

Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency

**Community Supervision
Program**



Congressional Budget Justification and
Performance Report
Fiscal Year 2012

February 14, 2011

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COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request

Community Supervision Program

The Community Supervision Program (CSP) provides supervision in the community for adult offenders adjudicated by the District of Columbia Superior Court or released by the US Parole Commission on probation, parole or supervised release. The CSP strategy emphasizes public safety and successful re-entry into the community through an integrated system of close supervision, routine drug testing, treatment and support services, and graduated sanctions. CSP also develops and provides the Courts and the US Parole Commission critical and timely information for probation and parole decisions.

CSP supervises approximately 16,000 adult offenders on any given day and 25,000 different offenders over the course of a year.

Approximately 70 percent of the offenders under CSP supervision have a history of substance abuse and nearly a third have a formally diagnosed mental illness. More than 37 percent do not possess a high school diploma or GED, roughly half are unemployed or have no significant work history. Many lack stable housing and family relationships. Given these challenges, it is not surprising that a CSP review of offenders entering supervision in 2004 identified that 63 percent of these offenders were re-arrested and 36 percent were re-incarcerated within three years of their CSP supervision start date.

On September 30, 2010 CSP supervised 16,166 total offenders, including 9,866 probationers and 6,300 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 84 percent of supervised offenders are male and 16 percent are female. Of the offenders supervised on September 30, 2010, 6,923, or 42.8 percent, were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels.

The 16,166 total offenders under supervision on September 30, 2010 is the equivalent of approximately one in every 30 adults in the District of Columbia¹.

Offenders typically remain under CSP supervision for the following time periods:

Probation: Two years

Parole: Seven to eleven years

Supervised Release: Three years

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (485,722)

The FY 2012 CSP President's Budget (PB) request totals \$156,085,000, an increase of \$2,229,000 or 1.4 percent over the FY 2010 enacted budget.

The \$2,229,000 FY 2012 increase over the FY 2010 enacted budget consists entirely of net Adjustments to Base (ATB) necessary to continue our existing public safety programs within the District of Columbia. **CSP is not requesting any FY 2012 Program Change increases.** CSP is currently implementing and expanding innovative public safety programs, such as specialized programs for female offenders, Global Position System (GPS) monitoring and expanding our Day Reporting Center program for high risk offenders. **CSP is implementing these changes by streamlining and merging our existing programs and resources to meet these high priority public safety needs.**

Community Supervision Program
Summary of Change
fiscal year 2012

	Perm Pos.	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2010 Enacted	931	931	153,856
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	931	931	153,856
Changes to Base:			
Adjustments to Reach FY 2011 President's Policy	0	0	1,236
Adjustments to FY 2012 Base	0	0	993
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2010 Enacted	0	0	2,229
FY 2012 BASE	931	931	156,085
Program Changes:			
NA	0	0	0
Sub-Total, FY 2012 Program Changes	0	0	0
Total Changes	0	0	2,229
FY 2012 PB Request	931	931	156,085
Percent Increase over FY 2010 Enacted:	0%	0%	1.4%

CSP Program Purpose and Structure

Mission and Goals

As articulated in our Strategic Plan, CSOSA's mission is to improve public safety in the District of Columbia through successful community supervision. The Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) has a separate strategic plan specific to its mission and role within the criminal justice system. PSA supports CSOSA's overall objectives.

Two strategic goals support CSOSA's mission. The first goal targets **Public Safety**:

- *Prevent the population supervised by CSOSA from engaging in criminal activity by establishing strict accountability and substantially increasing the number of offenders who successfully reintegrate into society.*

The second goal targets the **Fair Administration of Justice**:

- *Support the fair administration of justice by providing accurate and timely information and meaningful recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers.*

These goals shape CSOSA's, and specifically CSP's, vision for the District of Columbia and are the foundation of its programmatic activities. To translate these goals into operational terms, CSOSA has adopted four Critical Success Factors (CSFs) that define the key activities through which these goals will be achieved:

1. *Risk and Needs Assessment* – Establish and implement (a) an effective risk and needs assessment and case management process, including regular drug testing, to help officials determine whom it is appropriate to release and at what level of supervision, including identification of required treatment and support services, and (b) an ongoing evaluation process that assesses an offender's compliance with release conditions and progress in reforming behavior so that further interventions can be implemented if needed;
2. *Close Supervision* – Provide close supervision of offenders, including immediate graduated sanctions for violations of release conditions and incentives for compliance;
3. *Treatment and Support Services* – Provide appropriate treatment and support services, as determined by the needs assessment, to assist offenders in reintegrating into the community; and
4. *Partnerships* – Establish partnerships with other criminal justice agencies, faith institutions, and community organizations in order to facilitate close supervision of the offender in the community and to leverage the diverse resources of local law enforcement, human service agencies, and other local community groups.

CSP has organized both its budget and its system of performance measurement according to the CSFs since the agency's inception. Because the CSFs define the program's core operational priorities, any new programmatic initiative must enhance functioning in at least one of these four areas. The Agency's critical administrative initiatives are essential to operations but cannot be specifically allocated to a CSF.

Performance Outcomes

CSP is making a lasting contribution to the District of Columbia community by improving public safety and enabling offenders to become productive members of society. **CSP has established one long-term outcome related to improving public safety: decreasing recidivism among the supervised population.** CSP defines recidivism as the loss of liberty resulting from revocation for a new conviction and/or for violating release conditions. Five *intermediate* performance measures support the long-term outcome:

- 1) Rearrest
- 2) Technical violations
- 3) Drug use
- 4) Employment/job retention
- 5) Education

We believe that, by focusing our case management strategies and interventions on these five areas, more offenders will complete supervision successfully, resulting in improved public safety in the District of Columbia. As discussed below, the recidivism rate for offenders under CSP supervision is similar to the national average reported by the Department of Justice. While many complex factors impact recidivism, we believe the CSOSA Strategic Plan and the funding provided to CSP are significant factors.

The following sections discuss progress toward each outcome. Except for drug use data, which is provided by the DC Pretrial Services Agency, performance data is not available prior to FY 2003. Prior to implementation of the Supervision Management Automated Record Tracking (SMART) automated offender case management system in 2002 and subsequent data enhancements, most data were collected manually, either by population sampling or monthly statistics compiled during case audits.

In FY 2010, CSP's Total Supervised Population from October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010 was 24,254 unique offender cases. Total Supervised Population is used as the basis for several of our performance reporting measures. The FY 2010 Total Supervised Population represents a slight increase over the FY 2009 Total Supervised Population (24,147).

CSP Total Supervised Population by Supervision Type (FY 2009 Versus FY 2010)

Supervision Type	FY 2009 (October 1, 2008 – September 30, 2009)		FY 2010 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010)	
	Number of Supervision Cases	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervision Cases	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases
Probation*	15,832	65.5%	15,874	65.4%
Parole	3,743	15.6%	3,559	14.7%
Supervised Release	4,572	18.9%	4,821	19.9%
Total Supervised Population**	24,147	100%	24,254	100.0%

* Probation includes offenders with Civil Protection Orders and those with Deferred Sentence Agreements.

** **Total Supervised Population** includes all Probation, Parole, Supervised Release, Civil Protection Orders, and Deferred Sentence Agreement cases supervised for at least one day and who were assigned to a Community Supervision Officer over the 12-month reporting period.

Long-Term Outcome: Recidivism

CSP defines recidivism as the loss of liberty resulting from revocation for a new conviction and/or for violating release conditions. Most offenders return to prison after a series of events demonstrate their inability to maintain compliant behavior on supervision. Non-compliance may involve one or more arrests, conviction for a new offense, repeated technical violations of release conditions (such as positive drug tests or missed office appointments), or a combination of arrest and technical violations.

CSP Annual Recidivism:

CSP measures supervision cases that were closed in SMART due to an offender being reincarcerated during the fiscal year. Annual recidivism is reported as the percentage of the Total Supervised Population re-incarcerated in a given fiscal year. The table below shows that in FY 2010, 7 percent of the Total Supervised Population was re-incarcerated compared to 9 percent in FY 2009. The annual recidivism rate has held below 10 percent since FY 2007, with the number of offenders revoked to incarceration decreasing from FY 2007 (and prior) levels.

Percent of Total Supervised Population Re-incarcerated, FY 2005 – FY 2010*

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Probation	10%	10%	9%	9%	10%	9%
Parole / Supervised Release	13%	15%	12%	9%	9%	6%
Total Supervised Population	11%	11%	10%	9%	9%	7%
Number of Revocations to Incarceration (Recidivism)	2,501	2,603	2,239	2,102	2,170	1,810

*Data reported here differ slightly from what has been reported previously because the methodology has been revised to exclude a small number of cases that were closed and revoked but the offender was not incarcerated.

Alleged Violation Reports:

If sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP informs the releasing authorities (DC Superior Court or the US Parole Commission) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR is the first step toward re-incarceration. When a new arrest occurs, an AVR is automatically filed by CSP. Generally AVRs submitted for new arrests most often result in revocation if the offender has a history of non-compliance and if the rearrest is of a serious nature or similar offense for which release was granted. The majority of AVRs, however, are submitted for technical violations and generally do not result in revocation. Once the issue is addressed with the releasing authority, the offender is continued in supervision, often with additional compliance instructions or added special conditions from the releasing authority.

CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation performed a review of AVRs issued for the 10,086 offenders who entered CSP supervision in FY 2009. Just over one-third (34 percent) of these FY 2009 entrants had an AVR filed by CSP from the date they began supervision in FY 2009 through September 30, 2009. In FY 2010, 9,897 offenders entered CSP supervision. As of September 30, 2010, 32 percent of the FY 2010 entrants had an AVR submitted to releasing authorities from the date they began supervision through the end of the fiscal year.

Recidivism: The National Picture

The U.S. Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducted a study that tracked a cohort of offenders for three years following release from prison.¹ The study of nearly 300,000 inmates released in 15 states found that by the end of 36 months:

- 68 percent of the sample had been arrested for a new crime;
- 47 percent had been convicted of a new crime; and,
- 52 percent returned to prison as a result of either conviction or revocation of release due to technical violations.

Three-Year Recidivism in the District of Columbia (2004 CSP Offender Cohort)

In measuring recidivism, CSP adopted a similar approach to the BJS study, tracking a sample of offenders over time and examining their cumulative incidence of arrest, conviction, and revocation to incarceration (recidivism) for 36 months after the start of supervision. All offenders in the sample started supervision under CSP in 2004 and were randomly selected by supervision type to mirror the total supervision population. Offender arrest and conviction data were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); re-incarceration data were obtained from SMART.

The CSP figures for the sample of parolees and supervised release offenders were comparable to the BJS national estimates of inmate recidivism. The BJS national recidivism rate for inmates released from prison was 52 percent. For the sample of DC offenders who entered CSP community supervision following incarceration, the recidivism rate was 51 percent for parole cases and 53 percent for supervised release cases.

CSP Offender Recidivism Study (2004 CSP Offender Cohort): Three-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Re-incarceration (Recidivism) Rates by Supervision Type

	Probation	Parole	Supervised Release	Civil Protection Order/ Deferred Sentence Agreement	Total CSP Sample	BJS Study
All Arrests*						
3 years	54%	81%	84%	45%	63%	68%
Selected Arrest						
Violent crime	9%	10%	10%	20%	10%	
Drug Crime	20%	20%	30%	9%	21%	
Convictions						
3 years	20%	40%	44%	8%	27%	47%
Re-incarcerated						
3 years	29%	51%	53%	4%	36%	52%

*Data reflects both the CSP SMART and FBI data for events occurring both within and outside the District of Columbia.

**The “Total Sample” column includes percentages of the entire cohort, while the other columns show the percentage for that supervision type (probation, parole, etc.); therefore, the rows do not add up to the “total sample” percentage.

¹ Langan, Patrick A., and David J. Levin. 2002. *Recidivism of Released Prisoners in 1994*. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Three-Year Cumulative Recidivism in the District of Columbia (2005 CSP Offender Cohort)

As a follow-up to our 2004 cohort study, CSP identified a sample of offenders who started supervision during 2005 and, using SMART data, measured recidivism due to revocation for a new conviction and/or technical violations at 6-month, one-year, two-year, and three-year intervals after the start of supervision. These intervals allow CSP to measure recidivism at various points in time after the start of supervision, and on a cumulative basis.

Recidivism rose faster during the second year of supervision compared to other time periods measured. For instance, recidivism increased by 18 percentage points in the second year for the sample of parole cases selected, and by 16 percentage points for supervised release cases. In other years, recidivism for these types of supervision cases increased but to a lesser extent. By the end of three years, the sample of parolees had the highest recidivism rate (43 percent).

Cumulative Recidivism, by Time Interval and Supervision Type (2005 CSP Offender Cohort)*:

Re-incarcerated (Recidivism)	Probation	Parole	Supervised Release	Civil Protection Order	Deferred Sentence Agreement
6 months	4%	7%	0%	0%	1%
1 Year	11%	17%	6%	0%	3%
2 Years	18%	35%	22%	0%	4%
3 Years**	21%	43%	28%	1%	4%

* Data from the CSP SMART offender case management system.

**Differences between the CSP three-year recidivism rates of offenders in the 2004 and 2005 cohort studies are, in part, due to variability between the samples. The increase of supervised release cases in the overall CSP supervision population from 2004 to 2005, for example, led to a greater sampling of these offenders for the 2005 study. In addition, policy, technological and operational changes implemented after 2004, which enhanced the recording and reporting of revocation data, also account for some of the differences in revocation rates between the years.

Progress Toward Intermediate Outcomes

1. Rearrest: Rearrest is a commonly used indicator of criminal activity among offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release, though it does not in itself constitute recidivism (or a return to incarceration). Until FY 2008, CSP was only able to capture arrest data for its supervised population in DC; however, beginning in FY 2009, improved data collection techniques allowed CSP to begin tracking arrests in Maryland and Virginia, as well. This capability has allowed CSP to more accurately report offender rearrests, as it is not uncommon for DC offenders to migrate into neighboring jurisdictions.

Rearrests for CSP’s Total Supervised Population increased from 26 percent in FY 2009 to 27 percent in FY 2010. Arrests of probationers were unchanged between FY 2009 and FY 2010; arrests for supervised release offenders decreased by one percent and arrests of parolees arrested increased by one percent (FY 2009 to FY 2010).

Supervised release offenders have historically had the highest rearrest rates, and this trend continued into FY 2010; 35 percent of supervised release offenders were arrested in FY 2010, compared to 26 percent and 23 percent, respectively for probationers and parolees. From FY 2005 through FY 2008, probationers had the lowest rearrest rates of the supervised population. This pattern changed in FY 2009, when parolees had the lowest rate.

Percentage of Supervised Population Rearrested, FY 2005 - FY 2010*

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009**	FY 2010
Probation	17%	18%	16%	16%	21% (26%)	20% (26%)
Parole	22%	23%	19%	19%	18% (21%)	20% (23%)
Supervised Release	31%	30%	28%	29%	31% (36%)	30% (35%)
Total Supervised Population	19%	20%	18%	19%	22% (26%)	22% (27%)

* Computed as the number of unique offenders arrested in reporting period as a function of total number of unique offenders supervised (active, monitored and warrant supervision status) in the reporting period.

For FY 2004 – FY 2008, CSP reports arrest data obtained from MPD for Washington, DC arrests. Beginning in FY 2009, CSOSA was able to obtain access to daily MD and VA state-wide arrest records. **The percentages in parentheses for FY 2009 and FY 2010 represent the expanded set of arrest data to include Maryland and Virginia arrests (DC/MD/VA).

DC Rearrests: The percentage of the Total Supervised Population rearrested in DC remained unchanged at 22 percent in FY2010 from the previous year. As shown in the table below, the number of charges filed against CSP offenders rearrested in DC decreased from 9,135 in FY 2009 to 8,918 in FY 2010. Note that CSP offenders arrested in DC may be charged with one or more offense. Three-year trends show slight increases in public order and violent offenses. Property and drug offenses show a decline. As a proportion of all charges the most common are “other” and “public order” offenses, together making up about two-thirds of all charges.

**DC Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested While Under CSP Supervision FY 2008 - FY 2010
(DC Arrests Only)**

Charge Category*	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Public Order Offenses	2,091 (24.6%)	2,512 (27.5%)	2,438 (27.3%)
Violent Offenses	892 (10.5%)	981 (10.7%)	995 (11.1%)
Property Offenses	498 (5.9%)	524 (5.8%)	470 (5.3%)
Drug Offenses	1,466 (17.3%)	1,583 (17.3%)	1,504 (16.9%)
Other Offenses	3,546 (41.7%)	3,535 (38.7%)	3,511 (39.4%)
TOTAL DC ARREST CHARGES**	8,493 (100.0%)	9,135 (100.0%)	8,918 (100.0%)

*Each Charge Category includes the following charges:

Public Order Offenses: Weapons - Carrying/Possessing, DUI/DWI, Disorderly Conduct, Gambling, Prostitution, Traffic, Liquor Laws

Violent Offenses: Murder/Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Other Assaults, Offenses Against Family & Children

Property Offenses: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-theft, Fraud, Forgery, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen Property, Vandalism

Drug Offenses: Drug Abuse

Other Offenses: Suspicion, Other Offenses

**Arrested offenders may be charged with more than one offense.

2. Technical Violations: Just as rearrest is an indicator of behavior that may ultimately result in incarceration, repeated non-compliance with release conditions also can lead to loss of liberty, or revocation, for “technical” violations. Examples of technical violations include testing positive for drugs, failing to report for drug testing, and failing to report to the community supervision officer. The number of violations an offender accumulates can be viewed as indicative of the offender’s stability—the more violations the offender accumulates, the closer his or her behavior may be to the point where it can no longer be managed in the community. To capture the extent of this instability among the supervised population, CSP has adopted as its measure the percentage of offenders who accumulate three or more technical violations during a reporting period.

Technical violations rose from 60,429 in FY 2005 to 80,910 in FY 2008, a 34 percent increase. In FY 2009, violations increased exponentially to 175,395, a 117 percent year-over-year increase. Again in FY 2010, violations rose to 192,910, an increase of 10 percent over FY 2009. Given the sharp rise in violations, the percent of the total supervised population with three or more violations increased to 47 percent and 49 percent, respectively, in FY 2009 and FY 2010. The average number of violations by offenders with three or more violations in FY 2010 (16) was comparable to FY 2009 (15), more than doubling prior year averages.

Technical Violations Summary, FY 2005 – FY 2010

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Violations recorded in SMART	60,439	57,517	61,808	80,910	175,395	192,910
Percent of Total Supervised Population with 3 or More Violations	34%	26%	27%	30%	47%	49%
Average Violations Per Offender (w/3 or more violations)	6	5	6	7	15	16

The increase in the number of recorded violations may be attributed to data recording enhancements in SMART. At the start of FY 2009, enhancements resulted in drug test violations being automatically created in the system, bypassing manual input and ensuring that all drug test violations are documented in the system. Additionally, when offenders incurred multiple violations during a single incident, the violations were previously recorded as a single violation event. Beginning in FY 2009 policy established that multiple violations occurring during a single incident are recorded as separate violations.

3. Drug use: CSP has a drug testing policy to both monitor the offender’s compliance with the releasing authority’s requirement to abstain from drug use (and usually alcohol use as well) and to assess the offender’s level of need for substance abuse treatment. This policy also defines the schedule under which eligible offenders are drug tested. Offenders can become ineligible for testing (other than initial testing at intake) for a variety of administrative reasons, including change from active to warrant status, case transfer from DC to another jurisdiction, rearrest, and admission to substance abuse treatment (at which point testing is conducted by the treatment provider). The policy also includes spot testing for offenders who are on minimum supervision, as well as those who do not have histories of drug use and who have established a record of negative tests.

The Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) tests CSP drug samples obtained from offenders at four CSP illegal substance collection units, and each sample may be tested for up to seven drugs (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates, Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines and Alcohol). Drug testing results are transmitted electronically from PSA into SMART on a daily basis and drug test results are typically available in SMART for CSO action within 48 hours after the sample is taken.

On average, CSP drug tested 32,861 samples from 9,156 unique offenders each month in FY 2010. In FY 2009, CSP drug tested, on average, 33,548 samples from 9,037 unique offenders per month.

Of the tested population, the table below shows that 42 percent tested positive for illicit drugs at least one time (excluding alcohol) during FY 2010. This is a decrease from FY 2009 when 43 percent tested positive. When taking into consideration alcohol use, 48 percent of the tested population had at least one positive result in FY 2010, compared to 49 percent testing positive in FY 2009.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test, FY 2005 – FY 2010

	FY 2005*	FY 2006*	FY 2007*	FY 2008*	FY 2009**	FY 2010
Tests including alcohol	52%	51%	51%	52%	59% (49%)	(48%)
Tests excluding alcohol	48%	46%	46%	47%	53% (43%)	(42%)

* FY 2005 – FY 2008: Computed as the number of unique offenders on active supervision status at some point during the year (even if they were not necessarily on active supervision for the entire year) testing positive at least once in the reporting period as a function of total number of unique offenders on active supervision status at some point in the reporting period.

**Beginning in FY 2009, the methodology for this measure was changed to include only offenders who were on active status throughout the entire year. This change in methodology enhances measure reliability by reducing data noise associated with non-testing due to supervision status. For example, persons unavailable for testing are not at risk of testing positive. With the introduction of new offender supervision statuses on a seemingly regular basis, this approach provides the type of stability in the denominator that is needed. The FY 2009 and FY 2010 data in parentheses represent the percentages derived using the new methodology. CSP will continue to report data using the new FY 2009 methodology in future years.

Data indicate that the slight decline in FY 2010 drug use is due to fewer offenders testing positive for cocaine, marijuana and opiates. The table below reports that in FY 2010, 15 percent of offenders tested positive for cocaine (compared to 16 percent testing positive in FY 2009); 16 percent tested positive for marijuana (compared to 17 percent in FY 2009); and 18 percent tested positive for opiates (compared to 19 percent testing positive in FY 2009). Although a relatively small percentages of the tested offender population produced positive results for PCP, amphetamines, and methadone in FY 2010, use of two (PCP and methadone) were up compared to last year.

CSP aggressively addresses these high-risk, non-compliant offenders by initiating actions to remove them from the community through placement in residential treatment or the Halfway Back sanctions program. CSP will continue to monitor these trends and their implications for drug testing procedures to ensure that drug testing is conducted in a manner to most effectively detect and deter use for those persons at risk of illicit drug use.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test (Excluding Alcohol), by Drug, by Fiscal Year

Drug	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Marijuana	16%	17%	16%
PCP	4%	3%	4%
Opiates	19%	19%	18%
Methadone	4%	4%	5%
Cocaine	18%	16%	15%
Amphetamines	6%	3%	3%

* CSP tests each offender drug sample for up to seven drugs, including alcohol. An offender/sample may not necessarily be tested for all seven drugs. In FY 2010, the average sample was tested for 5.6 drugs (including alcohol).

**The column data are not mutually exclusive. Examples: One offender testing positive for marijuana and PCP during FY 2010 will appear in the FY 2010 data row/percentage for both marijuana and PCP. One offender who tests positive for only marijuana on multiple occasions throughout FY 2010 will count as a value of one in the FY 2010 data row/percentage for marijuana.

4. Employment: Through our Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education, and Employment (VOTEE) program, CSP works with its partners in the community to develop comprehensive, multi-service employment and training programs to equip offenders with the skills needed for self-sufficiency. CSP’s strategic objective is to increase both the rate and the duration of employment. Continuous employment indicates that the offender is maintaining both stability in the community, as well as income; employment longevity often leads to increased wages. These factors improve the offender’s ability to meet family obligations, such as paying child support, obtain independent housing, and maintain stable relationships.

The VOTEE module was launched in SMART in November 2009. It will enhance CSP’s ability to better track offender’s progress in the VOTEE program and report outcomes on offender’s education, employment, and vocational training. CSP continues to use the percentage of the population that is employed on the date that end-of-year statistics are generated to measure the duration of employment. The VOTEE module will provide data to develop improved measures to assess the rate and duration employment.

The employment rates for the supervised population has remained relatively stable from FY 2005 – FY 2009, with roughly half of the total employable supervised population employed. In FY 2009, a new methodology was developed to calculate offender employment based on active, employable offenders. Employable offenders excludes offenders currently participating in a residential treatment or sanctions program, offenders with a severe disability or medical condition, and offenders who are retired. Using this methodology, by the end of FY 2009, 72 percent of the supervised population was employed. By September 30, 2010, employment declined to 68 percent.

Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting Employment (End of Fiscal Year), FY 2005 – FY 2010

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009*	FY 2010
Employed Offenders	52%	53%	50%	48%	50% (72%)	(68%)

*For FY 2005 – FY 2008, statistics were computed based on employed offenders as a percentage of the total daily Supervised Offender Population. Beginning in FY 2009, the methodology for this measure was changed, and percentages were calculated based on active, employable offenders only. It is believed that the new methodology will provide a more accurate representation of employment. The FY 2009 and FY 2010 data in parentheses represent the percentages derived using the new methodology. CSP will report data only using the new methodology in FY 2010 and future years.

5. Education: CSP is committed to working with offenders to develop life skills to increase productivity and support successful community reentry. The VOTEE program staff partner with community based organization to provide literacy, computer training, and vocational development programs to improve the offenders’ opportunity for gainful employment. CSP’s objective is to refer all offenders who enter supervision without a high school diploma or GED to VOTEE staff for assessment and appropriate services. The VOTEE module of SMART launched in November 2009 provides CSO and VOTEE staff the capability to track an offender’s educational status upon entering supervision, participation in learning lab programs (such as GED preparation, adult literacy training, and English as a Second Language classes), and educational gains as measured by achievement test scores and post-tests.

In FY 2009, 38 percent of the total supervised population reported having no GED or high school diploma; this percentage declined in FY 2010, with 37 percent of the supervised population reporting less than a high school education. In both FY 2009 and FY 2010, roughly one-third of the probation population, and one-half of the supervised release population reported not having received a GED or a high school diploma. Although these percentages have been generally decreasing since FY 2005 (i.e., more offenders are obtaining GEDs and/or high school diplomas prior to coming under supervision), it is clear that there is a need for continued resource development and community partnerships to improve offenders' educational achievement.

Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma, FY 2005 – FY 2010

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Probation	45%	43%	40%	39%	34%	33%
Parole	48%	39%	43%	42%	41%	40%
Supervised Release	56%	51%	52%	51%	50%	50%
Total Supervised Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38%	37%

Data and Performance Measurement

Since its inception, CSP has continued to improve the quality and availability of data for performance measurement and reporting. After integrating the separate legacy systems in use prior to CSOSA's establishment, creating and deploying the Supervision Management and Automated Record Tracking System (SMART), CSP has now successfully developed SMARTStat. Modeled after New York City's CompStat and Baltimore City's CitiStat, SMARTStat provides managers with a tool to analyze and access decision-support and performance data at the individual employee, team, branch, and organization levels. SMARTStat focuses on a series of critical case management practices, with the goal of improving the rate of offenders who successfully complete supervision and reintegrate into society. CSP's enterprise data warehouse (EDW) is the source of SMARTStat data. The implementation of SMARTStat represents a major enhancement of the agency's ability to use current, accurate data as the basis for monitoring day-to-day operations and making operational, program and policy decisions based on the most effective practices for reducing recidivism and improving offender outcomes.

Refining Measures and Enhancing Information Systems

As part of its commitment to continuous quality improvement, CSP is examining its current performance measures to ensure both their alignment with strategic goals and objectives and their validity as indicators of agency progress. Moreover, ongoing enhancements to SMART, SMARTStat, and CSP's Enterprise Data Warehouse, continue to improve data quality and analysis. While CSP continues to refine and re-evaluate its current performance measures, it also closely manages and protects its data and information systems to enhance performance measurement across all domains of activity at CSP.

Organizational Structure

CSP includes agency-wide management, program development, supervision operations, and operational support functions. CSP offices include:

- CSOSA Office of the Director
- Research and Evaluation
- Community Justice Programs
- Community Supervision Services
- General Counsel
- Legislative, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs
- Management and Administration (Budget, Financial Management, Procurement, Facilities/Property and Security)
- Human Resources and Training
- Equal Employment Opportunity, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Diversity, and Special Programs
- Information Technology

CSP's largest division is Community Supervision Services (CSS). CSS is organized under an Associate Director and is comprised of nine branches providing offender investigations, diagnostics and evaluations; offender intake; general and special supervision; interstate supervision; and drug testing services:

CSS Branch I: Investigations, Diagnostics and Evaluations

This branch is responsible for the preparation of pre-sentence reports and special investigations of offenders awaiting sentencing/case disposition before the DC Superior Court, interstate investigations, and reentry planning for offenders returning to the community from incarceration. Six teams prepare and perform pre- and post-sentence investigations. In addition, three specialized teams prepare transitional parole supervision plans for offenders placed in Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) residential reentry centers (also known as halfway houses) pending release to the community (one team) or offenders who are transitioning from an institution to community-based supervision (two teams). These three teams also investigate home and employment plans and make recommendations to accept offenders convicted in other jurisdictions who desire to relocate to the District of Columbia to complete their term of community supervision.

CSS Branches IIA, IIB and V: General Supervision and Interstate Compact

These branches supervise the majority of probation, parole and supervised release offenders in the District of Columbia who are assigned to general supervision teams, which comprise all teams in Branches IIA and IIB and two teams in Branch V. Supervision and monitoring of probationers and parolees is conducted by officers assigned to 17 general supervision teams (seven teams in Branch IIA, eight teams in Branch IIB, and two teams in Branch V) located in field units situated throughout the city. These field units enable officers to closely monitor offenders in the communities where they live and enhance partnership initiatives with the police, other criminal justice system agencies, treatment resources, and various supportive services. Branch IIA also has a Day Reporting Center (DRC) operating at one field unit that provides services to unemployed, non-compliant offenders .

In FY 2011, CSP is planning to implement DRCs at other other field units for male and female

offenders by merging existing DRC and Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education and Employment (VOTEE) resources into one cohesive program.

CSS Branch III: Mental Health / Female Supervision

This branch supervises offenders with mental health issues. Six dedicated mental health supervision teams provide intensive case management services to special needs offenders with medically diagnosed mental health conditions requiring close monitoring, including requirements for offender compliance with the administration of certain medications as directed by order of the Court or the United States Parole Commission (USPC). The sixth mental health team was created in 2009 to address the increasing mental health population in Branch III. **Effective in FY 2011, two of the six mental health teams supervise only female offenders. In addition, one existing General Supervision team was transferred from Branch IIA to Branch III in FY 2011 to supervise general supervision female offenders.**

CSS Branch IV: Special Supervision (Domestic Violence, Traffic and Alcohol Program (TAP) & STAR/HIDTA)

This branch provides supervision and treatment services related to domestic violence convictions, as well as electronic monitoring of court-imposed curfews and “stay-away” orders. Three dedicated domestic violence supervision teams provide case management services for batterers referred by the Court in criminal, deferred sentencing and civil protection order matters. One domestic violence treatment team provides psycho-educational and direct treatment services for batterers referred with special Court-ordered conditions. This team also monitors the treatment services provided by private vendors on a sliding fee scale to batterers mandated into treatment by Court order.

In addition, Branch IV also has two specialized teams, TAP & STAR/HIDTA, for offenders convicted of traffic and alcohol crimes and offenders with chronic substance-abuse issues. Offenders assigned to the specialized teams have a history of severe drug dependency and high levels of prior criminal behavior, or have been convicted of traffic and alcohol crimes. These offenders are assessed as being very high risk to re-offend in the community.

CSS Branch V: Interstate Compact

In addition to providing general supervision services, Branch V also provides administrative and case management services for offenders under the auspices of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) Agreement. Three Interstate Compact teams conduct screening and intake functions, as well as monitoring services, for probation and parole offenders whose cases originated in the District of Columbia but are being supervised in other jurisdictions. In addition, two Interstate Compact teams provide a full range of case management services to adult offenders being supervised in the District of Columbia, but whose originating offenses occurred in other jurisdictions. Case management services for the Out-of-Town Supervision caseload are provided in neighborhood field units situated throughout the city.

CSS Branch VI: Illegal Substance Abuse Collection Units

This Branch conducts drug collection activities for all DC offenders under CSP's supervision at four collection sites co-located with our community supervision offices. Urinalysis samples are collected at:

- 1) 1230 Taylor Street, NW
- 2) 3850 South Capitol Street, SE
- 3) 25 K Street, NE
- 4) 300 Indiana Avenue, NW

In addition, CSP collects samples at the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center. Collection of offender drug test result data using a drug testing management system is provided for community supervision case management. The Pretrial Services Agency's forensic toxicology drug testing laboratory performs all urinalysis studies and cooperates with CSS to maintain the drug testing database.

CSS Branch VII: Special Supervision (Sex Offender & SAINT/HIDTA)

This branch is comprised of three specialized sex offender supervision teams, which provide assessment, supervision, and treatment monitoring services to offenders convicted of or with a history of sex offenses. These teams work closely with the Metropolitan Police Department.

The branch also has two specialized teams (SAINT/HIDTA) for chronic substance-abusing offenders/parolees. Offenders assigned to these specialized teams have a history of severe drug dependency and high levels of prior criminal behavior. These offenders are assessed as being very high risk to re-offend in the community.

In addition, Branch VII also provides Global Positioning System (GPS) Electronic Monitoring services to Court-ordered probationers, as well as high risk parole, supervised release and probation offenders referred by the general supervision and special programs teams as a condition of the sanctions-based supervision requirements now in place throughout the agency.

CSS Branch VIII: Offender Processing Unit (Intake)

This branch processes the intake of offenders into supervision and assigns offenders for pre-sentence, post-sentence, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) and interstate investigations (three teams). In addition, a File Management Unit (FMU) processes requests for offender files and is responsible for the operation of a central filing system for the storage of current and archived offender records. Another team, the Special Projects Unit (SPU), tracks offender rearrests in the District of Columbia, prepares rearrest and compliance reports, and works with the Bureau of Prisons to make halfway house placements. This branch also includes the Sex Offender Registry team, which works closely with the Metropolitan Police Department in coordinating oversight responsibility for the registration process of all convicted sex offenders in the District of Columbia.

The Office of Community Justice Programs provides treatment, vocational, education and employment services for CSP:

Treatment Management Team

The Treatment Management Team (TMT) provides screening and treatment referrals for substance abusing offenders. Drug-involved offenders are evaluated through individualized assessment inventories and are subsequently referred to a variety of contracted treatment services, including residential and intensive out-patient treatment programs, continued drug surveillance monitoring, and other specialized assessment and treatment services as indicated through continuing evaluations. These services are delivered within the context of a sanctions-based case management process through which individualized offender supervision plans are continually reviewed and updated throughout the supervision term. Offenders served within the general supervision caseload, as well as special programs populations, participate in the services provided by TMT.

TMT provides the judiciary with timely substance abuse assessments for offenders with pending actions. This capability enables the Court to make informed decisions with respect to dispositions in criminal matters and impose special supervision conditions for drug-involved offenders.

Re-Entry and Sanctions Center

The Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall provides high risk offenders and defendants with a 28-day intensive assessment and treatment readiness program in a residential setting. The RSC program is specifically tailored for offenders/defendants with long histories of crime and substance abuse coupled with long periods of incarceration and little outside support. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to both criminal and drug relapse. **CSP converted one male RSC unit to a new female-only unit on November 1, 2010.**

Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education and Employment Unit

The Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education and Employment (VOTEE) unit provides and coordinates vocational and education services for offenders. In addition, VOTEE works with District partners to train, educate and place offenders into jobs. VOTEE operates four Learning Labs:

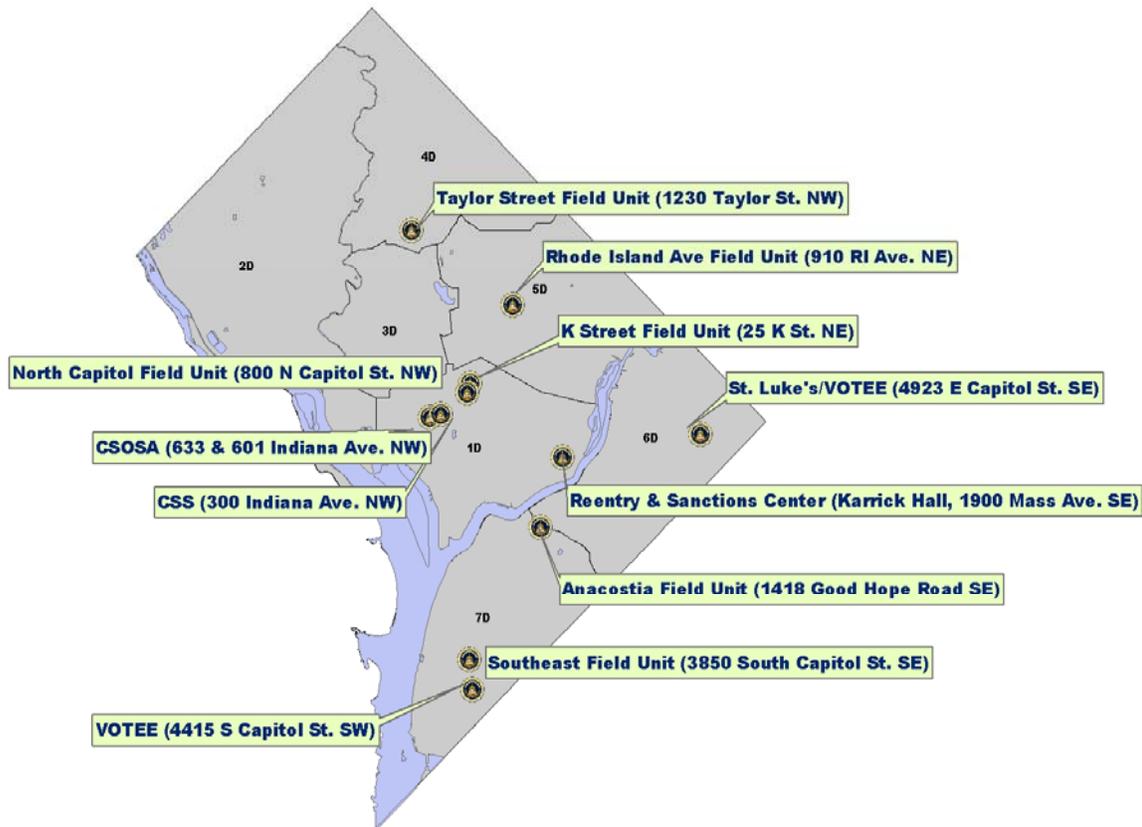
- 1) 1230 Taylor Street, NW
- 2) 4923 East Capitol Street, SE (St. Luke's Center)
- 3) 25 K Street, NE
- 4) 4415 South Capitol Street, SE

In FY 2011, CSP is planning to merge our existing VOTEE and DRC program resources into one cohesive program.

Field Unit Locations

CSP's operations are located at six existing field offices (CSOSA headquarters also houses one supervision program) and various program locations throughout the city. In addition, CSP has specialized offender supervision operations co-located with the Metropolitan Police Department at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, for highest risk offenders (sex offenders, mental health, etc.) who cannot be supervised at neighborhood field offices. **CSP operates on a year-to-year lease at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, which is owned and operated by the DC Government.**

CSP's program model emphasizes decentralizing supervision from a single headquarters office to the neighborhoods where offenders live and work. By doing so, Community Supervision Officers maintain a more active, visible community presence, collaborating with neighborhood police in the various Police Service Areas, as well as spending more of their time conducting home visits, work site visits, and other activities that make community supervision a visible partner in public safety. The following map depicts CSP's field operations.

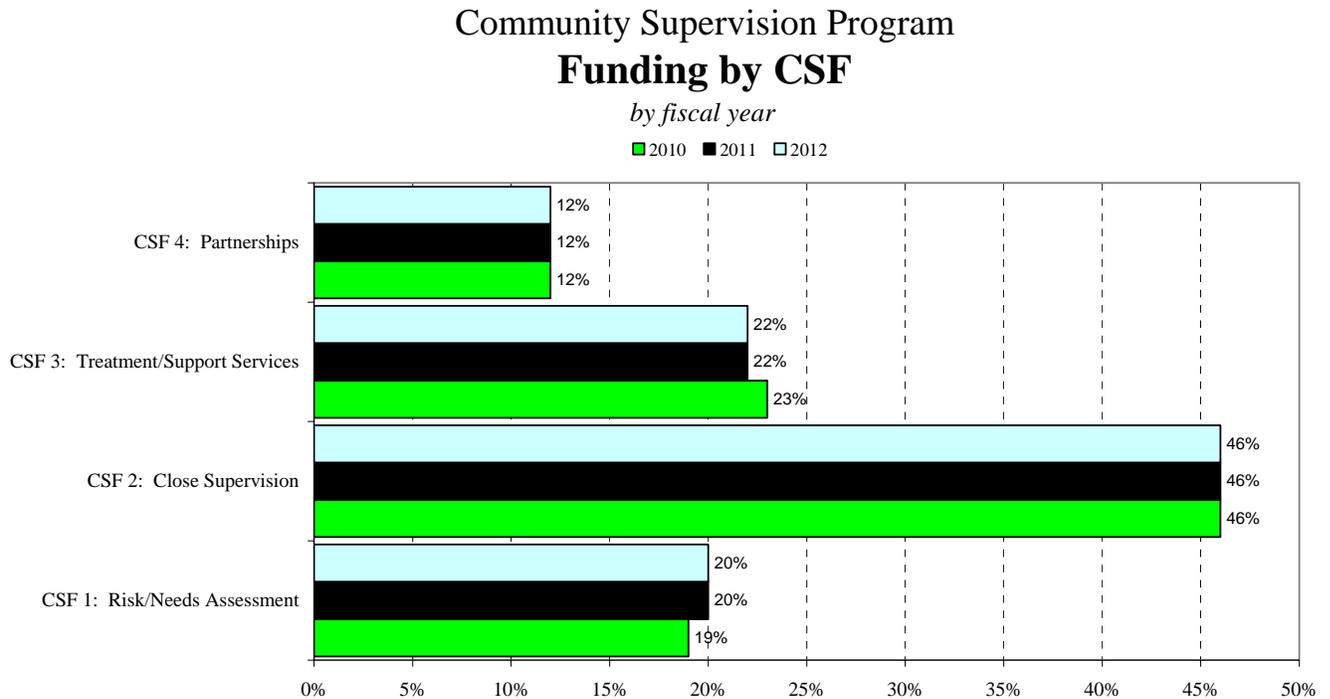


CSOSA Offices and Learning Labs by Police District

Resource Requirements by Critical Success Factors (CSFs)

The resource requirements for each CSF form the basis for the FY 2012 Budget Request. The FY 2012 Budget Request for CSP is \$156,085,000, an increase of \$2,229,000 or 1.4 percent over CSP's FY 2010 enacted budget. CSP's FY 2012 increase includes \$2,229,000 in net adjustments to base (pay raises and inflation adjustments necessary to continue existing programs).

The chart below reflects the funding allocation by CSF for FYs 2010, 2011, and 2012. CSF 2, Close Supervision, has consistently received the majority of CSP's budget.



The tables on the following pages illustrate the relationship between the agency's goals, CSFs, major operational activities, and budget authority/request. Management and operational support expenses are represented within each activity based on a prorated share of direct operational costs.

The program strategy, major accomplishments, and resource requirements of each Critical Success Factors is discussed in the following sections.

Funding by Strategic Plan Critical Success Factor (CSF)

Community Supervision Program

	Critical Success Factor	Major Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Annualized Continuing Resolution		FY 2012 PB Request		Change FY 2010 Actual - FY 2012 PB	
			\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE
Goal 1 Establish strict Accountability and Prevent the population supervised by CSOSA from engaging in criminal activity	CSF 1 Risk/Needs Assessment	Diagnostic Drug Testing	29,521	206	29,692	206	30,262	206	741	0
			299	3	300	3	305	3	6	0
			29,820	208	29,992	208	30,567	208	746	0
Goal 2 Support the fair administration of justice by providing accurate information and meaningful recommendations to criminal justice decision makers	CSF 2 Close Supervision	Drug Testing Supervision Sanctions	5,682	52	5,707	52	5,791	52	109	0
			48,159	337	48,398	337	49,222	337	1,063	0
			16,075	70	16,160	70	16,440	70	365	0
			69,916	459	70,265	459	71,453	459	1,537	0
	CSF 3 Treatment/Support Services	Supervision Treatment	7,604	52	7,647	52	7,792	52	187	0
			27,234	102	27,308	102	27,291	102	57	0
34,838			155	34,955	155	35,082	155	244	0	
CSF 4 Partnerships	Supervision	18,543	109	18,644	109	18,983	109	440	0	
All Strategies and All Activities		153,117	931	153,856	931	156,085	931	2,968	0	

Funding by Major Activity
Community Supervision Program

Major Activity	Critical Success Factor	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Annualized Continuing Resolution		FY 2012 PB Request		Change FY 2010 Actual - FY 2012 PB	
		\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE
Diagnostic	Risk/Needs Assessment	29,521	206	29,692	206	30,262	206	741	-
Drug	Risk & Needs Assessment	299	3	300	3	305	3	6	-
Testing	Close Supervision	5,682	52	5,707	52	5,791	52	109	-
		5,981	55	6,008	55	6,096	55	115	-
Sanctions	Close Supervision	16,075	70	16,160	70	16,440	70	365	-
Supervision	Close Supervision	48,159	337	48,398	337	49,222	337	1,063	-
	Treatment/Support Serv.	7,604	52	7,647	52	7,792	52	187	-
	Partnerships	18,543	109	18,644	109	18,983	109	440	-
		74,306	498	74,688	498	75,997	498	1,691	-
Treatment	Treatment/Support Services	27,234	102	27,308	102	27,291	102	57	-
	All Activities	153,117	931	153,856	931	156,085	931	2,968	-

CSF 1: Risk and Needs Assessment

Analysis by Critical Success Factor						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	ATB	Program Changes	FY 2012 PB	Change From FY 2010
Diagnostic	29,521	29,692	570	0	30,262	741
Drug Testing	299	300	4	0	305	6
CSF 1:Risk and Needs Assessment	29,820	29,992	574	0	30,567	746

Approximately 20 percent of FY 2012 requested funding (\$30,567,000) and 208 FTE support Risk and Needs Assessment.

Program Summary

Effective supervision begins with a comprehensive knowledge of the offender. An initial risk and needs assessment provides a basis for case classification and identification of the offender's specific needs. The assessment process identifies an appropriate supervision level, which addresses the risk the offender is likely to pose to public safety and results in a prescriptive supervision plan detailing interventions specific to the offender, based on his or her unique profile or needs.

Risks to public safety posed by individual offenders are measurable based on particular attributes that are predictive of future offender behavior while under supervision or after the period of supervision has ended. These risks are either static or dynamic in nature. Static factors are fixed conditions (e.g., age, number of prior convictions, etc.). While static factors can, to some extent, predict recidivism, they cannot be changed. However, dynamic factors can be influenced by interventions and are, therefore, important in determining the offender's level of risk and needs. These factors include substance abuse, educational status, employability, community and social networks, patterns of thinking about criminality and authority, and the offender's attitudes and associations. If positive changes occur in these areas, the likelihood of recidivism is reduced.

CSP's classification system consists of a comprehensive risk and needs assessment that results in a recommended level of supervision and the development of an automated, individualized prescriptive supervision plan that identifies programs and services that will address the offender's identified needs. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation and Office of Information Technology have completed a major initiative to update and improve CSP's proprietary automated screening instrument, the **Auto Screener**. The revised Auto Screener is a tool used by CSP to recover information about offenders that has proved to be critical for effective supervision. It comprises two service level inventories, the Supervision Level Inventory and the Needs and Services Level Inventory. Both inventories are subdivided into subject domains, and these domains are represented by multiple, adaptive questionnaire items.

The Supervision Level Inventory assesses offenders across seven domains. These are: (1) education, (2) community support/social networking, (3) residence, (4) employment, (5) criminal

history, (6) victimization, and (7) supervision, pre-release and institutional violations and failures.

The Needs and Services Level Inventory assesses offenders across five domains. These are: (1) substance use and history, (2) mental health, (3) physical health and disability, (4) leisure time, and (5) attitude and motivation.

Responses to questionnaire items contribute to several scores that collectively quantify how likely it is an offender will continue using illegal substances; persist criminal offending; engage in a violent, sexual, or weapons-related offense; and, ultimately, return to incarceration. Scores are based on a series of complex, non-parametric statistical models, and these scores are subsequently used in determining an offender’s assignment to an appropriate level of supervision. In addition, the Auto Screener results in the automatic generation of a Prescriptive Supervision Plan that identifies appropriate interventions based on the offender’s risk and needs profile. The Auto Screener was initially developed in FY 2006 with substantial testing and enhancements made through FY 2008. It was validated by an independent, external review in FY 2009 and is expected to deploy agency-wide in March 2011.

Function	FY 2010 Activity	Description
Offender Risk and Needs Assessments	18,294	<p>As of September 30, 2010, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSO positions performed 18,294 Risk and Needs Assessments using the CSP Auto-Screener Instrument in SMART. An initial risk assessment provides a basis for determining an offender's initial level of supervision, which addresses the risk the offender may pose to public safety. Diagnostic CSOs conduct a risk assessment for each offender for whom a Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) is prepared. Supervision CSOs conduct a risk assessment on those offenders who initially report to supervision and did not have a PSI prepared within the past six months, who did not transition through a Residential Reentry Center (RRC) within the past six months, or who are Interstate offenders. In addition, offenders with a supervision level of intensive, maximum, or medium are reassessed by supervision CSOs every 180 days, and upon any rearrest or significant life event. TIPS CSOs perform risk assessments for parolees and supervised released offenders who transition through a RRC.</p> <p>Note: In FY 2009, CSP completed 17,981 Risk and Needs Assessments; and in FY 2008, CSP completed 16,787 Risk and Needs Assessments.</p>

Initial drug screening also is an important element of Risk and Needs Assessment. All offenders submit to drug testing during the intake process. Offenders transitioning to release in the community through BOP Residential Re-entry Centers submit to twice-weekly tests during the period of residence. Drug testing is an essential component of supervision because it provides information about both risk (that is, whether the offender is using drugs and may be engaging in criminal activity related to drug use) and need (that is, whether the offender needs treatment). Drug testing is discussed more extensively under CSF 2, Close Supervision.

One of CSP’s key responsibilities is to produce accurate and timely information and to provide meaningful recommendations, consistent with the offender’s risk and needs profile, to criminal

justice decision-makers. The Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC) rely on CSP to provide accurate, timely, and objective **pre-sentence and post-sentence investigation (PSI) reports** that are used in determining the appropriate offender disposition. CSOs in CSP's Investigations, Diagnostics, and Evaluations Branch (Branch I) research and write thousands of these reports each year. The quality and timeliness of this information has a direct impact on public safety in the District of Columbia.

**CSP Diagnostic and Investigative Functions
Fiscal Year 2010**

(October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010)

Function	FY 2010 Activity	CSOs	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	3,026	29	As of September 30, 2010, 29 Diagnostic CSO positions completed 3,026 Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) reports . PSI reports contain comprehensive criminal and social history information that is used by CSP staff to recommend a sentence to the judiciary, and for the judiciary to determine the offender's sentence. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) also uses this report, in conjunction with other information, to determine an offender's incarceration classification. In addition, the United States Parole Commission (USPC) uses this report-for background information and support for their decisions. In rare instances when a PSI has not been performed, a Post Sentencing Investigation will be prepared by CSP staff prior to the offender being designated to a maintaining institution with the BOP. Note: In FY 2009, 3,303 PSI reports were completed; and in FY 2008, 3,074 PSI reports were completed.
		29	TOTAL Diagnostic CSOs (CSS Branch I)

Function	FY 2010 Activity	CSOs	Description
TIPS Transition Plans	1,140	21	As of September 30, 2010, 21 Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO positions completed 1,140 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 1,316 Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison. Note: In FY 2009, 1,148 Transition Plans and 1,468 Release Plans were completed. In FY 2008, 1,150 Transition Plans and 1,561 Release Plans were completed. The TIPS Program ensures that offenders transitioning directly to the community or through a RRC receive assessment, counseling, and appropriate referrals for treatment and/or services. TIPS CSOs work with each offender to develop a Transition Plan while the offender resides in a RRC under the jurisdiction of BOP.
Release Plans	1,316		
		21	TOTAL TIPS CSOs (CSS Branch I)

Accomplishments

- CSP's Intake Branch (CSS Branch VIII) processed 9,897 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2010 (October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010), including 7,544 probationers and 2,353 parolees/supervised releasees.
- Submitted 3,026 pre and post-sentence investigation reports (PSIs) electronically to the judges of the DC Superior Court and the United States Attorney's Office in FY 2010 (as of September 30, 2010). These reports assist the judiciary in improving the efficiency and timeliness of sentencing hearings. CSOSA completes all pre-sentence investigation reports within a seven-week time frame and continues to improve the quality, investigation and analysis of these reports.
- Provided Sentencing Guidelines recommendations on all eligible criminal offenses as part of the PSI investigation report.
- Implemented evidence-based practices in the Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO Teams' release planning and the Diagnostic Teams' pre-sentence investigation processes. TIPS staff employ motivational interviewing techniques as a method of encouraging offenders in Federal Bureau of Prisons Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs) to increase their participation in programs. In FY 2010 (as of September 30, 2010), TIPS staff completed 1,316 release plans and 1,140 transition plans.
- Continued to collaborate with the Bureau of Prisons on release planning issues, via regularly scheduled teleconferencing and video conferencing.
- Incorporated vocational assessments into the pre-sentence investigation process so that offenders classified by BOP receive the appropriate, needed vocational opportunities.
- Completed validation of the Automated Risk and Needs Assessment (Auto Screener) instrument. The initial validation study resulted in significant enhancements to the instrument, which will be deployed in February 2011.
- Since August 2008, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) Teams have conducted group mass orientations at the Fairview and Efforts for Ex Convicts (EFEC) Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs), also known as halfway houses. Monthly mass orientations began at the Hope Village RRC in December 2008.

Performance Measures

CSP's performance measures in this area focus on the timeliness of diagnostic and assessment activities. Each offender's supervision plan should be informed by the offender's risk level and programmatic needs; this cannot happen if the assessment is not completed within an appropriate timeframe.

MEASURE	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
1.1. Pre-Sentence Investigation reports ordered by the Court are completed and submitted by the assigned due date.	90%	96%	97%	97%	96%	97%
1.2. Each offender's risk level is assessed, and a consistent supervision level is assigned, within 25 working days of assignment to a Community Supervision Officer.	66%*	78*#	55%##	50%##	39%	42%
	<p>* CSP policy states that a risk assessment completed within 180 days of intake can be considered valid. When the measure is expanded to include 180 days prior to intake and 25 days subsequent to intake, compliance increases to 81 percent (FY 2004), 76 percent (FY 2005), and 77 percent (through February 2006). The way in which this measure is calculated has therefore been changed to include that 180-day window. Future reporting will reflect this change in methodology.</p> <p>#Data reflects the period from April 4, 2005 (180 days prior to the start of FY 2006) to January 31, 2006. Both the Auto Screener and SMART 3.0 were implemented in the second quarter of 2006. This necessitated significant staff training. The Auto Screener also constituted a major change in how assessments are conducted; for example, the new instrument has over 200 questions, where the old one had 25. Data subsequent to February 1, 2006 are under review. FY 2007 data will reflect only SMART 3.0/Auto Screener results.</p> <p>##Implementation of the Auto Screener continues to impact results for this measure.</p>					
1.3. Each offender is reassessed to determine any change in risk level at intervals no greater than 180 days throughout the period of supervision.	51%	NA**	33%#	25%#	51%	65%
	<p>**Both SMART 3.0 and the Auto Screener were implemented in the second quarter of 2006. This necessitated significant staff training and constituted a major change in how re-assessments are conducted. Because of the timing of these enhancements, data reflecting a full 180-day period were not available either pre-implementation or post-implementation.</p> <p>#Implementation of the Auto Screener continues to impact results for this measure.</p>					

CSF 2: Close Supervision

Analysis by Critical Success Factor						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	ATB	Program Changes	FY 2012 PB	Change From FY 2010
Drug Testing	5,682	5,707	84	0	5,791	109
Supervision	48,159	48,398	824	0	49,222	1,063
Sanctions	16,075	16,160	280	0	16,440	365
CSF 2: Close Supervision	69,916	70,265	1,188	0	71,453	1,537

Approximately 46 percent of FY 2012 requested funding (\$71,453,000) and 459 FTE support Close Supervision.

Program Summary

Close supervision in the community is the basis of effective offender management. Offenders must know that the system is serious about enforcing compliance with the conditions of their release, and that violating those conditions will bring swift and certain consequences.

CSP's challenge in effectively reducing recidivism among its offender population is substantial.

Nationally, the number of adults in the correctional population is staggering. The United States Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, reports that as of December 31, 2009, more than 7.2 million adults were incarcerated (approximately 2.2 million held in custody in state, federal or local prisons) or on some form of community supervision (approximately 5.0 million on parole or probation) in the United States. Approximately 82 percent of the total United States correctional population was male, and 18 percent female. The 5.0 million adults on community supervision as of December 31, 2009 is the equivalent of of **one in every 47 adults** in the United States¹. The number of offenders supervised in the community in the United States increased from 4.6 million (2000) to 5.0 million (2009); an increase of approximately 9 percent.

The size of CSP's offender population is relatively more substantial than the National community supervision population. On September 30, 2010, there were 5,440 inmates (5,191 male, 249 female) housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) prison facilities who were adjudicated by DC Superior Court. This represents a decrease from those housed in BOP facilities on September 30, 2009 (6,030). On September 30, 2010, DC offenders were housed in BOP facilities in 35 states as far away as Florida and California. The states with the highest population of DC offenders were Pennsylvania (854), North Carolina (747), and West Virginia (548).

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Probation and Parole in the United States, 2009; December 2010.

In FY 2010 (October 1, 2009 -September 30, 2010), 9,897 offenders entered CSP supervision; 7,544 probationers and 2,353 individuals released from BOP prison facilities on parole or supervised release. Approximately 52 percent of prison releases transitioned directly to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Reentry Center (also known as halfway house).

As of September 30, 2010, CSP supervised 16,166 total adult offenders, including 9,866 probationers and 6,300 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 84 percent of CSP supervised offenders are male and 16 percent are female. Of the offenders supervised on September 30, 2010, 6,923, or 42.8 percent, were assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels. Of these total offenders, 5,527, or 34.2 percent, were supervised as part of a specialized caseload (e.g., sex offenders, mental health, domestic violence offenders). The 16,166 total offenders under supervision is the equivalent of approximately **one in every 30 adults** in the District of Columbia¹.

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Type (FY 2009 Versus FY 2010)

Supervision Type	FY 2009 (As of September 30, 2009)		FY 2010 (As of September 30, 2010)	
	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases
Probation*	9,725	60.4%	9,866	61.0%
Parole	2,879	17.9%	2,562	15.9%
Supervised Release	3,497	21.7%	3,738	23.1%
Total Supervised Offenders	16,101	100.0%	16,166	100.0%

* FY 2010 Probation includes offenders with Civil Protection Orders (283) and those with Deferred Sentence Agreements (289).

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Level (FY 2009 Versus FY 2010)

Supervision Level	FY 2009 (As of September 30, 2009)		FY 2010 (As of September 30, 2010)	
	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases
Intensive	2,295	14.3%	2,063	12.8%
Maximum	4,813	29.9%	4,860	30.0%
Medium	3,675	22.8%	3,753	23.2%
Minimum	4,449	27.6%	4,648	28.8%
To Be Determined	869	5.4%	842	5.2%
Total Supervised Offenders	16,101	100%	16,166	100.0%

* Supervision Level is primarily determined by the **CSP AutoScreener**.

** FY2010: 6,923, or 42.8 percent, of Total Supervised Offenders were supervised at the highest risk levels (Intensive/Maximum).

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (485,722)

The most important component of effective Close Supervision is **Caseload Size**. Prior to the Revitalization Act, offender caseload ratios were over **100** offenders for each officer, far in excess of those recommended by nationally recognized standards and best practices. Caseload ratios of this magnitude made it extremely difficult for CSOs to acquire thorough knowledge of the offender's behavior and associations in the community to apply supervision interventions and swift sanctions, and hold offenders accountable through close monitoring.

With resources received in prior fiscal years, the CSP made great progress in reducing community supervision officer caseloads to more manageable levels. The ratio of total offenders supervised on September 30, 2010 (16,166) to supervision CSO positions (285) is **57:1**.

**Community Supervision Program
Supervision Caseloads**
as of September 30, 2010

	Total Offenders	Authorized CSOs	Current Caseload
Special Supervision			
Sex Offender	645	21	31
Mental Health	2,318	44	53
Domestic Violence	1,192	24	50
Traffic Alcohol Program	303	7	43
STAR/SAINT/HIDTA	1,069	24	45
Special Subtotal	5,527	120	46
General Supervision	5,138	129	40
Interstate Supervision			
Active	1,605		
Monitored	1,745		
Interstate Subtotal	3,350	36	93
Total <i>(Special, General, & Interstate)</i>	14,015	285	49
Warrants	2,151		
Total Supervision	16,166	285	57

Status Definitions:

Special - Sex offenders, mental health, domestic violence, traffic alcohol and substance abusing offenders (STAR/HIDTA and SAINT/HIDTA).

General - All other convicted felons and misdemeanants.

Interstate - Active - Offenders who are supervised in DC from another jurisdiction.

Monitored - Offenders who are supervised in another jurisdiction, but whose cases are monitored by CSP.

Warrants - Includes offenders for whom probation bench warrants or parole arrest warrants have been issued or parolees detained in local, state, and federal institutions awaiting further disposition by the U.S. Parole Commission.

CSOs - CSP had a total of **342** CSO positions as of September 30, 2010: **285** Supervision CSOs and an additional 57 CSP CSOs performing Diagnostic (**29**), TIPS (**21**) and Domestic Violence Treatment (**7**) functions.

The second focus of efforts falling under Close Supervision is CSP's commitment to implement a **community-based approach to supervision**, taking proven evidence-based practices and making them a reality in the District of Columbia. When CSOSA was first established, supervision officers supervised high caseloads of offenders from one centralized location and had minimal levels of contact with the offenders in the community (known as fortress parole and probation). The agency created a new role for its supervision staff, Community Supervision Officers (CSOs), instead of Probation and Parole Officers and located the CSOs in field sites throughout the community (known as geographic-based parole and probation). CSOs are assigned caseloads according to geographic locations, Police Service Area (PSAs), allowing CSOs to supervise groups of offenders in the same geographic location and get to know the community. This supervision practice also complements the Metropolitan Police Department's (MPD's) community-oriented policing strategy. Now, most officers now spend part of their workday in the community, making contact with the offenders, where they live and work. CSOs supervise a mixed probation and parole caseload and perform home and employment verifications and visits, including accountability tours, which are face-to-face field contacts with offenders conducted jointly with an MPD officer.

The third focus under Close Supervision is the implementation of **Graduated Sanctions** to respond to violations of conditions of release. Graduated sanctions are a critical element of CSP's offender supervision model. From its inception, the agency has worked closely with both DC Superior Court and the U.S. Parole Commission to develop a range of sanctioning options that CSOs can implement immediately, in response to non-compliant behavior, without returning offenders to the releasing authority. Research emphasizes the need to impose sanctions quickly and uniformly for maximum effectiveness. A swift response to non-compliant behavior can restore compliance before the offender's behavior escalates to include new crimes. Offender sanctions are defined in an Accountability Contract established with the offender at the start of supervision. Sanctions take into account both the severity of the non-compliance and the offender's supervision level. Sanction options include:

- Increasing the frequency of drug testing or supervision contacts,
- Assignment to community service or the CSP Day Reporting Center,
- Placement in a residential sanctions program (including the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center and the Halfway Back program),
- Placement on Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring, and
- Placement into the new Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) Pilot.

If sanctions do not restore compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, the CSO will inform the releasing authority by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR is automatically filed in response to any new arrest.

CSP Program Effectiveness: CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FY 2010, comparing violations and rearrests in the sixty days before GPS activation to the sixty days after GPS activation for those offenders. The table below shows that, on average, offenders accumulated more overall violations (7.4) while on GPS monitoring than they did when they were not being monitored by GPS (6.2). An examination of drug, non-drug (excluding GPS) and GPS violations showed that non-drug violations, which represented a small portion of overall violations, decreased and GPS violations increased while offenders were being monitored. Drug violations drove the overall increase in

violations, with an average of 5.8 drug violations occurring before and 6.8 violations occurring while on GPS monitoring. This increase may be explained in that, typically, offenders drug test more often while they are on GPS. Rearrests of offenders decreased while they were on GPS monitoring.

These findings suggest that the overall increase in recorded violations for offenders under GPS monitoring may be the result of changes in supervision conditions that accompany GPS placement, such as increased drug testing. If offenders who are placed on GPS monitoring are required to drug test more often, it may follow that they accumulate more drug testing violations. Importantly, however, these findings also suggest that GPS may be effective in reducing non-drug violations and that, while on GPS, offenders may be less likely to commit violations that result in their arrest.

Although promising, it is important to note that these findings are descriptive only and not inferential. CSP plans to conduct a rigorous, independent evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the GPS intervention.

Violations and Rearrests for Offenders on GPS Monitoring for At Least 60 Successive Days in FY 2010

	Before GPS Activation (60 Days)	While on GPS Monitoring (60 Days)
Average Number of Violations	6.2	7.4
<i>Drug Violations*</i>	5.8	6.8
<i>Non-Drug Violations**</i>	0.4	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0.0	0.4
Total Number of Rearrests While on Supervision	108	31

* Drug violations include: failing to submit a sample for substance abuse testing, illegally possessing a controlled substance, illegally using a controlled substance, and waterloading. A review of drug test events showed that, on average, offenders were tested 10.3 times during the 60 days prior to GPS activation and 12.7 times during monitoring.

** Non-drug violations encompass all other violations recorded by CSOSA, excluding GPS violations.

Routine drug testing is an essential element of supervision and sanctions. Given that two-thirds of the supervised population has a history of substance abuse, an aggressive drug testing program is necessary to detect drug use and interrupt the cycle of criminal activity related to use. The purpose of drug testing is to identify those offenders who are abusing substances and to allow for appropriate sanctions and/or treatment interventions for offenders under supervision, and treatment recommendations for those offenders under investigation. CSP has a zero tolerance drug use policy. All offenders are placed on a drug testing schedule, with frequency of testing dependent upon prior substance abuse history, supervision risk level, and length of time under CSP supervision. In addition, all offenders are subject to random spot testing at any time.

One of CSOSA’s most important accomplishments was the opening of the Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall in February 2006. The RSC provides intensive assessment and reintegration programming for high risk offenders/defendants who violate conditions of their release. The RSC has the capacity to serve 102 male offenders/defendants in six units, or 1,200

offenders/defendants annually. Two of the six units are dedicated to meeting the needs of dually diagnosed (mental health and substance abuse) offenders/defendants. Effective November 1, 2010, one male unit was converted into a female unit for women with mental health and substance abuse issues.

In FY 2005, CSOSA implemented the Violence Reduction Program (VRP), a new programmatic intervention started with the goal of changing offender's criminal thinking patterns and instilling social and problem-solving skills to reduce violent behavior. CSOSA's VRP blends best practices such as cognitive behavioral therapy and mentoring into a three-phase, approximately 24 week-long treatment program for male offenders, aged 18-34, who have histories of violent crime.

The VRP begins with Phase I, a Pre-Treatment and Assessment Phase, which prepares offenders for Phase II, cognitive behavioral therapy, and concludes with Phase III, a Community Restoration/Aftercare component. Phase III pairs participants with "Community Coaches" who volunteer to guide offenders as they navigate their neighborhoods, while reinforcing the cognitive skills acquired during therapy

Accomplishments

- Implemented the new Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) Pilot, collaboration with the DC Government, the United States Parole Commission, and the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), in September 2009. The SRTP Pilot provides a secure, residential substance abuse treatment intervention/sanction to high risk, chronic substance abusing, and criminally-involved DC Code offenders in lieu of revoking them to BOP custody. The SRTP Pilot uses one unit (approximately 32 beds) at the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF), a local contract facility of the DC Government that houses detained inmates. As of September 2010, 27 offenders are participating in the program as we continue the pilot phase (32 total beds). **The SRTP Pilot is extended through FY 2011.**
- Since the Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) became operational in February 2006, 4,131 high risk offenders/defendants have entered the RSC through September 30, 2010, and 3,314 (or 80 percent) successfully completed the 28-day treatment readiness program. **CSP opened a new female unit at the RSC on November 1, 2010.**
- In response to increasing Mental Health supervision caseloads and to address the specialized needs of our female offenders, CSP is reallocating existing supervision CSO resources to **create two new Mental Health and one General Supervision CSO teams that supervise female offenders only.** The target population will be female offenders who have at least six months remaining under supervision, who are suffering from mental health challenges, substance abuse or trauma, and who have the propensity to carry out acts of violence or be reconvicted on weapons, sex or drug offenses.
- Significantly increased the number and frequency of offender drug tests since FY 1999. The average number of offenders tested per month during FY 2010 (as of September 2010) was 9,156 compared to 2,317 in FY 1999. In addition to testing more offenders, CSOSA is testing the offenders less often. During FY 2010, the monthly average of samples per offender tested was 3.59 (offender tested 3.59 times per month) compared to only 1.86 per offender tested during FY 1999.
- In FY 2010 (as of September 2010), Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) conducted 10,105 accountability tours on 5,551 high risk offenders. Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high risk offenders and are conducted jointly by a CSO and a Metropolitan Police Department Officer. Accountability tours can be scheduled or unscheduled (unannounced) visits to ensure offenders are at home, working, or otherwise engaged in an appropriate activity. Accountability tours are a visible means to heighten the awareness of law enforcement presence to the offenders and to the citizens in the community.
- In FY 2010 (as of September 2010), Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) conducted 13,198 home verifications on 4,579 offenders. Home verifications are conducted by a CSO with the owner of the residence in which the offender resides to ensure that the offender lives at the address provided to CSP, and not in some other unapproved location. In addition, CSOs conducted 30,261 home visits on 3,527 offenders. Home visits are conducted by a CSO and an offender to assess the offender's living quarters, interact with

other residents, determine how the offender is adjusting to his or her living situation, and to assess any potential problems/barriers that the offender may be experiencing in the home or community that may affect the offender's success under supervision.

- Graduated sanctions typically imposed include more frequent drug testing, an increase in supervision level, reprimands by the CSO and/or the CSO's supervisor, community service hours, imposing/tightening curfews and other restrictions of movement (GPS), placement in a residential sanctions or treatment facility (Halfway Back), and assignment to the Day Reporting Center. When graduated sanctions are exhausted, or the offender commits a new offense or is determined to pose a significant risk to public safety, an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) is submitted to the releasing authority.
- Significantly expanded Global Positioning System (GPS) electronic monitoring for high risk offenders. On September 30, 2010, 742 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring. Throughout FY 2010, a total of 3,861 different offenders were placed on GPS Electronic Monitoring at some point during the year.
- In FY 2010 (as of September 2010), CSP collected DNA samples from 691 offenders at its collection unit. As of September 30, 2010, CSP had documented the collection of DNA samples from 8,630 offenders who either are or were under CSP supervision or investigation since FY 2001.
- CSP operates one Day Reporting Center (DRC) at the 1230 Taylor Street field unit. Since program implementation in June 2004 through September 2010, the DRC has assisted **971** (891 male; 80 female) offenders. The DRC is an on-site program based on a cognitive restructuring program designed to change offender's adverse thinking patterns, provide education and job training to enable long-term employment, and hold unemployed offenders accountable during the day (primary hours 10am-3pm). Offenders participate for 90 days or until they obtain employment or enroll in a vocational training program or apprenticeship. In FY 2011, CSP plans to open **additional Day Reporting Centers (one specifically for women)** at other agency field unit locations using current resources. The women's Day reporting Center will expand upon current DRC programming by focusing on issues specific to women offenders.
- In FY 2010 (as of September 2010), CSP placed 232 offenders into a contract Halfway Back Residential Sanctions program.
- Community service placements are closely monitored work assignments in which offenders perform a service, without pay, for a prescribed number of hours. A judge or the United States Parole Commission may order an offender to complete a set number of community services hours. In addition, CSP may sanction offenders to complete a specified number of community service hours in response to non-compliant behavior. In FY 2010 (as of September 2010), CSP completed 2,052 community service placements. These placements were made possible through collaborations with local government

agencies or non-profit organizations that have signed agreements to serve as a regular community service referral site.

- Expanded Geographical Information System (GIS) capabilities within SMART to include GIS verification of the addresses of an offender's employer, victims, and collateral contacts.
- Between April 2005 and September 2010, CSP completed 14 separate cohorts of the agency's Violence reduction Program (VRP) in five District locations. Two (2) cohorts were completed in Marshall Heights, four (4) cohorts in Congress Heights, two (2) cohorts in Columbia Heights, five (5) cohorts in Near Northeast DC, and one (1) in Upper Northeast DC. Among the 14 completed VRP cohorts, 141 of the 239 (59%) who started the program have completed it. As of September 30, 2010, there was one active/incomplete cohort taking place in Near Northeast DC.
- In May 2006, CSP, in conjunction with the United States Parole Commission (USPC), created an alternative sanction option called the USPC Reprimand Sanctions Hearings. This sanction is a graduated sanction that permits the USPC to address an offender's non-compliant behavior and to encourage the offender to comply with the conditions of his or her release as a last step before a formal parole revocation hearing. On a monthly basis, USPC reprimand hearings are conducted throughout the city at various CSOSA field sites with both CSP staff and a member of the USPC present. From May 2006 through September 30, 2010, CSP conducted 356 hearings.
- In July 2010, in conjunction with the USPC, established Notice to Appear at a Revocation Hearings. The purpose of this project is to determine the extent to which the Commission can rely upon issuance of an order to bring about the appearance of a supervisee at a revocation proceeding for those offenders who do not pose an unacceptable risk to the community.

Performance Measures

CSP's performance measures for this CSF focus on completion of key supervision activities, such as drug testing and community service, as well as timely response to the breakdown of close supervision (loss of contact). These are the critical measures of whether close supervision is being maintained.

MEASURE	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
2.1. All eligible offenders on active supervision are drug tested at least once per month.	70%	77%	77%	77%	74%	65%
	Issues related to the timing of changes in case status recorded in the SMART system may lead to reported active offenders not being drug tested.					
2.2 A warrant is requested within three calendar days of loss of contact with an offender, as defined by agency policy.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	The SMART system does not currently measure the length of time between the offender's placement on loss of contact status and the issuance of a warrant. This measure is therefore under review to determine how CSP's response to loss of contact can be tracked given our current capabilities.					
2.3 Community service is completed within one year of the offender completing orientation.	62%	78%	99%	99%	96% (40%)	95% (41%)
	In fiscal years prior to the implementation of CSOSA's enterprise data warehouse, this measure identified community service completions and of those, selected those who had completed community service orientation within the past year. The methodology beginning in FY 2009 has changed to identify the number of community service orientations completed and of those, selects the number of persons who went on to complete community service within a year following orientation. For the reporting year FY 2009 and moving forward, the measure relying on the new methodology is shown in parentheses.					
2.4 Technical violations resulting in corresponding sanctions within 5 business days.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72%
	Prior to FY 2010, the SMART system was not able to reliably capture the association between technical violations and sanctions. However, enhancements made to the system have allowed for more accurate reporting on this measure.					

CSF 3: Treatment and Support Services

Analysis by Critical Success Factor						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	ATB	Program Changes	FY 2012 PB	Change From FY 2010
Supervision	7,604	7,647	145	0	7,792	187
Treatment	27,234	27,308	(17)	0	27,291	57
CSF 3: Treatment & Support Services	34,838	34,955	128	0	35,082	244

Approximately 22 percent of FY 2012 requested funding (\$35,082,000) and 155 FTE support Treatment and Support Services.

Program Summary

The connection between substance abuse and crime has been well established. Long-term success in reducing recidivism among drug-abusing offenders, who constitute the majority of individuals under supervision, depends upon two key factors:

1. Identifying and treating drug use and other social problems among the defendant and offender population; and
2. Establishing swift and certain consequences for violations of release conditions.

CSP is committed to providing a range of treatment options to offenders under supervision. Addressing each individual's substance abuse problem through drug testing and appropriate sanction-based treatment will provide him or her with the support necessary to establish a productive, crime-free life. CSP also provides in-house adult literacy, anger management, and life skills training to help offenders develop the skills necessary to sustain themselves in the community.

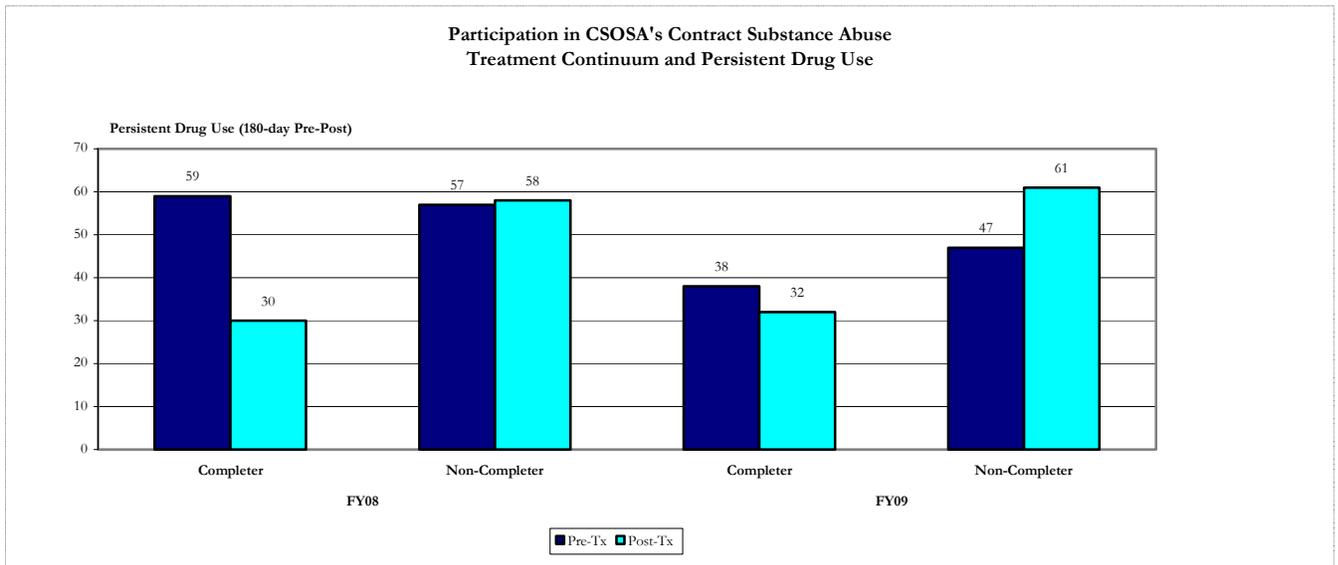
CSP contracts with service providers for a range of residential, outpatient, transitional housing, and sex offender treatment services. A CSP review revealed that approximately eight percent of total offenders supervised as of September 30, 2010 had unstable housing. Contractual treatment also encompasses drug testing and ancillary services, such as mental health screening and assessments, to address the multiple needs of the population. CSP is also committed to helping offenders build skills and support systems to improve their chances for success in the community. Nowhere is this more evident than in our Learning Labs, which provide literacy training and job development services for our offenders.

CSP Program Effectiveness: Results of two studies of CSP offenders indicate the increase in drug testing and substance abuse treatment is having a positive effect among CSP's supervised population:

- I. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation performed a limited review examining the extent to which completion of full substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders who successfully completed the full treatment program continuum in FYs 2008 and 2009, and determined that offenders placed and completing the treatment continuum were less likely than those not completing the continuum to be classified as persistent drug users (three or more positive drug tests, excluding alcohol) 180 days pre and post discharge from the continuum.

FY 2008: For offenders who completed the treatment continuum, 59 percent of sample offenders tested positive on three or more occasions prior to treatment and 30 percent tested positive on three or more occasions post treatment. Non-completers experienced an increase in persistent drug use post treatment.

FY 2009: For offenders who completed the treatment continuum, 38 percent of sample offenders tested positive on three or more occasions prior to treatment and 32 percent tested positive on three or more occasions post treatment. Non-completers experienced an increase in persistent drug use post treatment.



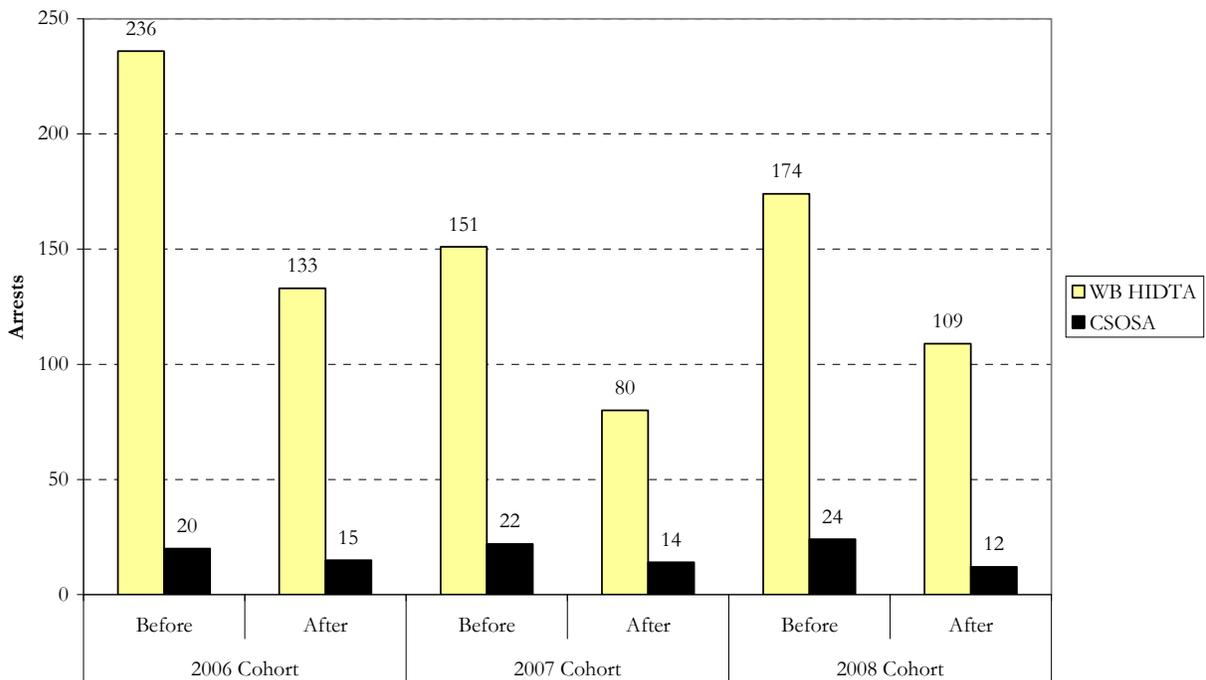
In summary, CSP's review showed that offenders who completed full substance abuse treatment services decreased their drug use and this decrease was sustained over time.

II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health¹ found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA drug treatment program/funding in 2006, 2007 and 2008 were less likely to be arrested after completing the program.

In calendar year 2008, the overall number of participants arrested in the *entire* Washington/Baltimore (WB) HIDTA drug treatment program dropped 37.4 percent from 174 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 109 in the one year after treatment. Participants in CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program, a program within the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA, experienced a 50.0 percent decrease in rearrests, from 24 in the one year prior to treatment to 12 one year after treatment.

Similar results were found in 2006 and 2007 for the entire WB HIDTA and CSOSA’s RSC program.

Individuals Arrested One-Year Before and One-Year After Completing Washington/Baltimore HIDTA Treatment Programs



¹ The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Entering Treatment in Calendar Year 2008. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., November 18, 2010.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2010 (as of September 30, 2010), CSP made 1,949 contract substance abuse treatment placements using appropriated funds:

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2010 (Through September 30, 2010)
Detoxification	252
Residential	981
Outpatient	716
Total Placements	1,949

In addition, at any given time, up to 300 offenders are participating in CSP in-house substance abuse intervention/education or treatment readiness programming. Typically, an offender who has serious substance abuse issues requires a treatment program continuum consisting of five separate substance abuse treatment placements (in-house or contract) to fully address his or her issues (Assessment and Orientation Group (AOG) – Detoxification-Residential-Transitional-Outpatient).

- In FY 2010 (as of September 30, 2010), CSP made 613 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant and faith-based housing) placements using appropriated funds.
- In FY 2010 (as of September 30, 2010), CSP made 191 contract sex offender assessment placements and 571 contract sex offender treatment placements.
- In FY 2010 (as of September 30, 2010) CSP offenders received the following contract Mental Health services:

Mental Health Service Type	FY 2010 Activity (Through September 30, 2010)
Weekend Mental Health Group Sessions	769
Mental Health Assessments	193
Complete Psychological Examinations	30

- The Vocational Opportunities, Training, Employment and Education (VOTEE) Team provides educational and vocational specialists at Learning Labs in four community field sites to work with offenders needing to improve their educational level, obtain vocational skills training, and/or find employment. In FY 2010 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010), VOTEE received:
 - 4,039 employment referrals;
 - 1,163 education referrals; and
 - 91 PSI Skill Assessments.

- The CSP Victim Services Program (VSP) serves residents in the District of Columbia who have been victims of domestic violence, sexual offenses, traffic/alcohol-related crimes, or property crimes. VSP works diligently with Community Supervision Officers (CSO's) and other federal and community-based victim service agencies in identifying victims of crime, providing education on victim rights, delivering orientations, and arranging technical assistance to victims and the community. During Fiscal Year 2010 (as of September 2010), the Victim Services Program:
 - Completed 94 Victim Need Assessments.
 - Conducted 2,704 advocacy activities, which include home visits, court appearances, office visits, etc.
 - Completed 115 CSO requests for victim contact and other services.

Performance Measures

CSP's treatment performance measures focus on ensuring that the offender accesses treatment in a timely manner and monitors the rate of successful program completion. These measures provide a foundation for assessing overall treatment effectiveness.

MEASURE	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
3.1 Substance abuse treatment referrals are made according to the recommendations of the assigned treatment specialist within 7 working days.	67%	61%	66%	68%	79%	80%
	The mean referral time is 43 days. Further analysis is needed to determine whether this can be reduced given the resources available to process referrals, and whether particular types of cases are greatly lengthening the mean referral time.					
3.2 Offenders referred to substance abuse treatment are placed in treatment within an acceptable timeframe (30 calendar days).	93%*	70%*	70%#	74%#	72%	82%
	<p>*Before FY 2006, CSP was unable to accurately measure the amount of time between the CSO referral for treatment and the actual placement with a treatment vendor. An interim measure was therefore adopted to reflect the time from the start of a referral record (which may be initiated somewhat later than the actual referral date) to the start of placement with a treatment provider.</p> <p>#The mean referral time has stabilized at approximately 32 days, with a median of 14 days. A relatively small number of complex placements can significantly decrease compliance with this performance measure.</p>					

MEASURE	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
3.3 Offenders placed in contractual treatment satisfactorily complete the programs.	72%	68%	63%	60%	66%	63%
	<p>The measure includes all modalities of contract treatment including detoxification, residential treatment, and outpatient treatment. When deciphering treatment completion by modality, we find that offenders placed in detoxification programs and short-term residential treatment programs consistently and typically completed these programs more than 85% of the time. However, only half of the offenders placed in outpatient treatment programs completed those programs. Given that outpatient treatment programs are the most commonly prescribed treatment modality, the measure is driven down by the lower performing modality.</p>					

CSF 4: Partnerships

Analysis by Critical Success Factor						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	ATB	Program Changes	FY 2012 PB	Change From FY 2010
Supervision	18,543	18,644	339	0	18,983	440
CSF 4: Partnerships	18,543	18,644	339	0	18,983	440

Approximately 12 percent of FY 2012 requested funding (\$18,983,000) and 109 FTE support Partnerships.

Program Summary

Establishing effective partnerships with other criminal justice agencies and community organizations facilitates close supervision of offenders in the community and enhances the delivery of treatment and support services. CSP's Community Relations Specialists are mobilizing the community, identifying needs and resources, building support for our programs, and establishing relationships with local law enforcement and human service agencies, as well as the faith-based community, businesses, and non-profit organizations. These efforts, formalized in Community Justice Partnerships, Community Justice Advisory Networks, and the CSP/Faith Community Partnership, enhance offender supervision, increase community awareness and acceptance of CSP's work, and increase the number of jobs and services available to offenders.



CSOSA/Faith Community Partnership

CSOSA/Faith Community Partnership

The CSOSA/Faith Community Partnership was initiated in FY 2002 as an innovative and compassionate collaboration to provide reintegration services for ex-offenders returning to the community from incarceration. These services are designed to support and enhance the participant's successful re-entry into the community. This program bridges the gap between prison and community by welcoming the ex-offender home and helping him or her get started with a new life.

During the early stages of this initiative, mentoring has been the primary focus. The Mentoring Initiative links offenders with concerned members of the faith community who offer support, friendship, and assistance during the difficult period of re-entry. During the transition from prison to neighborhood, returning offenders can be overwhelmed by large and small problems. Participating offenders are matched with a volunteer mentor from one of the participating faith-based institutions.

The philosophy of mentoring is to build strong moral values and provide positive role models for ex-offenders returning to our communities through coaching and spiritual guidance. Mentors also help identify linkages to faith-based resources that assist in the growth and development of mentees.

Since the Faith Based Initiative began in 2002 through September 2010, approximately 243 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 1,246 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, 2,170 offenders have been referred to the program.

In the month of September 2010, 103 faith institutions and 196 mentors remained actively engaged with the program, resulting in 281 offenders being matched with a mentor. Approximately 475 offender mentees have successfully completed the program since August 2007.

In terms of assessing the intermediate outcomes, early results derived by CSP indicate that offenders who participate in the mentoring program may experience lower rates of technical violations, positive drug tests, and re-arrests the longer they remained actively engaged with a mentor. Although CSP has not introduced experimental or quasi-experimental design to assess the direct relationship between Faith-Based Initiative participation and performance on these intermediate outcome measures, we believe that this alternative intervention strategy is promising. CSP is looking to expand the program into other areas suffering from limited resources that could be offset by joint ventures with our faith community partners.

Mentoring is just one aspect of faith-based reintegration services. CSP is working with its partners to develop a citywide network of faith-based services, including job training, substance abuse aftercare and support, transitional housing, family counseling, and other services. CSP has divided the city into three service areas, or clusters, and funded a Lead Faith Institution in each cluster. We are in the process of working with these institutions to map resources, identify service gaps, and build additional faith-based capacity throughout the city.



CSP/Police Community Partnership

To improve public safety and increase offender accountability, CSP is working closely with the DC Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to form partnerships with the community. Partnerships enhance the contribution CSP can make to the community by increasing law enforcement presence and visibility.

Working in specific Police Service Areas (PSAs), our Community Supervision Officers collaborate with police officers to share information and provide joint supervision of offenders in the area through regular meetings and joint accountability tours. CSP also works in partnership with the community through the development of community service opportunities for offenders.

These opportunities enable offenders to contribute to the community while developing work skills and habits, building positive relationships, and fulfilling court-imposed community service requirements.

CSP/Grant Fiscal Agent Partnerships

In FY 2004, CSP assumed fiscal agent duties on a year-to-year basis for two Department of Justice (DOJ) grant programs with the purpose of increasing public safety for the District of Columbia: 1) Weed and Seed, and 2) Project Safe Neighborhood.

Acting in the capacity of the fiscal agent for the grant programs, CSP's responsibilities include:

- Administrative/fiscal oversight;
- Joint management of sub-grantee's, report sub-grantee activity to the steering committee and monitoring the activity of the community advisory boards;
- Monitoring each program for its fiscal capabilities and programmatic progress; review and monitor progress and disburse funding as approved;
- Prepare the categorical assistance progress reports and financial reports to DOJ;
- Oversight of overall program strategy, follow-on application submission and provide technical assistance as needed; and
- Address program and problematic issues; and conduct site visits.

Weed and Seed Grant: Operation Weed and Seed, funded by the Department of Justice, administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP); the Community Capacity Development Office (CCDO) and the United States Attorneys' Office (USAO) is a community-based initiative that encompasses an innovative and comprehensive multi-agency approach to law enforcement, crime prevention, and community revitalization. Operation Weed and Seed is foremost a strategy aimed to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gang activity in three high crime neighborhoods in the District of Columbia.

As required within the strategic plans of all Weed and Seed Initiatives throughout the country, each site is required to have the following four components:

- Law Enforcement: focuses on suppression, apprehension, prosecution and supervision in targeted communities.
- Community Policing: fosters collaboration between law enforcement officers and residents to mobilize community support and involvement. Its aims to raise the level of citizen and community involvement in crime prevention and intervention activities to solve drug-related problems in neighborhoods and enhance the level of community security.
- Prevention, Intervention and Treatment: focuses on comprehensive delivery of social and other supportive services (such as youth mentoring, truancy reduction, ex-offender reentry programming, substance abuse counseling, etc.). The coordinated efforts of law enforcement, social service agencies, private sector businesses and residents all provide a comprehensive approach to improving service delivery.

- Neighborhood Restoration: fosters improved quality of life in distressed, low-income areas through economic development, enhanced social services, public works, job opportunities, and better access to affordable housing.

There are currently three officially recognized and funded Weed and Seed sites in the District of Columbia: (1) the Northwest Site, which overlaps Wards 1 and 4, and encompasses communities in the 3rd and 4th Police Districts; (2) the Frederick Douglass Memorial Site, which is located in Ward 8, and encompasses communities in the 7th Police District; and (3) the Far Northeast Corridor Site, which is located in Ward 7, and encompasses communities in the 6th Police District.

CSP as a Law Enforcement Partner: Beginning in late 2009, CSP became a law enforcement partner as a part of the “Weed” strategy. This new initiative targets high risk offenders who are reentering the community after incarceration, or who are under community supervision, and reside in a Weed and Seed site. In addition to regular supervision monitoring, drug testing, and referrals for services, CSP will provide cognitive-behavioral restructuring therapy, family support groups, and aftercare groups for these offenders to support their successful reintegration in the community.

In addition to the programming listed, CSP and the US Attorney’s Office in partnership with the Washington DC National Guard host an annual Drug Education For Youth (DEFY) program. This year-long, multi-phased drug and violence prevention initiative engages the youth between the ages of nine and twelve years old who reside within the boundaries of the Weed and Seed sites.

Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant: Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is a nationwide commitment by the Department of Justice to reduce gun crime by networking existing local programs that target gun crime and providing those programs with additional tools necessary to be successful. The Project Safe Neighborhoods program is designed to create safe neighborhoods by reducing gang and gun violence and crime, and sustaining that reduction. All efforts are led by the local PSN Task Force and governed by the U.S. Attorney Office.

Accomplishments

- CSP receives daily arrest data electronically from the DC Metropolitan Police Department and the states of Maryland and Virginia. The data is loaded into the offender case management system (SMART) on a daily basis to determine if CSP offenders were re-arrested in the District or a neighboring state. If an offender was re-arrested, SMART provides the supervising community supervision officer (CSO) with an immediate automatic notification of the arrest.
- CSP receives offender drug testing data electronically from the DC Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) on a daily basis.
- CSP is a permanent member of the DC Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), which is a forum for collaboration among law enforcement entities within the District. Other permanent members include the Federal Bureau of Prisons, United States Marshals Service, Metropolitan Police Department, US Attorneys Office, US Parole Commission, DC Department of Corrections, Pretrial Services Agency, DC Public Defender Service, DC Superior Court, Attorney General for the District of Columbia, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services.
- CSP revised its Mass Orientation program to align it with its evidence-based practices supervision philosophy. The mission of the revised Mass Orientation program is to provide individuals newly assigned to supervision with the knowledge and resources offenders need to successfully complete their term of supervision in collaboration with CSP and its community partners. Along with revising the program, CSP staff developed a Mass Orientation brochure and a Mass Orientation Program video for offenders and their families. The program now is conducted monthly or more frequently, at the offender's field site, based on the number of offenders coming onto supervision during the month, instead of being conducted quarterly, when the offender may have been in the community for up to three months. These sessions also now are conducted at the team level, which allows for smaller session sizes, so staff can provide more attention to individual offender questions. In addition to Community Supervision Officers and Supervisors present for the meetings, they may be joined by law enforcement personnel.
- In June 2003, CSP expanded its Faith Community Partnership to include inmates housed at the Federal Bureau of Prison's Rivers Correctional Institution in Winton, NC, which has a large population of District of Columbia inmates. CSOSA activities with Rivers include Community Resource Day presentations on DC programs and services available to returning offenders.
- CSP partners with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and DC entities to perform video conferencing with offenders prior to their release from a BOP institution. The video conferencing provides the offender with orientation and release preparation prior to release to CSOSA supervision. CSP currently performs video conferencing with BOP facilities at Hazelton, WV (women) and Winton, NC (men). Video conferencing with women housed at the Federal Detention Center in Philadelphia began in August 2010.

- In FY 2008 CSP began participating in MPD's newly created Intelligence Fusion Division (IFD), where information on offenders can be quickly developed in connection with any given incident or person. CSP's current participation in the IFD is comprised of assigning a CSO full-time to the Fusion Intelligence Unit to query CSP's offender case management information system (SMART), CSP's global positioning system (GPS) offender monitoring system, Pretrial Services Agency's defendant case management system (PRISM), and other criminal justice record systems to compile relevant intelligence on CSP offenders determined to be at risk of being a victim or perpetrator of a violent crime. This CSO serves as a liaison between MPD and CSP. CSP's participation in the IFD will result in improved public safety through more comprehensive data analysis and more efficient allocation of key resources. An MOU between CSP and MPD went into effect on November 4, 2008.
- Acted as fiscal agent for the Weed and Seed and Project Safe Neighborhoods initiatives.
- Developed partnerships with BOP and community groups to improve offender re-entry.
- CSP and the DC Department of Health, Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration (APRA) completed an MOU in FY 2008 in which APRA agreed to accept clinical substance abuse assessment recommendations for treatment placement. This MOU is intended to help streamline the placement of lower risk offenders who present substance abuse treatment needs into District-funded treatment programs. CSP currently prioritizes its treatment resources for high risk offenders.
- Continued to improve information gathering, sharing, situational awareness, and intelligence opportunities by maintaining and further developing relationships and collaborations with CSP's law enforcement and criminal justice partners; the DC Metropolitan Police Department, US Attorney's Office, the DC Sentencing Commission, the DC Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, the US Parole Commission, DC Superior Court, NCIS Washington, Maryland and Virginia Departments of Corrections, and the DC Pretrial Services Agency. Improved and enhanced SMART with new Mental Health, RSC, improved Offender Processing capabilities, and expanded information exchange, situational awareness, and business intelligence capabilities.
- Continued to collaborate and enhance the Cross Borders Initiative with community supervision staff and law enforcement in Maryland and Virginia. Beginning in October 2008, CSP and Maryland began joint accountability tours on CSP non-transferrable interstate offenders residing in Maryland, and Maryland offenders residing in the District of Columbia.
- In FY 2010 (as of September 30, 2010), CSP staff participated in 9 accountability tour initiatives, including All Hands On Deck with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Operation UNITED Team with the United States Marshals Service, and Operation Sixth Sense with MPD. In addition, CSS participated in four Warrant Initiatives with MPD, the United States Marshals Capitol Area Fugitive Task Force, and the USMS.

- CSP staff assigned to the Agency's VOTEE Unit organized and hosted one Job Opportunity Fair for offenders assigned to CSOSA's sex offender supervision teams on August 19, 2010. The August 19 event was attended by nine offenders. VOTEE and the Pretrial Services Agency co-sponsored a second Job Opportunity Fair on September 14, 2010. The September 14 event was attended by 55 offenders.
- CSP's Faith-Based Initiative (FBI) is a partnership with District of Columbia faith institutions to provide individual mentoring and other support services for offenders. As of September 2010, FBI matched 281 offenders with volunteer mentors. In conjunction with participating organizations, 15 offenders in the program completed family reunification classes. There is no graduation criteria, the offenders utilized the resources on an as-needed basis; 21 offenders were referred to the job clubs (resume writing, internet job searches and interviewing skills); 6 offenders graduated from the Healing From Within Grief Counseling Program; 15 offenders completed the S.E. parenting class; 9 female offenders completed a relapse prevention program; 18 offenders received housing assistance; and 129 offenders attended cultural events to build pro-social skills.

Performance Measures

Throughout the first six years of CSOSA’s existence, performance measures for this CSF focused on establishing the framework for community partnerships. CSP adopted two “milestone” measures: establishing active partnerships with the Metropolitan Police Department in all Police Districts, and establishing functional Community Justice Advisory Networks in all police districts. These measures have been achieved and have resulted in scheduled partnership activities: case presentations and accountability tours with MPD, CJAN meetings, and offender Mass Orientations in each police district. In addition, CSP’s partnership activities have expanded to encompass our work with the faith community and our role in grant administration.

We are in the process of developing additional measures that focus on the *effectiveness* of our partnership activities rather than the *extent* of these activities. Such measures may involve different methodologies, such as survey research or sampling.

MEASURE	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004 Target	FY 2004	FY 2005
4.1. Agreements are established and maintained with organizations through which offenders can fulfill community service requirements.	38	41	+10%	41	Measure under review.
	An estimated 41 Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) have been established between CSP and providing organizations. This measure is being revised to reflect the availability of effective community service slots rather than the number of agencies providing those slots.				
4.2. Agreements are established and maintained with organizations to provide offenders with job opportunities.	2,632 slots	NA	Baseline	NA	Measure under review.
	This measure is being revised to reflect the number of employment slots developed through CSP’s VOTEE unit rather than the number of agreements with potential employers.				
4.3. Each offender classified to intensive or maximum supervision has his/her case presented at Metropolitan Police Department partnership meetings within 60 days of the classification.	53%	60%	60%	NA	Measure under review.
	Data for this activity has proven difficult to retrieve because it is embedded in the offender’s “running record,” or case notes. Efforts are continuing to develop a reliable methodology to extract this data.				

Measure Under Development

- **Accountability Tours with the Metropolitan Police Department occur per CSP policy.**

Data Availability. Enhancements in the SMART system provide more accurate tracking of accountability tour data. The frequency of accountability tours is now tracked through the housing verification module; the officer selects “accountability tour” as the verification type. In FY 2003, this selection was made for 2,722 entries. From FY 2004 through FY 2007, the number of recorded accountability tours rose 71 percent, to a high of 8,140 in FY 2007. In FY 2008, the number declined slightly, to 7,698. In FY 2009 the percentage of accountability tours conducted increased over FY 2008 by 44 percent to 11,068. The increase can be attributed in part to CSP’s increased collaboration with its law enforcement partners.

Budget Displays:

Community Supervision Program Summary of Change *fiscal year 2012*

	Perm Pos.	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2010 Enacted	931	931	153,856
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	931	931	153,856
Changes to Base:			
Adjustments to Reach FY 2011 President's Policy	0	0	1,236
Adjustments to FY 2012 Base	0	0	993
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2010 Enacted	0	0	2,229
FY 2012 BASE	931	931	156,085
Program Changes:			
NA	0	0	0
Sub-Total, FY 2012 Program Changes	0	0	0
Total Changes	0	0	2,229
FY 2012 PB Request	931	931	156,085
Percent Increase over FY 2010 Enacted:	0%	0%	1.4%

Community Supervision Program
FY 2012 New Initiatives
Salaries and Expenses
Financial Analysis - Program Increases

	Positions	Amount (\$000)
GS-15	0	0
GS-14	0	0
GS-13	0	0
GS-12	0	0
GS-11	0	0
GS-10	0	0
GS-9	0	0
GS-8	0	0
GS-7	0	0
GS-6	0	0
GS-5	0	0
Total Positions	0	0
Total FTE	0	
11.1 Full Time Permanent		0
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent		0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost		0
11.8 Special Personnel Services		0
12.1 Benefits		0
Total Personnel Cost		0
21.0 Travel and Training		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.		0
25.0 Contract Services		0
25.2 Other Services		0
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts		0
25.6 Medical Care		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		0
32.0 Buildout		0
Total Non-Personnel Cost		0
Total Cost		0

Community Supervision Program
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Grade and Object Class
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual*		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 PB		Variance	
	FTP Pos	Amt	FTP Pos	Amt	FTP Pos	Amt	FTP Pos	Amt
EX	1	-	1	70	1	160	-	90
SES	8	1,250	8	1,250	8	1,256	-	7
GS-15	22	2,778	22	2,778	22	2,793	-	15
GS-14	56	6,395	56	6,478	56	6,512	-	34
GS-13	119	11,121	119	11,171	119	11,270	-	99
GS-12	316	25,338	316	25,388	316	25,432	-	44
GS-11	100	6,362	100	6,462	100	6,496	-	34
GS-10	1	59	1	59	1	59	-	0
GS-09	65	3,597	65	3,697	65	3,716	-	19
GS-08	30	1,610	30	1,610	30	1,618	-	8
GS-07	138	6,192	138	6,292	138	6,325	-	33
GS-06	40	1,083	40	1,083	40	1,089	-	6
GS-05	28	740	28	740	28	744	-	4
GS-04	7	370	7	370	7	371	-	2
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTP Positions	931	66,894	931	67,447	931	67,842	-	395
11.1 Full Time Permanent	931	66,894	931	67,447	931	67,842		395
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		402		402		402		-
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		1,611		1,611		1,611		-
11.8 Special Personal Services		-		-		-		-
12.0 Personnel Benefits		24,215		24,401		24,614		213
13.0 Unemployment Compensation		65		65		65		-
Total Personnel Obligations	931	93,187	931	93,926	931	94,534		608
21.0 Travel & Training		1,337		1,337		1,360		23
22.0 Transportation of Things		-		-		8		8
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		1,773		4,831		4,913		82
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		9,202		6,144		6,326		182
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		2,754		2,754		2,819		65
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		86		86		88		2
25.1 Consulting Services		7,938		7,938		8,099		161
25.2 Other Services		27,649		27,549		28,384		835
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		1,193		1,193		1,220		27
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		367		367		384		17
25.6 Medical Care		1,709		1,709		1,743		34
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		775		775		793		18
26.0 Supplies and Materials		1,446		1,446		1,507		61
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		3,701		3,701		3,804		103
32.0 Buildout		-		100		103		3
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	59,930	-	59,930	-	61,551	-	1,621
TOTAL	931	153,117	931	153,856	931	156,085	-	2,229
OUTLAYS		151,584		144,618		155,639		11,021

*NOTE: CSP's FY 2010 Enacted Budget totaled \$153,856,000