standard list of offenses will allow agencies to better track information across the entire system.

This initiative has three phases:

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

Partner agencies on this project include DCSC, MPD, USAO, OAG, CSOSA, PSA, PDS, SCDC, and CJCC.

### **Universal Project Schedule**

To coordinate the many interconnected projects among CJCC partners that have implications for JUSTIS and other systems, CJCC created a universal IT Project Schedule that allows partners to share information about upcoming efforts. This Schedule has improved communication within ITAC.

### **Sealings and Expungements Workgroup**

Certain offenses can be expunged from a returned citizen's record following a period of time. 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 a group to improve the associated business processes.

Partner agencies on this project include DCSC, MPD, USAO, OAG, CSOSA, PSA, PDS, SCDC, and CJCC.



# CJCC Annual Budget

	<b>FY21</b> (ACTUAL)	<b>FY22</b> (ACTUAL)	<b>FY23</b> (APPROVED)	<b>FY24</b> (APPROVED)
<b>LOCAL FUNDS</b>	\$1,439	\$1,408	\$2,180	\$2,277
<b>FEDERAL PAYMENT</b>	\$1,969	\$2,188	\$2,450	\$2,545
<b>FEDERAL GRANT</b>	\$0	\$125	\$150	\$95
<b>INTRA-DISTRICT</b>	\$79	\$62	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$3,487	\$3,783	\$4,780	\$4,917
<b>TOTAL FTE</b>	17.8	16.8	21.1	21.1

dollars in thousands



# STAFF

**Kristy Love**, Executive Director

**Jessalyn Brogan Walker**, Policy Advisor

**Niurka Calcano**, Strategic Analysis Specialist

**Simone Chapman**, Data Scientist

**Luis Diaz**, Policy Advisor

**Sean Gray**, IT Specialist (Systems Admin)

**Safdar Hussain**, Application Software Developer

**Marc Irlandez**, Chief Information Officer

**Robin Y. Jackson**, Administrative Officer

**David Marimon**, Policy and Research Analyst

**Margarita A. Mikhaylova**, Public Affairs Specialist

**Murali Goriparthi Chinni**, Enterprise Architect

**Colleen Moses**, IT Project Manager

**Khalil Munir**, Policy Analyst

**Erin Partin**, Statistician

**Charleá Robinson**, Policy and Research Analyst

**Rachel Seo-Park**, Ph.D., Statistician

**Daniel Vincent**, Systems Administrator

**Tamara Vines**, Staff Assistant

**Vacant**, Deputy Executive Director

**Vacant**, Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor

**Vacant**, IT Specialist (Data Management)

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council would like to express sincere gratitude to the countless individuals and organizations supporting our mission by providing their time and resources in furtherance of our objectives. We extend our appreciation to all those who have worked tirelessly to ensure that the CJCC is able to connect criminal justice partners effectively and improve public safety.



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

P: 202 | 442 | 9283

[cjcc.dc.gov](http://cjcc.dc.gov)