

Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency

**Community Supervision
Program**



Congressional Budget Justification and
Performance Report
Fiscal Year 2014

April 10, 2013

Table of Contents

FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET REQUEST	4
A. FY 2014 FIELD UNIT RELOCATIONS	5
B. FY 2014 CSOSA (CSP/PSA) SECURITY	9
MISSION AND GOALS:	14
PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES.....	16
LONG-TERM OUTCOMES:	18
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES	24
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.....	33
FIELD UNIT LOCATIONS	37
RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY STRATEGY.....	38
STRATEGY 1.1: RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT	39
PERFORMANCE MEASURES	42
STRATEGY 1.2: CLOSE SUPERVISION	44
PERFORMANCE MEASURES	53
STRATEGY 1.3: TREATMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES.....	57
PERFORMANCE MEASURES	62
STRATEGY 1.4: PARTNERSHIPS	65
PERFORMANCE MEASURES	68
STRATEGY 2.1: TIMELY AND ACCURATE INFORMATION TO DECISION- MAKERS	71
PERFORMANCE MEASURES	73
BUDGET DISPLAYS.....	75

COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request

Community Supervision Program

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

The criminal justice system in the nation's capital is complex, with public safety responsibility spread over both local and federal government agencies. CSP works closely with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, D.C. Superior Court, and D.C. Department of Corrections, as well as the Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Parole Commission, U.S. Attorneys Office and U.S. Marshals Service to increase public safety for everyone who lives, visits or works in the District of Columbia. CSP also relies upon the District of Columbia government, local faith-based and non-profit organizations to provide critical social services to the offender population.

CSP supervises approximately 15,500 offenders on any given day and 24,000 different offenders over the course of a year. Approximately 9,500 offenders enter CSP supervision each year; 7,300 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and 2,200 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility on parole or supervised release. Parolees serve a minimum of their sentence in prison before they are eligible for parole at the discretion of the U.S. Parole Commission while supervised releasees serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community.

A total of 9,417 offenders entered CSP supervision in FY 2012. On September 30, 2012, CSP supervised 15,399 offenders, including 9,338 probationers and 6,061 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 84 percent are male and 3,466, or 37 percent of those eligible¹ for a risk and needs assessment, were assessed, classified and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive). Roughly 12,300 of these offenders reside in the District of Columbia, representing

¹ Of those offenders under CSOSA supervision on September 30, 2012, 9,365 were eligible for a risk and needs assessment

about 1 in every 41 adult residents of the District¹. The remaining supervised offenders reside in another jurisdiction and their cases are monitored by CSP.

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

- Probation: Two years;
- Parole: Seven to eleven years; and
- Supervised Release: Three years

CSP established two long-term performance outcomes in our new FY 2011 – 2016 Strategic Plan related to improving public safety:

- 1. Decreasing recidivism among the supervised offender population, and**
- 2. Successful completion of supervision.**

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's challenge in effectively supervising and reducing recidivism among its offender population is substantial. The 9,417 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2012 were characterized by the following:

- 84.3 percent self-reported having a history of substance use;
- 76.0 percent were unemployed (self-reported at intake);
- 40.8 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 37.3 percent had diagnosed or self-reported mental health issues;
- 25.2 percent were aged 25 or younger; and
- 9.4 percent reported that their living arrangement was unstable at intake.

Further, many of our offenders do not have supportive family relationships, particularly those who served long periods of incarceration. The struggling economy has only increased the difficulties faced by offenders in obtaining employment and housing.

Given the challenges faced by CSP offenders, it is not surprising that 2,370 offenders, or 10 percent of our FY 2012 total supervised population, were revoked to incarceration during the fiscal year. In addition, 31.1 percent of case closures in FY 2012 represented unsuccessful

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (512,937)

completion of supervision. A CSP review of offenders entering supervision in FY 2008 identified that 50.2 percent were re-arrested and 24.8 percent were revoked to incarceration, within 36 months after their FY 2008 CSP supervision start date. Accordingly, of the 9,417 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2012, 27.0 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2012 supervision start date.

CSP research of FY 2012 offender outcomes has shown that, compared to the total supervised population, offenders who are incarcerated (recidivate) are more likely to be younger, test positive for drugs, have unstable housing, lack employment, be supervised as part of a mental health caseload, and be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels. **As such, CSP is realigning existing supervision and offender support services in FY 2013 to provide focused interventions for high-risk, young-adult offenders.** This strategy builds upon recent efforts to reallocate and focus resources to increase specialized supervision and support programming for our female and mental health offenders.

CSP is continuing to work closely with our public safety and community partners and focus our resources on these highest-risk offenders to provide effective offender supervision, increase the number of offenders who successfully reintegrate into the community and improve public safety in the District of Columbia.

Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request

The FY 2014 Budget Request for CSP is \$168,449,000, an increase of \$14,901,000 or 9.7 percent over CSP's FY 2012 Enacted Budget. CSP's FY 2014 increase includes \$10,942,000 in requested FY 2014 program changes and \$3,959,000 in net changes to base.

Community Supervision Program Summary of Change *fiscal year 2014*

	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2012 Enacted	900	153,548
Changes to Base:		
Adjustments to Reach FY 2013 President's Policy	0	3,047
Adjustments to FY 2014 Base	10	912
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2012 Enacted	10	3,959
FY 2014 BASE	910	157,507
Program Changes:		
CSP Field Unit Relocations	0	8,108
CSOSA Physical and Information Technology Security	2	2,834
Sub-Total, FY 2014 Program Changes	2	10,942
Total Changes	12	14,901
FY 2014 PB Request	912	168,449
Percent Increase over FY 2012 Enacted:	1%	9.7%

¹ CSP's FY 2013 PB submitted to Congress in February 2012 totaled \$156,595,000 (or an increase of \$3,047,000 above FY 2012 Enacted). A full-year FY 2013 appropriation for CSOSA was not enacted at the time the FY 2014 budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175, as amended).

² CSP projects FY 2014 FTE to total 912. Projected 2014 FTE reflect anticipated lapses in authorized on-board FTP staff due to normal attrition and postponed hiring.

FY 2014 Requested Program Changes

a. FY 2014 Field Unit Relocations

When CSOSA was first established, supervision officers supervised high caseloads of offenders from downtown centralized locations and had minimal levels of contact with the offenders in the community (known as fortress parole and probation). One of CSP's primary strategies is 'community' supervision which includes close collaboration with community and law enforcement partners in decentralized supervision offices located in the neighborhoods where offenders live and work.

For FY 2014, CSP requests a total of **\$8,108,000** to support relocation costs for field unit locations in the District of Columbia where leases are scheduled or expected to end and/or where conditions are not suitable for employees. CSP requests funding to relocate offender supervision and operations functions currently performed at some of the following Agency locations.

1. 25 K Street, NE (Lease ends March 2014) and/or 800 North Capitol Street, NW
2. 655 15th Street, NW
3. 1418 Good Hope Road, SE
4. 300 Indiana Ave, NW

The requested resources will support relocation for some of these locations. Resources are required to ensure CSP can continue essential public safety operations and offender support services in close proximity to the neighborhoods in which offenders reside.

CSP has worked closely with GSA to plan for relocation of the three field units (25 K Street, NE; 800 North Capitol Street, NW; 655 15th Street, NW) with imminent lease end-dates. It is CSP's intent to remain at our current 800 North Capitol Street location, but it is unknown at this time if this is possible. CSP desires to relocate our 655 15th Street field site in closer proximity to CSOSA headquarters in 2014.

The lessor at our 25 K Street offender supervision field unit does not plan to renew the current lease and CSP is working with GSA to acquire replacement space for a relocation to take place in 2014. The FY 2013 President's Budget contains \$2,017,000 to relocate from the 25 K Street, NE, field unit; the FY 2013 Annualized Continuing Resolution funding level does not contain resources to support this necessary initiative. The FY 2014 President's Budget provides \$400,000 to support anticipated costs at the new location.

CSP has desired to relocate from our 1418 Good Hope Road and 300 Indiana Avenue offender supervision locations for many years due to unsuitable employee work conditions and uncertain lease situations. In 2007, the Congress approved a prospectus for the relocation of CSP's 300 Indiana Avenue operations, however funding for the move was never approved and the D.C. government has since temporarily suspended plans to renovate 300 Indiana which also serves as the headquarters of the DC Metropolitan Police Department. It is CSP's intent to move from these two locations as soon as funding is available and space acquisition plans are favorable.

Justification of Program Increase CSP Field Unit Relocations				
		FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 Change
CSP Field Unit Relocations	(\$000)	5,363	13,471	+8,108
	Positions	0	0	0
	FTE	0	0	0

1. 25 K Street, NE:

CSP occupies approximately 32,400 rentable square feet of space at 25 K Street, NE, Washington D.C. This field unit houses approximately 90 CSP staff performing direct offender supervision, substance abuse collection, learning lab and Day Reporting Center functions for approximately 3,100 offenders currently assigned to this location. In addition, 25 K Street serves as the location for most of our female-specific offender supervision programs. CSP's lease for this location originally ended effective January 2012 and since been extended to March 2014. At this time, we do not anticipate another lease extension and we are working with GSA on the acquisition project for replacement space in FY 2014. Replacement space for 25 K Street must be secure and suitable for high-risk offenders.

It is very important that CSP maintain a supervision presence in this section of the District due to the large number of offenders residing in the area. CSP occupants at 25 K Street include nine offender supervision teams:

- Two (2) Mental Health (Female) Supervision Teams;
- Four (4) Interstate Supervision Teams;
- Two (2) General (Female) Supervision Teams; and
- One (1) Domestic Violence Supervision Team.

2. 800 North Capitol Street, NW:

CSP occupies approximately 26,562 rentable square feet at 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington D.C. This space houses approximately 95 staff, including has six diagnostic CSO Teams, three TIPS CSO Teams, and one CSO Team (TAP) for High-Risk Substance Abusers. CSP's lease for this location ends June 2013. GSA is currently working to extend and recompute the lease but there remains a strong possibility that we will be forced to relocate all of our staff from this location in FY 2014.

3. 655 15th Street, NW:

CSP occupies approximately 11,532 rentable square feet of space at 655 15th Street, NW, Washington D.C. This space houses approximately 36 staff performing Human Resources, Equal Employment Opportunity and Alternative Dispute Resolution services for the Agency. CSP's lease for this location ends August 2014 at which time we will be forced to relocate. CSP is currently working with the GSA to obtain replacement space in closer proximity to CSOSA headquarters.

4. 1418 Good Hope Road, SE:

CSP occupies approximately 7,665 rentable square feet of space at 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, Washington D.C. This field unit is one of our main offender supervision field units in the SE section of the District of Columbia and houses approximately 34 CSP staff performing direct offender supervision for approximately 1,192 offenders currently assigned to this location. CSP occupants at 1418 Good Hope Road include four General Supervision teams. CSP's lease for this location ends May 2016. However, conditions at the field unit are not appropriate for employees and we will negotiate an early lease termination and relocate in FY 2015. Due to the advance planning requirements for such a move, CSP requires FY 2014 resources to fund the relocation of staff in FY 2015. The replacement request for this site also includes the capacity to provide offender services currently lacking at 1418 Good Hope Road.

It is very important that CSP maintain a supervision presence in this section of the District due to the large number of offenders residing in the area.

5. 300 Indiana Avenue, NW

CSP occupies approximately 51,380 rentable square feet of space in the 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W. building. 300 Indiana Avenue is also the headquarters of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and is directly adjacent to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia (500 Indiana Avenue). The building is owned and managed by the D.C. Government. CSP has occupied this space since the passage of the Revitalization Act in 1997. Prior to 1997 the space was occupied by the D.C. Parole Board, which became a part of CSOSA pursuant to the Revitalization Act. Approximately 153 CSP staff performing direct offender supervision for approximately 3,031 offenders currently assigned to this location. CSP occupants at 300 Indiana Avenue include nine high-risk supervision teams, offender intake operations, drug testing and other critical offender services:

- Five (5) Mental Health Supervision Teams;
- One (1) General Supervision Team;
- Three (3) Sex Offender Supervision Teams; and
- Offender Intake Operations, to include the Sex Offender Registry Unit
- The DNA and TB Collection Unit; and
- An Illegal Substance Collection Unit.

CSP occupies 300 Indiana Avenue under an annual Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and financial reimbursement with the D.C. Government. The D.C. Government has formally notified CSOSA of its plans to renovate the building and no longer have CSOSA as a tenant at 300 Indiana Avenue. Although a move-out date has not yet been set by the D.C. Government, the space conditions are often disruptive and an on-going morale problem. Renovations are a critical concern as the building was built in 1939 and is in need of major infrastructure replacement. The mechanical and electrical systems are well beyond their useful life, not dependable, and routinely breakdown, causing operational disruptions and sub-standard working conditions. In addition, when local emergencies are experienced in D.C. (e.g., demonstrations), it is not unusual for 300 Indiana Avenue to be closed to the public or closed to everyone except the MPD, effectively halting a large portion of CSOSA law enforcement operations for high-risk offenders.

CSP has already obtained a Congressionally-approved Prospectus through GSA to procure space. The prospectus includes expansion space for offender programming. The expansion space for offender programming may be most effectively implemented at locations other than the 300 Indiana replacement space. Due to the advance planning requirements for such a move, CSP requires FY 2014 resources to fund the relocation of staff in FY 2015.

Resources are required to ensure CSP can continue essential supervision operations in close proximity to the D.C. Superior Court. CSP replacement space for 300 Indiana Avenue must be: 1) secure, 2) suitable for high-risk offenders and 3) in close proximity to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia.

Justification:

CSP requests funding to relocate offender supervision and operations functions currently performed at these Agency locations. Resources are required in FY 2014 to ensure CSP can continue essential public safety operations in close proximity to the neighborhoods in which offenders reside.

b. FY 2014 CSOSA (CSP/PSA) Security

CSOSA (CSP/PSA) is a law enforcement Agency providing front-line criminal justice services within the District of Columbia. CSOSA has 16 locations throughout the District and it is estimated that 4,600 offenders, defendants and visitors enter our facilities each business day. In addition, CSOSA’s automated case management and drug testing systems contain important offender and defendant data that must be properly protected from unauthorized access or other compromise. CSOSA currently has 19 systems (including 11 on premises and 8 cloud-based) whereby CSOSA is responsible and accountable for managing risk to compromise of the related information and Information technology assets. This requires recurring security assurance, monitoring and testing of controls to manage risk from the ever evolving threat landscape. It is very important that CSOSA employ effective and reliable physical and cyber-security systems to ensure employee safety, to control and assess CSOSA assets, to properly protect client and employee data, and to meet Federal security mandates.

CSOSA requests a total of **\$2,834,000** in additional FY 2014 resources to replace our legacy Physical Access Control System (PACS) and fund necessary IT cyber-security services. The request will allow CSP to replace the current PACS and ensure continuation of current contract IT cyber-security compliance services.

Justification of Program Increase CSOSA (CSP/PSA) Security				
		FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 Change
CSOSA (CSP/PSA) Security	(\$000)	100	2,934	+2,834
	Positions	0	2	+2
	FTE	0	2	+2

A. Physical Access System:

All Federal agencies must comply and implement the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) program for SmartCard access control. HSPD-12 was issued on August 27, 2004 and mandates a standard for secure and reliable forms of identification issued by the Federal Government to employees and contractors. HSPD-12 must be implemented in accordance with OMB guidance and the technical standards outlined by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Federal Information Processing Standard 201-1 (FIPS 201-1). FIPS 201-1 provided the Personal Identity Verification (PIV) II standard, which requires Agencies to issue a SmartCard and use an operating HSPD-12 system by October 2006. The PIV II standard requires a significant technology infrastructure to support issuance and reading of the new SmartCards.

The current Agency Physical Access Control System (PACS) has been in use since 1998, is not HSPD-12 compliant and is in a functional state of decline. The PACS is used to control access at 16 Agency locations (plus two locations occupied by the DC Public Defender Service) and is the primary component of our physical security program. The PACS controls 340 PACS card readers in 18 locations that track approximately 15,000 physical access transactions per business

day. The current PACS system, though functional, requires constant programming interventions and repairs. CSOSA addresses PACS systems issues and deficiencies on a daily basis (minimum of five issues per week), including re-setting equipment, communications failures and access control anomalies.

CSOSA also uses a video surveillance system to monitor and record activity on the interior and exterior of Agency facilities which aids in monitoring and detecting specific areas for personnel and property protection. The current video surveillance system is also outdated, resource intensive and does not allow for centralized video recognition and data recovery. Due to the enormous strain placed on the Agency's communications network when reviewing video surveillance data, performance of most remote video incident reviews must take place after-hours. The current analog video technology has led the Agency to be unable to identify individuals or suspects in some incidents.

CSOSA has attempted to address system performance issues and HSPD-12 requirements through unsuccessful software and hardware upgrades. To date, CSOSA has acquired SmartCard enrollment equipment and distributed cards to staff and appropriate contractors. Despite thorough attempts to fix the legacy PACS system to comply with HSPD-12 requirements, it does not meet the minimum technical requirements to read imbedded data on the current SmartCards. The current PACS is unable to synch with the centralized HSPD-12 database and unable to interface with Agency's logical access system. With the current state of the Agency PACS, replacing the legacy system is required to effectively perform our law enforcement functions and ensure full compliance with the government-wide HSPD-12 mandate.

In FY 2012, CSOSA funded approximately \$100,000 for legacy PACS and video surveillance system repairs and equipment. CSOSA requests the following FY 2014 resources (most of which are one-time costs) to purchase, implement and maintain a compliant PACS and video surveillance system for all CSP and PSA locations:

- 1) Video Surveillance and Recording System - \$325,000
- 2) PACS Installation - \$302,000
- 3) Video Surveillance and Recording System Installation - \$301,000
- 4) PACS - \$232,000
- 5) IT Infrastructure - \$200,000
- 6) PACS Cabling and Wiring - \$154,000
- 7) 1 PACS Systems Specialist (1 FTP GS 12/13) – \$128,000
- 8) 1 HSPD-12 Systems Specialist (1 FTP GS 12/13) – \$128,000
- 9) Implementation Project Management (contract) - \$88,000
- 10) PACS IT Security Accreditation - \$75,000
- 11) Video Surveillance and Recording System Cabling - \$75,000
- 12) PACS Training - \$22,000

Sub-Total, FY 2014 Request - \$2,030,000

(minus \$100,000 in Base equates to a net FY 2014 request of \$1,930,000)

CSP requests one Security Systems Specialist position to serve as the technical expert in managing and maintaining all Agency security systems to include PACS, video recording, and intrusion detection. This position will develop and maintain control measures, monitor and respond to system alerts and anomalies, and update and maintain policies and procedures for all Agency security systems. CSP also requests one HSPD-12 Systems Specialist to manage HSPD-12 System and SmartCard Program operations. The HSPD-12 mandate has created ever-changing and expansive responsibilities including, Agency role-holder administration, credential management, GSA liaison activities, and system convergence and management. This position will serve as the technical administrator in managing and maintaining the Agency's HSPD-12 program and GSA credentialing system.

Most of the cost figures above were developed based on an independent third-party review of CSOSA's actual physical security inventory and several compliant PACS systems. The cost estimates above do not include miscellaneous PACS equipment items that must be purchased by the DC Public Defender Service, which uses the CSOSA PACS at several locations.

B. Cyber Security:

CSOSA (CSP/PSA) assures that all automated information systems are designed, operated, and maintained with the appropriate information technology security and privacy data protections. Most programs, projects, and activities administered by the Agency depend upon the trust of the public, our clients and public safety partners in CSOSA's ability to retain the confidentiality of personally identifiable information. Maintaining public trust is a primary objective of the CSOSA cyber security program. As a result, every general purpose computing environment and every specific program application system must be subjected to risk-based security control testing prior to implementation and must be persistently monitored to guard against an increasing number of sophisticated threats. CSOSA also ensures that security policies and processes are in place to support compliance with the requirements of Federal laws and compliance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) guidance related to IT security and privacy.

CSOSA is required to meet a constantly growing list of cyber security, privacy and continuous monitoring requirements. These requirements are outlined in the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, Subchapter III, 2002, OMB Circular A-130 Appendix III, and the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended. In addition, CSOSA is mandated to comply with NIST Federal Information processing Standards (FIPS) 199 and 200, and NIST Special Publications 800-53, 800-34, 800-37, 800-137, and other 800-series publications as amended, as well as OMB Memoranda and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Information Security Memoranda (FISM) specific to cyber security and privacy.

As computer threats against our systems become more sophisticated and persistent, CSOSA will rely heavily on automated tools to more quickly measure the security compliance and operational security status of all of our computer systems, following the direction and continuous monitoring strategy prescribed by DHS. CSOSA is beginning continuous monitoring in FY 2012, including the use of security technologies that provide an enterprise-wide capability to monitor the Agency's computers and networks for security incidents and attacks.

CSP funded FY 2012 cyber-security activities from resources previously used to support development of our offender case management system, the Supervision Management Automated Records Tracking (SMART). In FY 2012, CSOSA funded \$573,000 for the following contract cyber-security contract compliance initiatives:

- 1) Continuous Monitoring - \$200,000
- 2) IT Assurance - \$339,000
- 3) FISMA IG Audit - \$34,000

FY 2012 Actual Total - \$573,000

CSP funded these FY 2012 cyber-security activities from resources previously used to support development of our offender case management system, the Supervision Management Automated Records Tracking (SMART). Due to the prioritization of Agency cyber-security needs and effective reductions to CSP's overall budget, we have reduced contract SMART development to near-zero in the last two fiscal years.

For FY 2014, CSP requests \$904,000 for cyber-security:

- 1) Continuous Monitoring - \$315,000
- 2) IT Assurance - \$539,000
- 3) FISMA IG Audit - \$50,000

Sub-Total, FY 2014 Request - \$904,000

The FY 2014 request will enable CSOSA to conduct adequate management and oversight of the Agency's IT Security Program, meet compliance requirements of FISMA, the Privacy Act, and other directives and mandates, and to maintain security investments made in FY 2012. The specific objectives of this request are to continue to enhance CSOSA's ability to meet evolving threats and compliance requirements, increase situational awareness, and to gain and maintain a competent cyber security posture so that the agency can focus on taking advantage of mission enhancing information technology and information services. These resources are also essential for meeting increased and enhanced Information Privacy requirements to be included in the impending release of NIST (SP 800-53, Revision 4). CSOSA will have until November 2013, at latest, to come into compliance with these new information privacy standards which entail a significant amount of documentation, policies, procedures, and information privacy training.

Justification:

CSOSA requests a net total of \$2,834,000 (\$1,930,000 + \$904,000) in additional FY 2014 resources for Agency (CSP/PSA) security.

CSOSA requests a net total of \$1,930,000 (\$2,030,000 minus \$100,000 in base) to replace our legacy PACS and video surveillance systems with compliant systems. The following provides justification for replacing the Agency's legacy PACS:

- The legacy system is not HSPD-12 compliant and is not capable of reading the full 200 bit CHUID (SmartCard) mandated by FIPS-201.
- Frequent reliability issues causing operations interruptions, degradation of system function, and access control lapses.
- The legacy system has a history of unstable and unreliable performance needed to sustain a viable physical access control and HSPD-12 SmartCard program.

All Federal agencies must implement an HSPD-12 SmartCard program in accordance with technical standards outlined by OMB and NIST FIPS-201.

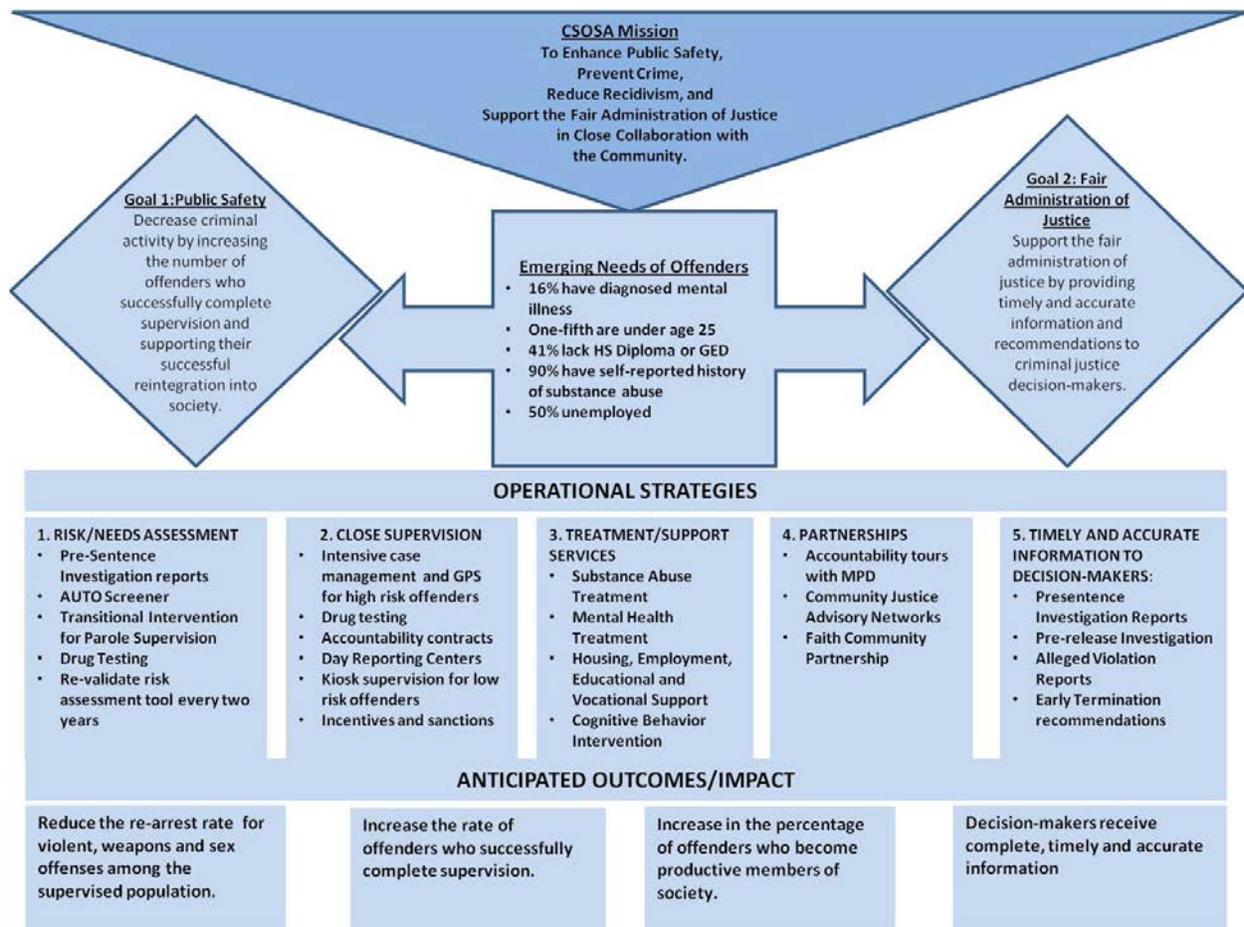
If these resources are not provided, CSOSA must continue to use its existing PACS and will not meet HSPD-12 requirement of implementing a PACS system capable of supporting a SmartCard program.

In addition, CSOSA requests FY 2014 funding in the amount of \$904,000 in order to permanently fund a core level of contract IT cyber-security services. CSOSA considers this level of resources to represent the minimum level to complete most current IT security requirements. To date, CSP has only been able to fund a bare level of cyber-security services by using funds historically used for SMART development; this source of funding is not permanent or sustainable. Cyber security funding is paramount in the ability of the Agency to provide adequate protection of data, information systems and information, in accordance with Federal and industry accepted standards, and those expected by the American public. This is an operational cyber security capability requirement which must also meet FISMA, FISCAM, and other federal compliance requirements. If this budget is not approved, and more critically, if the current informal cyber-security budget has to be reduced, CSOSA will not have adequate resources to appropriately protect Agency information assets, will have difficulty meeting the burden of ever-increasing FISMA and information security regulatory requirements, and will be poorly positioned to prevent and detect cyber-attacks.

For FY 2015, \$1,240,000 of the requested FY 2014 CSOSA Security initiative will be requested to support anticipated annual costs for PACS maintenance, the two new positions and permanently fund annual IT cyber-security resource needs. \$1,594,000 of the FY 2014 request will be non-recurred in FY 2015.

CSP Mission and Goals

As articulated in our FY 2011 – FY 2016 Strategic Plan, CSOSA’s mission is to improve public safety in the District of Columbia through effective community supervision. The Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (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:**

- *Decrease criminal activity among the supervised population (with a special emphasis on the high risk offenders) by increasing the number of offenders who successfully complete supervision and supporting their successful reintegration into society.*

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

- *Support the fair administration of justice by providing timely and accurate information and 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, CSP has adopted five Strategies that define the key activities through which these goals will be achieved:

Strategy 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment – Assess an offender's risk and needs in a timely and effective manner to determine appropriate levels of supervision and the need for treatment and support services;

Strategy 1.2: Close Supervision – Provide close supervision of assessed offenders through effective case management practices including incentives for compliance, immediate graduated sanctions for violations of release conditions and ongoing drug testing and monitoring;

Strategy 1.3: Treatment and Support Services – Provide appropriate treatment and support services as determined by the risk and needs assessment to assist offenders in maintaining compliance and reintegrating into the community.

Strategy 1.4: Partnerships – Establish partnerships with federal and local government agencies, faith institutions, and community organizations to facilitate close supervision of offenders in the community; and

Strategy 2.1: Timely and Accurate Information to Decision-Makers – CSOSA provides timely and accurate information with meaningful recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers so they may determine the appropriate release conditions and/or disposition of cases. Types of information provided include, but are not limited to, status reports and assessments, notification of absconding, pre- and post-sentencing reports, AVRs and the submission of early termination packages.

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

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 two *long-term* outcomes related to improving public safety:

1. Reducing 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.

2. Successful completion of supervision

In FY 2012, CSP updated the definition of successful completion of supervision to be in line with how releasing authorities define successful completion and to more precisely classify all offenders as successful, unsuccessful, and other. The old definition of successful completion of supervision was termination or expiration of the supervision period without revocation by the releasing authority. Successful completion of supervision now includes those offenders discharged from supervision whose closed status is ‘expired satisfactorily,’ ‘expired unsatisfactorily,’ ‘case returned to sending jurisdiction,’ ‘case transferred to U.S. Probation,’ ‘terminated satisfactorily,’ or ‘terminated unsatisfactorily.’ Further, unsuccessful completion of supervision includes cases closed with a status of ‘revoked to incarceration,’ ‘revoked unsatisfactorily,’ ‘deported’ or ‘pending USPC institutional hearing.’ Cases that close for administrative reasons, death or without a reason specified for the closure are now classified as ‘other;’ neither successful or unsuccessful.

CSP has established six *intermediate* performance measures supporting these two long-term outcomes:

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

We believe that, by focusing our case management strategies and interventions on these six areas, more offenders will complete supervision successfully, resulting in improved public safety in the District of Columbia. As discussed below, supervised releasees and parolees supervised by CSP are being convicted and revoked to incarceration at rates lower than national recidivism rates found by a BJS study. 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 *long-term* and *intermediate* outcome.

Total Supervised Offender Population:

Total Supervised Population is used as the basis for several of our performance reporting measures.¹ In FY 2012, CSP’s Total Supervised Population from October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012 included 24,062 unique offenders. Compared to the same period in FY 2011 (24,325 unique offenders October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011), this represents a one (1) percent decrease.

CSP Total Supervised Population by Supervision Type (FYs 2010 – 2012)

Supervision Type	FY 2010 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010)		FY 2011 (October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011)		FY 2012 (October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012)	
	Number of Supervision Cases	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervision Cases	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervision Cases	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases
Probation*	15,874	65.4%	16,113	66.2%	16,052	66.7%
Parole	3,559	14.7%	3,017	12.4%	2,681	11.1%
Supervised Release	4,821	19.9%	5,195	21.4%	5,329	22.2%
Total Supervised Population	24,254	100%	24,325	100%	24,062	100%

*Includes Civil Protection Order (CPO) and Deferred Sentence Agreement (DSA) cases

Probationers continue to represent the largest percentage of our Total Supervised Population, accounting for almost two-thirds of supervised offenders in D.C. in FY 2012. Supervised release offenders committed their offense on or after August 5, 2000 and were sentenced to serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community. Parolees committed their offense on or prior to August 4, 2000 and served a minimum of their sentence in prison before becoming eligible for parole at the discretion of the USPC. The number of parolees under CSP supervision continues to decrease while the number of supervised release offenders increases as we move further from the effective date (August 4, 2000) when individuals convicted of D.C. Code offenses transitioned from parole to supervised release status.

¹ 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 Outcomes

Long-Term Outcome 1: 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 (Incarceration of Supervised Offenders):

CSP measures supervision cases that were closed in SMART due to an offender being incarcerated during the fiscal year. Annual recidivism of the Total Supervised Population in FY 2012 increased slightly compared to the past few years (see explanation below), with 10 percent of the population re-incarcerated during the year. In FY 2012, there were 2,370 unique offenders revoked to incarceration. By supervision type, 10 percent of probationers and 9 percent of persons on parole and supervised release were revoked to incarceration, which is comparable to FY 2009 rates.

In FYs 2010 and 2011, CSP counted the number of offenders re-incarcerated based on the offender's supervision status at the end of the respective fiscal year. As such, offenders who were revoked to incarceration early in the fiscal year but then began a new supervision period with CSP before the end of the year (and whose last supervision status did not reflect a revoked status) were not included in the count of incarcerated offenders. Measurement was modified in FY 2012 to ensure that all revocations were captured for reporting, including those for offenders who may have begun a new supervision period before the end of the fiscal year.

Data from FY 2010 to FY 2011 suggested that revocations to incarceration increased over this time period among the supervised population. It is possible that this trend has continued into FY 2012 but, based on the change in methodology described above, it is likely that the increase in FY 2012 revocations to incarceration is not as substantial as the data below indicate.

Percent of Total CSP Supervised Population Incarcerated, FY 2008 – FY 2012*

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010****	FY 2011****	FY 2012
Probation	9%	10%	9%	8%	10%
Parole / Supervised Release	9%	9%	6%	8%	9%
Total Supervised Population	9%	9%	7%	8%	10%
Number of Cases Closed due to Revocation to Incarceration**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,817
Number of Offenders Revoked to Incarceration (Recidivism)***	2,102	2,170	1,810	1,941	2,370

*Reported revocation (incarceration) data excludes a small number of cases that are closed and revoked but the offender is not incarcerated.

**Due to a system error, a small number of "old" supervision cases have been updated with supervision status information related to later supervision periods for some offenders. Currently, there is no systematic way to identify the cases in which this has occurred. This may lead to a slight over-reporting of cases closed due to revocation to incarceration. This system issue affects only the reporting of case-level data, not the reporting of offender-level information.

***The number of **offenders** revoked to incarceration is less than the number of **cases** revoked because it is possible for an offender to be supervised for more than one case at a given time. In most instances, when an offender that is being supervised for more than one case is revoked to incarceration, he/she is revoked on all cases for which he is being supervised.
***The number of offenders revoked to incarceration may be slightly under-reported for FYs 2010 and 2011 due to data collection methodologies as described above.

FY 2012 Revocations to Incarceration: Compared to the overall supervised population, offenders who were revoked to incarceration in FY 2012 had the following characteristics:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (52.3 percent compared to 35.0 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to be supervised by a mental health supervision team (22.6 percent compared to 16.3 percent of the total supervised population);
- Tended to be slightly younger (average age 36 compared to 38 for the total supervised population);
- More likely to have unstable housing situations (17.7 percent versus 9.2 percent for the total supervised population),
- More likely to test positive for drugs at least once during the fiscal year (53.0 percent versus 41.7 percent for the total supervised population), and,
- If employable, less likely to be employed (24.8 percent versus 45.9 percent for the total supervised population).

Women made up 17.0 percent of the Total Supervision Population in FY 2012, but only 13.3 percent of offenders revoked to incarceration. In FY 2012, probationers and supervised release offenders constituted a slightly larger percentage of the revoked offender population, compared to their representation in the total supervised population. Probationers accounted for 66.7 percent of the supervised population and 68.5 percent of the revoked population; supervised release offenders made up 22.2 percent of the supervised population and 24.6 percent of the revoked population. Conversely, while parolees constituted 11.1 percent of the supervision population in FY 2012, only 6.9 percent of revoked offenders were on parole.

Alleged Violation Reports:

If sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP informs the releasing authority (D.C. Superior Court or the U.S. Parole Commission) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR is the first step toward revocation to incarceration.

When a new arrest occurs, an AVR is automatically filed by CSP. Each releasing authority handles AVRs for new arrests differently. For probation cases, the D.C. Superior Court generally waits for a conviction before revoking an offender who has been rearrested. For parole/supervised release cases in which the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC) issues a warrant, the USPC will first hold a preliminary hearing to determine probable cause. If probable cause is determined, the USPC then will hold a revocation hearing at which time the offender can be revoked without having been convicted on a new charge.

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 technical violation issue is favorably resolved with the releasing authority, the offender is continued in supervision, often with additional compliance instructions or added special conditions from the releasing authority. On average, CSP files AVRs for approximately 6,500 offenders annually. In FY 2012, AVRs were filed for 2,252 offenders on parole/supervised release and 3,880 offenders on probation. These numbers are downs slightly from FY 2011 when AVRs were filed for 2,566 offenders on parole/supervised release and 4,168 offenders on probation. About 55 percent of all FY 2011 and FY 2012 AVRs involved re-arrests.

Offenders For Whom AVRs Were Filed in FYs 2011 and 2012

Fiscal Year	Parole/Supervised Release	Probation	Total Number of Offenders¹
2011	2,566	4,168	6,734
2012	2,252	3,880	6,132

¹ Reports the number of offenders for whom an AVR was filed, not the number of AVRs issued by CSP.

CSP’s Office of Research and Evaluation performed a review of AVRs issued for offenders who entered CSP supervision in FYs 2010 - 2012. In FY 2012, 28 percent of the 9,417 offender entrants had an AVR filed against them during the fiscal year while under CSP supervision, compared to 29 percent of the FY 2011 entrants and 32 percent of the FY 2010 who had an AVR submitted to releasing authorities from the date they began supervision through the end of the respective fiscal year. This suggests that early compliance with supervision conditions among new offenders has improved over this three-year period.

AVRs Issued to Offender Entrants in the Fiscal Year of Entry to CSP Supervision

Fiscal Year of Entry	Offender Entrants to CSP Supervision	AVRs Issued (Percent)
2010	9,897	32 Percent
2011	9,404	29 Percent
2012	9,417	28 Percent

Recidivism: The National Picture

The U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducted a national 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 Arrest, Conviction and Revocations to Incarceration (FYs 2005-2008 CSP Offender Entry Cohorts)

Like BJS, CSP uses more than one construct to measure recidivism. CSP measures revocations to incarceration as its long-term recidivism outcome. Revocations to incarceration occur when an offender's supervision has been revoked by the releasing authority and a custodial sentence of at least one day has been imposed. Arrests and convictions are intermediate recidivism measures. A person may be arrested or convicted more than once. When measuring such, CSP counts only the first arrest or first conviction occurring after the start of supervision.

In its most recent recidivism studies, CSP tracked four separate cohorts of offenders entering supervision in FYs 2005 through 2008. Each cohort was tracked for three years following the start of supervision and all supervision types were included in the study: parole, supervised release, probation, civil protection order (CPO), and deferred sentence agreements (DSA). Revocations to incarceration data came from SMART; arrests and convictions data came from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database.

Including all supervision types, the arrest rate has remained close to 50 percent for all entry cohorts. While the overall conviction rate has stayed in the 13-15 percent range, it increased by roughly 10 percent from FY 2005 to FY 2008. CSP will continue to monitor this trend. Conversely, overall revocations to incarceration have declined by almost 12 percent during this time. For parolees, rearrest and revocation rates declined from FY 2005 to 2008. For those on supervised release and probation, arrests and convictions remained steady. In all cohorts, persons on supervised release had the highest rates of arrest, conviction, and revocation.

Compared to the BJS rates, CSP parolees are arrested at similar rates and supervised releasees are arrested at higher rates. However, both supervised releasees and parolees are being convicted and revoked to incarceration at rates lower than those rates found by the BJS study. Since the BJS study reports recidivism of state prison releases only, recidivism comparisons between the BJS study population and CSP probationers are not made.

¹ Langan, Patrick A., and David J. Levin. 2002. *Recidivism of Released Prisoners in 1994*. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. BJS is planning to issue its next recidivism study in 2013; it will look at a cohort of released prisoners from 2005.

Percent of CSP Offenders Arrested, Convicted, and Revoked to Incarceration within Three Years of Supervision Start, Entry Cohort Years 2005-2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008
	<i>n</i> =9,780	<i>n</i> =9,596	<i>n</i> =9,901	<i>n</i> =9,797
Arrests	50.1	50.9	49.0	50.2
<i>Parole</i>	69.4	67.1	66.5	63.4
<i>Supervised Release</i>	71.2	75.8	74.7	75.2
<i>Probation</i>	44.6	43.9	41.5	44.1
<i>CPO</i>	40.7	40.5	32.3	36.1
<i>DSA</i>	12.7	22.6	17.7	12.5
Convictions	13.5	13.3	14.0	14.9
<i>Parole</i>	17.3	14.5	15.2	17.0
<i>Supervised Release</i>	26.4	24.5	24.2	23.5
<i>Probation</i>	11.3	11.1	11.6	13.0
<i>CPO</i>	9.8	8.8	11.4	12.2
<i>DSA</i>	1.9	3.5	3.3	1.7
Revocations to Incarceration	28.3	28.7	25.5	24.8
<i>Parole</i>	42.5	41.3	31.7	23.6
<i>Supervised Release</i>	42.1	45.6	38.6	34.7
<i>Probation</i>	25.3	24.7	22.8	24.0
<i>CPO</i>	1.0	2.3	1.6	2.0
<i>DSA</i>	3.5	6.3	7.3	6.2

Long-Term Outcome 2: Successful Completion of Supervision

Cases that close successfully are defined by CSP as those that expire/terminate satisfactorily, expire/terminate unsatisfactorily, are returned to their sending jurisdiction, or are transferred to U.S. Probation. Cases that close unsuccessfully are those that are revoked to incarceration, revoked unsatisfactorily, are pending USPC institutional hearing, or the offender has been deported. Cases that close for administrative reasons, death or without a reason specified for the closure are classified as ‘other;’ neither successful or unsuccessful. These definitions are in line with how releasing authorities define successful and unsuccessful cases.

In FY 2012, a total of 11,922 CSP supervision cases closed: 8,962 probation cases and 2,960 parole/supervised release cases. The table below shows that 7,481 (62.8 percent) of these case closures represented successful completions of supervision and 3,711 (31.1 percent) were unsuccessful. A higher percentage of probation cases completed successfully (69.8 percent), compared to parole/supervised release cases (41.5 percent). Roughly 6 percent of all FY 2012 closed cases were closed for either administrative reasons or due to death.

FY 2012 is an improvement over FY 2011 when 7,187 (61.4 percent) of total case closures (11,708) represented successful completion of supervision.

Supervision Completions by Supervision Type, FY 2011-2012

Supervision Type	Total Closed Cases		Successful		Unsuccessful		Other	
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012
CPO	393	438	333	378	23	23	37	37
DSA	327	378	248	270	66	97	13	11
Probation	8,132	8,146	5,405	5,606	2,405	2,141	322	399
Sub-Total, Probation	8,852	8,962	5,986 (67.6%)	6,254 (69.8%)	2,494 (28.2%)	2,261 (25.2%)	372 (4.2%)	447 (5.0%)
Parole	1,089	988	533	500	408	351	148	137
Supervised Release	1,767	1,972	668	727	940	1,099	159	146
Sub-Total, Parole/SR	2,856	2,960	1,201 (42.1%)	1,227 (41.5%)	1,348 (47.2%)	1,450 (49.0%)	307 (10.7%)	283 (9.5%)
TOTAL	11,708	11,922	7,187 (61.4%)	7,481 (62.8%)	3,842 (32.8%)	3,711 (31.1%)	679 (5.8%)	730 (6.1%)

Intermediate Outcomes

1. Rearrest: Rearrest is a commonly used indicator of criminal activity among offenders on supervision, though it does not in itself constitute recidivism (or return to incarceration). Until FY 2008, CSP captured data only for arrests occurring in D.C. Beginning in FY 2009, increased data sharing between jurisdictions allowed CSP to also track arrests of supervised offenders in Maryland and Virginia. Additionally, in FY 2012, improved charge data from the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) allowed CSP to distinguish between arrests made in D.C. for new crimes compared to those made for parole or probation violations. The acquisition of these data allows for more comprehensive reporting of offender rearrests.

In FY 2012, almost one-fourth (24.1 percent) of CSP's Total Supervised Population were rearrested in D.C., MD, or VA (all charges considered). Data show that 19.5 percent of supervised offenders were rearrested in the District when all charges were considered, but this percentage dropped to 14.6 percent when arrests for parole/probation violations were excluded. These data indicate that a significant number of supervised offenders are rearrested each year in D.C. due to violations of their release conditions, rather than for the commission of a new crime.

Offenders on supervised release are consistently rearrested at a higher rate than parolees and probationers. This trend continued into FY 2012 with almost one-third of supervised release offenders rearrested during the year (D.C., MD, and VA; all charges considered). When looking at the rearrests of offenders in D.C. only by supervision type, however, offenders on supervised release show the largest percentage point decrease in rearrest rate when arrests made for release condition violations are excluded from consideration. Although the rearrest rate of supervised release offenders remains higher than that of probationers and parolees, these data suggest that offenders on supervised release might not be committing as much new crime as data previously suggested.

Percentage of Total Supervised Population Rearrested*, FY 2008 - FY 2012

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Probation					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	16%	21%	20%	18.3%	16.8%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)**</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.4%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	N/A	26%	26%	24.0%	21.6%
Parole					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	19%	18%	20%	21.6%	18.2%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)**</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.7%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	N/A	21%	23%	25.0%	21.3%
Supervised Release					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	29%	31%	30%	31.5%	28.5%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)**</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	N/A	36%	35%	36.3%	32.9%
Total Supervised Population					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	19%	22%	22%	21.5%	19.5%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)**</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.6%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	N/A	26%	27%	26.7%	24.1%

*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.

** Excludes arrests made for parole or probation violations.

D.C. Rearrests: The percentage of the Total Supervised Population rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD and VA rearrests) remained unchanged at roughly 22 percent from FY 2009 through FY 2011. In FY 2012, this percentage declined to 19.5 percent. As shown in the table below, the number of charges filed against CSP offenders rearrested in D.C. decreased from 9,135 in FY 2009 to 8,544 in FY 2011, but increased again in FY 2012 to 9,267 charges. (Note that CSP offenders arrested in D.C. may be charged with one or more offense.) While it is possible that fewer CSP offenders accrued more charges in FY 2012 compared to previous years, some of the differences exhibited between the years may be due to changes D.C. made to the way they capture and report their arrest data in 2012. In early Spring 2012, D.C. began transitioning to a new data system (known as iLeads), with a final transition occurring in September 2012.

In FY 2012, public order, violent and property offenses increased compared to FY 2011. Property offenses demonstrated the largest percent change, increasing by 29.3 percent over the previous year; violent offenses increased by 24.2 percent and public order offenses increased by 13.5 percent. Conversely, drug offenses declined in FY 2012, decreasing by 25.6 percent compared to FY 2011. This decline in drug-related arrests is consistent with city-wide trends reported by the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD).

“Other” offenses consistently made up the bulk of all charges in FYs 2008 - 2011 but, in FY 2011, represented a smaller percentage of the total than in previous years. During that year, “other” offenses accounted for 34 percent of all charges (compared to 39 percent in FY 2010), likely the result of work MPD did to more appropriately classify some of these charges into the other major categories. In FY 2012, additional improvements in data quality allowed CSP to tease out release condition violations from the “other” category. These charges represented more than 30 percent of all D.C. charges during the year and, moving forward, will be reported in their own category.

**Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested in D.C. While Under CSP Supervision*
FY 2008 - FY 2012**

Charge Category**	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Public Order Offenses	2,091 (24.6%)	2,512 (27.5%)	2,438 (27.3%)	2,040 (23.9%)	2,316 (25.0%)
Violent Offenses	892 (10.5%)	981 (10.7%)	995 (11.1%)	1,054 (12.3%)	1,309 (14.1%)
Property Offenses	498 (5.9%)	524 (5.8%)	470 (5.3%)	614 (7.2%)	794 (8.6%)
Drug Offenses	1,466 (17.3%)	1,583 (17.3%)	1,504 (16.9%)	1,906 (22.3%)	1,419 (15.3%)
Release Condition Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,849 (30.7%)
Other Offenses	3,546 (41.7%)	3,535 (38.7%)	3,511 (39.4%)	2,930 (34.3%)	580 (6.3%)
TOTAL D.C. ARREST CHARGES***	8,493 (100.0%)	9,135 (100.0%)	8,918 (100.0%)	8,544 (100.0%)	9,267 (100.0%)

* Charges determined by the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)

** Each Charge Category includes the following charges:

Public Order Offenses: Weapons - Carrying/Possessing, DUI/DWI, Disorderly Conduct, Gambling, Prostitution, Traffic, Vending/Liquor Law Violations, Vagrancy

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, Embezzlement, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen Property, Vandalism

Drug Offenses: Drug Distribution and Drug Possession

Release Condition Violations: Parole and Probation Violations

Other Offenses: Other Felonies and Misdemeanors

***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. Technical violations include testing positive for drugs, failing to report for drug testing, and failing to report to the Community Supervision Officer (CSO), among many others. 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.

Since 2009, drug-related violations have been automatically captured in SMART, bypassing the previous manual recordation process. Non-drug violations that come to the attention of the CSO must be manually recorded in the system. Unfortunately, neither process is without its faults. When drug use is detected (and an automatic violation is recorded), it cannot initially be determined if the positive test is the result of “new use” or “residual use” of a controlled substance. A confirmatory analysis would have to be performed in order to establish “new use” but, because these tests are costly, they are not routinely done. Therefore, “usage” (which, ideally, should only result in a violation when it is “new”) may be over-reported. The opposite may be for an issue for non-drug violations, which rely on the CSO being aware of an offender falling out of compliance with supervision conditions. If an offender engages in violating behavior, but it is not discovered by the supervision officer, it will not be recorded in SMART, leading to the under-reporting of non-drug violations. Because drug-related violations make up the majority of recorded violations and because of the differences in recording processes, the two types of violations are reported separately.

Number of Technical Violations, FY 2010 - FY 2012

Violation Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012*
Drug Violations	174,605 (91.9%)	156,390 (90.7%)	156,046 (91.0%)
Non-Drug Violations	15,417 (8.1%)	16,016 (9.3%)	15,483 (9.0%)
Total Technical Violations	190,022 (100%)	172,406 (100%)	171,529 (100%)

* FY 2012 data excludes violations recorded for new arrests.

Drug Violations:

In FYs 2010 - 2012, over 90 percent of total violations recorded in SMART were related to drug use and drug testing violations. Drug violations are automatically captured in SMART when offenders illegally use or possess controlled substances, when offenders fail to submit specimens for drug testing, and/or when testing indicates water-loading or other non-compliant behavior. More than half of drug violations recorded in each of the years was due to offenders testing positive for drug use, though this percentage has been declining over the years (from 54.7 percent in FY 2010 to 51.3 percent in FY 2012). During that time period, the percentage of violations recorded for offenders failing to submit specimens for drug testing continued to rise in FY 2012 (compared to previous years), comprising 44.5 percent of recorded violations for the year (compared to 36.5 percent in FY 2010 and 38.4 percent in FY 2011). Conversely, the percentage of violations recorded for water-loading fell from roughly 8 percent in FY 2011 to 4 percent in FY 2012.

Detailed Drug Technical Violations (%), FY 2010 - FY 2012

Drug Violation Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Illegally used a controlled substance	54.7%	53.6%	51.3%
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	36.5%	38.4%	44.5%
Testing of submitted specimen indicates potential water-loading	8.7%	8.0%	4.2%
Illegally possessed a controlled substance	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Total Number of Drug Violations	174,605	156,390	156,046

Non-Drug Violations:

In FYs 2010 and 2011, three violation types accounted for roughly 75 to 80 percent of the total recorded non-drug violations: 1) failing to obey all laws (new arrest), 2) failing to report for supervision as directed, and 3) failing to comply with GPS monitoring. In those years, new arrests accounted for roughly one-third of non-drug violations. Beginning in FY 2012, new arrests were no longer counted in the total of non-drug violations. From FY 2010 to FY 2012, failures to report for supervision accounted for roughly 30 percent and all other non-drug violations accounted for 20 to 24 percent of the total of non-drug violations. GPS violations increased substantially from FY 2010 to FY 2012 (from 12 percent to 47 percent of total non-drug violations). While removing new arrests from the count of non-drug violations in FY 2012 accounts for some of the increase in the percentage of violations accounted for by GPS violations during this fiscal year, the increase may primarily be attributed to expanded monitoring and services added to CSP's GPS contract in FY 2011.

Detailed Other (Non-Drug) Technical Violations (%), FY 2010 - FY 2012

Non-Drug Violation Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012*
Failed to obey all laws (New Arrest)	34.5%	33.7%	N/A
Failed to report for supervision as directed	29.0%	26.1%	30.7%
Failed to comply with Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring to enforce a curfew and/or exclusion zones, as deemed appropriate by CSP	12.4%	19.5%	47.1%
Other non-drug violations	24.1%	20.7%	22.2%
Total Number of Non-Drug Violations	15,417	16,016	15,483

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 (usually including alcohol) 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 D.C. 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 D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) tests CSP offender drug samples obtained at four CSP illegal substance collection units and the Re-entry and Sanctions Center at their Forensic Toxicology and Drug Testing Laboratory, located at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW. 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 30,084 samples from 8,904 unique offenders each month in FY 2012. In FY 2011, CSP drug tested, on average, 31,113 samples from 9,044 unique offenders per month.

Of the tested population, 57.7 percent tested positive for illicit drugs at least one time (excluding alcohol) during FY 2012. The increase in positive drugs tests from FY 2011 to FY 2012 is largely the result of a change in the methodology for this measure. From FY 2009 – FY 2011, this measure was based on offenders who began the year on supervision in an active status and remained on supervision throughout the year in that status. The idea was that this would reduce “noise” around the measure by ensuring that only offenders who were available for testing would be included in the population. By stabilizing the population in this way, however, CSP likely limited its reporting pool to mainly minimum-level offenders who are often only require to spot-test. This may have an unpredictable effect on drug-testing outcomes in that, overall, this population may be less likely to test positive; however, they are generally only spot-tested when there is a reason to believe they have been using illicit substances.

Effective FY 2012, CSP modified this measure to include only offenders who were in active

supervision status throughout the reporting month, and who were supervised at a medium, maximum or intensive level (i.e. those who are generally on more regular drug-testing schedules). This measure, as it is currently being assessed, provides a clearer and more accurate representation of drug use for CSOSA's higher-risk population, and is more in line with the Agency's current (FY 2011 – 2016) strategic goal of close community supervision.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test, FY 2007 – FY 2012

	FY 2008*	FY 2009**	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012***
Tests including alcohol	52%	59% (49%)	(48%)	(45.2%)	[[62.5%]]
Tests excluding alcohol	47%	53% (43%)	(42%)	(39.8%)	[[57.7%]]

* 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.

** FY 2009 – FY 2011: Eligibility criteria for this measure were revised so only offenders who were in active status throughout the entire year are included. The FY 2009 - FY 2011 data in parentheses represent the percentages derived using the new methodology.

*** FY 2012: The eligible population was revised to include unique offenders in active supervision status for the entire reporting month, who were supervised at a medium, maximum or intensive level. The FY 2012 data in double brackets represent the percentages derived using the new methodology.

Data indicate that methodone use decreased among the supervised population from FY 2011 to FY 2012 (from 5 percent to 3.6 percent), while the use of all other substances increased during this time. While the percentage point increase for most of the substances was less than one percent in each case, the percentage point increase for opiate use was slightly greater. Use of opiates increased from 17.8 percent in FY 2011 to 19.2 percent in FY 2012.

CSP aggressively addresses high-risk, non-compliant offenders by initiating actions to remove them from the community through placement in residential treatment or through sanctions. 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, FY 2008 – FY 2012

Drug	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Marijuana	16%	17%	16%	15.6%	16.3%
PCP	4%	3%	4%	3.0%	3.9%
Opiates	19%	19%	18%	17.8%	19.2%
Methadone	4%	4%	5%	5.0%	3.6%
Cocaine	18%	16%	15%	13.3%	14.0%
Amphetamines	6%	3%	3%	3.6%	4.5%

* 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 2012, the average sample was tested for 5.44 drugs (including alcohol).

**Column data are not mutually exclusive. Examples: One offender testing positive for marijuana and PCP during FY 2012 will appear in the FY 2012 data row/percentage for both marijuana and PCP. One offender who tests positive for only marijuana on multiple occasions throughout FY 2012 will count as a value of one in the FY 2012 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 and regular, legitimate income. 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 and enhances CSP’s ability to better track and monitor offenders’ 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-period statistics are generated to measure employment. The VOTEE module provides data to develop improved measures to assess the rate and duration of employment.

In FY 2012, 68.0 percent of the total supervised population on September 30, 2012 (15,399) was deemed employable; the remaining 32.0 of the offender population was not employable. 50.1 percent of employable offenders were actually employed as of September 30, 2012.

Since FY 2008, both the percentage of the total supervised population considered employable and the percentage of employable offenders who were employed has steadily decreased. By FY 2012, roughly three percent fewer offenders were considered employable and almost 20 percent fewer employable offenders were employed compared to FY 2008. Economic hardship over the last several years and the reluctance of employers to hire ex-offenders may account for some of the decrease in offender employment.

Percentage of Employable Supervised Population Reporting Employment, FY 2008 – FY 2012

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
% Employed of Employable	62.5	57.6	54.8	52.5	50.1
% Employable of TSP	69.8	69.0	68.0	68.2	68.0
Total Supervised Population (TSP)	15,243	16,101	16,166	15,775	15,399

Note 1: Data show the percentage of employed offenders, based on all employable offenders, on the last day of the reporting period (September 30th). This snapshot of employment at one point in time provides the most accurate picture of offender employment, while also allowing for comparability between years.

Note 2: Data previously reported for FYs 2008 -2011 were generated using different methodologies. For FY 2008, employment was reported at 48 percent. This was calculated by dividing the number of employed offenders by the total number of offenders supervised during that fiscal year. In FYs 2009 – 2011, employment was reported at 72 percent, 68 percent, and 66.5 percent, respectively. These percentages were calculated by dividing the number of employed offenders by the total number of employable offenders supervised during that fiscal year. During those years offenders participating in residential sanctions programs (i.e. considered incarcerated), those with severe disabilities or medical conditions, and those who were retired were not considered “employable”. In FY 2012, the definition of “employability” was expanded to also include offenders receiving inpatient treatment, those who report other means of support, and those participating in school/training programs (as many of those offenders are placed by CSOSA in programs that are expected to transition into employment opportunities).

Data for previous years have been updated using the current methodology in the table above. CSP will report data using the FY 2012 methodology in future years.

5. Education: CSP is committed to working with offenders to develop life skills to increase productivity and support successful community reentry. VOTEE program staff partner with community based organizations 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 and adult literacy training), and educational gains as measured by achievement test scores and post-tests.

The percent of offenders failing to obtain a GED or high school diploma has declined slightly in recent years. In FY 2009, 38 percent of the total supervised population reported that they did not have a GED or high school diploma. This percentage declined to 37 percent in FY 2010 and to roughly 35 percent in FY 2011; it remained steady through FY 2012. Among offenders aged 18 or older under CSP supervision on September 30, 2012 that failed to complete high school or earn an equivalency, one-third dropped out of school before the end of 10th grade; 64 percent dropped out after 10th grade. By supervision type, the greatest decline in offenders failing to obtain a GED or high school diploma has been among persons on probation. From FY 2008 to FY 2012, roughly 20 percent fewer probationers failed to obtain a high school diploma (or equivalent), compared to 15 percent fewer parolees and 9 percent fewer supervised release offenders.

Although fewer parolees and supervised release offenders have failed to receive a high school diploma or earn its equivalency in recent years, it is clear that greater attention still needs to be paid to the educational opportunities available to offenders returning from prison when compared to other offenders. Over one-third of offenders on parole and almost one out of every two offenders on supervised release lacked a GED or high school diploma by the end of FY 2012.

Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma, FY 2008 – FY 2012

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012*
Probation	39%	34%	33%	31.0%	30.9%
Parole	42%	41%	40%	38.2%	35.6%
Supervised Release	51%	50%	50%	48.5%	46.4%
Total Supervised Population	N/A	38%	37%	35.3%	35.6%

*In FY 2012, the methodology was revised to reflect the education level of all offenders 18 or older under CSP supervision, on the last day of the reporting period (Sept 30th). This "snapshot" of education level at one point in time provides the most accurate picture of offender education, while also allowing for comparability between years. CSP will report data using the FY 2012 methodology in future years.

6. Housing: Approximately 1,421 (or 9.2 percent) of the 15,399 offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2012 had unstable housing. An offender’s housing is considered unstable if he or she residing in a homeless shelter, halfway house through public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address. On September 30th, almost two-thirds of those with unstable housing (939) lived in homeless shelters. The remaining resided in halfway houses through public law placements (28), transitional housing (275), hotels or motels (11); or were living without a fixed address (168). The percent of offenders residing in unstable housing at the end of September 2012 represents an almost six percent increase compared to the end of September 2011, and is largely due to more offenders living in homeless shelters as of September 30, 2012.

Unstable Housing	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2012
Homeless Shelters	804	939
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	44	28
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	283	275
Hotels/Motels	6	11
No Fixed Address	230	168
Total, Unstable Housing	1,367	1,421
Total Offender Population	15,775	15,399
Percent Unstable Housing	8.7%	9.2%

Data and Performance Measurement

Since its inception, CSP has continued to improve the quality and availability of data for performance measurement and reporting. Shortly after its creation, CSOSA integrated the separate legacy systems used by the predecessor agencies and created 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 (Procurement, Facilities/Property and Security)
- Office of Financial Management
- 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 D.C. 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 one team in Branch V. Supervision and monitoring of probationers and parolees is conducted by officers assigned to 16 general supervision teams (seven teams in Branch IIA, eight teams in Branch IIB, and one team 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. In FY 2012, CSP reallocated existing general supervision resources to create a new warrant team dedicated to working with our public safety partners to apprehend offenders on warrant status; this new team is in Branch V. Located at a Branch IIA field site is one of the Day Reporting Center (DRC) which provides services to unemployed, non-

compliant male offenders. In FYs 2012 and 2013, CSP is planning to implement DRCs at 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

This branch consists of nine teams supervising offenders with mental health issues, with special emphasis on female offenders with current or historical mental health needs, as well as female offenders on general supervision. Five dedicated mental health supervision teams provide intensive case management services to special-needs male 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). Effective in FY 2011, CSP dedicated two mental health teams to supervise only female offenders. In addition, one existing General Supervision team was transferred from Branch IIA to Branch III to supervise general supervision female offenders with a history of mental health needs. In FY 2012, a second team was created from existing resources to supervise general supervision female offenders with a history of mental health needs. Located at a Branch III field site is one DRC which provides services to female offenders.

CSS Branch IV: Special Supervision (Domestic Violence, Traffic and Alcohol Program (TAP) & Sanctions Team for Addiction and Recovery (STAR)

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, for offenders convicted of traffic and alcohol crimes and offenders with chronic substance-abuse issues. Offenders assigned to the TAP team have been convicted of traffic and alcohol-related crimes. STAR offenders have a history of severe drug dependency and high levels of prior criminal behavior, or have been convicted of traffic and alcohol crimes. Both groups of 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. One Warrant Team was created to perform warrant supervision/investigation functions for cases in warrant status for more than 90 days.

CSS Branch VI: Illegal Substance Abuse Collection Units

This Branch conducts drug collection activities for all D.C. 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 & Substance Abuse Intervention and Treatment (SAINT)

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) 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 (SOR) team, which ensures that offenders who work, live or attend school in the District of Columbia register on the DC Sex Offender Registry. SOR staff work closely with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to ensure compliance and notify MPD of offenders' non-compliance.

The Office of Community Justice Programs provides treatment, re-entry intervention, 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 detoxification, residential, out-patient treatment and transitional housing 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 (42 days for women) 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.

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

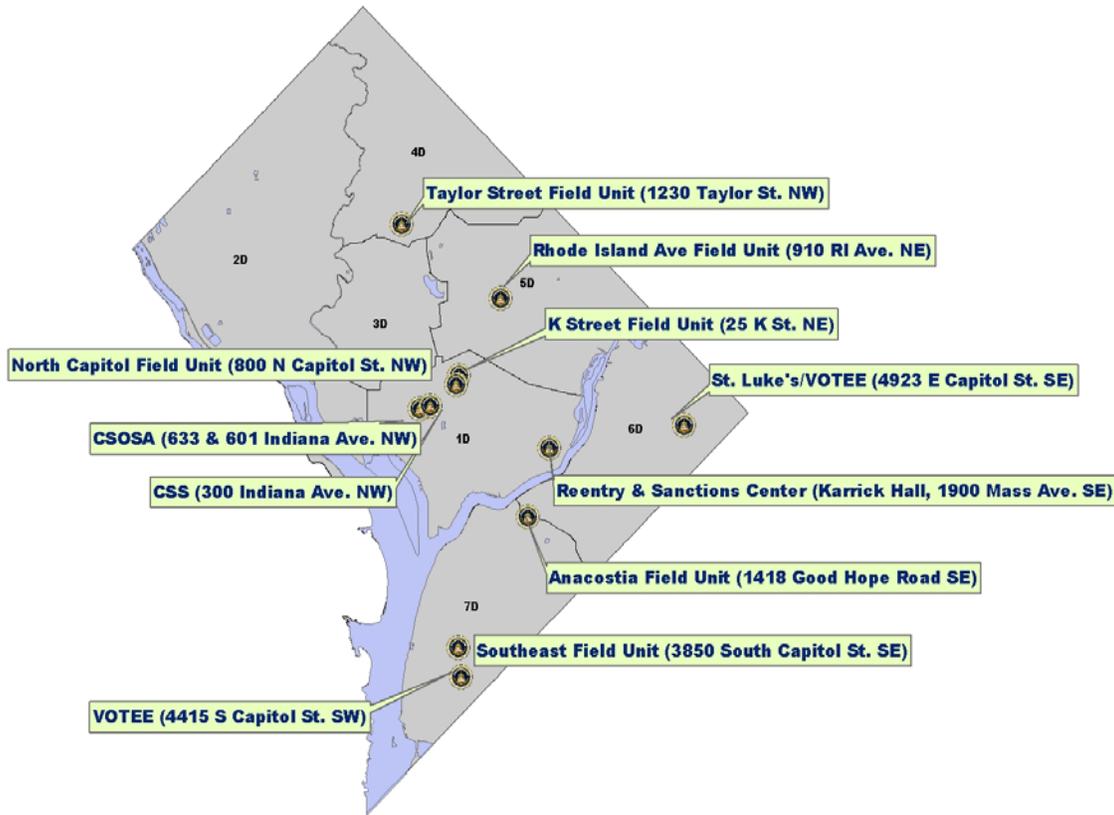
In FY 2013, CSP is reorganizing Treatment Management Team, VOTEE and CSS supervision resources in order to provide specialized supervision and support services to high-risk young adult offenders.

Field Unit Locations

CSP's operations are located at seven existing field offices (CSOSA headquarters also houses one supervision program) and various program locations throughout the city. In addition, CSP operates the Re-entry and Sanctions Center and 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 leases for three locations [800 North Capitol Street, NW; 25 K Street, NE; and 655 15th Street, NW] expire in FY 2014. In addition, CSP operates on a year-to-year lease at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, and operates in sub-standard conditions at 1418 Good Hope Road, SE. **CSP anticipates having to relocate from each of these sites in FYs 2014 - 2015.**

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 Strategy

The FY 2014 Budget Request for CSP is \$168,449,000, an increase of \$14,901,000 or 9.7 percent over CSP's FY 2012 Enacted Budget. CSP's FY 2014 increase includes \$10,942,000 in requested program changes and \$3,959,000 in net changes to base.

CSP's strategic plan structure defines the five key strategies through which our goals will be achieved. In addition, CSP's strategic plan structure outlines 15 major operational activities supporting the Strategies. CSP uses a cost allocation methodology to determine actual and estimated appropriated resources, including both directly allocated (e.g., staff performing direct offender supervision) and indirect (e.g., rent, management) resources, supporting each Strategy and operational activity. The resource requirements for each Strategy and operational activity form the basis for the FY 2014 Budget Request. The table on the following page illustrates the relationship between the agency's goals, Strategies, major operational activities, and budget authority/request. The program strategy, major accomplishments, and resource requirements of each Strategy is discussed in the following sections.

Funding by Strategic Plan Goal, Strategy and Activity

Community Supervision Program

	Strategy	Major Activity	FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2014 Request		Change FY 2012 - FY 2014			
			\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE		
Goal 1 Decrease the criminal activity among the supervised population (with a special emphasis on high risk offenders) by increasing the number of offenders who successfully complete supervision and supporting their successful reintegration into society	Strategy 1.1	Risk/Needs Assessment	1.1.1	6,382	45	7,076	46	694	1	
			1.1.2	3,642	25	4,038	26	396	0	
			1.1.3	1,769	14	1,918	14	149	0	
			1.1.4	3,642	25	4,038	26	396	0	
				15,434	110	17,070	111	1,636	1	
	Strategy 1.2	Close Supervision	1.2.1	19,842	139	22,077	140	2,236	2	
			1.2.2	9,433	65	10,341	66	909	1	
			1.2.3	18,286	97	19,829	98	1,543	1	
			1.2.4	7,058	50	7,829	50	771	1	
				54,618	350	60,077	354	5,459	4	
	Strategy 1.3	Treatment/Support Services	1.3.1	12,234	60	13,220	61	987	1	
			1.3.2	11,939	58	12,892	58	953	1	
			1.3.3	10,206	45	10,963	46	757	1	
			1.3.4	11,939	58	12,892	58	953	1	
				46,318	221	49,967	224	3,649	3	
	Strategy 1.4	Partnerships	1.4.1	14,702	88	16,341	89	1,639	1	
				14,702	88	16,341	89	1,639	1	
	Goal 2 Support the fair administration of justice by providing timely and accurate information and recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers	Strategy 2.1	Timely/Accurate Information to Decision-Makers	2.1.1	18,539	104	20,628	106	2,089	2
				2.1.2	3,936	28	4,366	28	430	0
					22,476	132	24,994	134	2,519	2
All S Strategies and All Activities			153,548	900	168,449	912	14,901	12		

Strategy 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment

Analysis by Strategy					
<i>dollars in thousands</i>					
Activity	FY 2012 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2014 Request	Change From FY 2012
1.1.1: Timely Completion of the AUTO Screener	6,382	184	510	7,076	694
1.1.2: Timely Completion of the Prescriptive Supervision Plan	3,642	105	291	4,038	396
1.1.3: Timely Completion of initial Drug Test	1,769	40	110	1,918	149
1.1.4: Timely Completion of the Accountability Contract	3,642	105	291	4,038	396
Strategy 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment	15,434	435	1,201	17,070	1,636

Approximately 10 percent of FY 2014 requested funding (\$17,070,000) and 111 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 needs. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation and Office of Information Technology have completed a major initiative to update and improve CSP's automated screening instrument, the **AUTO Screener**. The revised AUTO Screener is a tool used by CSP to recover information about offenders that has proven to be critical for effective supervision. It comprises two service level inventories:

1. Supervision Level Inventory, and
2. 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.

All offenders beginning supervision with CSP require that an initial AUTO Screener be completed within 35 calendar days of their supervision start date. Responses to the AUTO Screener questionnaire items contribute to several scores that collectively quantify the risk of likelihood that an offender will commit a non-traffic criminal offense; commit a violent, sexual, or weapons-related offense; continue using illicit substances; and have an Alleged Violation Report sent to the releasing authority requesting revocation. Currently, CSP’s primary measure of risk is whether an offender will commit a violent, sexual, or weapon-related offense. Other scores inform the intervention service delivery required to increase the offender’s likelihood of successful supervision completion. 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.

The AUTO Screener was initially developed by CSP in FY 2006 with substantial testing and enhancements made through FY 2008. It was deployed agency-wide in May 2011.

**CSP Risk Assessments
Fiscal Year 2012**

Function	FY 2012 Activity	Description
Offender Risk and Needs Assessments	17,049	<p>As of September 30, 2012, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSO positions performed 17,049 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 Federal Bureau of Prison’s (BOP) 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 2011, CSP completed 18,223 Risk and Needs Assessments.</p>

Upon completion of the AUTO Screener, SMART automatically creates a **Prescriptive Supervision Plan (PSP)** for the offender, based on information obtained during the assessment. The PSP lists the areas (domains) from the AUTO Screener that the offender needs to address, the specific need, goal(s) related to the need, action items, and target dates. For example, if an offender is identified as being unemployed, underemployed, or unemployable, the AUTO Screener will identify the need for the offender to be referred to CSP's Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education, and Employment (VOTEE) Unit for a comprehensive assessment. The PSP is reviewed regularly with the offender during office visits, and it is updated as the offender completes or fails to complete PSP goals and action items, or as action items change when a new assessment is performed.

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 Strategy 1.2, Close Supervision.

A critical factor in the success of CSP in reducing the crime rate is its ability to introduce an accountability structure into the supervision process and to provide swift responses to non-compliant behavior. Individuals under supervision must enter into an **Accountability Contract**, a written acknowledgement of the responsibilities and consequences of community supervision under probation, parole, or supervised release as granted by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission. Every documented Accountability Contract violation will be met with a prescribed and immediate response corresponding with the offender's level of risk and the number and severity of the violation(s). Conversely, compliance and graduated progression will be rewarded through incentives.

Accomplishments

- CSP's Intake Branch (CSS Branch VIII) processed 9,417 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2012, including 1,704 supervised releasees, 480 parolees, and 7,233 probationers.
- Conducted Mass Orientation programs for new offenders. Mass Orientation programs are conducted at CSP field sites in collaboration with our community partners to provide new offenders with the knowledge and resources needed to successfully complete their term of supervision. CSP recently revised its Mass Orientation program to align it with its evidence-based practices supervision philosophy. Along with revising the program, CSP staff developed a Mass Orientation brochure and a Mass Orientation Program video for offenders and their families. In FY 2012, 6,691 offenders attended CSP Mass Orientation events.
- Validation of the complete Automated Risk and Needs Assessment (AUTO Screener) instrument was completed in May 2011. In January 2012, CSP performed a validation of localized AUTO Screener assessment models specific to mental health offenders, sex offenders and PCP users. In addition, CSP conducts ongoing performance monitoring of the AUTO Screener to ensure that the models are doing a satisfactory job of sorting offenders by observed risk indicators.

Performance Measures

CSP's performance measures in this area focus primarily on the timeliness of diagnostic and assessment activities. For example, 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 1.1.1 reflects an assessment that is still under development; policies, operational instructions and staff training are needed before this measure will be available.

Performance Measure		FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
1.1.1	Each eligible offender's risk level is assessed within 24 hours of intake.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY13	85%	85%	85%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must begin supervision during the reporting period. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders with a risk classification from the triage screener within 24 hours following intake, divided by the total number of eligible offenders.								
1.1.2	The AUTO Screener risk assessment and needs determination tool is completed by the supervision CSO within 35 calendar days of offender intake.	39%	42%	34.8%	78.6%	85%	85%	85%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must reach the 35th calendar day of supervision during the reporting period and have only been in an active supervision status through the first 35 days of supervision. Offenders supervised by another jurisdiction for CSOSA via the Interstate Compact Agreement are ineligible. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders with an AUTO Screener completed within 35 calendar days following intake or up to 180 days prior to intake, divided by the total number of eligible offenders.								
1.1.3	The Accountability Contract for each offender is completed and signed by the offender within 35 calendar days of offender intake.	N/A	N/A	N/A	85.2%	85%	85%	85%

Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must reach the 35 th calendar day of supervision during the reporting period and have only been in an active supervision status through the first 35 days of supervision. Offenders supervised by another jurisdiction for CSOSA via the Interstate Compact Agreement are ineligible. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders with an Accountability Contract completed and signed by the offender within 35 calendar days following intake, divided by the total number of eligible offenders.								
1.1.4	Each offender is reassessed using the AUTO Screener to determine any change in risk level or needs at intervals no greater than 180 calendar days throughout the period of supervision.	51%	65%	60.4%	85.5%	85%	85%	85%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must be in an active supervision status, have been supervised at a supervision level other than Minimum for the last 180 days and have at least 180 days remaining of supervision. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders with a reassessment AUTO Screener completed within 180 calendar days of the reporting period, divided by the total number of eligible offenders.								
1.1.5	The risk and needs assessment tools are validated every two years.	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Narrative Description of Measure: A validation will include external model estimation and validation by an independent third-party organization or internal model estimation and validation that is audited and cleared by an independent third-party organization. Computation is based on the number of years between the reporting period and the most recent validation of the CSOSA AUTO Screener and Triage Screener. (Note: To date, CSOSA has validated the risk component of the AUTO Screener. Planning for validation of the needs component will take place in FY 2013. Additionally, the Triage Screener is under development and will be deployed in FY 2013. The initial validation will not be completed until early FY 2014. However, regular performance monitoring will be undertaken by CSOSA's Office of Research and Evaluation.)								
1.1.6	Drug tests are conducted at intake	N/A	N/A	N/A	80.0%	80%	80%	80%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must begin supervision during the reporting month and have reported to intake within 72 hours of their supervision period begin date. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders with a drug test completed on the day of intake, divided by the total number of eligible offenders.								

Strategy 1.2: Close Supervision

Analysis by Strategy					
<i>dollars in thousands</i>					
Activity	FY 2012 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2014 Request	Change From FY 2012
1.2.1: Closely Supervise Offenders Consistent with their Risk Levels	19,842	594	1,642	22,077	2,236
1.2.2: Drug Testing	9,433	241	667	10,341	909
1.2.3: Respond to Violations with Swift and Certain Sanctions	18,286	410	1,133	19,829	1,543
1.2.4: Provide an Incentive System to Encourage Compliance with Supervision Conditions	7,058	205	566	7,829	771
Strategy 1.2: Close Supervision	54,618	1,450	4,009	60,077	5,459

Approximately 36 percent of FY 2014 requested funding (\$60,077,000) and 354 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 more than 6.98 million adults were under the supervision of the U.S. correctional system (approximately 2.2 million incarcerated plus approximately 4.8 million on parole or probation) at the end of 2011. The 4.8 million adults on community supervision as of December 31, 2011 is the equivalent of **one in every 50 adults in the United States**¹. However, the number of adults on community supervision declined for the third consecutive year in 2011; 2011 national community supervision levels decreased by 5.5 percent below 2008 levels².

As of September 30, 2012, CSP supervised 15,399 total adult offenders, including 9,338 probationers and 6,061 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 84 percent of these offenders are male and 16 percent are female. Of the offenders supervised on September 30, 2012, 3,466, or 37.0 percent of those eligible for classification, were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive). The size of CSP's offender population is relatively more substantial than the National community supervision population. Of the 15,399 total offenders under supervision on September 30, 2012, roughly 12,300 resided in the District of Columbia. This is the equivalent of approximately **one in every 41 adults in the District of Columbia**³.

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Correctional Populations in the United States, 2011; November 2012.

² Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Probation and Parole in the United States, 2011; November 2012.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (512,937)

Total Supervised Offenders:

The number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2012 (15,399) represents a decrease when compared to the number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2011 (15,775) and September 30, 2010 (16,166). The decrease in the number of offenders supervised by CSP corresponds to decreases in national community supervision levels. However, two CSP initiatives have contributed to this reduction in caseload: 1) the creation of a new Warrant Team in FY 2012 to address and close Warrant status cases, and 2) a concerted effort to clean-up and close old cases in our offender case management system (SMART).

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Type (September 30, 2010/2011/2012)

Supervision Type	FY 2010 (On September 30, 2010)		FY 2011 (On September 30, 2011)		FY 2012 (On September 30, 2012)	
	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases
Probation*	9,866	60.4%	9,563	60.6%	9,338	60.6%
Parole	2,562	16.4%	2,257	14.3%	2,027	13.2%
Supervised Release	3,738	23.2%	3,955	25.1%	4,034	26.2%
Total Supervised Offenders	16,166	100.0%	15,775	100.0%	15,399	100.0%

New Offender Intakes:

In FY 2012, 9,417 offenders entered CSP supervision; 7,233 probationers and 2,184 individuals released from Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) prison facilities on parole or supervised release. Approximately 55 percent of prison releases transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Reentry Center (also known as halfway house). Approximately 27.0 percent of total FY 2012 new offender entrants had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2012 supervision start date.

The number of offenders entering CSP supervision FY 2012 (9,417) is comparable to the number of offenders who began supervision in FY 2011 (9,404) and FY 2010 (9,897). The number of parolee offenders supervised by CSP continues to decrease, and the number of supervised releasees continues to increase, as we move further from the effective date (August 4, 2000) when individuals convicted of D.C. Code offenses transitioned from parole to supervised release status.

Following adjudication in DC Superior Court, parolees and supervised releasees are housed in facilities managed by the BOP. On October 26, 2012, there were 5,495 inmates (5,270 male; 225 female) housed in BOP prison facilities. This population of D.C. offenders in BOP facilities (5,495) is comparable to the number of offenders housed in BOP facilities on September 30, 2011 (5,396) and September 30, 2010 (5,440).

The states with BOP prison facilities containing the highest population of DC offenders on October 26, 2012 were North Carolina (976), West Virginia (770) and Pennsylvania (731). The leading three states housing male inmates were North Carolina (976), Pennsylvania (711) and West Virginia (686). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (84), Connecticut (73) and the District of Columbia (23).

Offender Risk Level:

The assessed risk level of offenders is primarily determined by the CSP AUTO Screener. In the table below, CSP reports the assessed risk level of those offenders with whom Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) have regular contact. Of the total supervised population on September 30, 2012 (15,399), roughly 60 percent of offenders were in case statuses that allowed for CSOs to be in regular contact with them. Of these offenders, 37 percent were assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels (Intensive/Maximum). This level of assessed risk is comparable to September 30, 2011 (36.6 percent), but represents a decrease from September 30, 2010 (42.8 percent).

**Assessed Supervision Level of Offenders With Whom CSP Has Regular Contact
(September 30, 2010/2011/2012)**

Supervision Level	FY 2010 (As of September 30, 2010)		FY 2011 (As of September 30, 2011)		FY 2012 (As of September 30, 2012)	
	Reported Population	Percentage of Reported Population	Reported Population	Percentage of Reported Population	Reported Population	Percentage of Reported Population
Intensive (INT)	1,117	11.6%	956	10.3%	937	10.0%
Maximum (MAX)	3,000	31.2%	2,435	26.3%	2,529	27.0%
Medium (MED)	2,626	27.3%	2,504	27.0%	1,924	20.6%
Minimum (MIN)	2,475	25.8%	2,819	30.4%	3,281	35.0%
To Be Determined ¹ (TBD)	390	4.1%	550	6.0%	694	7.4%
Total Reported Population ²	9,608	100% (59.4%)	9,264	100% (58.7%)	9,365	100% (60.8%)
Total Non-reported Population ³	6,558	(40.6%)	6,511	(41.3%)	6,034	(39.2%)
Total Supervised Population	16,166	(100%)	15,775	(100%)	15,399	(100%)

¹Offenders in To Be Determined (TBD) status have not completed an AUTO Screener assessment. Offenders in this status are supervised by CSP at the Maximum supervision level until they are assessed.

²Offenders included in the reported population in any Active supervision status, in any of the following Monitored supervision statuses -- (Monitored - Halfway Back, Monitored – Hospitalization, Monitored – In Residential Treatment, Monitored – Long Term Care, Monitored – RSC, Monitored – RSAT, Monitored – In SRTP) -- AND are not assigned to an Interstate Out supervision team. Percentages in parentheses are of the total supervised population.

³Offenders not included in the reported population are those in any Warrant supervision status, in any of the following Monitored supervision statuses -- (Monitored – AVR Submitted & Decision Pending, Monitored – Confined, Monitored – Detainer, Monitored – Deported, Monitored – Inactive Parole, Monitored – Interstate Compact Out, Monitored – Non-Transferable, Monitored – Pending Release, Monitored – Split Sentence, Monitored – Unsupervised Probation) -- OR if they are assigned to an Interstate Out supervision team. Percentages in parentheses are of the total supervised population

Offender Supervision Caseloads:

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, or to hold offenders accountable through close monitoring.

With resources received in prior fiscal years, the CSP made great progress in reducing CSO caseloads to more manageable levels. The ratio of total offenders supervised on September 30, 2012 (15,399) to allocated (on-board and vacant) supervision CSO positions (283) is **54.4:1**. Due to hiring lapses and postponements, CSP almost always operates at actual supervision caseload ratios that exceed those computed based on allocated CSO positions. Please note that as of September 30, 2012, the ratio of total supervised offenders to on-board supervision CSOs is **56.6:1**.

Community Supervision Program Supervision Caseload Comparison September 30, 2010 - September 30, 2012

	September 30, 2010			September 30, 2011			September 30, 2012		
	Total Offenders	Allocated CSO Positions	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	Allocated CSO Positions	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	Allocated CSO Positions	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision:									
Sex Offender	645	21	30.7:1	599	22	27.2:1	630	22	28.6:1
Mental Health	2,318	44	52.7:1	2,246	50	44.9:1	2,625	50	52.5:1
Domestic Violence	1,192	24	49.7:1	1,240	24	51.7:1	1,318	27	48.8:1
Traffic Alcohol Program	303	7	43.3:1	348	6	58:1	431	6	71.8:1
STAR/HIDTA	295	6	49.2:1	152	6	25.3:1	112	5	22.4:1
SAINT/HIDTA	774	18	43:1	521	19	27.4:1	349	18	19.4:1
Special Sub-Total	5,527	120	46:1	5,106	127	40.2:1	5,465	128	42.7:1
General Supervision:	5,138	129	39.8:1	5,318	119	44.7:1	4,459	113	39.5:1
Interstate Supervision:									
Active	1,605		44.6:1	1,770		53.6:1	2,176		65.9:1
Monitored	1,745			1,438			1,444		
Interstate Sub-Total	3,350	36	93.1:1	3,208	33	97.2:1	3,620	33	109.7:1
Total: <i>(Special, General, Interstate)</i>	14,015	285	49.2:1	13,632	279	49:1	13,544	274	49.1:1
Warrant:	2,151			2,043	5		1,679	7	
Kiosk Reporting:				100			176	2	88:1
Total Supervision:	16,166	285	56.7:1	15,775	284	55.5:1	15,399	283	54.4:1

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
Warrant	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.
Kiosk CSOs	Minimum risk offenders reporting for supervision through an automated Kiosk CSP had a total of 340 allocated CSO positions as of September 30, 2012: 283 Supervision CSOs and an additional 57 CSP CSOs performing Diagnostic (27), TIPS (20) and Domestic Violence Treatment (10) functions.

CSP is currently realigning supervision CSO resources using a proprietary workload algorithm based on offender case type, case status and assessed risk level to ensure appropriate supervision caseload levels. This re-allocation of existing supervision officer resources will take place in 2013.

Graduated Sanctions:

Another focus of Close Supervision is the establishment of offender accountability and 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 D.C. 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).

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.

On September 30, 2012, 572 high-risk offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring, which is an increase compared to the number of offenders on GPS monitoring at the end of FY 2011 (533).¹ A total of 1,887 different offenders were placed on GPS at some point during FY 2012, which is a slight decrease compared to FY 2011 when 2,185 offenders were placed on GPS.

CSP GPS Program Effectiveness: CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FYs 2011 and 2012, 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, for both years, offenders accumulated more overall violations (7.2 and 7.8) while on GPS monitoring than they did prior to being monitored by GPS (6.0 and 5.3). 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 while offenders were being monitored in both FY 2011 and FY 2012. Drug violations, however, increased during monitoring, with offenders accruing roughly one more drug violation while on GPS monitoring compared to before. This increase may be explained in that, typically, offenders drug test more often while they are on GPS (see footnote below table). GPS violations were more prominent in FY 2012 compared to FY 2011, with offenders accruing almost two violations during their first 60 days of monitoring in FY 2012 compared to less than one violation within that length of time in FY 2011. Rearrests of offenders decreased while they were on GPS monitoring in both years.

These findings suggest that the overall increase in recorded violations for offenders under GPS monitoring may be the result of changes in CSP 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.

Violations and Rearrests for Offenders on GPS Monitoring for At Least 60 Successive Days, FY 2011 - 2012

	FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Before GPS Activation (60 Days)	While on GPS Monitoring (60 Days)	Before GPS Activation (60 Days)	While on GPS Monitoring (60 Days)
Average Number of Violations	6.0	7.2	5.3	7.8
<i>Drug Violations*</i>	5.6	6.2	4.8	5.7
<i>Non-Drug Violations**</i>	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8
Total Number of Rearrests While on Supervision	113	31	85	12

¹ Data for FY 2012 were obtained from the GPS vendor (Satellite Tracking of People – Veritraks) report.

- * 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 9.9 times during the 60 days prior to GPS activation and 13.2 times during monitoring in FY 2011; they tested 9.2 times during the 60 days prior to GPS activation and 11.9 times during monitoring in FY 2012.
- ** Non-drug violations encompass all other violations recorded by CSOSA, excluding GPS violations.

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 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) male offenders. Effective November 1, 2010, one male re-entry unit was converted into a female unit for dually diagnosed female offenders.

Community-Based Supervision:

When CSOSA was first established, supervision officers supervised large offender caseloads from centralized downtown locations and had minimal contact with the offenders in the community (known as fortress parole and probation). CSP made a commitment to implement a community-based approach to supervision, taking proven evidence-based practices and making them a reality in the District of Columbia. 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, or Police Service Area (PSAs), allowing CSOs to supervise groups of offenders in the same neighborhood 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 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.

Offender Drug Testing:

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.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2009, CSP implemented the Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) Pilot in collaboration with the D.C. Government, the United States Parole Commission, and the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The BOP and D.C. Government assumed financial responsibility for most operations of the SRTP effective July 2012. The SRTP provides a secure, residential substance abuse treatment intervention/sanction to high risk, chronic substance abusing, and criminally-involved D.C. Code offenders in lieu of revoking them to BOP custody. The SRTP uses one unit (approximately 32 beds) at the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF), a local contract facility of the D.C. Government that houses detained inmates. As of September 30, 2012, 21 offenders were participating in the program (32 total beds). Of 158 offenders eligible to complete the first 180 days of the SRTP, 113 offenders (or 72%) successfully completed (since program inception).
- CSP's Kiosk Reporting program transitioned from a pilot program effective April 2011. As of September 30, 2012, 176 offenders (Minimum assessed supervision level cases) performed regular supervision reporting using Kiosks located at our 25 K Street, 1230 Taylor Street, 300 Indiana Avenue and 3850 South Capital Street field unit locations. CSP plans to increase the number of low-risk offenders placed on kiosk supervision reporting in FY 2013.
- In FY 2012, CSP investigated whether there is difference in compliance and supervision outcomes between low-risk offenders who self-report to a kiosk compared to those who report to a CSO. Study results indicated that kiosk reporting for low-risk offenders can lead to outcomes at least equal to or better than outcomes for low-risk offenders reporting in person to supervision officers.
- In response to increasing warrant status cases, CSP reallocated existing CSO resources to create a new Warrant Team responsible for investigating warrants outstanding for more than 90 days. Primarily as a result of this new Warrant Team, the number of warrant status cases has decreased from 2,151 on September 30, 2010 to 1,679 on September 30, 2012.
- From February 2006 through September 30, 2012, the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) admitted 6,130 high-risk offenders/defendants into its assessment and treatment readiness program. Eighty percent (80%) or 4,884 offenders/defendants successfully completed the program.
- CSP significantly increased the number and frequency of offender drug tests since FY 1999. The average number of offenders tested per month during FY 2012 was 8,904 compared to 2,317 in FY 1999. During FY 2012, the monthly average of samples collected per tested offender tested was 3.38 (i.e., offender tested 3.38 times per month); in FY 1999, the monthly average of samples collected per tested offender was 1.86.
- In FY 2012, Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) conducted 8,655 home verifications on 4,836 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

27,738 home visits/contacts on 3,940 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.

- Performed Global Positioning System (GPS) electronic monitoring for high risk offenders. On September 30, 2012, 572 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring.
- In FY 2012, CSP collected DNA samples from 3,516 offenders at its collection unit. The number of FY 2012 DNA collections increased significantly as a result of recent legislation that requires that all D.C. Code offenders who are or have been convicted of a qualifying D.C. offense to provide a DNA sample. As of September 30, 2012, CSP had documented the collection of DNA samples from 12,845 offenders who either are or were under CSP supervision or investigation since FY 2001.
- In FY 2001, CSP was charged with setting up a Sex Offender Registry (SOR) for the District of Columbia. CSP developed and established a secure database for sex offender registration information and assumed responsibility for the registration function in October 2000. As of September 30, 2012, 1,811 total registrants were listed in the DC Sex Offender Registry, of which 882 were active. The data, photographs and supporting documents are transmitted by CSP to the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) for community notification, as required by law. In FY 2012, 108 new offender registrants were transmitted by CSP to D.C. MPD. The SOR database is maintained by CSP; however, the website for use by the public is hosted by D.C. MPD at www.mpdc.dc.gov. In FY 2012, CSP continued to develop the SOR database application to comply with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (the Adam Walsh Act).
- CSP operates two Day Reporting Centers (DRC) providing on-site intermediate sanction-based cognitive restructuring programs. These programs are designed to change an offender's adverse thinking patterns, provide education and job training to enable long-term employment, and hold unemployed offenders accountable during business days (primary hours 10am-3pm). The DRC located at 1230 Taylor Street field unit has been in operation since June 2004 and primarily serves male offenders residing in Northwest Washington D.C. In June 2011, CSP opened a second DRC at the 25 K Street field unit location for female offenders reporting to this field unit. In FY 2012, 86 male offenders were enrolled in the Taylor Street DRC and 64 female offenders were enrolled in the Women's DRC at 25 K Street.
- In FY 2012, CSP placed 167 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 service hours. In addition, CSP may sanction offenders to complete a specified number of community service hours in response to non-compliant behavior. In FY 2012, CSP

completed 1,666 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.

- Between April 2005 and September 2012, CSP completed 19 separate cohorts of the agency's Violence Reduction Program (VRP) in five District locations. 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. In FY 2012, there were two VRP male cohorts located at our 300 Indiana Avenue field site; one completed May 2012 and one completed September 2012. A third VRP cohort began in August 2012 at our Rhode Island Avenue field site and completed in December 2012.

Performance Measures

CSP's performance measures in this area 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. Measures 1.2.3, 1.2.5, and 1.2.7 address practices and supervision approaches that are still under development; policies, operational instructions and staff training are needed before these measures will be available.

Performance Measure		FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
1.2.1	All eligible offenders are drug tested at least once per month.	74%	65%	68.7%	83.2%	85%	85%	85%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must be supervised in an active status and supervised at medium, maximum, or intensive level through the entire reporting period. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders drug tested during the reporting period, divided by the total number of eligible offenders.								
1.2.2	An Alleged Violation Report (AVR) is submitted to the releasing authority within five calendar days of loss of contact with an offender.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.1 %	75%	75%	75%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must have entered loss of contact (LOC) status during the reporting month. Offenders in LOC status for less than five calendar days will be excluded. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders who entered LOC status and had an AVR requested within five calendar days, divided by the total number of eligible offenders.								
1.2.3	Timely sanctions are imposed in accordance with policy for documented violations of the Accountability Contract.	N/A	N/A	N/A	64.5%	75%	75%	75%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible violations must have occurred during the reporting period and have been documented in the case management system (SMART). Computation is based on the number of eligible violations that resulted in a sanction within 5 calendar days, divided by the total number of eligible violations. (Note: System-generated violations are not included. These are typically violations from toxicology data that require additional analysis and screener by toxicology staff.)								

1.2.4	An Alleged Violation Reports (AVR) is submitted to the releasing authority within five calendar days of rearrest notification.	N/A	N/A	N/A	59.9%	75%	75%	75%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must have been arrested in Washington, DC for a new offense while under supervision during the reporting month. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders rearrested who had an AVR submitted to the releasing authority within five calendar days following the arrest, divided by the total number of eligible offenders rearrested while under supervision.								
1.2.5	Eligible offenders are reviewed by SCSOs for placement on Kiosk supervision reporting.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY13	70%	70%	70%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must meet the minimum kiosk eligibility criteria, appear on the potentially eligible kiosk offender list, and have reached the 30 th day on the list during the reporting period. Computation is based on the number of potentially eligible offenders reviewed by SCSOs for placement on on kiosk supervision reporting within 30 calendar days of eligibility, divided by the total number of potentially eligible offenders who have reached their 30 th day of kiosk eligibility during the reporting month.								
1.2.6	Community service is completed within one year of the offender completing orientation.	40%	41%	20.2%	57.6%	60%	60%	60%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must have a special condition to complete community service and have completed community service orientation. At least one year must have passed since the completion of community service orientation. Computation is based on the number of offenders with community service requirements who completed orientation one year prior to the reporting period and also completed community service requirements by the reporting period, divided by the total number of offenders with a community service special condition who completed orientation one year prior to the reporting period.								
1.2.7	Appropriate sanctions are imposed in accordance with policy for documented violations of the Accountability Contract.	N/A	N/A	N/A	FY14	75%	75%	75%

Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible violations must have occurred during the reporting period and have been documented in the case management system (SMART). Appropriate sanctions will be determined using the sanctions and incentive matrix. Computation is based on the number of eligible violations that resulted in an appropriate sanction within 5 calendar days, divided by the total number of eligible violations.

Strategy 1.3: Treatment and Support Services

Analysis by Strategy					
<i>dollars in thousands</i>					
Activity	FY 2012 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2014 Request	Change From FY 2012
1.3.1: Ensure Offenders are Referred and Approved for Treatment and Support Programs Consistent with Program Requirements	12,234	262	724	13,220	987
1.3.2: Enhance Offender Support Systems	11,939	253	700	12,892	953
1.3.3: Conduct assessments and Prepare Intervention Plans that Target an Offender's Assessed Needs	10,206	201	556	10,963	757
1.3.4: Place Offenders in Appropriate Programs that are Consistent with their Assessed Needs	11,939	253	700	12,892	953
Strategy 1.3: Treatment & Support Services	46,318	969	2,679	49,967	3,649

Approximately 30 percent of FY 2014 requested funding (\$49,967,000) and 224 FTE support Treatment and Support Services.

Program Summary

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 anger management, and life skills training to help offenders develop the skills necessary to sustain themselves in the community.

Substance Abuse Treatment:

CSP Substance-Abuse Treatment Need: In FY 2012, a total of 9,417 offenders entered CSP supervision. A review performed by CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) revealed that about one-third (3,073 offenders) of these FY 2012 intakes tested positive for drugs (excluding positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions during FY 2012. Seventy-five (75) percent of these 3,073 offenders entered CSP supervision with special conditions for drug treatment imposed by the Court or the U.S. Parole Commission, and just over two-fifths of these offenders were supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum). Many of these offenders require full substance abuse treatment services to address their issues, which consists of residential detoxification services (7 days) (where applicable), followed by residential treatment (28-90 days), and outpatient treatment (54 sessions) or transitional housing (90 days).

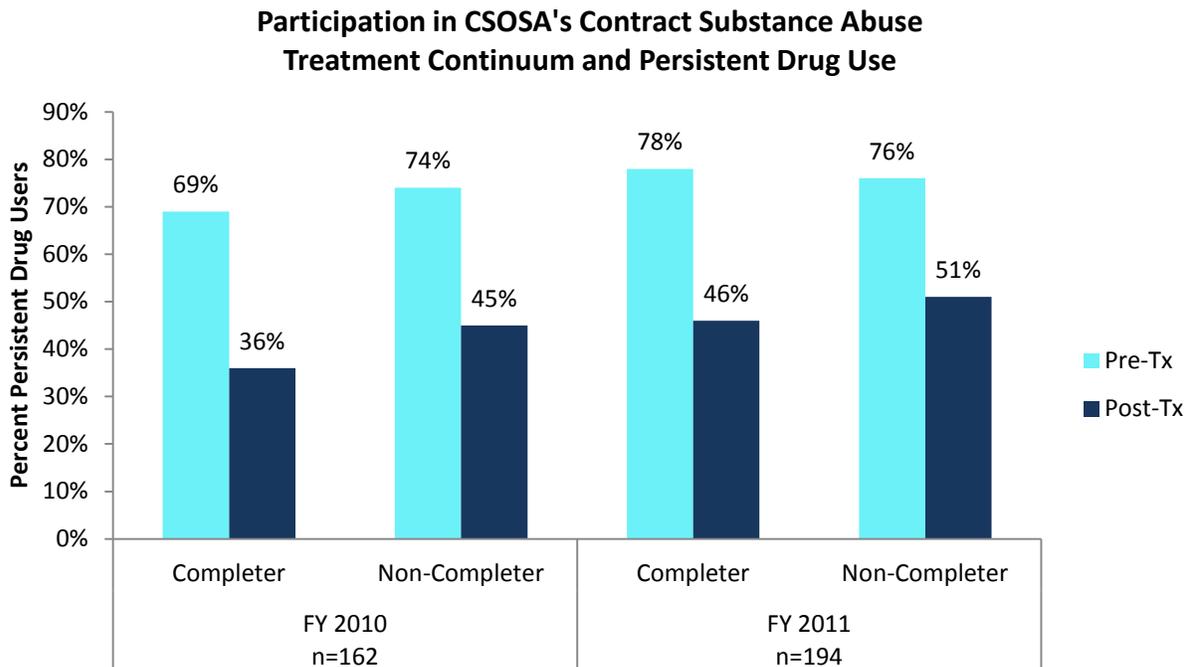
Substance abuse needs are met through contracts with service providers for a range of residential, outpatient, transitional housing, and sex offender treatment services. Contractual treatment also encompasses drug testing and ancillary services, such as mental health screening and assessments, to address the multiple needs of the population.

CSP Treatment Program Impact: Results of two studies of CSP offenders indicate the increase in drug testing and substance abuse treatment is having a positive impact on CSP's supervised population:

- I. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders who were prescribed and placed in a treatment program continuum (defined as two or more substance abuse treatments in a year) in FYs 2010 and 2011 and determined that offenders who successfully completed their treatment continuum were less likely to be classified as persistent drug users (three or more positive drug tests, excluding alcohol) 180 days after discharging from the continuum, compared those who did not complete their continuum. Data also show, however, that participation in a treatment continuum (regardless of whether or not it is completed successfully) may reduce an offender's future drug use.

FY 2010: For offenders who completed their drug treatment continuum, 48 percent fewer offenders tested positive on three or more occasions after completing their prescribed programs than before treatment; for offenders who participated in treatment, but did not complete their continuum, 39 percent fewer offenders tested positive on three or more occasions in the 180 days after treatment discharge.

FY 2011: Forty-one (41) percent fewer offenders who completed their drug treatment continuum tested positive on three or more occasions after completing their prescribed treatment continuum; for offenders who participated in treatment, but did not complete their continuum, 33 percent fewer offenders tested positive on three or more occasions after unsuccessfully discharging from treatment.



In summary, CSP's review showed that offenders who completed full substance abuse treatment services demonstrated a greater decrease in persistent drug use compared to offenders who did not complete the continuum. Non-completers, however, also demonstrated a decrease in persistent drug, which suggests that participation in treatment programs may help to decrease drug use even if an offender does not complete treatment. In other words, while treatment completion is ideal, some treatment is better than no treatment.

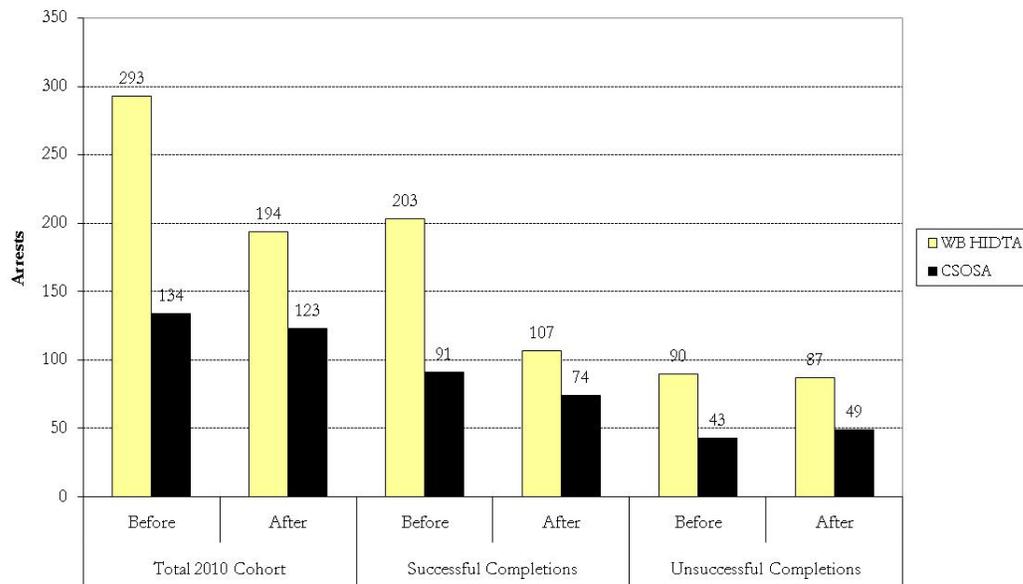
II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health¹ found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency's Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program and successfully completed post-RSC drug treatment funded by the Washington/Baltimore (W/B) HIDTA were less likely to be arrested after completing the program. CSOSA is one of nine jurisdictions within the W/B HIDTA area that received grant funding to support drug treatment in calendar year 2010. CSOSA uses W/B HIDTA funding to support post-RSC contract treatment for offenders/defendants meeting HIDTA eligibility criteria.

In 2010, the overall number of participants arrested in the *entire* W/B HIDTA drug treatment program, including CSOSA offenders/defendants, dropped 33.8 percent from 293 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 194 in the one year after treatment. The decrease in arrests is even more pronounced for those participants who successfully completed the treatment program; a 47.3 percent decrease from 203 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 107 participants arrested in the one year after treatment.

In 2010, the number of CSOSA offenders/defendants arrested dropped 8.2 percent from 134 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 123 in the one year after treatment. Those offenders/defendants who successfully completed the treatment program experienced a 18.7 percent decrease in arrest from 91 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 74 participants arrested in the one year after treatment. The number of CSOSA offenders and defendants who did not successfully complete the post-RSC treatment program actually experienced an increase in arrest after treatment.

¹ The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Leaving Treatment in Calendar Year 2010. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., June 4, 2012.

**Individuals Arrested One-Year Before and One-Year After
Completing Treatment Funded by Washington/Baltimore HIDTA (2010
Cohort)**



Transitional Housing:

Housing continues to be an ongoing need for offenders, particular among the older offender population. CSP provides short-term housing, through contract providers, to a limited number of offenders who are homeless or living in acutely unstable housing situations.

CSP Transitional Housing Need: A CSP review revealed that approximately 1,421 offenders, or 9.2 percent of total offenders supervised on September 30, 2012 (15,399), had unstable housing. Most of these offenders resided in homeless shelters.

Vocational Opportunities for Training, Education, and Employment Unit:

CSP aims to increase employment and improve educational achievement through both in-house service delivery and partnerships. The Vocational Opportunities for Training, Education, and Employment (VOTEE) unit assesses and responds to the individual educational and vocational needs of offenders. The unit provides adult basic education and GED preparation at our four learning labs staffed by CSOSA Learning Lab Specialists. VOTEE also includes transitional employment programs that prepare offenders for training and/or employment, and provides job development and tracking. Additionally, CSP maintains partnerships with the Community College of the District of Columbia, the DC Office of the State Superintendent of Education, and the DC Department of Employment Services to provide literacy, workforce development services, employment training, and job placement services.

CSP Employment and Education Need: As of September 30, 2012, 49.9 percent of employable offenders were unemployed and 35.6 percent of offenders reported no high school diploma or GED.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2012, CSP made 1,934 contract substance abuse treatment placements using appropriated funds.

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2012
Detoxification	176
Residential	983
Outpatient	775
Total Contract Placements	1,934

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 2012, CSP made 626 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant and faith-based housing) placements using appropriated funds.
- In FY 2012, CSP made 168 referrals for contract sex offender assessments and 540 referrals for contract sex offender treatment services.
- In FY 2012, Vocational Opportunities for Training, Education, and Employment (VOTEE) unit received the following referral activity for offender services:

Referrals to VOTEE for Services	FY 2012
Employment Referrals	4,405
Education Referrals	1,483
PSI Skill Assessments	71

- 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. In FY 2012, the VSP performed the following services:

VSP Activities	FY 2012
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	162
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	3,905
Completed CSO Requests for Victim Contacts and other services	364

*Includes home visits, court appearances, office visits, etc.

Performance Measures

CSP's treatment-related 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.

Performance Measure		FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
1.3.1	Offenders who are referred to and deemed eligible substance abuse treatment start treatment within 30 calendar days of CSO referral to the Treatment Management Team.	72%	82%	88.3%	75.3%	80%	80%	80%
<p>Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must have been evaluated and prioritized for treatment by the Treatment Management Team (TMT) and started treatment at a CSOSA contract substance abuse treatment provider within the reporting period. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders whose referral to TMT was within 30 days prior to the start of contract-funded substance abuse treatment divided by the total number of offenders that started contract-funded substance abuse treatment during the reporting period. Offenders who do not report for treatment as well as those offenders referred to Halfway Back programs are excluded.</p>								
1.3.2	Offenders who start the Domestic Violence Intervention Program (DVIP) complete it satisfactorily.	N/A	N/A	N/A	68.6%	80%	80%	80%
<p>Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must have started the Domestic Violence Intervention Program (DVIP) six months prior to the reporting period. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders satisfactorily completing DVIP by the reporting period, divided by the total number of offenders who started DVIP six months prior to the start of the reporting period.</p>								
1.3.3	Offenders placed in vocational programs satisfactorily/successfully complete the prescribed programs.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY13	65%	65%	65%
<p>Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must have been placed in a vocational program [with an expected completion date in the reporting period]. Prescribed programs include internal and external placements for vocational programs. Computation is based on the number of eligible prescribed vocational program placements completed satisfactorily/successfully during the reporting period, divided by the total number of eligible prescribed vocational program placements completed during the reporting period.</p>								

1.3.4	Offenders who start contractual substance abuse treatment satisfactorily complete the treatment modality.	66%	63%	59.1%	60.7%	65%	65%	65%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible treatment modalities must be with a CSOSA contract provider and have started residential, transitional, outpatient, or detoxification treatment during the reporting period will be included. Computation is based on the number of eligible treatment modalities that were satisfactorily completed (discharged) during the reporting period, divided by the total number of all eligible treatment modality completed (discharged) during the reporting period.								
1.3.5	Offenders placed in the Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) satisfactorily/successfully complete the program.	N/A	N/A	N/A	81.1%	80%	80%	80%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must have been discharged from the RSC, a residential program, six months prior to the reporting period. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders who satisfactorily/successfully complete (discharge) the RSC program during the reporting period, divided by the total number of eligible offenders who were discharged from the RSC during the reporting period. Medical and clinical discharges are excluded.								
1.3.6	Offenders completing RSC satisfactorily complete their initial post-RSC treatment modality.	N/A	N/A	N/A	73.4%	70%	75%	75%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must have successfully completed the RSC program six months prior to the reporting period and have been discharged from substance abuse treatment with a CSOSA contract provider. Only the first post-RSC treatment placement will be included, and that treatment must have started within seven days of the offender completing the RSC program. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders who were successfully discharged from the RSC during the reporting period, started substance abuse treatment with a CSOSA contract provider within seven days of their RSC discharge, and successfully completed the eligible initial post-RSC treatment placement divided by the total number of eligible offenders.								
1.3.7	Offenders referred to contractual transitional housing start within 30 calendar days from CSO referral.	N/A	N/A	N/A	87.3%	80%	85%	85%

Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must have been evaluated and prioritized for treatment by the Treatment Management Team for contractual transitional housing and started living in transitional housing within the reporting period. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders whose referral for contract-funded transitional housing was within 30 days of starting residence, divided by the total number of eligible offenders who started residence in a contract-funded transitional house during the reporting period.

Strategy 1.4: Partnerships

Analysis by Strategy					
<i>dollars in thousands</i>					
Activity	FY 2012 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2014 Request	Change From FY 2012
1.4.1: Build Relationships with Community Members and Organizations to Enhance and Expand Intervention Capacity	14,702	435	1,203	16,341	1,639
Strategy 1.4: Partnerships	14,702	435	1,203	16,341	1,639

Approximately 10 percent of FY 2014 requested funding (\$16,341,000) and 89 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-reentry 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.

Mentoring has been the primary focus of this initiative. 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 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 2012, approximately 312 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, over 1,518 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and approximately 3,486 offenders have been referred to the Faith Based Initiative program.

As of September 30, 2012, 135 faith institutions and 193 mentors remained actively engaged with the program, resulting in 283 offenders being matched with a mentor. Approximately 764 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 established 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.



The East of the River Clergy-Police Community Partnership is one of over 100 faith institutions currently participating in the CSOSA Faith Community Partnership.



CSP/Police Community Partnership

To improve public safety and increase offender accountability, CSP is working closely with the D.C. 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.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2012, CSP staff participated in twelve (12) Accountability Tour Initiatives, including one (1) All Hands On Deck initiative with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), one (1) Branch VII Sex Offender Call-In, one (1) Call-In with MPD in support of its Summer Initiative, and two special initiatives.
- In FY 2012, Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) conducted 3,783 accountability tours on 2,544 high risk offenders. Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high risk offenders and are conducted jointly by a CSO and an MPD 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 2012, CSP trained 1,201 staff from 18 other law enforcement agencies on the use of CSP's Global Positioning System (GPS) offender tracking data, including D.C. MPD, USMS, Montgomery County Police Department, Prince George's County Police and Sheriff Department, Fairfax and Arlington Police Departments, the U.S. Attorney's Office, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States Postal Inspectors, District Government Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services Employees, Prince George's State Attorneys' Office, Maryland State Park Police, Office of the State's Attorney for Prince Georges County, Maryland State Park Police, the Federal Protective Service, FBI and DC Superior Court Judges.
- CSP participates in GunStat, a collaborative information sharing process among local law enforcement agencies, including the D.C. Government, the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, the United States Attorneys Office, D.C. Superior Court, D.C. Pretrial Services Agency, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. GunStat tracks gun cases from arrest to prosecution, and allows DC law enforcement partners to identify repeat offenders, follow trends, and create law enforcement strategies that will prevent gun-related crimes. Since the beginning of FY 2010, CSP has participated in GunStat sessions that have focused on the following: identifying the most dangerous repeat gun offenders and determining how to focus resources on those offenders; developing and updating GunStat eligibility criteria; discussing and analyzing relevant trends, policies and initiatives that impact gun-related crimes; and developing additional interagency strategies to reduce the likelihood of repeat gun-related offenses in D.C. CSP currently supervises an average of 35 offenders per month that meet GunStat eligibility criteria. When an offender meets GunStat criteria, CSP places the offender on Global Positioning System (GPS) for a minimum of 90 days. Select supervision information on all CSP GunStat offenders, including current address information, is shared with the other participating agencies on a monthly basis.

- CSP is a permanent member of the D.C. 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, U.S. Attorneys Office, U.S. Parole Commission, D.C. Department of Corrections, Pretrial Services Agency, D.C. Public Defender Service, D.C. Superior Court, Attorney General for the District of Columbia, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services.
- 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. CSP activities with Rivers include Community Resource Day (CRD) presentations on D.C. programs and services available to returning offenders. In FY 2012, CSP organized and presented four day-long CRD video-conference events with offenders at Rivers Correctional Institute. The Federal Correctional Institute at Fairton, NJ, participated in two of these events; and five new additional prison facilities (USP Allenwood, FCI Allenwood, FCI Danbury (women only), FCI Elkton and FCI Fort Dix) participated in one of the events.
- CSP receives daily arrest data electronically from the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department and the states of Maryland and Virginia. The data is loaded into the CSP 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 daily offender drug testing data electronically from the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA). The data is loaded into the CSP offender case management system (SMART) on a daily basis and positive test results automatically generate a supervision violation.

Performance Measures

Throughout the first years of CSOSA’s existence, performance measures in this area 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.

Measure 1.4.3 addresses a practice that is still under development; policies, operational instructions and staff training are needed before these measures will be available. 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.

Performance Measure		FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
1.4.1	Agreements will be established, renewed, or updated with organizations to provide job training, housing, education or other services for offenders.	N/A	N/A	N/A	62	5	20	20
Narrative Description of Measure: An eligible “established” agreement is a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or written agreement between CSOSA and a local organization (e.g., service provider, business, faith based institution, or community organization). A “new” agreement provides services that are not already available under the provisions of an existing agreement with the designated provider, renews a previously existing agreement, or extends the scope of an existing agreement. Computation is based on the count of new agreements to provide services and programs that support offender reintegration, and utilize community resources to address offender needs.								
1.4.2	Agreements will be established and maintained with organizations through which offenders can fulfill community service requirements.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	1	10	10
Narrative Description of Measure: An eligible “established” agreement is a signed Memorandum of Agreement or Understanding (MOA/MOU) between CSOSA and a local organization (e.g., government agency, business, faith based institution, or community based organization). A “new” agreement provides a community service site that is not already available under the provisions of an existing agreement, renews a previously existing agreement, or extends the scope of an existing agreement. Computation is based on the count of new agreements that provide sites where offenders can satisfy community service requirements.								
1.4.3	Within 60 calendar days of risk classification, each offender classified at intensive or maximum supervision has his/her case presented at Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) partnership meetings.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY13	75%	75%	75%

Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must have a new case and have been classified at either Intensive or Maximum supervision. Also, eligible offenders must have reached their 60th day on supervision during the reporting period. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders presented at MPD partnership meetings within 60 days of classification at Intensive or Maximum, divided by the total number of eligible offender cases presented at MPD partnership meetings within 60 days of classification at Intensive or Maximum.

1.4.4	Within 90 calendar days of risk classification, each offender classified at intensive or maximum supervision has a Joint MPD Accountability Tour conducted .	N/A	N/A	N/A	59.9%	75%	75%	75%
-------	--	-----	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----	-----

Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders must have a new intake case and have had an AUTO Screener approved at the Intensive or Maximum supervision level. Also, eligible offenders must have been in an active supervision status for the first 90 days of supervision and reached the 90th day of supervision during the reporting period. Computation is based on the number of accountability tours conducted on eligible offenders within 90 days following risk classification at Intensive or Maximum, divided by the total number of eligible offender classified at Intensive or Maximum.

1.4.5	One Community Justice Advisory Network (CJAN) meeting will be conducted monthly.	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	12	16	16
-------	--	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----

Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible meetings are coordinated by CSOSA Community Relation Specialists and are held in each police district for the purpose of informing residents of existing and emerging public safety issues, as well as steps being taken to resolve such issues. Computation is based on the count of the number of CJAN meetings held during the reporting period.

Strategy 2.1: Timely and Accurate Information to Decision-Makers

Analysis by Strategy					
<i>dollars in thousands</i>					
Activity	FY 2012 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2014 Request	Change From FY 2012
2.1.1: Conduct Investigations and Report Findings	18,539	555	1,534	20,628	2,089
2.1.2: Report Offender Compliance with Conditions Set Forth by Releasing Authorities	3,936	114	316	4,366	430
Strategy 2.1: Provide Timely and Accurate Information to Decision-Makers	22,476	669	1,850	24,994	2,519

Approximately 15 percent of FY 2014 requested funding (\$24,994,000) and 134 FTE support Timely and Accurate Information to Decision-Makers.

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 quality and timeliness of this information has a direct impact on public safety in the District of Columbia.

If sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP supervision CSOs inform the releasing authority (D.C. Superior Court or the U.S. Parole Commission) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). AVRs are submitted to inform the releasing authority of a violation of release conditions and to carryout follow-up conditions as imposed. An AVR is the first step toward offender re-incarceration and is always issued by CSP for a re-arrest.

The Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission also 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 PSI reports each year.

CSP Pre and Post Sentence Investigations

Function	FY 2012 Activity	CSOs	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	2,640	27	As of September 30, 2012, 27 Diagnostic CSO positions completed 2,640 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.
		27	TOTAL Diagnostic CSOs (CSS Branch I)

CSP Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSOs in Branch I ensure that offenders transitioning directly from prison to the community or through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (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.

CSP Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) Transition and Release Plans

Function	FY 2012 Activity	CSOs	
TIPS Transition Plans	992	20	As of September 30, 2012, 20 Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO positions completed 992 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 1,276 Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.
Release Plans	1,276		
		20	TOTAL TIPS CSOs (CSS Branch I)

Accomplishments

- In FY 2012, supervision CSOs filed Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) with the appropriate releasing authority for 2,252 offenders on parole/supervised release and 3,880 offenders on probation.
- In FY 2012, submitted 2,640 Pre and Post-Sentence Investigation reports (PSIs) electronically to the judges of the D.C. Superior Court and the United States Attorney’s Office in FY 2012. These reports assist the judiciary in improving the efficiency and timeliness of sentencing hearings. CSP completes all PSIs 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 Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) report.
- Incorporated vocational assessments into the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) process so that offenders classified by BOP receive the appropriate, needed vocational opportunities.
- 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 2012, TIPS staff completed 1,276 release plans and 992 transition plans for offenders released from prison into CSP supervision.

- Continued to collaborate with the Bureau of Prisons on offender release planning issues, via regularly scheduled teleconferencing and video conferencing.
- Since 2008, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) Teams have conducted group mass orientations at the Fairview, Hope Village and Efforts for Ex Convicts (EFEC) Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs), also known as halfway houses.

Performance Measures

CSP's performance measures in this area focus primarily on the timeliness of investigation and report activities.

Performance Measure		FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
2.1.1	Pre-sentence investigation reports, ordered by the Court, are completed and submitted by the assigned due date.	96%	97%	97.9%	77.2%	95%	95%	95%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible PSIs will include those with a due date within the reporting period. Computation is based on the number of eligible PSIs approved by SCSOs and submitted by the due date, divided by the total number of PSIs with due dates within the reporting period.								
2.1.2	Pre-release investigations are completed and sent to Bureau of Prisons (BOP) no less than 14 calendar days prior to the offender's release from BOP.	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.5%	95%	95%	95%
Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible pre-release investigations must have been prepared during the reporting period for offenders released directly to the community without a transition through a halfway house. Computation is based on the number eligible pre-release investigations completed during the reporting period that were completed no less than 14 calendar days of an offender's release from BOP to CSOSA for the start of supervision, divided by the total number of pre-release investigations completed during the reporting period. (Note: This measure does not include investigations and/or plans completed for offenders who transition through a BOP Residential Reentry Center.)								

2.1.3	Early termination packages for eligible offenders are submitted to the releasing authority within 5 calendar days of eligibility.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY13	80%	80%	80%
-------	---	-----	-----	-----	---------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Narrative Description of Measure: Eligible offenders for whom an early termination package can be sent will include only those offenders who have reached the minimum supervision duration required for submission (i.e., Parole/Supervised Release: 2 years and every year thereafter until the 5th year) during the reporting period. Computation is based on the number of eligible offenders for whom an early termination package was submitted to the releasing authority within five calendar days after their eligibility date, divided by the total number of offenders determined to be eligible for an early termination review by the the releasing authority. (Note: Currently, CSOSA can only measure this process for Parole and Supervised Release cases. However, CSOSA is collaborating with the Superior Court of the District of Columbia to establish a comparable process for Probation cases.)

Budget Displays

Community Supervision Program Summary of Change *fiscal year 2014*

	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2012 Enacted	900	153,548
Changes to Base:		
Adjustments to Reach FY 2013 President's Policy	0	3,047
Adjustments to FY 2014 Base	10	912
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2012 Enacted	10	3,959
FY 2014 BASE	910	157,507
Program Changes:		
CSP Field Unit Relocations	0	8,108
CSOSA Physical and Information Technology Security	2	2,834
Sub-Total, FY 2014 Program Changes	2	10,942
Total Changes	12	14,901
FY 2014 PB Request	912	168,449
Percent Increase over FY 2012 Enacted:	1%	9.7%

¹ CSP's FY 2013 PB submitted to Congress in February 2012 totaled \$156,595,000 (or an increase of \$3,047,000 above FY 2012 Enacted). A full-year FY 2013 appropriation for CSOSA was not enacted at the time the FY 2014 budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175, as amended).

² CSP projects FY 2014 FTE to total 912. Projected 2014 FTE reflect anticipated lapses in authorized on-board FTP staff due to normal attrition and postponed hiring.

**Community Supervision Program
FY 2014 Requested Program Changes**

	FTE	Amount (\$000)
GS-15	0	0
GS-14	0	0
GS-13	0	0
GS-12	2	90
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	2	90
11.1 Full Time Permanent		90
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent		0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost		1
11.8 Special Personnel Services		0
12.1 Benefits		26
Total Personnel Cost		117
21.0 Travel and Training		2
22.0 Transportation of Things		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		590
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.		145
25.0 Contract Services		0
25.2 Other Services		1,628
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts		142
25.6 Medical Care		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		778
32.0 Buildout		7,538
Total Non-Personnel Cost		10,825
Total Cost		10,942

Community Supervision Program

Salaries and Expenses

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2014 PB Request		Variance	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTP Pos	Amt
EX	1	110	1	163	-	53
SES	10	1,292	10	1,756	-	464
GS-15	21	2,800	21	2,931	-	131
GS-14	65	7,245	65	7,476	-	231
GS-13	120	11,400	120	11,678	-	278
GS-12	350	29,531	352	30,402	2	871
GS-11	90	6,080	90	6,248	-	168
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	51	2,695	51	2,825	-	130
GS-08	25	1,375	25	1,390	-	15
GS-07	129	6,210	139	6,480	10	270
GS-06	12	480	12	485	-	5
GS-05	13	468	13	473	-	5
GS-04	13	455	13	460	-	5
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTE	900	70,141	912	72,769	12	2,628
11.1 Full Time Permanent	900	69,614	912	72,242	12	2,628
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		527		527		-
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		1,078		779		(299)
11.8 Special Personal Services		-		-		-
12.1 Personnel Benefits		26,396		27,085		689
13.0 Unemployment Compensation		80		80		-
Total Personnel Obligations	900	97,695	912	100,713	12	3,018
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		1,497		1,338		(159)
22.0 Transportation of Things		363		454		91
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		4,968		6,196		1,228
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		6,984		7,305		321
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		1,988		2,237		249
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		47		49		2
25.1 Consulting Services		5,323		5,192		(131)
25.2 Other Services		26,392		28,354		1,962
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		1,313		1,419		106
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		558		576		18
25.6 Medical Care		1,695		1,751		56
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		418		437		19
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		10		10		
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2,401		2,449		48
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		1,771		2,293		522
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout		60		7,611		7,551
42.0 Claims		65		65		-
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	55,853	-	67,736	-	11,883
TOTAL	900	153,548	912	168,449	12	14,901
OUTLAYS		153,445		165,469		12,024