

Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency

**Community Supervision
Program**



Annual Performance Budget Request
Fiscal Year 2015

March 10, 2014

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COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request

Community Supervision Program

Agency Overview:

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency's (CSOSA's) Community Supervision Program (CSP) supervises adult offenders released by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia on probation, as well as those released by 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 law enforcement entities such as 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 partnerships with the District of Columbia government, local faith-based and non-profit organizations to provide critical social services to the offender population.

In FY 2013, CSP supervised approximately 14,000 offenders on any given day and 23,065 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year. In FY 2013, 8,116 offenders entered CSP supervision; 6,145 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and 1,971 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.

Offenders typically remain under CSP supervision for the following durations¹:

Probation: 21 to 22 months;

Parole²: 11.6 to 12.4 years; and

Supervised Release: 44 to 45 months

On September 30, 2013, CSP supervised 13,693 offenders, including 8,013 probationers and 5,680 on supervised release or parole. Roughly 11,750 of these offenders reside in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 44 adult residents of the District³. The remaining supervised offenders reside in another jurisdiction and their cases are monitored by CSP.

The number of offenders supervised by CSP decreased in FY 2013 compared to previous years. Some factors that may be influencing this decrease are:

- A significant decrease in the number of offenders entering supervision in FY 2013 compared to previous years, possibly due to a decrease in crime (e.g., fewer people getting arrested);
- The closing out by CSP of an increased number of old warrant cases in FYs 2012 and 2013 as a result of a new Warrant Team created by CSP;
- A decrease in the parole population since parole was abolished in the District of Columbia in 2000;
- Quicker closing by CSP of monitored cases and cases past expiration;
- Increased CSP focus on requesting early termination of supervision for compliant offenders; and
- Demographic shifts in Washington, DC.

Despite this recent reduction in the number of offenders under supervision, CSP data suggests that offender supervision and support services needs of high-risk offenders continues to escalate. In addition, CSP must also be prepared to address emergent changes in the criminal justice landscape (e.g., the proliferation of synthetic drugs and crime spikes) and the potential increase in the offender population over the next few years.

¹ Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for CSP Total Supervised Population (FY 2013).

² Life sentences, which comprise approximately 12 percent of parole cases, have been excluded.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (522,931)

CSP established one outcome indicator and one outcome-oriented performance goal related to public safety that are contained in our FY 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan:

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 work to stabilize offenders must consider several dynamic variables. The 8,116 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2013 who had a CSP Auto Screener assessment were characterized by the following:

- 80.4 percent self-reported having a history of substance use;
- 73.8 percent were unemployed (self-reported at intake);
- 40.6 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 30.6 percent had diagnosed or self-reported mental health issues;
- 27.5 percent were aged 25 or younger; and
- 11.8 percent reported that their living arrangement was unstable at intake.

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

Despite these challenges faced by offenders, in FY 2013, CSP has been successful in seeing that the overwhelming majority of supervised offenders (90.2 percent) are not revoked to incarceration. In addition, 63.2 percent of case closures in FY 2013 were characterized as successful completions of supervision.

CSP recognizes that **recidivism places an enormous burden on the offender's family, the community and the entire criminal justice system.** We monitor revocation rates and other related factors, as well as monitor and adjust (as needed) our interventions to meet offender needs. 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. Revoked offenders often return to CSP supervision. Of the 8,116 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2013, 27.5 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their supervision start date.

CSP research 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 continuing to realign existing supervision and offender support services to provide focused interventions for high-risk, mental health and young adult offenders in an attempt to reduce recidivism and increase successful completion of supervision.** In March 2013, CSP launched a pilot program, which created two new supervision teams dedicated to young adult males. Concurrently, CSP completed an offender supervision workload balancing and realignment process that standardized all caseloads by offender risk, need and supervision type. This resulted in more-balanced caseloads and additional, specialized supervision teams for mental health offenders to accommodate the increasing mental health need. This accomplishment builds upon previous efforts to reallocate and focus resources to increase specialized supervision and support programming for our female, mental health, domestic violence, warrant status and sex offenders.

An emerging challenge for CSP, and all law enforcement entities, is the detection and treatment of synthetic drug use (cannabinoids and cathinones), such as 'K2' and 'Spice', by our offender population. CSOSA is working closely with the Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR) staff at the University of Maryland to conduct preliminary analyses of the prevalence of sythetic drug use. CSOSA is also working with local and national criminal justice, health and treatment partners to develop a comprehensive, citywide approach to address this challenge.

CSP is continuing to work closely with our public safety and community partners to focus our remaining resources on the 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 2015 Budget Request:

The FY 2015 Budget Request for CSP is \$171,723,000, an increase of \$4,454,000 or 2.7 percent over CSP’s FY 2014 Enacted Budget. CSP’s FY 2015 increase includes \$8,675,000 in requested FY 2015 program changes and a net \$4,221,000 reduction in adjustments to base.

Community Supervision Program
Summary of Change
fiscal year 2015

	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2014 Enacted	880	167,269
FY 2015 Requested Adjustments to Base:		
FY 2014 CSP Field Unit Relocations ¹	0	-6,518
FY 2014 CSOSA Security ²	0	-1,594
FY 2015 Adjustment for Prior-Year Cost Increases	22	826
FY 2015 Pay Raise and Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	0	1,803
FY 2015 Non-Pay Inflation Increases	0	1,262
Total Requested Adjustments to Base	22	-4,221
FY 2015 Requested Program Increases:		
FY 2015 Treatment and Transitional Housing	0	1,685
FY 2015 CSP Field Unit Relocation	0	6,990
Total Requested Program Increase	0	8,675
Total FY 2015 Changes:	22	4,454
FY 2015 President's Budget	902	171,723
Increase over FY 2014 Enacted:	22	4,454
Percent Increase over FY 2014 Enacted:	2.5%	2.7%

- 1 CSP’s FY 2014 Enacted Budget contains \$8,108,000 to fund multiple office and staff relocations. Only \$1,590,000 of this funding recurs in FY 2015.
- 2 CSP’s FY 2014 Enacted Budget contains \$2,834,000 to fund CSOSA physical and cyber security. Only \$1,240 of this funding recurs in FY 2015.

FY 2015 Requested Program Changes

a. FY 2015 Field Unit Relocation – 300 Indiana Avenue, NW

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.

CSP plans to fund the relocation of two offender supervision field offices (25 K Street, NE, and 1418, Good Hope Road, SE), one administrative location (655 15th Street, NW) and other intra-Agency moves with funds contained in our FY 2014 Enacted Budget.

CSP requests **\$6,990,000** in additional FY 2015 funds for necessary procurements to relocate from the 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, field unit in FY 2016. The estimated relocation cost of \$6,990,000 was developed by GSA in December 2012. \$3,822,000 of this FY 2015 funding increase will be maintained for FY 2016 to support increased occupancy costs at the new location; \$3,168,000 will be non-recurred in FY 2016.

Justification of Program Increase						
CSP Field Unit Relocation – 300 Indiana Avenue, NW						
		FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2015 Change
CSP Field Unit Relocation	(\$000)	1,885	2,017	9,007	5,839	+6,990
	Positions	0	0	0	0	
	FTE	0	0	0	0	

CSP has desired to relocate from our 300 Indiana Avenue offender supervision location 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 CSPs’ intent to move from this location as soon as funding is available and space acquisition plans are favorable.

CSP occupies approximately 51,380 rentable square feet of space in the 300 Indiana Avenue building. 300 Indiana Avenue 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 are 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. CSP currently pays below-market occupancy costs at this location. 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 this renovation has been temporarily placed on-hold by the D.C. Government, the physical 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. There are numerous water leaks in the building which causes health and safety concerns. In general, the facility is counterproductive to employee morale. 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 2015 resources to fund the relocation of staff in FY 2016.

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.

b. FY 2015 CSP Offender Treatment and Transitional Housing

Substance abuse treatment and transitional housing are integral components of the Agency's strategy of providing offenders with appropriate treatment and support services to assist reintegration into the community. It is critical that CSP address the substance abuse and housing needs of high-risk offenders in a timely manner in order to stabilize the offender's risk and support successful reintegration. Failure to immediately address treatment and housing needs increases the likelihood of re-offending and supervision failure. CSP research of offender outcomes has shown that, compared to the total supervised population, offenders who are incarcerated (recidivate) are more likely to test positive for drugs, have unstable housing and be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels. Finally, research has shown that funds spent on offender treatment and housing is cost beneficial when compared to alternatives, such as crime and incarceration.

CSP requests **\$1,685,000** in FY 2015 resources to restore our appropriated contract Treatment and Transitional Housing budget to FY 2011 levels (\$14,978,000).

In FY 2013, 80.4 percent of CSP new offender entrants self-reported having a history of illicit substance use. Of those active status offenders tested by CSP in FY 2013, 56.7 percent tested positive at least once for drugs (excluding alcohol). In addition, as of September 30, 2013 1,222 offenders, or 8.9 percent of the total number of offenders supervised by CSP, lived in temporary or emergency housing.

CSP received appropriated resources to partially-address the substantial substance abuse treatment and transitional housing needs of our offender population. CSP's appropriated Treatment and Transitional Housing resources support substance abuse treatment, transitional housing (including faith-based transitional housing), sex offender treatment, halfway back sanctions, and mental health contractors. In addition to appropriated resources, CSP receives small amounts of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) grant funding issued to CSP from the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA (Office of National Drug Control Policy) to support contract treatment for offenders meeting HIDTA criteria. The HIDTA program was created by Congress with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690 – 21 USC §1706) to provide assistance to Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-trafficking regions of the United States.

In FY 2012, CSP reduced our appropriated Treatment and Transitional Housing budget from \$14,978,000 to \$13,293,000 as a result of two fiscal years of flat budgets and continued cost increases. In FY 2013, due to Sequestration, CSP's Contract Treatment and Transitional Housing budget was reduced by an additional \$3,305,000 to \$9,988,000. The FY 2014 Enacted Budget restores the Sequestration reductions, thereby increasing CSP's Treatment and Transitional Housing budget to FY 2012 enacted levels.

The amount of HIDTA grant funding received by the Agency in annual grants has also decreased by approximately 30 percent in recent years and the status of future, annual grants is unknown.

Justification of Program Increase						
CSP Appropriated Contract Treatment and Transitional Housing						
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	FY 2015 Change
CSP Contract Treatment and Transitional Housing	\$14,978	\$13,293	\$9,988	\$13,293	\$14,978	+\$1,685

CSP Substance Abuse Treatment:

Treatment Need

In FY 2013, a total of 8,116 offenders entered CSP supervision. Of these offender intakes, 2,477 (30.5 percent) were classified by CSP as persistent drug users⁴ and, of these persistent drug users, 1,605 entered supervision with a special condition for drug treatment imposed by the Court or the U.S. Parole Commission. Just under half (1,151) of the 2,477 persistent drug users were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive combined).

The table below shows the intersection of special conditions, persistent drug use and risk level. Of the high-risk offenders who began supervision in FY 2013, 693 offenders (8.5 percent) had a special condition for treatment, were persistently testing positive for illicit substances, and were assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum combined). An additional 458 high-risk offenders (5.6 percent) drug tested positive on at least three occasions during the year, but were not Court-ordered to treatment. High-risk offenders are not the only group to demonstrate a need for treatment. Of the 1,911 offenders entering supervision in FY 2013 who were assessed at the minimum risk level, 541 exhibited extensive drug use while under supervision.

These data indicate that it is important to consider the combination of drug test results, risk level and Court orders when determining appropriate treatment interventions for an offender. However, since CSP does not have resources to treat all offenders with an illicit substance use disorders, we currently focus resources on those assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels. With treatment resources requested in the FY 2015 budget request, CSP can only meet the illicit substance treatment need of less than half of the high-risk, persistent drug users entering supervision in FY 2013.

⁴ Persistent drug users are defined as offenders who tested positive for drugs (excluding synthetic drugs and positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions during the fiscal year.

The Intersection of Persistent Drug Use, Special Conditions for Drug Treatment and Risk Level for FY 2013 Offender Entries

Special Condition	Persistent Drug Use	Risk Level										Total	%
		<u>MIN</u>		<u>MED</u>		<u>MAX</u>		<u>INT</u>		<u>NA/TBD</u>			
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Yes													
	Yes	377	5%	354	4%	465	6%	228	3%	181	2%	1605	20%
	No	857	11%	528	7%	717	9%	336	4%	937	12%	3375	42%
	Total	1234	15%	882	11%	1182	15%	564	7%	1118	14%	4980	61%
No													
	Yes	164	2%	150	2%	285	4%	173	2%	100	1%	872	11%
	No	513	6%	340	4%	554	7%	249	3%	608	7%	2264	28%
	Total	677	8%	490	6%	839	10%	422	5%	708	9%	3136	39%
Total		1911	24%	1372	17%	2021	25%	986	12%	1826	22%	8116	100%

CSOSA has limited capacity for residential treatment readiness services at our Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall. However, the substance abuse needs of most CSP offenders, including successful graduates of the RSC program, are met through contracts with service providers for a range of residential and outpatient treatment services. Contractual treatment also encompasses offender drug testing and ancillary services, such as mental health screening and assessments, to address the multiple needs of the population.

Offenders with substance abuse treatment needs are carefully assessed, prioritized and triaged by CSP prior to placement in appropriate contract services based on offender need, risk and treatment readiness. Many of those offenders deemed eligible require full CSP substance abuse treatment services to address their issues, which consists of placement in contract residential detoxification services (7 days) (where applicable), followed by residential treatment (28-90 days), and outpatient treatment (36 sessions) or transitional housing (90 days). Research has shown that it is important for treatment begin soon after a determination of treatment need. CSP performance goals track timeliness to treatment evaluations and treatment placements, as well as the percent of offenders successfully completing treatment.

CSP has tightened the priority placement criteria for all offenders in need of a treatment continuum. Due to Treatment and Transitional Housing budget reductions, the number of substance abuse treatment placements made by CSP decreased thirty-one (31) percent in FY 2013 versus FY 2011.

Appropriated Contract Treatment Placements (FY 2011 vs. FY 2013)

Treatment Type	FY 2011 Placements	FY 2013 Placements
Detoxification	229	98
Residential	1,040	828
Outpatient	848	514
Sanctions-Based Residential	205	160
Total	2,322	1,600

High-risk offenders that CSP cannot place in treatment are referred to the DC Department of Health, Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration (APRA) or other community-based support services where their assessed needs are often unmet or they incur long waits for treatment. When CSP offenders are referred to APRA, it can take two weeks or more for them to receive an appointment. In addition, APRA generally cannot offer CSP offenders their prescribed continuum based on their assessment or per the releasing authority due to their own funding constraints.

Studies support the offering of key stability services for high-risk re-entrants within their first 30 days of community supervision to include substance abuse treatment and transitional housing to reduce the occurrence of technical violations and new arrest. Offenders who entered CSP supervision during FY 2013, tested positive for illicit substances on three or more occasions and were assessed as high-risk (n=1,151) accumulated increasing rates of drug-related technical supervision violations during the first four months of supervision. Five percent of these offenders incurred a drug-related Alleged Violation Report (AVR) within the first 30 days of supervision. Almost one-fourth (23.0 percent) of these offenders had AVRs filed in response to drug-related violations by the 90th day of supervision and, by the 120th day, 30.4 percent had at least one drug-related AVR.

The lack of adequate treatment and after-care options leaves CSP's Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) with only graduated sanction options to protect public safety for offenders with recurring substance abuse violations. The most drastic options lead to a warrant request on the offender or detainment of the offender by the releasing authority.

CSP has noticed a sharp increase in the use of synthetic drugs by the young adult offender populations. Offenders under the influence of synthetic drugs are substantially less cooperative and have displayed a more volatile and unpredictable behavior in treatment. These offenders require more psychological and behavioral modification interventions. APRA and other community support services are not equipped to manage the violent behavior that this group presents. CSP's reduction in treatment funding has limited our ability to provide a longer and more intensive residential intervention that these offenders require.

Additional effects of the Treatment and Transitional Housing budget reduction are felt in the reduced capacity available at CSP contract vendors. Treatment providers are closing their doors as they are unable to manage their business with the drastic funding fluctuations that have impacted CSP.

Treatment Justification:

Results of two studies of CSP offenders indicate treatment is having a positive effect among our supervised population:

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 through 2012 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 treatment.

A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health⁵ found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency's RSC program and successfully completed post-RSC drug treatment funded by Washington/Baltimore HIDTA were less likely to be arrested after completing the program. 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 year after treatment. Offenders/defendants who successfully completed the treatment program experienced an 18.7 percent decrease in arrest, with 74 participants arrested in the one-year period following treatment (compared to 91 arrested during the year prior to treatment). CSOSA offenders and defendants who did not successfully complete the post-RSC treatment program were more likely to be rearrested than those who did complete the post-RSC treatment program.

In addition, restoring CSP substance abuse treatment funding is a cost-effective investment:

- The monetary benefits of substance abuse treatment exceed the costs. A recent publication from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) reports, "According to several conservative estimates, every dollar invested in addiction treatment programs yields a return of between \$4 and \$7 in reduced drug-related crime, criminal justice costs, and theft"⁶(National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2012: 11).
- Reductions in crime are associated with participation in substance abuse treatment (Lattimore et al., 2005).⁷

⁵The 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.

⁶National Institute on Drug Abuse.(2012). NIDA Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment. Rockville, MD: Author.

⁷Krebs, C.P., Strom, K.J., Koetse, W.H., &Lattimore, P.K. (2009).The impact of residential and nonresidential drug treatment on recidivism among drug-involved probationers. *Crime and Delinquency*, 55 (3):442-471.

- In a study specific to a probation population, researchers concluded that providing non-residential substance abuse treatment to probationers is, “a promising approach to reducing recidivism” (Krebs et al., 2009:467). When similarly situated treated probationers were compared to non-treated probationers, those treated were less likely to be rearrested for a felony.⁸
- A variety of substance abuse treatment approaches are necessary to match the individual to the most appropriate approach (e.g., detoxification, community-based treatment, residential treatment) (NIDA, 2012).⁶
- Individuals may require more than one type of treatment or multiple treatment episodes in order to stop abusing substances (NIDA, 2012).⁶
 - Relapse is a normal part of recovery.
 - For example, a person may require a short-term detoxification to remove the drugs from their system followed by residential treatment to help address motivation to recover and community-based treatment to support them in their recovery in the community.
 - Efforts to enhance an individual’s motivation for treatment will increase the likelihood of recovery.
 - Treatment type should be matched to other factors affecting the lives of these individuals.
 - For individuals who are homeless, transitional housing is a useful treatment option at the end of a continuum of substance abuse treatment to help them maintain sobriety.
- The amount of time that an individual has to wait for treatment should be minimized. Among other issues, extended waits for treatment:
 - Reduce treatment motivation; and
 - Increase likelihood of offending (see for e.g., Carr et al., 2008).⁹

CSP Transitional Housing:

Transitional Housing Need

Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability [found in the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22, Section 1003)] to include persons who:

- lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,

⁸Visher, C., N. La Vigne & J. Travis. (2004). *Returning Home: Understanding the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry Maryland Pilot Study: Findings from Baltimore*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

⁹Carr, J.A., J. Xu, C. Redki, D. T. Lane, R.C. Rapp, J. Goris, & R.G., Carlson. (2007). Individual and system influences on waiting time for substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 34(2):192-201.

- have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground,
- live in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing),
- reside in shelters or places not meant for human habitation,
- are in danger of imminently lose their housing [as evidenced by a court order resulting from an eviction action that notifies the person(s) that they must leave within 14 days, having a primary nighttime residence that is a room in a hotel or motel and where they lack the resources necessary to reside there for more than 14 days, or credible evidence indicating that the owner or renter of the housing will not allow the individual or family to stay for more than 14 days], and/or
- have experienced a long-term period without living independently in permanent housing, have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.

CSP uses a more narrow definition of ‘unstable housing’. If an offender resides in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address, he or she is deemed as having ‘unstable housing’. Approximately nine (9) percent) of the FY 2013 average daily offender population had unstable housing. Two-thirds of those with unstable housing lived in homeless shelters. The remaining individuals resided in CSP-funded transitional housing, halfway houses through public law placements, hotels or motels; or were living without a fixed address.

CSP does not routinely track a number of factors considered in HUD’s definition of homelessness and housing instability (i.e., the number of offenders who live with parents, other relatives or friends on a temporary basis; offenders in danger of imminently losing housing; etc.). As such, CSP’s reported figures of offenders living in unstable conditions are likely underestimated.

Housing continues to be an ongoing need for offenders, particularly 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. The period of temporary contract housing provided is typically up to 90 days.

An analysis of the FY 2011 home verification data of offenders who return to Washington, DC after being sentenced in the DC Superior Court and serving a period of incarceration with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, indicates that 15 percent will be homeless upon arrival, living ‘on the streets’ (1 percent), in a homeless shelter (8 percent), or in transitional housing (6 percent). Older returning offenders are much more likely to experience a homeless episode upon reentry. Of offenders ages 56 or older, 26 percent experience a homeless episode upon reentry compared to 7 percent of offenders ages 35 or younger.

Housing challenges extend beyond homelessness. Thirty-one (31) percent of all returning offenders immediately experience a period of housing instability and either report living in a temporary arrangement or in a housing situation that is unstable. Unlike the predominance of age as a key factor associated with homelessness upon reentry, additional characteristics are found to be associated with housing instability. Specifically, female offenders (45 percent), older offenders (43 percent), and offenders with mental health disorders (28 percent) are more likely to experience housing instability upon reentry. Further, housing instability does not discriminate by employment status. That is, employed and unemployed offenders experience housing instability at the same rate.

CSP’s Treatment and Transitional Housing budget does not fund contract housing interventions for all offenders with unstable housing. Due to Treatment and Transitional Housing budget reductions, the number of transitional housing placements made by CSP decreased by nineteen (19) percent in FY 2013 compared to FY 2011.

	FY 2011	FY 2013
Transitional Housing Placements	624	505

Transitional Housing Justification:

Transitional housing, as well as other housing options, play an important role in public safety, keeping criminal justice costs down and helping offenders remain drug-free.

- Offenders, particularly those returning from incarceration, face particularly tough challenges in finding housing if relatives or friends are unable to assist them¹⁰. Prisoners interviewed about the role of housing on subsequent re-incarceration indicate the importance of housing in helping to keep them from return to prison.¹¹
- Though more evaluations are needed to further understand the intricacies of housing program effectiveness, evaluations of housing programs, including transitional housing, have shown benefits in terms of cost-savings and reduced substance abuse¹² as well as fewer re-incarcerations and reconvictions.¹³ These outcomes were more likely when participants spent longer time in or completed the program.¹⁴

¹⁰Urban Institute. (2013). Returning Home: Understanding the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry. Retrieved on August 12, 2013 from: <http://www.urban.org/center/jpc/returning-home/index.cfm>

¹¹Visher, C., N. La Vigne & J. Travis. (2004). Returning Home: Understanding the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry Maryland Pilot Study: Findings from Baltimore. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

¹²Worcel, S., S. Burrus, M. Finigan.(2009). A Study of Substance-Free Transitional Housing and Community Corrections in Washington County, Oregon. Portland, OR: NPC Research.

¹³Lutze, F., J. Rosky, & S. Falconer. Washington State’s Reentry Housing Pilot Program Evaluation: Year 3 Final Report. Pullman, Washington: Washington State University.

¹⁴Willison, J.B., C. G. Roman, A. Wolff, V. Correa, & C. Knight. (2010). Evaluation of the Ridge House Residential Program: Final Report. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

c. FY 2015 Authority for Offender Incentives

CSOSA requests authority to provide offenders with incentives for successfully complying with terms of supervision. CSOSA requests authority to purchase incentive items with appropriated funds and receive in-kind donations (gifts) of incentive items for distribution to eligible offenders. The goal of the program is to incentivize offenders to adhere to conditions of release and to successfully complete supervision.

Research has determined that in order to change behavior, responses to offender behavior must be swift, certain, fair and of the appropriate intensity.¹⁵ These graduated responses, based on the principles of operant learning theory¹⁶, are applied in criminal justice settings under the contingency management (CM) approach. CM holds that a balance of rewards and sanctions is necessary to foster pro-social behavior and treatment participation among offenders.¹⁷ To increase long term parole and treatment effectiveness both rewards and sanctions must be delivered frequently and consistently.¹⁸ The research further suggests that to be most effective, graduated response systems should employ a reward to sanction ratio of at least 4:1.¹⁹

A range of incentives of varying intensity and purposes is critical to the success of graduated response programs. This allows for the differences in individual motivation to be taken into account as there is no 'one size fits all' incentive.²⁰ In essence, if the goal is for the incentive to have the maximum impact at reinforcing positive behavior, the incentive must be relevant and desirable for the individual. Due to individual variation in circumstances and motivation, it is important to have incentives that address the needs and/or desires of the target population.²¹

¹⁵ Harrell & Roman, 2001; Marlowe & Kirby, 1999; Martin & Pear, 1999

¹⁶ Skinner, 1948

¹⁷ Viglione & Sloars, (2012)

¹⁸ Marlowe & Kirby (1999); Gendreau et al., 1996

¹⁹ Wodhal et al, 2011; Gendreau et al., 1996

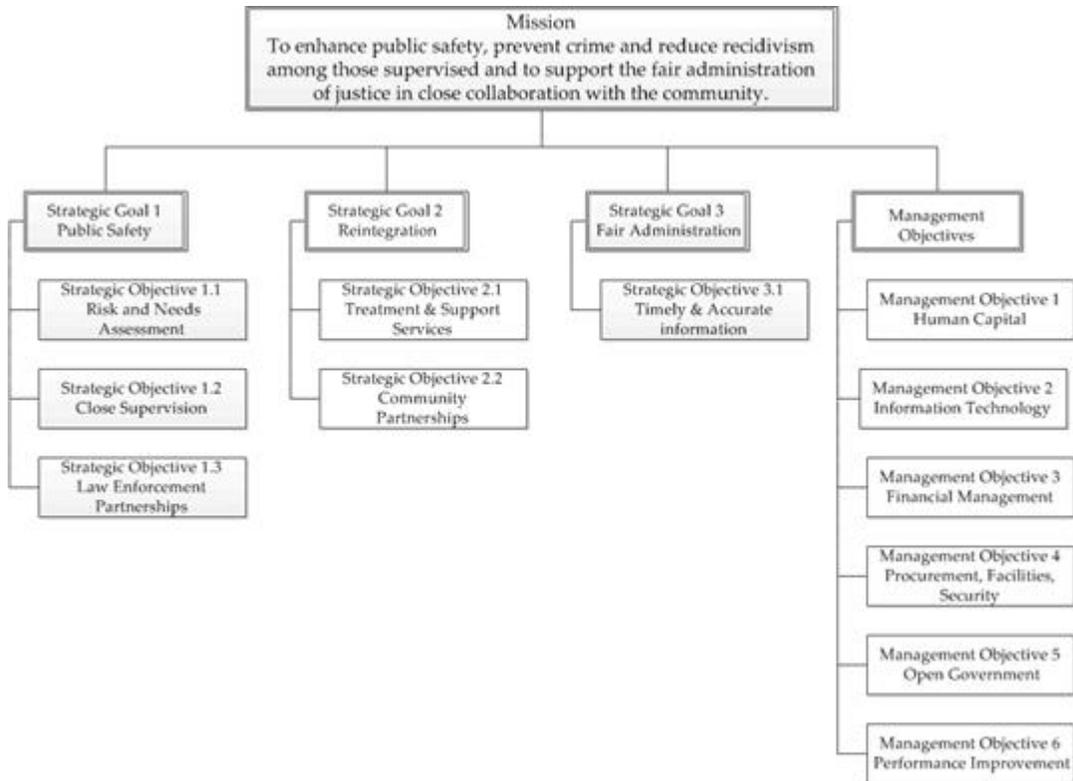
²⁰ Marlowe & Kirby (1999)

²¹ Yeres, Gurnell & Holmberg, 2005

CSP Program Purpose and Structure

Mission and Goals

As articulated in our FY 2014 – FY 2018 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.



Three Strategic Goals support CSOSA’s mission. The first goal targets **Public Safety**:

- *Decrease criminal activity among the supervised population by increasing the number of offenders who successfully complete supervision.*

The second goal targets **Successful Reintegration**:

- *Promote successful reintegration into society by delivering preventive interventions to offenders with an identified behavioral health, employment, and/or housing need.*

The third 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, CSOSA has adopted six Strategic Objectives that define the key activities through which these goals will be achieved:

Strategic Objective 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;

Strategic Objective 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;

Strategic Objective 1.3: Law Enforcement Partnerships – Establish partnerships with public safety agencies to facilitate close supervision of offenders in the community;

Strategic Objective 2.1: 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;

Strategic Objective 2.2: Community Partnerships – Establish partnerships with faith institutions and community organizations to facilitate the delivery of reintegration services to offenders in the community; and

Strategic Objective 3.1: Timely and Accurate Information – Provide 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.

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

CSP Program Effectiveness

CSP is making a lasting contribution to the District of Columbia community by improving public safety and enabling offenders to become productive members of society.

CSP has established one outcome indicator and one outcome-oriented performance goal related to improving public safety:

Outcome indicator: 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.

Outcome-oriented performance goal: Successful completion of supervision

In FY 2012, CSP updated the its 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 supervision completion only included offenders whose supervision periods were terminated or expired without revocation by the releasing authority. Successful completion of supervision now has been expanded to include those offenders discharged from supervision whose supervision periods expired satisfactorily, expired unsatisfactorily, terminated satisfactorily, or terminated unsatisfactorily; or whose case(s) were returned to the sending jurisdiction or transferred to U.S. Probation. Unsuccessful completion of supervision includes cases closed with a status of revoked to incarceration, revoked unsatisfactorily, deported, or pending USPC institutional hearing. Cases that closed for administrative reasons or death are now classified as Other; neither successful or unsuccessful.

CSP has established six other indicators related to offender compliance on supervision and reintegration:

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

Total Supervised Offender Population:

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

In FY 2013, CSP's TSP from October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013 included 23,065 unique offenders. Probationers (including offenders with Civil Protection Orders and Deferred Sentence Agreements) represent the largest percentage of our TSP, accounting for almost two-thirds of all offenders under supervision. Supervised release offenders represent about one-fourth of the population. These 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, who make up the balance of the supervised population, 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 and the number of supervised release offenders 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.

Compared to FY 2012 (24,497 unique offenders October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012), the FY 2013 Total Supervised Population represents an 5.8 percent decrease. The decrease in the overall total supervised population is attributed, in part, to a decrease in the number of offender intakes during FY 2013. Parolees decreased at the greatest rate during this time (11.2 percent decrease), compared to probationers and supervised releasees (6.7 percent and less than one percent decreases, respectively), which is expected given that parole was abolished in the District of Columbia in 2000.

CSP Total Supervised Population (TSP) by Supervision Type FY 2011 – FY 2013¹

Supervision Type	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation ²	16,185	65.2%	16,087	65.7%	15,011	65.1%
Parole	3,413	13.8%	3,060	12.5%	2,716	11.8%
Supervised Release	5,213	21.0%	5,350	21.8%	5,338	23.1%
TSP	24,811	100.0%	24,497	100.0%	23,065	100.0%

¹Methodology was updated in FY 2013 to ensure that all offenders who had a supervision period that overlapped with the cohort period were identified in the TSP and previous years' data were updated based on this new methodology. Previously reported TSP estimates for FYs 2011 and 2012 were 24,325 and 24,062, respectively.

²Probation includes offenders with Civil Protection Orders and those with Deferred Sentence Agreements.

OUTCOME INDICATOR:

Recidivism

CSP defines recidivism as the loss of liberty resulting from revocation for a new conviction and/or for violating release conditions. Revocation to incarceration of CSP offenders results from multiple factors and is an outcome of a complex supervision process that seeks to balance public safety with supporting offender reintegration. 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 strives to decrease revocations (and, overall, recidivism) by continuing to develop, implement and evaluate effective offender supervision programs and techniques.

CSP Annual Recidivism (Incarceration of Supervised Offenders):

CSP measures supervision cases that were closed in the Supervision Management and Automated Record Tracking System (SMART) due to an offender being incarcerated during the fiscal year.

After a careful review, CSP updated its reporting methodology for revocations in FY 2012. Prior to FY 2012, 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 began a new supervision period before the end of the fiscal year. This method was applied to previous fiscal years and data in the table below reflect the updated methodology for all years, which more accurately represents Agency activities and performance.

Data generated from this new methodology show that the percentage of CSP's Total Supervised Population revoked to incarceration decreased from almost 14 percent in FY 2006 to slightly more than 10 percent in FY 2010. In FY 2012, the revocation rate further decreased to 9.8 percent and has remained stable at this level through FY 2013. The decrease in revocations to incarceration since 2006 was driven primarily by the parole and supervised release cases supervised on behalf of the U.S. Parole Commission. The rate of revocation to incarceration among the probation cases CSP supervises on behalf of the Superior Court for the District of Columbia declined less than two percentage points from FY 2006 to FY 2013.

CSP views the stabilization of recidivism as a significant public safety accomplishment achieved in spite of the recent budget reductions and increasing offender risk. We believe that our strategy of focusing our resources on the highest-risk offenders plays a positive role in reducing recidivism.

CSP Total Supervised Population Revoked to Incarceration¹, by Supervision Type, FYs 2006–2013

	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation²</u>			<u>Total Offenders</u>		
	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked
2006	5,852		17.2	2,508		18.4	16,345		11.8	24,705		13.8
2007	5,053	-13.7	13.3	3,444	37.3	18.0	16,181	-1.0	11.1	24,678	-0.1	12.5
2008	4,465	-11.6	9.9	4,116	19.5	15.3	16,130	-0.3	10.4	24,711	0.1	11.1
2009	4,177	-6.5	8.4	4,591	11.5	13.8	16,018	-0.7	11.2	24,786	0.3	11.2
2010	4,009	-4.0	5.5	4,943	7.7	10.8	16,257	1.5	11.4	25,209	1.7	10.3
2011	3,413	-14.9	7.2	5,213	5.5	11.6	16,185	-0.4	10.6	24,811	-1.6	10.4
2012	3,060	-10.3	5.5	5,350	2.6	11.1	16,087	-0.6	10.2	24,497	-1.3	9.8
2013	2,716	-11.2	6.0	5,338	-0.2	11.5	15,011	-6.7	9.9	23,065	-5.8	9.8

¹ Revocation (incarceration) data excludes a small number of cases that were closed and revoked but the offender was not incarcerated.

² Probation also includes Civil Protection Order (CPO) and Deferred Sentence Agreement (DSA) offenders.

FY 2013 Revocations to Incarceration: Compared to the overall supervised population, offenders revoked to incarceration in FY 2013 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (50.0 percent compared to 34.1 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to be supervised by a mental health supervision team (26.1 percent compared to 16.7 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 (18.4 percent compared to 8.8 percent for the total supervised population),
- More likely to test positive for drugs at least once during the fiscal year (51.4 percent compared to 40.9 percent for the total supervised population), and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (20.4 percent compared to 44.9 percent for the total supervised population).

Women made up 16.7 percent of the overall supervision population in FY 2013, but only 12.4 percent of offenders revoked to incarceration. In FY 2013, parolees constituted 11.8 percent of the supervision population, but only 7.2 percent of offenders revoked 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 can result in incarceration or the imposition of additional supervision special conditions.

When a new arrest occurs, an AVR is prepared and submitted 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 to the 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 roughly three out of every ten offenders annually. Offenders under supervised release are most likely to have AVRs filed, with almost 40 percent of offenders under supervised release having at least one AVR filed in FY 2013. Comparatively, less than one-fourth of parolees had an AVR filed in FY 2013. As of September 30, 2013, AVRs were filed for 2,649 offenders on parole/supervised release and 4,042 offenders on probation. About half of all AVRs filed are for re-arrests.

CSP Offenders For Whom At Least One AVR Was Filed by Supervision Type, FYs 2009–2013

	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%
2009	4,177	945	22.6	4,591	1,844	40.2	16,018	4,725	29.5	24,786	7,514	30.3
2010	4,009	908	22.6	4,943	1,949	39.4	16,257	4,678	28.8	25,209	7,535	29.9
2011	3,413	833	24.4	5,213	2,010	38.6	16,185	4,656	28.8	24,811	7,499	30.2
2012	3,060	627	20.5	5,350	1,996	37.3	16,087	4,628	28.8	24,497	7,251	29.6
2013	2,716	600	22.1	5,338	2,049	38.4	15,011	4,042	26.9	23,065	6,691	29.0

CSP’s Office of Research and Evaluation performed a review of AVRs issued for offenders who entered CSP supervision in FYs 2010 - 2013. In FY 2013, 28 percent of the 8,116 offender entrants had an AVR filed against them during the fiscal year while under CSP supervision, compared to 28 percent of FY 2012 entrants, 29 percent of the FY 2011 entrants and 32 percent of FY 2010 entrants 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 since FY 2010.

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

Fiscal Year	Offender Entrants to CSP Supervision	Percentage of Entrants with AVRs Issued
2010	9,897	32%
2011	9,404	29%
2012	9,417	28%
2013	8,116	28%

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.²² 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.

²² 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

OUTCOME-ORIENTED PERFORMANCE GOAL:

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 or death are classified as ‘Other;’ neither successful or unsuccessful. These definitions are in line with how releasing authorities define successful and unsuccessful cases.

In FY 2013, a total of 12,086 CSP supervision cases closed: 9,055 probation cases, 2,135 supervised release cases and 896 parole cases. Probation cases include offenders under supervision for Civil Protection Order (CPO) and Deferred Sentencing Agreement (DSA) cases. The table below shows that just under two-thirds (63.2 percent) of cases closed successfully in FY 2013. The percentage of cases closing successfully has been steadily increasing since FY 2011. Roughly 30 percent of cases closed unsuccessfully in FY 2013, and this percentage has been steadily decreasing over the past three years. Approximately 6 percent of all closed cases in FYs 2011 through 2013 were closed for either administrative reasons or due to death.

In FY 2013, a higher percentage of probation cases closed successfully (70.6 percent), compared to parole (46.5 percent) and supervised release (39.0 percent) cases. Supervised release cases are the only group that are more likely to close unsuccessfully than successfully, with just over half of cases closing unsuccessfully. This trend has been consistent since FY 2011.

Supervision Completions¹ by Supervision Type, FY 2011-2013

	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation²</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	N	% Succ	% Unsucc	N	% Succ	% Unsucc	N	% Succ	% Unsucc	N	% Succ	% Unsucc
2011	1,089	48.9	37.5	1,767	37.8	53.2	8,852	67.6	28.2	11,708	61.4	32.8
2012	988	50.6	35.5	1,972	36.9	55.7	8,962	69.8	25.2	11,922	62.8	31.1
2013	896	46.5	40.2	2,135	39.0	53.3	9,055	70.6	24.1	12,086	63.2	30.5

¹Data reflects supervision cases, not offenders supervised. Within-group percentages do not equal 100 due to cases closing administratively or due to death.

²Includes Civil Protection Order (CPO) and Deferred Sentence Agreement (DSA) cases

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

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.

As of June 30, 2013, nearly 20 percent CSP's FY 2013 total supervised population had been rearrested in DC, MD, or VA (all charges considered). Data show that 17.1 percent of supervised offenders were rearrested in the District when all charges were considered, but this percentage dropped to 12.2 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.

Data show that offenders on supervised release are consistently rearrested at a higher rate than parolees and probationers. This trend continued into FY 2013 with 26.9 percent of supervised release offenders rearrested as of June 30, 2013 (D.C., MD, and VA; all charges considered). Interestingly, when looking at the rearrests of offenders in D.C. only by supervision type, offenders on supervised release show the largest 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 Rearrested¹, FY 2009 - FY 2013

	FY 2009 ³	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Probation					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	21%	18%	16%	14.7%	14.7%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)²</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.8%	10.9%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	26%	23%	22%	18.9%	17.7%
Parole					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	18%	17%	17%	14.7%	15.6%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)²</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.1%	10.3%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	21%	20%	20%	17.0%	17.5%
Supervised Release					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	31%	26%	25%	24.0%	24.2%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)²</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.9%	16.5%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	36%	31%	30%	28.0%	26.9%
Total Supervised Population					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	22%	19%	18%	16.8%	17.1%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)²</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.4%	12.2%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	26%	24%	23%	20.8%	19.9%

¹Computed as the number of unique offenders arrested in reporting period as a function of total number of unique offenders supervised in the reporting period.

² Excludes arrests made for parole or probation violations.

³ FY 2009 reflects full fiscal year data. FYs 2010 - 2013 reflect data through the first nine (9) months of the fiscal year.

D.C. Rearrests: The percentage of the Total Supervised Population rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD and VA rearrests) decreased from 22 percent in FY 2009 to roughly 17 percent in FY 2013. As shown in the table below, for years where partial year data were available (FYs 2010, 2012 and 2013), the

number of charges filed against CSP offenders rearrested in D.C. through June ranged from roughly 6,700 to 7,000. (Note that CSP offenders arrested in D.C. may be charged with one or more offense.) In both FY 2012 and FY 2013, public order offenses and violations of release conditions made up the bulk of charges, comprising more than half of recorded charges each year (public order offenses made up roughly one quarter of the charges each year; release condition violations accounted for approximately 30 percent of charges). The proportion of charges accounted for by violent offenses and property offenses remained roughly the same between the two years. Trends in charge data show that arrests for drug offenses are continuing to decline. By June 30, 2013, these charges represented 10.7 percent of all charges for offenders rearrested in the District while under supervision (the lowest in five years). Additionally, due to the improved quality of charge data provided by D.C. between FYs 2011 and 2012, CSP has been able to tease out release condition violations from the “other” category. These charges represent just under 30 percent of all D.C. charges in FY 2013.

“Other” offenses seems to have increased from FY 2012 to FY 2013. However, it is important to note that MPD developed new charges during FY 2013 that were not previously classified into one of the other large groups, which may account for much of the increase. CSP will continue monitoring data provided by MPD for changes and work to classify charges as appropriate.

Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested in D.C. While Under CSP Supervision, FY 2009 - FY 2013

Charge Category¹	FY 2009³	FY 2010	FY 2011³	FY 2012	FY 2013
Public Order Offenses	2,512 (27.5%)	1,871 (27.8%)	2,040 (23.9%)	1,810 (25.6%)	1,550 (22.5%)
Violent Offenses	981 (10.7%)	746 (11.1%)	1,054 (12.3%)	1,020 (14.4%)	1,041 (15.2%)
Property Offenses	524 (5.8%)	355 (5.3%)	614 (7.2%)	564 (8.0%)	534 (7.8%)
Drug Offenses	1,583 (17.3%)	1,173 (17.5%)	1,906 (22.3%)	1,128 (15.9%)	733 (10.7%)
Release Condition Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,161 (30.5%)	1,958 (28.5%)
Other Offenses	3,535 (38.7%)	2,574 (38.3%)	2,930 (34.3%)	398 (5.6%)	1,049 (15.3%)
TOTAL D.C. ARREST CHARGES²	9,135 (100.0%)	6,719 (100.0%)	8,544 (100.0%)	7,081 (100.0%)	6,865 (100.0%)

¹ 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, Missing

²Arrested offenders may be charged with more than one offense.

³ FYs 2009 and 2011 reflect full fiscal year data. All other years reflect data through the first nine (9) months of the fiscal year.

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.

In FY 2013, there were roughly 4.6 percent fewer technical violations recorded in SMART compared to FY 2012. While the number of drug violations decreased by less than 2 percent, the number of non-drug violations decreased by almost one-third. It is likely that these decreases are due, in part, to there being fewer supervised offenders under CSOSA supervision during the year.

Number of Technical Violations, FY 2011 - FY 2013

Violation Type	FY 2011	FY 2012¹	FY 2013¹
Drug Violations	156,390 (90.7%)	156,046 (91.0%)	153,108 (93.6%)
Non-Drug Violations	16,016 (9.3%)	15,483 (9.0%)	10,562 (6.4%)
Total Technical Violations	172,406 (100%)	171,529 (100%)	163,670 (100%)

¹ FY 2012 and FY 2013 data exclude violations recorded for new arrests.

Drug Violations:

Over 90 percent of total violations recorded in SMART are related to drug use and drug testing violations. This trend has continued into FY 2013. 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. During each year, instances where offenders illegally use controlled substances accounted for over half of the total drug violations. From FY 2011 – FY2013, the percentage of violations recorded for offenders failing to submit specimens for drug testing steadily increased while the

percentage of violations recorded for waterloading steadily decreased, indicating that offenders' attempts to disguise illicit drug use may be declining.

Drug Technical Violations (%), FY 2011 - FY 2013

Drug Violation Type	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Illegally used a controlled substance	53.6%	51.3%	54.1%
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	38.4%	44.5%	45.8%
Testing of submitted specimen indicates potential waterloading	8.0%	4.2%	<1.0%
Illegally possessed a controlled substance	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Total Number of Drug Violations	156,390	156,046	153,108

Non-Drug Violations:

In FY 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. That year, new arrests constituted roughly one-third of non-drug violations. Beginning in FY 2012, new arrests were no longer counted in this total. In FYs 2011 and 2012, failures to report for supervision accounted for just under 30 percent of non-drug violations and, by FY 2013, they accounted for almost 40 percent. GPS violations increased substantially from FY 2011 to FY 2012 (from roughly 20 percent to 49 percent of total non-drug violations). While removing new arrests from the count of non-drug violations in FY 2012 explains some of the increase in the percentage of violations accounted for by GPS violations from FY 2011 to FY 2012, the increase may primarily be attributed to expanded monitoring and contact services added to CSP's GPS contract in FY 2011. Although constituting a smaller percentage of overall non-drug violations compared to FY 2012, GPS violations still made up over one-third of these violations in FY 2013.

Non-Drug Technical Violations (%), FY 2011 - FY 2013

Non-Drug Violation Type	FY 2011	FY 2012¹	FY 2013¹
Failed to obey all laws (New Arrest)	33.7%	N/A	N/A
Failed to report for supervision as directed	26.1%	28.6%	39.2%
Failed to comply with Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring to enforce a curfew and/or exclusion zones, as deemed appropriate by CSP	19.5%	49.4%	34.7%
Other non-drug violations	20.7%	22.0%	26.1%
Total Number of Non-Drug Violations	16,016	13,189	10,562

¹ FY 2012 and FY 2013 data exclude violations recorded for new arrests.

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). Currently, most offender samples are not tested for synthetic drugs. 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 fewer samples from fewer offenders per month in FY 2013 compared to FY 2012. From October 2012 through September 2013, CSP drug tested 26,154 samples from 7,962 unique offenders each month. In FY 2012, CSP drug tested an average of 30,084 samples from 8,904 unique offenders each month. Each sample, however, was tested for roughly the same number of substances in FY 2012 and FY 2013. In FY 2012, the average sample was tested for 5.41 drugs; in FY 2013, the average sample was tested for 5.36 drugs.

Of the tested population, 56.7 percent tested positive for illicit drugs at least one time (excluding alcohol) during FY 2013 (through June 30, 2013). This is a slight decrease from FY 2012, when 57.7 percent of the tested population produced at least one positive drug test during the year (excluding alcohol).

While there is a seemingly notable increase in positive drugs tests from FY 2011 to FY 2012, this increase may largely be 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 required 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 they have missed a scheduled appointment or there is a reason to believe they have been using illicit substances.

Effective in 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 of supervision. Offenders in this status and in one of these levels of supervision are generally on more regular drug-testing schedules. This methodology provides a clearer and more accurate representation of drug use by CSP’s higher-risk population in line with our current FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test, FY 2009 – FY 2013

	FY 2009¹	FY 2010¹	FY 2011¹	FY 2012²	FY 2013
Tests including alcohol	49%	48%	45.2%	(62.5%)	(61.3%)
Tests excluding alcohol	43%	42%	39.8%	(57.7%)	(56.7%)

¹ FY 2009 – FY 2011: Only offenders who were in active status throughout the entire year, regardless of supervision level, are included in reporting.

² Beginning in FY 2012, the eligible population was revised to include offenders in active supervision status for the entire reporting month, who were supervised at a medium, maximum or intensive level. (Monthly data are appended to create a cumulative file). The FY 2012 and FY 2013 data in parentheses represent the percentages derived using the new methodology.

Just as the methodological change to focus on offenders who have more regular drug-testing schedules (i.e., those in an active status who are supervised at the medium, maximum or intensive level) resulted in a seemingly notable increase in the percentage of offenders testing positive for illicit substances, this shift also revealed that drug use patterns between minimum-risk offenders and higher-risk offenders may vary.

Data for FY 2009 – FY 2011 show that minimum-risk offenders who test positive for illicit substances most often use opiates and marijuana. Even still, less than two out of every five offenders who tested positive used either of those substances. PCP and amphetamines are least commonly used by minimum-level offenders. Data from FY 2012 and FY 2013 show that marijuana, cocaine and PCP use is much more prevalent in medium- through intensive-risk offenders, compared to minimum-level offenders. In both FY 2012 and FY 2013, almost one-third of the higher risk population that tested positive for illicit substances used marijuana. Although there was a decrease from FY 2012 to FY 2013, roughly two out of five offenders testing positive used cocaine. Just over ten percent of the population that tested positive in FY 2012 and FY 2013 tested positive for PCP.

Additional research on these substance use patterns may be helpful in determining appropriate treatment for offenders of different risk levels. The detection and treatment of synthetic drugs is another program control priority.

CSP addresses high-risk offenders who consistently test positive for drugs by initiating actions to remove them from the community through placement in residential treatment or through sanctions. CSP will continue to monitor drug use trends and their implications for drug testing procedures to ensure that tests are conducted in a manner that most effectively detects and deters use for persons under community supervision.

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

Drug	FY 2009¹	FY 2010¹	FY 2011¹	FY 2012²	FY 2013²
Marijuana	17%	16%	16%	31.4%	32.9%
PCP	3%	4%	3%	11.3%	10.4%
Opiates	19%	18%	18%	18.1%	18.2%
Methadone	4%	5%	5%	1.5%	1.1%
Cocaine	16%	15%	13%	20.6%	17.9%
Amphetamines	3%	3%	3%	3.9%	4.8%

¹FYs 2009 – 2011: Only offenders who were in active status throughout the entire year, regardless of supervision level, are included in reporting.

²Beginning in FY 2012, the eligible population was revised to include offenders in active supervision status for the entire reporting month, who were supervised at a medium, maximum or intensive level. (Monthly data are appended to create a cumulative file). The FY 2012 and FY 2013 data in parentheses represent the percentages derived using the new methodology.

Note: 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.

Note: Column data are not mutually exclusive. Examples: One offender testing positive for marijuana and PCP during FY 2013 will appear in the data row/percentage for both marijuana and PCP. One offender who tests positive for only marijuana on multiple occasions throughout FY 2013 will count as a value of one in the data row/percentage for marijuana.

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.

On September 30, 2013, 68.1 percent of the supervised population (13,693) was deemed employable; the remaining 31.9 of the offender population was not employable. This is comparable to the percent of offenders considered employable at the end of September 2012. Similarly, the percentage of employable offenders employed at the end of September 2013 was comparable to 2012 (50.1 percent compared to 50.5 percent).

From FY 2009 – FY 2013, both the percentage of the September 30th daily population considered employable and the percentage of employable offenders who were employed steadily decreased (though these percentages were relatively stable between FY 2012 – FY 2013). In FY

2013, approximately 16 percent fewer offenders were considered employable at the end of the year and about 30 percent fewer employable offenders were employed compared to FY 2009. 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 2009 – FY 2013**

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
% Employed of Employable	57.6	54.8	52.5	50.1	50.5
% Employable of Sept. 30 th pop.	69.0	68.0	68.2	68.0	68.1
September 30 th population	16,101	16,166	15,775	15,399	13,693

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 “unemployability” 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).

Note 3: 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.

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 steadily in recent years. In FY 2009, 38.7 percent of the supervised population aged 18 or older reported that they did not have a GED or high school diploma. This percentage declined to 34.7 percent by FY 2013. Among offenders aged 18 or older under CSP supervision on September 30, 2013 that failed to complete high school or earn an equivalency, 37 percent dropped out of school before the end of 10th grade; 63 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 parole. From FY 2009 to FY 2013, roughly 46 percent fewer parolees failed to obtain a high school diploma (or equivalent), compared to 28 percent fewer probationers. The number of offenders on supervised release failing to obtain a high school diploma or GED in FY

2013 was essentially unchanged compared to FY 2009. It is important to note with these comparisons, however, that the number of parolees 18 years of age or older under CSP supervision decreased by 37 percent and the number of probationers decreased by 18 percent during this five-year period which may, in part, account for some of the decrease that we see. Conversely, the number of offenders under supervised release increased by roughly 11 percent during this time.

Although fewer 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 on community supervision. Over one-third of offenders on parole, roughly three out of every ten probationers, and more than two-fifths of offenders on supervised release lacked a GED or high school diploma by the end September 2013.

Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma, FY 2009 – FY 2013

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Probation	34.0%	31.8%	30.7%	30.9%	29.9%
Parole	40.3%	40.1%	38.5%	35.6%	34.6%
Supervised Release	50.2%	50.1%	48.6%	46.4%	44.7%
% SP With No GED/HS Diploma	38.7%	37.3%	36.3%	35.6%	34.7%
Supervised Population (SP), Aged 18+	16,088	16,136	15,763	15,386	13,688

Note 1: 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 (September 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.

Note 2: In FYs 2009 – 2011, the percent of offenders with no GED/HS Diploma was reported at 38 percent, 37 percent, and 35.3 percent, respectively. These percentages were calculated by dividing the number of offenders reporting no GED/HS Diploma by the total number of offenders (regardless of age) who were on supervision during the entire fiscal year.

Note 3: Data for previous years have been updated using the current methodology; CSP will report data using the FY 2012 methodology in future years.

Housing

Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability [found in the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22, Section 1003)] to include persons who:

- lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,
- have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground,
- live in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing),
- reside in shelters or places not meant for human habitation,

- are in danger of imminently lose their housing [as evidenced by a court order resulting from an eviction action that notifies the person(s) that they must leave within 14 days, having a primary nighttime residence that is a room in a hotel or motel and where they lack the resources necessary to reside there for more than 14 days, or credible evidence indicating that the owner or renter of the housing will not allow the individual or family to stay for more than 14 days], and/or
- have experienced a long-term period without living independently in permanent housing, have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.

CSP uses a more-narrow definition of ‘unstable housing’. If an offender resides in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address, he or she is deemed as having ‘unstable housing’. Approximately nine (9) percent) of the FY 2013 average daily offender population had unstable housing. Two-thirds of those with unstable housing lived in homeless shelters. The remaining individuals resided in CSP-funded transitional housing, halfway houses through public law placements, hotels or motels; or were living without a fixed address.

CSP does not routinely track a number of factors considered in HUD’s definition of homelessness and housing instability (i.e., the number of offenders who live with parents, other relatives or friends on a temporary basis; offenders in danger of imminently losing housing; etc.). As such, CSP’s reported figures of offenders living in unstable conditions are likely underestimated.

CSP Offenders with Unstable Housing¹, FYs 2011 – 2013

Unstable Housing	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2013
Homeless Shelters	804	939	918
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	44	28	22
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	283	275	232
Hotels/Motels	6	11	12
No Fixed Address	230	168	38
Total, Unstable Housing	1,367	1,421	1,222
Total Offender Population	15,775	15,399	13,693
% Unstable Housing	8.7%	9.2%	8.9%

¹CSP definition of Unstable Housing.

Data and Performance Improvement Management

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 SMART offender case management system. CSP has now successfully developed CSOSAStat. Modeled after New York City's CompStat and Baltimore City's CitiStat, CSOSAStat provides managers with a tool to analyze and access decision-support and performance data at the individual employee, team, branch, and organization levels. CSOSAStat 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 CSOSAStat data. The implementation of CSOSAStat 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.

In addition, CSP shares information regarding performance on the Agency Priority Goals (APGs) with Executive Staff through Quarterly Performance Reviews (QPRs).

Refining Measures and Enhancing Information Systems

As part of its commitment to continuous quality improvement, CSP is examining its current performance goals to ensure both their alignment with strategic goals and objectives and their validity as indicators of agency progress. Moreover, ongoing enhancements to SMART, CSOSAStat, 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
- Office of 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. In FY 2013, one existing General Supervision team was transferred from Branch III to Branch VII to supervise general supervision female offenders with a history of mental health needs.

CSS Branches IIA, IIB, and VII: General Supervision, Young Adult 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 most of the teams in Branches IIA and IIB, and one team in Branch V and one team in Branch VII (female only). Supervision and monitoring of probationers and parolees is conducted by officers assigned to 14 general supervision teams (five teams in Branch IIA, seven teams in Branch IIB, and one team in Branch V and one team in Branch VII) located in field units situated throughout the city. Two supervision teams (one in Branch IIA and one in Branch IIB) are dedicated to supervising high-risk young adult males. 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.

CSS Branch III: Men's Mental Health

This branch consists of seven teams supervising offenders with mental health issues, with special emphasis on male offenders with current or historical mental health needs. Seven 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.

In FY 2013, the general supervision team with female offenders was reassigned from Branch III to Branch VII and the two existing female mental health teams were reassigned from Branch III to Branch VII. 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 one specialized team, 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 14 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 and oral fluid 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, Female Supervision (Mental Health and General Supervision) and GPS Unit

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.

This branch is also responsible for the supervision of all female offenders in the District of Columbia. In FY 2013, a third team was created from existing resources to supervise general supervision female offenders with a history of mental health needs. There are a total of four supervision teams dedicated to serving this population: one team supervises female offenders under general supervision and three other teams are providing services to female offenders with diagnosed mental health conditions.

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:

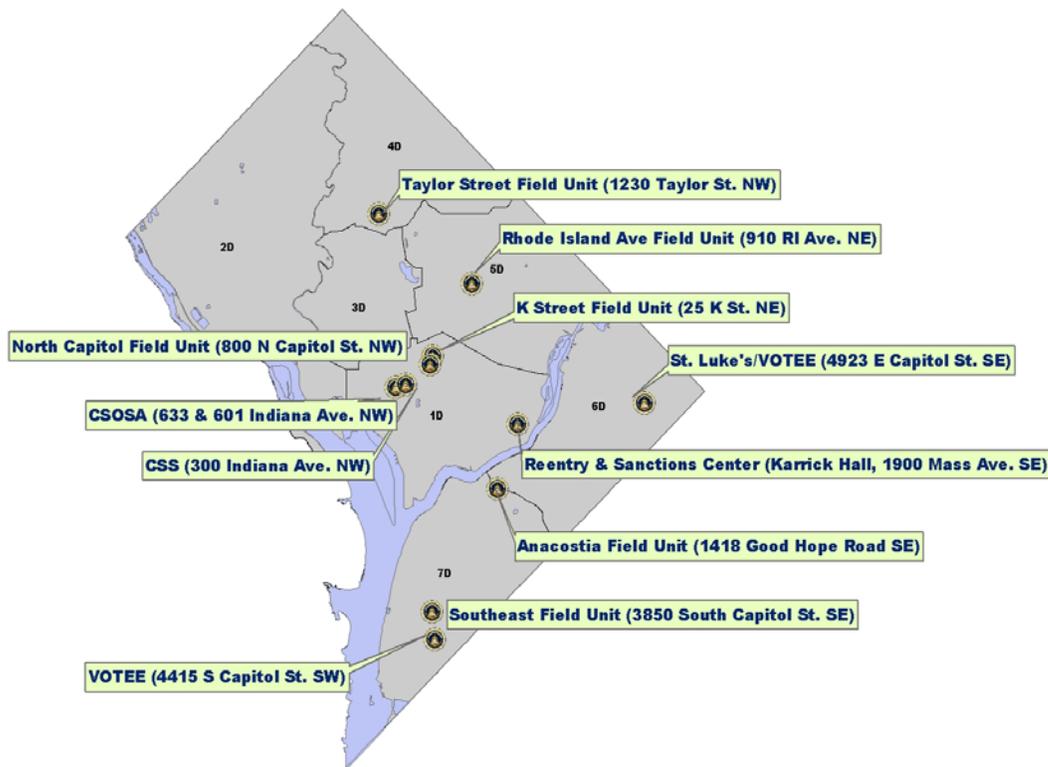
- 1) 1230 Taylor Street, NW
- 2) 4923 East Capitol Street, SE (St. Luke's Center)
- 3) 25 K Street, NE
- 4) 4415 South Capitol Street, SE

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 typically cannot be supervised at neighborhood field offices. CSP operates on a year-to-year lease with sub-standard conditions at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW. The FY 2015 President's Budget contains resources to fund the relocation of this high-priority supervision location.

CSP plans to fund the relocation of two offender supervision field offices (25 K Street, NE, and 1418, Good Hope Road, SE), one administrative location (655 15th Street, NW) and other intra-Agency moves with funds contained in our FY 2014 Enacted Budget.

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 Strategic Objective

The FY 2015 Budget Request for CSP is \$171,723,000, an increase of \$4,454,000 or 2.7 percent over CSP's FY 2014 Enacted Budget. CSP's FY 2015 increase includes \$8,675,000 in requested program increases and a \$4,221,000 reduction in net adjustments to base (non-recurring resources, pay raises and inflation adjustments necessary to continue existing programs).

CSP's draft FY 2014-2018 strategic plan structure defines six Strategic Objectives through which our goals will be achieved. 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 Strategic Objective.

The chart below reflects the funding allocation by Strategic Objective for FYs 2013, 2014, and 2015. Strategic Objective 1.2, Close Supervision, receives the largest proportion of CSP's budget. The table below illustrates the relationship between the agency's goals, Strategic Objectives and budget authority/request. The program strategy, major accomplishments, and resource requirements of each Strategic Objective is discussed in the following sections.

Funding by Strategic Plan Goal and Strategy Objective
Community Supervision Program

	Strategic Objective	FY 2013 Actual		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 PB Request		Change FY 2014 - FY 2015	
		\$0	FTE	\$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	Strategic Objective 1.1 Risk/Needs Assessment	19,511	122	22,345	128	22,821	131	476	3
	Strategic Objective 1.2 Close Supervision	49,250	308	55,894	322	56,870	330	976	8
	Strategic Objectives 1.3 Law Enforcement Partnerships	6,337	41	7,229	43	7,361	44	131	1
Goal 2 Promote successful reintegration into society by delivering preventive interventions to offenders with an identified behavioral health, employment, and/or housing need.	Strategic Objectives 2.1 Treatment/ Support Services	43,269	197	51,043	207	53,265	213	2,222	6
	Strategic Objective 2.2 Community Partnerships	8,857	53	10,138	56	10,326	58	188	1
Goal 3 Support the fair administration of justice by providing timely and accurate information and recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers	Strategy 3.1 Timely/Accurate Information to Decision Makers	17,899	117	20,620	123	21,080	126	460	3
All Strategic Objectives		145,124	839	167,269	880	171,723	902	4,454	22

Strategic Objective 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2015 Request	Change From FY 2014
Strategic Objective 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment	19,511	22,345	-598	1,074	22,821	476

Approximately 14 percent of FY 2015 requested funding (\$22,821,000) and 131 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 2013**

Function	FY 2013 Activity	Description
Offender Risk and Needs Assessments	13,975	<p>As of September 30, 2013, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSO positions performed 13,975 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; In FY 2012, CSP completed 17,049 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 Strategic Objective 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 8,116 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2013, including 6,145 probationers, 1,592 supervised releasees and 379 parolees.
- Conducted Mass Orientation programs for 5,506 new offenders in FY 2013. 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.
- Validated the complete Automated Risk and Needs Assessment (Auto Screener) instrument 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 Goals

CSP's performance goals 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. Goals 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 reflect assessments that are still under development.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
1.1.1	<p>Triage Screener assessments are continuously monitored against observed offender behavior (e.g., actual arrests) to ensure the instruments remain valid.</p> <p>Target: .65</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY14	

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA assesses the risk to public safety posed by offenders entering supervision at intake using a fully automated instrument known as the Triage Screener²³. CSOSA monitors the validity of the risk assessments returned by the Triage Screener continuously to ensure it does not fall below benchmark levels. This measure expresses the 120-day moving average of the area under the receiver-operator characteristic curve (AUC). The Triage Screener was designed to assess the risk that an offender will be rearrested for a violent, weapon, or sex offense within one year. If Offender A were selected at random from a pool of offenders who were rearrested within one year, and Offender B were selected at random from a pool of offender who were not rearrested, the AUC statistic reflects the probability that the Triage Screener would have assessed Offender A as a greater risk than Offender B.

²³ Triage Screener assessments are fully automated, based primarily on official records data and static indicators of risk. Use of this instrument is intended to provide an early assessment of risk, but not needs, with little staff effort. Resulting assessments are expected to be less valid than those produced by the Auto Screener, but will provide CSOs interim guidance on how to appropriately supervise offenders prior to the Auto Screener being complete.

1.1.2	<p>Auto Screener assessments are continuously monitored against observed offender behavior (e.g., actual arrests) to ensure the instruments remain valid.</p> <p>Target: .65</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY14	
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Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA assesses the risk to public safety posed by offenders during supervision at intake using an instrument known as the Auto Screener²⁴. The Auto Screener assessments are based both the offender's mostly static characteristics (e.g., criminal history, sex) as well as the latest available dynamic risk factors (e.g., employment status, pro-social community support, drug test results). CSOSA monitors the validity of the risk assessments returned by the Auto Screener continuously to ensure it does not fall below benchmark levels. The measure expresses the 120-day moving average of the area under the receiver-operator characteristic curve (AUC). The Auto Screener was designed to assess the risk that an offender will be rearrested for a violent, weapon, or sex offense within one year. If Offender A were selected at random from a pool of offenders who were rearrested within one year, and Offender B were selected at random from a pool of offender who were *not* rearrested, the AUC statistic reflects the probability that the Auto Screener would have assessed Offender A as a greater risk than Offender B.

²⁴ Auto Screener assessments incorporate both static and dynamic indicators of risk and need and, as a result, are expected to be more valid than assessments produced by the Triage Screener. Both an offender interview and a home verification are required to complete an assessment. Because it is more labor intensive than the Triage Screener, the Auto Screener is often not completed until the second month of supervision.

1.1.3	Offenders are assessed for risk and needs assessment using the Auto Screener within 37 days of supervision start. Target: 85%	42%	34.8%	78.6%	80.0%	72.2%	
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Narrative Description of Performance Goal: For offenders transferred to CSOSA under the Interstate Compact Agreement, the Auto Screener must be approved (by a supervisor) within 37 calendar days of the CSOSA intake date. For all other offenders, the Auto Screener must be approved within 37 calendar days of the supervision period begin date. Offenders are ineligible if they enter a supervision status making them unavailable for interview (i.e., any Monitored status other than 'Monitored - RSC' or any Warrant status) during the first 37 calendar days of supervision. Offenders on kiosk supervision are ineligible. Offenders supervised by CSOSA who reside in another jurisdiction (i.e., Interstate-Out offenders) are eligible provided they are in 'Active - Non-Transferable' status during one or more of the first 37 calendar days of supervision. Auto Screeners approved up to 180 calendar days prior to the start of supervision (e.g., during a presentence investigation or reentry planning) satisfy the measure. This measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders with a timely Auto Screener.

*Note: Methodology prior to FY 2014 measured performance based on CSO completion of the Auto Screener within 35 calendar days of an offender's supervision period begin date. In FYs 2012 (updated) and 2013, cases supervised by CSOSA for another jurisdiction (i.e., Interstate-In offenders) were excluded.

1.1.4	Offenders are reassessed using the Auto Screener at intervals no greater than 180 days throughout the period of supervision. Target: 85%	65%	60.4%	85.5%	N/A	85.8%	
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Narrative Description of Performance Goal: To be eligible, offenders must have been supervised at a supervision level higher than Minimum, in an Active supervision status for at least 30 consecutive calendar days and must have at least 180 days remaining on supervision. Offenders are ineligible for reassessment if they are assigned to a team specializing in supervising offenders who reside outside D.C. (i.e., an Interstate-Out team). Persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure. This measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders with an Auto Screener approved during the reporting period and within 180 days of their prior assessment.

Strategic Objective 1.2: Close Supervision

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2015 Request	Change From FY 2014
Strategic Objective 1.2: Close Supervision	49,250	55,894	-1,488	2,465	56,870	976

Approximately 33 percent of FY 2015 requested funding (\$56,870,000) and 330 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 6.94 million adults were under the supervision of the U.S. correctional system (approximately 2.2 million incarcerated plus approximately 4.8 million supervised in the community on parole or probation) at the end of 2012. In 2012, about **one in every 35 adults in the United States**, or 2.9 percent of adult residents, was on probation or parole or incarcerated in prison or jail. However, the total number of offenders under the supervision of adult correctional systems at year-end 2012 declined by approximately 51,000 versus 2011; 2012 represents the fourth consecutive year of decline in the U.S. correctional system population.²⁵

The 4.8 million adults on community supervision nationally as of December 31, 2012 is the equivalent of **one in every 50 adults in the United States**²⁵. However, the number of adults on community supervision declined for the fourth consecutive year in 2012; 2012 national community supervision levels decreased by 6.6 percent below 2007 levels²⁶.

As of September 30, 2013, CSP supervised 13,693 total adult offenders, including 8,013 probationers and 5,680 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 84 percent of CSP supervised offenders are male and 16 percent are female. Of the offenders supervised on September 30, 2013, 3,076, or 36.7 percent of those eligible for classification²⁷, were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive combined).

²⁵ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Correctional Populations in the United States, 2012; December 2013.

²⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Probation and Parole in the United States, 2012; December 2013.

²⁷ Offenders are considered 'eligible' for classification (through an Auto Screener assessment) if they are 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,

Similar to decreases in national community supervision, CSP also experienced a reduction in the number of supervised offenders in FY 2013. However, the size of CSP’s offender population remains relatively more substantial than the national community supervision population. Of the 13,693 total offenders under supervision on September 30, 2013, roughly 11,750 resided in the District of Columbia. This is the equivalent of approximately **one in every 44 adults in the District of Columbia**²⁸.

Total Supervised Offenders:

The number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2013 (13,693) decreased from the number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2012 (15,399) and September 30, 2011 (15,775). Some factors that may be influencing this decrease are:

- A significant decrease in the number of offenders entering supervision in FY 2013 compared to previous years, possibly due to a decrease in crime (e.g., fewer people getting arrested);
- The closing out by CSP of an increased number of old warrant cases in FYs 2012 and 2013 as a result of a new Warrant Team created by CSP;
- A decrease in the parole population since parole was abolished in the District of Columbia in 2000;
- Quicker closing by CSP of monitored cases and cases past expiration;
- Increased CSP focus on requesting early termination of supervision for compliant offenders; and
- Demographic shifts in Washington, DC.

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Type on September 30, 2011/2012/2013

Supervision Type	September 30, 2011		September 30, 2012		September 30, 2013	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation ¹	9,562	60.6%	9,338	60.6%	8,013	58.5%
Parole	2,257	14.3%	2,027	13.2%	1,813	13.2%
Supervised Release	3,955	25.1%	4,034	26.2%	3,867	28.3%
Total Supervised Offenders	15,775	100.0%	15,399	100.0%	13,693	100.0%

¹Probation includes offenders with Civil Protection Orders and those with Deferred Sentence Agreements.

Monitored – In SRTP) -- AND are not assigned to an Interstate Out supervision team. On September 30, 2013, there were 8,384 offenders eligible for classification.

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (522,931)

Incarcerated Offenders

Following adjudication in the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, DC offenders may be sentenced to incarceration in facilities managed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Most of these offenders will eventually enter CSP community supervision (parole or supervised release) after completing their terms of incarceration.

On September 30, 2013, there were 5,360 inmates (5,175 male; 185 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the BOP following adjudication in DC Superior Court. This represents a small decrease from the number of such BOP inmates as of October 26, 2012 (5,495).

District of Columbia Inmates Houses in BOP Facilities FY 2010 – FY 2013

September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011	October 26, 2012	September 30, 2013
5,440	5,396	5,495	5,360

The states with the highest population of DC offenders on September 30, 2013 were Pennsylvania (812), West Virginia (779) and North Carolina (742). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (98), the District of Columbia (23) and Texas (20).

CSP New Offender Intakes:

In FY 2013, 8,116 offenders entered CSP supervision; 6,145 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and 1,971 individuals released from incarceration in a BOP facility on parole or supervised release. Approximately 27.4 percent of total FY 2013 new offender entrants had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2013 supervision start date.

Approximately 67 percent of prison releases transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Reentry Center (also known as halfway house).

The number of FY 2013 offender intakes (8,116) represents a decrease below FY 2011 (9,404) and FY 2012 (9,417) offender intake levels; the majority of this decrease is in the number of probationer intakes.

Offender Intakes by Supervision Type FY 2011 – FY 2013

Supervision Type	FY 2011 (October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011)	FY 2012 October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012	FY 2013 October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013	Variance FY 2012 vs. FY 2013
Probation	7,281	7,233	6,145	-1,088 (-15.0%)
Parole	417	480	379	-101 (-21.0%)
Supervised Release	1,652	1,704	1,592	-112 (-6.6%)
Total Offender Intakes	9,404	9,417	8,116	-1,301 (-13.8%)

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.

Offender Risk Level:

The assessed risk level of offenders is primarily determined by the CSP Auto Screener. As of September 30, 2013, 36.7 percent of eligible offenders were assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels (Intensive/Maximum). This is comparable to FYs 2011 and 2012 when 36.6 and 37.0 percent of offenders, respectively, were assessed at the highest risk levels.

CSP Supervised Offenders by Assessed Supervision Level (September 30, 2011/2012/2013)

Supervision Level	FY 2011 (As of September 30, 2011)		FY 2012 (As of September 30, 2012)		FY 2013 (As of September 30, 2013)	
	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Eligible Offenders	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Eligible Offenders	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Eligible Offenders
Intensive (INT)	956	10.3%	937	10.0%	860	10.3%
Maximum (MAX)	2,435	26.3%	2,529	27.0%	2,216	26.4%
Medium (MED)	2,504	27.0%	1,924	20.6%	1,724	20.6%
Minimum (MIN)	2,819	30.4%	3,281	35.0%	2,888	34.4%
To Be Determined ¹ (TBD)	550	6.0%	694	7.4%	696	8.3%
Total Eligible Offenders ²	9,264	100% (58.7%)	9,365	100% (60.8%)	8,384	100% (61.2%)
Total Ineligible Offenders ³	6,511	(41.3%)	6,034	(39.2%)	5,309	(38.8%)
Total Supervised Population	15,775	(100%)	15,399	(100%)	13,693	(100%)

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

NOTE 2: Offenders are considered ‘eligible’ for an Auto Screener assessment if they are 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.

NOTE 3: Offenders are considered ‘ineligible’ (or unavailable) for Auto Screener assessment if they are 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 community supervision officer caseloads to more manageable levels. The ratio of total offenders supervised on September 30, 2013 (13,693) to on-board supervision CSO positions (259) is **52.9:1**.

Due to a limited hiring freeze and supervision CSO attrition, the number of on-board, supervision CSOs has decreased from **272** on September 30, 2012 to **259** on September 30, 2013. Offender caseloads were not adversely affected by this resource reduction due to a corresponding decrease in offenders supervised over this time period. However, since September 30, 2013, CSP has experienced a reduction of on-board supervision CSO staff as a result of attrition.

Community Supervision Program
Supervision Caseload Comparison
September 30, 2012 - September 30, 2013
Total Authorized CSOs (On Board)

	September 30, 2012			September 30, 2013		
	Total Offenders	Authorized CSOs (On Board Only)	Caseload Ratio	Total	Authorized CSOs (On Board Only)	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision:						
Sex Offender	630	18	35.0:1	623	19	32.7:1
Mental Health	2,625	47	55.9:1	2,478	57	43.5:1
Domestic Violence	1,318	27	48.8:1	1,556	31	50.2:1
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA (FY13)	431	6	71.8:1	270	8	33.8:1
STAR/HIDTA	112	5	22.4:1	-		
SAINT/HIDTA	348	17	20.5:1	-		
Special Sub-Total	5,465	120	45.5:1	4,927	115	42.8:1
General Supervision:						
Men Only	4,268	105	40.6:1	3,814	83	46.0:1
Women Only	191	6	31.8:1	359	8	44.9:1
Young Adult				412	11	37.5:1
General Supervision Total:	4,459	111	40.2:1	4,585	102	45.0:1
Interstate Supervision:						
(FY12 Active) Interstate In	2,176		65.9:1	453		13.7:1
(FY12 Monitored) Interstate Out	1,444			2,072		
Interstate Sub-Total	3,620	33	109.7:1	2,525	33	76.5:1
Total: (Special, General, Interstate)	13,544	264	51.3:1	12,037	250	48.1:1
Warrant:	1,679	6		1,562	7	
Kiosk Reporting:	176	2	88:1	94	2	47.0:1
Total Supervision:	15,399	272	56.6:1	13,693	259	52.9:1

Status Definitions:

Special	Sex offenders, mental health, domestic violence, traffic alcohol and substance abusing offenders (STAR/HIDTA).
General	All other convicted felons and misdemeanants.
Interstate	In – Offenders who are supervised in DC from another jurisdiction. Out – 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 339 allocated CSO positions as of June 30, 2013: 282 Supervision CSOs and an additional 57 CSP CSOs performing Diagnostic (27), TIPS (20) and Domestic Violence Treatment (10) functions. As of June 30, 2013, 20 of the 339 authorized CSO positions were vacant. (18 Supervision CSO positions & 2 TIPS/DIAG CSO positions were vacant)

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, 2013, 418 high-risk offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring, which is a 47 percent decrease from the number of offenders on GPS monitoring at the end of FY 2012 (788).²⁹ A total of 1,491 different offenders were placed on GPS at some point during FY 2013, which is a 21 percent decrease from FY 2012 when 1,887 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 2012 and 2013, 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 (7.8 and 6.7) while on GPS monitoring than they did prior to being monitored by GPS (5.3 and 5.2). An examination of drug, non-drug (excluding GPS) and GPS violations showed a modest decrease in the number of non-drug violations accumulated during the first 60 days an offender was on GPS monitoring compared to the 60 day time period prior to activation. Drug violations, however, increased during monitoring, with offenders accruing roughly one more drug violation while on GPS monitoring compared to before placement on GPS. This increase may be explained in that, typically, offenders drug test more often while they are on GPS (see

²⁹ Data for FY 2013 were obtained from the GPS vendor (Satellite Tracking of People – Veritraks) report.

footnote below table). GPS violations were more prominent in FY 2012 compared to FY 2013, 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 2013. Rearrests of offenders on GPS decreased 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 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, FYs 2012 - 2013

	FY 2012		FY 2013	
	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	5.3	7.8	5.2	6.7
<i>Drug Violations¹</i>	4.8	5.7	4.8	5.5
<i>Non-Drug Violations</i>	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9
Total Number of Rearrests While on Supervision	85	12	45	14

¹ Drug violations include: failing to submit a sample for substance use testing, illegally possessing a controlled substance, illegally using a controlled substance, and water-loading. A review of drug test events showed that, on average, offenders were tested 9.2 times during the 60 days prior to GPS activation and 11.9 times during monitoring in FY 2012; they tested 9.1 times prior to GPS activation and 12.3 times during monitoring in FY 2013.

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 2013, CSP implemented our Young Adult Supervision Initiative, designating two specialized supervision teams to supervise youthful offenders aged 18-25 years old.
- In FY 2013, CSP completed an exhaustive offender supervision workload balancing and realignment process that standardized all caseloads by offender risk and supervision type and resulted in new, specialized supervision teams for youthful and mental health offenders.
- 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 BOP. The SRTP Pilot 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, 2013, 32 offenders were participating in the program (32 total beds) and 171 offenders have successfully completed the 180-day program (since program inception). **The BOP and D.C. Government assumed financial responsibility for most operations of the SRTP effective July 2012.**

- CSP's Kiosk Reporting program transitioned from a pilot program effective April 2011. As of September 30, 2013, 98 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.
- 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 2,043 on September 30, 2011 to 1,515 on September 30, 2013.
- From February 2006 through September 30, 2013, the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) admitted 7,310 high-risk offenders/defendants³⁰ into its assessment and treatment readiness program. During FY 2013, 78.3 percent of 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 2013 was 7,962 compared to 2,317 in FY 1999. In addition to testing more offenders, CSP is testing offenders more often. During FY 2013, the monthly average of samples collected per tested offender was 3.29 (i.e., offenders tested 3.29 times per month) compared to only 1.86 samples collected per tested offender during FY 1999.
- In FY 2013, CSOs conducted 49,669 home verifications for 16,658 offenders. Of these, 7,436 were conducted independently; 1,776 with accountability tours; and 40,457, with home visits. CSOs also conducted 65,038 home visits for 17,668 offenders. Of these, 23,493 were conducted independently; 1,088 were conducted with accountability tours; and 40,457, with home verifications. 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. 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.
- In FY 2013, CSP collected DNA samples from 1,241 offenders at its collection unit. The number of FY 2012 DNA collections increased significantly as a result of 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, 2013, CSP had collected a total of 14,086 DNA samples from offenders who either are or were under CSP supervision or investigation since FY 2001.

³⁰ These are not unique offender counts. If an offender went through the RSC on more than one occasion, each admission/discharge is counted separately.

- Performed Global Positioning System (GPS) electronic monitoring for high risk offenders. On September 30, 2013, 418 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring.
- 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 December 31, 2013, 1,652 total registrants were listed on the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, of which 1,003 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 2013, 133 new offender registrants were transmitted by CSP to D.C. MPD. The Sex Offender Registry 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 2013, CSP is continuing to develop the Sex Offender Registry database application to comply with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (the Adam Walsh Act); the re-development project began in 2009.
- CSP operates two Day Reporting Centers (DRC) providing on-site intermediate sanction-based cognitive restructuring programming 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 NW 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 2013, 99 male offenders were enrolled in the Taylor Street DRC and 61 female offenders were enrolled in the Women's DRC at 25 K Street.
- In FY 2013, CSP placed 160 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 2013, CSP completed 1,419 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 December 2013, CSP completed 21 separate cohorts of the agency's Violence Reduction Program (VRP) in five District locations. 226 of the 368 offenders (61 percent) who started the program have successfully completed. In FY 2013, one VRP male cohort was completed April 2013. A second VRP cohort, completed in December 2013, was geared specifically towards young adult males.

Performance Goals

CSP's performance goals in this area focus on completion of key supervision activities, such as drug testing and the signing of accountability contracts, as well as timely response to the breakdown of close supervision (violations). These are the critical measures of whether close supervision is being maintained. Goal 1.2.5 addresses practices and supervision approaches that are still under development; policies, operational instructions and staff training are needed before these measures will be available.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
1.2.1	Supervision periods end successfully. Target: 65%	N/A	61.4%	62.8%	N/A	63.2%	
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Cases that close successfully are those that: (a) expire/terminate satisfactorily, (b) expire/terminate unsatisfactorily, (c) are returned to the sending jurisdiction, or (4) are transferred to U.S. Probation. All supervision revocations, including revocations for new offenses and technical violations as well as cases closed pending revocation, are considered 'unsuccessful'. 'Other' or 'neutral' termination reasons include the death or deportation of the offender. A case expires or terminates unsatisfactorily when the offender reaches the end of their sentence without satisfying all special conditions (e.g., community service, fines, victim compensation) of their supervision. The DC Superior Court regards such unsatisfactory completions as successes. If an offender terminates from concurrent sentences, each sentence contributes to the measure. The measure is expressed as the proportion of case terminations that are successful.</p>							
1.2.2	Eligible offenders are drug tested once per month. Target: 85%	65%	68.7%	83.2%	N/A	86.7%	
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Offenders are ineligible for monthly drug testing if they are at the Minimum supervision level during the month, are not in an Active supervision status throughout the month, are on kiosk supervision during the month, or if they are assigned to a team specializing in supervising offenders who reside outside D.C. (i.e., an Interstate-Out team). All other offenders are eligible. The measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders who submitted a sample for urinalysis during the monthly reporting period.</p>							

1.2.3	Offenders sign an Accountability Contract within 35 days of the start of supervision. Target: 85%	N/A	N/A	85.2%	85.9%	83.8%	
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Narrative Description of Performance Goal: For offenders transferred to CSOSA under the Interstate Compact Agreement, the Accountability Contract must be signed by the offender within 35 calendar days of the CSOSA intake date. For all other offenders, the Accountability Contract must be signed within 35 calendar days of the supervision period begin date. Offenders are ineligible if they enter a supervision status making them unavailable to execute the contract (i.e., any Monitored status other than 'Monitored - RSC' or any Warrant status) during the first 35 calendar days of supervision. Offenders on kiosk supervision are ineligible. Offenders supervised by CSOSA who reside in another jurisdiction (i.e., Interstate-Out offenders) are eligible provided they are in 'Active - Non-Transferable' status during one or more of the first 35 calendar days of supervision. Accountability Contracts signed up to 180 calendar days prior to the start of supervision (e.g., during a presentence investigation or reentry planning) satisfy the measure. The measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders with a timely Accountability Contract.

*Note: In FYs 2012 (updated) and 2013, cases supervised by CSOSA for another jurisdiction (i.e., Interstate-In offenders) were excluded.

1.2.4	Documented violations of the Accountability Contract are sanctioned in a timely manner. Target: 75%	N/A	N/A	64.5%	N/A	69.0%	
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Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The measure is expressed as the proportion of violations cleared by a recorded sanction within five calendar days of violation. Violations may be cleared by sanction records indicating that no sanction is required (e.g., because the violation was determined to be unfounded). Violations ascribed to persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure, since most types of technical violations and arrests are not violations of CPOs.

*Note: In FYs 2012 and 2013, only non-drug violations (i.e. violations that were not system-generated) were considered in reporting.

1.2.5	<p>Documented violations of the Accountability Contract are sanctioned in an appropriate manner.</p> <p>Target: 75%</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY14	
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Narrative Description of Performance Goal: This measure expresses both the appropriateness and timeliness of sanctions. A sanction is appropriate if it comports with the type of sanction prescribed by the Agency sanctions and incentive matrix. A sanction is timely if administered within five calendar days of the violation. Violations ascribed to persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure, since most types of technical violations and arrests are not violations of CPOs. This measure expresses the proportion of violations met with an appropriate and timely sanction.

Strategic Objective 1.3: Law Enforcement Partnerships

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2015 Request	Change From FY 2014
Strategic Objective 1.3: Law Enforcement Partnerships	6,337	7,229	-200	331	7,361	131

Approximately four (4) percent of FY 2015 requested funding (\$7,361,000) and 44 FTE support Law Enforcement Partnerships.

Program Summary

Public safety in the District of Columbia cannot be accomplished by CSOSA alone. Establishing effective partnerships with other criminal justice agencies facilitates close supervision of offenders in the community. The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), DC Housing Authority Police, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), and Family Court Social Services are key players in CSOSA's public safety goal. Since MPD police officers and DC Housing Authority Police are in the community every day responding to law violations and are responsible for arresting individuals, they assist CSOSA with close supervision. DYRS and Family Court Social Services play important roles in relation to those offenders on CSOSA supervision who also have active cases in the juvenile justice system. PSA helps CSOSA with the detection of new charges for offenders already under CSOSA supervision. Additionally, CSOSA works closely with the US Marshals Service on warrant initiatives and the agency collaborates with the surrounding jurisdictions on cross-border crime issues.



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. In addition, CSOSA works with MPD to visit the home and places of employment of offenders (accountability tours) and to conduct mass orientation of offenders new to CSOSA supervision to inform them of what is expected of them and the resources available to assist them.

Accomplishments

- In FYs 2012 and 2013, CSP staff participated in 13 accountability tour and special initiatives with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), including a Halloween Home Visit event, one Call-In with MPD in support of its Summer Initiative and special Beat the Streets and National Night Out initiatives.
- CSOs conducted a total of 4,136 accountability tours for 3,554 offenders. Of these, 1,272 were conducted independently; 1,776 were conducted in conjunction with home verifications; and 1,088, with home visits. Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high risk offenders and are conducted jointly by a CSO and a Metropolitan Police Department Officer. Accountability tours can be scheduled or unscheduled (unannounced) visits to ensure offenders are at home, working, or otherwise engaged in an appropriate activity. Accountability tours are a visible means to heighten the awareness of law enforcement presence to the offenders and to the citizens in the community.
- As of September 2013, CSP has trained CSP had trained 1,353 staff from 19 other law enforcement entities, including the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, the US Attorney's office and the U.S Marshals Service, on use of CSP's GPS data. This training of partner agencies has allowed CSOSA to improve information sharing and better coordinate law enforcement efforts with the ultimate goal of improving public safety.
- 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 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.

- 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 Goals

Throughout the first years of CSOSA’s existence, performance measures in this area focused on establishing the framework for law enforcement partnerships. CSP adopted one “milestone” goal: establishing active partnerships with the Metropolitan Police Department in all Police Districts. This goal has been achieved and has resulted in scheduled partnership activities: case presentations and accountability tours with MPD, as well as offender Mass Orientations in each police district.

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 Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
1.3.1	Offenders classified at either the Intensive or Maximum supervision levels have their case presented at MPD partnership meetings within 60 days of initial risk classification. Target: 75%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1%	
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: This measure reflects the proportion of offenders who were initially placed in either the Maximum or Intensive supervision levels and whose cases were presented at an MPD partnership meetings within 60 calendar days of that placement. Case presentations made before the offender enters the Maximum or Intensive supervision level, but after the offender begins supervision, satisfy the measure. Persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure.</p>							
1.3.2	Offenders classified at either the Intensive or Maximum supervision levels have a Joint MPD Accountability Tour conducted within 90 days of initial risk classification. Target: 75%	N/A	N/A	59.9%	N/A	66.5%	
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Eligible offenders must have a new intake case and have had an initial Auto Screener approved at the Intensive or Maximum supervision level. Also, eligible offenders must not enter a Monitored or Warrant supervision status and must reside in a housing type accessible to CSOSA officers (i.e., apartment, condominium, friend's or relative's residence, house, rooming house, or townhouse) while the accountability tour is expected. Offenders supervised by CSOSA who reside in another jurisdiction are ineligible (i.e., Interstate-Out offenders). Persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure. This measure reflects the proportion of eligible offenders who had timely accountability tours conducted. Accountability Tours made before the offender enters the Maximum or Intensive supervision level, but after the offender begins supervision, satisfy the measure.</p>							

Strategic Objective 2.1: Treatment and Support Services

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2015 Request	Change From FY 2014
Strategic Objective 2.1: Treatment and Support Services	43,269	51,043	-1,075	3,297	53,265	2,222

Approximately 31 percent of FY 2015 requested funding (\$53,265,000) and 213 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 Use Disorder Treatment Need: In FY 2013, a total of 8,116 offenders entered CSP supervision. Of these intakes, 2,477 offenders (30.5 percent) were classified by CSP as persistent drug users³¹ and, of those persistent drug users, 1,605 (64.8 percent) entered supervision with a special condition for drug treatment imposed by the Court or the U.S. Parole Commission. Just under half of persistent drug users (1,151) were supervised at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive combined). High-risk offenders are not the only group to demonstrate a need for treatment. Of the 1,911 offenders entering supervision in FY 2013 who were assessed at the minimum risk level, 541 exhibited extensive drug use while under supervision.

Many of the persistent drug users 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 treatment 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.

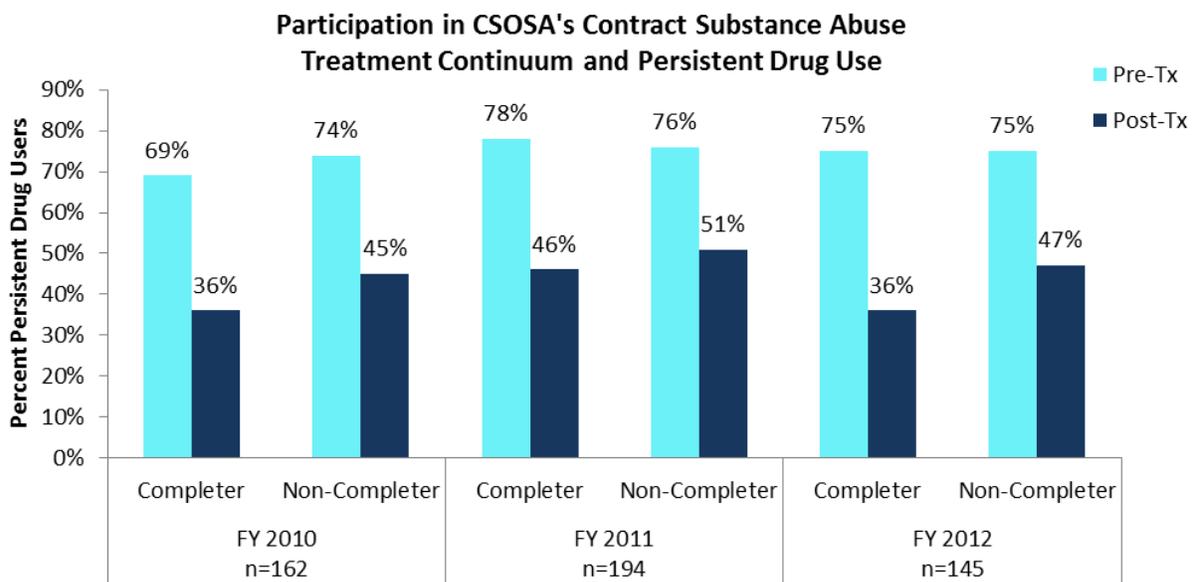
³¹ Persistent drug users are defined as offenders who tested positive for drugs (excluding synthetic drugs and positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions during the fiscal year.

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 multiple treatment programs (i.e., two or more substance abuse treatments in a year) in FYs 2010 – 2012 and determined that offenders who successfully completed multiple treatment programs were less likely to be classified as persistent drug users (three or more positive drug tests, excluding alcohol) 180 days after discharging from their final treatment compared those who did not complete all of their programs. Data also show, however, that participation in treatment programs (regardless of whether or not they are completed successfully) may reduce an offender's future drug use.

In FY 2012, 52 percent fewer offenders who completed multiple drug treatments tested positive on three or more occasions after completing their prescribed treatment continuum compared to before treatment; for offenders who participated in treatment, but did not complete all treatment successfully, 37 percent fewer offenders tested positive on three or more occasions after unsuccessfully discharging from treatment. Results are similar for FYs 2010 and 2011.

This review that offenders who complete full substance abuse treatment services demonstrate a greater decrease in persistent drug use compared to offenders who do not complete services. Non-completers, however, also demonstrate a decrease in persistent drug use, suggesting 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.

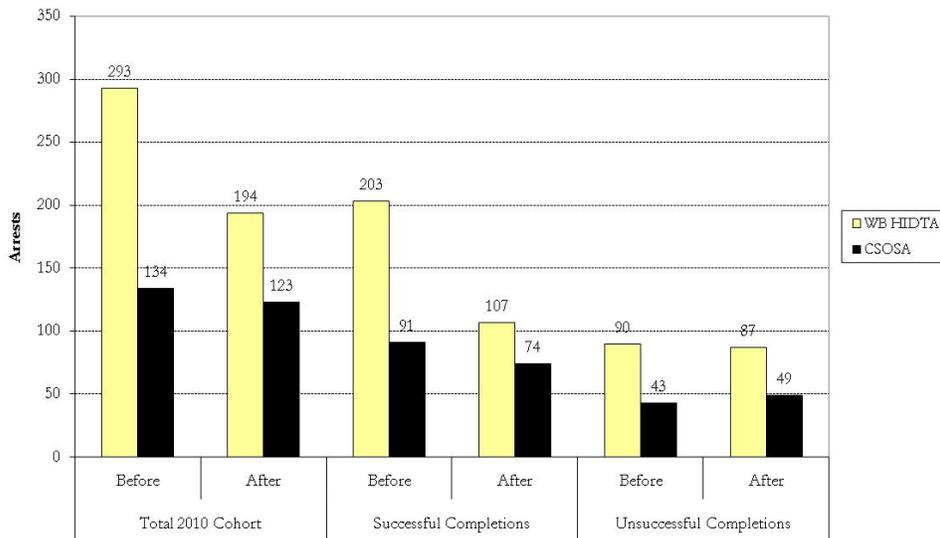


II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health³² found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program and successfully completed post –RSC drug treatment funded by the Washington/Baltimore (W/B) HIDTA were less likely to be arrested 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.

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



³² 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.

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 1,222 (or 8.9%) of the 13,693 offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2013 had unstable housing. Most of these offenders resided in homeless shelters. It is important to note that the definition used by CSP to identify offenders whose living conditions are unstable is less comprehensive than that developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. As such, based on National standards, CSP's estimation of offenders living in unstable conditions is likely an underestimate.

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. 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, 2013, 49.5 percent of employable offenders were unemployed and 34.7 percent of offenders reported no high school diploma or GED.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2013, CSP made 1,440 contract substance abuse treatment placements using appropriated funds.

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2013
Detoxification	98
Residential	828
Outpatient	514
Total Contract Placements	1,440

In addition, at any given time, up to 300 offenders are participating in CSP in-house substance abuse intervention/education or treatment readiness programming.

- In FY 2013, CSP made 505 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant and faith-based housing) placements using appropriated funds.
- In FY 2013, CSP made 145 contract sex offender assessment placements and 524 contract sex offender treatment placements.
- In FY 2013, Vocational Opportunities for Training, Education, and Employment (VOTEE) unit received the following referral activity for offender services:

Referrals to VOTEE for Services	FY 2013
Employment Referrals	3,972
Education Referrals	1,387
PSI Skill Assessments	73

- 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 2013, the VSP performed the following services:

VSP Activities	FY 2013
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	272
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	5,259
Completed CSO Requests for Victim Contacts and other services	1,446

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

Performance Goals

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 Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
2.1.1	Offenders referred for treatment or transitional housing receive a clinical evaluation of need within 14 days of referral. Target: 50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY14	
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: This measure expresses the median number of calendar days that elapse from an offender's first referral for a treatment modality or service until the first completed evaluation. If a referral is made and then closed short of evaluation (e.g., due to offender misbehavior) it is treated as a censored observation, and the metaphorical stopwatch pauses until the offender is referred again. This measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders who receive a clinical evaluation in a timely manner.</p>							
2.1.2	Treatment and support services are directed to those offenders who pose a substantial threat to public safety. Target: 75%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY14	
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: In corrections research, the risk principle holds that offender treatment and support services are most effective at reducing recidivism when directed to those offenders who pose the greatest risk. This measure expresses the proportion of CSOSA-sponsored (i.e., placements for treatment or services that CSOSA either provides directly or pays for under contract with a third-party) discretionary treatment/service placements that are placements of high-risk offenders (i.e, those who are supervised at the Maximum or Intensive supervision levels or whose most proximate assessment places them at or above the 55th percentile of offenders on risk to public safety).</p>							

2.1.3	Offenders evaluated as being in need of a specific type of treatment or support services are placed within 21 days. Target: 50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY14	
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: This measure expresses the median number of calendar days that elapse between clinical evaluation and placement. Evaluations that do not result in placements within the reporting period are treated as censored observations. This measure expresses the proportion of offenders deemed in need of treatment who are placed in a timely manner.</p>							
2.1.4	Offenders who start treatment or support services successfully complete the intervention. Target: 65%	63%	59.1%	60.7%	N/A	62.2%	
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: All placements in CSOSA-sponsored treatment programs for which participation is tracked through discharge (i.e., Re-Entry Sanctions Center, substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral interventions, and group therapy sessions) are included. This measure expresses the proportion of CSOSA-sponsored (i.e., placements for treatment that CSOSA either provides directly or pays for under contract with a third-party) treatment placements that end with the offender being successfully/satisfactorily discharged from the program.</p> <p>*Note: Methodology prior to FY 2014 measured performance based only on offenders who started substance abuse treatment programs. The list of eligible programming was expanded in FY 2014.</p>							

Strategic Objective 2.2: Community Partnerships

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2015 Request	Change From FY 2014
Strategic Objective 2.2: Community Partnerships	8,857,479	10,138	-287	475	10,326	188

Approximately six (6) percent of FY 2015 requested funding (\$10,326,000) and 58 FTE support Community Partnerships.

Program Summary

A cornerstone of CSOSA's public safety strategy has been to forge partnerships with city agencies, social service providers, businesses, the faith community and individual community members. Collaboration is important in the offender reintegration process. Establishing effective partnerships with community organizations facilitates and enhances the delivery of treatment and support services to address the needs of offenders who demonstrate the desire and ability to live as productive members of the community. These partnerships also create opportunities for offenders to connect to natural support systems in the community. CSOSA develops partnerships to provide job training, housing, education and other services for offenders, as well as to identify organizations with whom offenders can complete their community supervision requirements. In addition, CSOSA develops and maintains Criminal Justice Advisory Networks (CJAN) in each police district. CJANs are networks of community members, faith-based organizations, business leaders, schools, civic organizations, businesses, nonprofit organizations, government agencies, local law enforcement entities and other stakeholders who work together to identify solutions to public safety issues and to promote opportunities for offenders to become productive, law-abiding members of their communities.

CSP's Community Relations Specialists mobilize the community, identify resources to address offender needs, build support for CSOSA programs, and establish relationships with human service agencies, as well as the faith-based community, businesses, and non-profit organizations. These efforts, 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

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

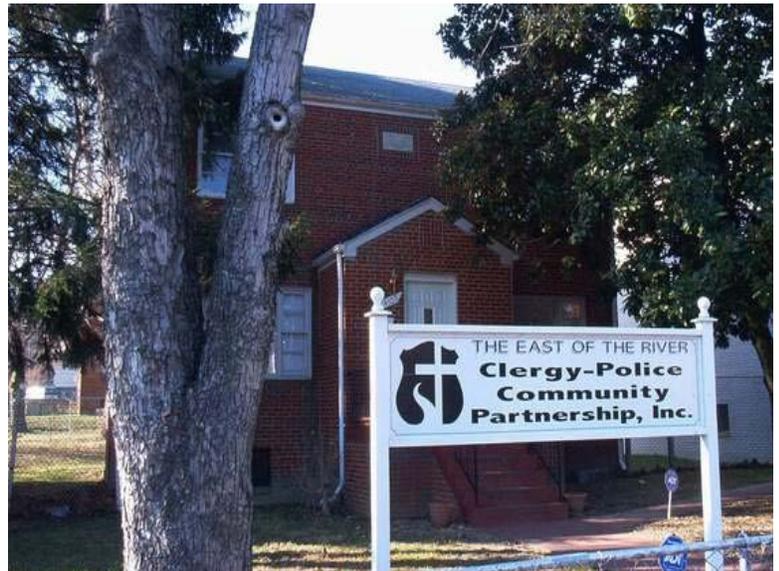
Mentoring has been the primary focus of this initiative. The Mentoring Initiative links offenders with concerned members of the faith community who offer support, friendship, and assistance during the difficult period of re-entry. During the transition from prison to neighborhood, returning offenders 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 2013, approximately 350 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 1,619 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 4,008 offenders have been referred to the program.

Effective July 2013, CSP staff assumed responsibility for day-to-day coordination of the Faith-Based Initiative.

As of September 2013, 156 faith institutions and 136 mentors remained actively engaged with the program, resulting in 137 offenders being matched with a mentor. Approximately 805 offender mentees have successfully completed the program since August 2007.



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

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.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2013, CSP partnered with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and various District of Columbia government and community partners to present four Community Resource Day (CRD) video-conferences for offenders prior their release from a BOP institution. Each video-conference was broadcast to at least 20 BOP institutions with both male and female populations of District of Columbia inmates. The video-conferences provide offenders with advance orientation and release preparation information critical to successful re-entry. For the fifth consecutive year, CSP developed and distributed CRD packages for BOP institutions with District of Columbia inmates.
- In FY 2013, CSP partnered with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and various District of Columbia government and community partners to present two Employment Opportunity Forum video-conferences with inmates at the Rivers Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) in Winton, North Carolina. The video-conferences provide offenders with information on employment opportunities.
- In FY 2013, CSP held 15 Community Justice Advisory Network (CJAN) meetings. CJANs function within each of the city's seven police districts and are comprised of residents and key stakeholders, such as Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, faith based institutions, schools, non-profit and civic organizations, businesses, government agencies and local law enforcement entities. CJANs are designed to resolve existing and emerging public safety issues to improve the quality of life in the city's neighborhoods.
- In FY 2013, CSP had active agreements with approximately 82 Community Service organizations.

Performance Goals

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.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
2.2.1	Agreements will be established, renewed, or updated with organizations to provide job training, housing, education or other services for offenders. Target: 20 per year	N/A	N/A	62	N/A	35	
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: 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. This measure is expressed as a count of new, renewed, or extended agreements to provide these offender services.</p>							

2.2.2	Agreements will be established and maintained with organizations through which offenders can fulfill community service requirements. Target: 10 per year	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	13	
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: 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. This measure is expressed as a count of new, renewed, or extended agreements to provide opportunities for offenders to satisfy community service requirements.</p>							
2.2.3	CJAN meetings will be conducted. Target: 12 per year	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	15	
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CJAN 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. This measure is expressed as a count of the number of CJAN meetings held during the reporting period.</p>							

Strategic Objective 3.1: Timely and Accurate Information

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2015 Request	Change From FY 2014
Strategic Objective 3.1: Timely and Accurate Information to Decision Makers	17,899	20,620	-572	1,032	21,080	460

Approximately 12 percent of FY 2015 requested funding (\$21,080,000) and 126 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.

Function	FY 2013 Activity	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	1,973	As of September 30, 2013, CSP Diagnostic CSO staff completed 1,973 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.

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 2013 Activity	
TIPS Transition Plans	651	As of September 30, 2013, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO staff completed 651 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 1,381 Direct Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.
Direct Release Plans	1,381	

Accomplishments

- In FY 2013, supervision CSOs submitted Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) for 6,691 total offenders, 2,649 offenders on parole/supervised release and 4,042 offenders on probation.
- In FY 2013, submitted 1,973 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 2013. 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 2013, TIPS staff completed 1,381 direct release plans and 651 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 Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
3.1.1	Pre-sentence investigation reports, ordered by the Court, are completed and submitted by the assigned due date. Target: 95%	97%	97.9%	77.2%	N/A	83.4%	
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: By special agreement with the DC Superior Court, pre-sentence investigation (PSI) reports are due within 14 or 51 calendar days conditional on whether the Court requests an expedited investigation. This measure expresses the proportion of PSI reports submitted to the court on time.							
3.1.2	Pre-release investigations are completed and sent to BOP no less than 14 calendar days prior to the offender's release from BOP. Target: 95%	N/A	N/A	29.5%	N/A	64.5%	
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA strives to complete pre-release investigations and reentry plans for prisoners returning through both the halfway house and (direct) institutional release pathways at least 14 calendar days prior to the offenders' planned release date. This measure expresses the proportion of pre-release investigations that were completed in a timely manner.							
*Note: Prior to FY 2014, only institutional releases were considered in reporting.							

3.1.3	Annual progress reports are submitted to the USPC within five days following each anniversary of the start of each parole or supervised release supervision period. Target: 80%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY14	
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Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The USPC requires CSOSA to submit an annual progress report for offenders serving periods of supervised release or parole within five calendar days of the anniversary date of each supervision period. Consider a hypothetical offender serving two concurrent parole periods, one which began 2013-04-01 and another which began 2013-04-10. For this offender, annual progress reports must be submitted within each of the following periods: 2014-04-01 through 2014-04-05, 2014-04-10 through 2014-04-15, 2015-04-01 through 2015-04-15, 2015-04-10 through 2015-04-15, and so on for as long as supervision continues. The measure expresses the proportion of eligible supervision periods for which timely annual progress reports were submitted. If a supervision period begins on Leap Day (i.e., February 29), the annual progress report must be submitted between March 1 and March 5 in non-leap years. Offenders remain eligible regardless of supervision status (i.e., annual progress reports must be submitted for supervision periods in Monitored or Warrant statuses).

3.1.4	AVRs are submitted to the releasing authority within five calendar days of loss of contact with an offender. Target: 75%	N/A	N/A	18.1 %	N/A	30.1%	
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Narrative Description of Performance Goal: If an offender enters loss of contact (LOC) status, the supervising officer is expected to submit an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) to the releasing authority within five calendar days. If the offender exits LOC status after fewer than five calendar days, then an AVR is encouraged but not required. This measure is expressed as a proportion. The numerator of the proportion is the sum of LOC spells five calendar days or greater in duration for which an AVR was submitted within five calendar days and LOC spells less than five calendar days in duration for which an AVR was submitted during the spell. The denominator is the sum of LOC spells five calendar days or greater in duration and LOC spells less than five calendar days in duration for which an AVR was submitted during the spell. Persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure since such persons are not legally required to maintain routine contact with their supervising officer.

3.1.5	AVRs are submitted to the releasing authority within five calendar days of re-arrest notification. Target: 75%	N/A	N/A	59.9%	N/A	59.5%	
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Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Supervising officers are required to submit an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) to the releasing authority within five calendar days of receiving notification that the offender has been arrested for a new offense. The measure is expressed as the proportion of offenders with an arrest notification against whom a timely AVR was submitted. AVRs that are submitted within five calendar days of the arrest date, but prior to the notification date, satisfy this measure. Persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure, since most types of arrests are not violations of CPOs.

*Note: Prior to FY 2014, this measure was calculated based on the date the offender was arrested; the measure is now calculated based on the date the Agency is notified of the arrest.

*Note: Some arrests result in multiple notifications. We have attempted to cope with this complication by discarding the duplicate notifications and retaining only the first notification associated with each arrest. Our attempts at unduplication are not fail safe, however.

Budget Displays

Community Supervision Program Summary of Change *fiscal year 2015*

	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2014 Enacted	880	167,269
FY 2015 Requested Adjustments to Base:		
FY 2014 CSP Field Unit Relocations ¹	0	-6,518
FY 2014 CSOSA Security ²	0	-1,594
FY 2015 Adjustment for Prior-Year Cost Increases	22	826
FY 2015 Pay Raise and Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	0	1,803
FY 2015 Non-Pay Inflation Increases	0	1,262
Total Requested Adjustments to Base	22	-4,221
FY 2015 Requested Program Increases:		
FY 2015 Treatment and Transitional Housing	0	1,685
FY 2015 CSP Field Unit Relocation	0	6,990
Total Requested Program Increase	0	8,675
Total FY 2015 Changes:	22	4,454
FY 2015 President's Budget	902	171,723
Increase over FY 2014 Enacted:	22	4,454
Percent Increase over FY 2014 Enacted:	2.5%	2.7%

1 CSP's FY 2014 Enacted Budget contains \$8,108,000 to fund multiple office and staff relocations. Only \$1,590,000 of this funding recurs in FY 2015.

2 CSP's FY 2014 Enacted Budget contains \$2,834,000 to fund CSOSA physical and cyber security. Only \$1,240 of this funding recurs in FY 2015.

**Community Supervision Program
FY 2015 Requested Program Changes**

	FTE	Amount (\$000)
GS-15	0	0
GS-14	0	0
GS-13	0	0
GS-12	0	0
GS-11	0	0
GS-10	0	0
GS-9	0	0
GS-8	0	0
GS-7	0	0
GS-6	0	0
GS-5	0	0
Total	0	0
11.1 Full Time Permanent		0
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent		0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost		0
11.8 Special Personnel Services		0
12.1 Benefits		0
Total Personnel Cost		0
21.0 Travel and Training		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		360
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.		890
25.0 Contract Services		0
25.2 Other Services		1,685
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts		0
25.6 Medical Care		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		720
32.0 Buildout		5,020
Total Non-Personnel Cost		8,675
Total Cost		8,675

Community Supervision Program
Salaries and Expenses
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2013 Actual		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 PB		Variance	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
EX	1	158	1	158	1	160	-	2
SES	8	1,404	10	1,675	10	1,696	-	21
GS-15	19	2,941	25	3,191	25	3,231	-	40
GS-14	60	7,555	61	7,943	61	8,042	-	99
GS-13	120	11,858	127	12,486	127	12,642	-	156
GS-12	349	28,975	359	30,321	359	30,793	-	472
GS-11	95	6,280	95	6,565	95	6,647	-	82
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	39	2,595	39	2,713	39	2,747	-	34
GS-08	25	1,425	25	1,490	25	1,508	-	19
GS-07	91	5,050	109	5,279	131	5,345	22	66
GS-06	8	360	8	376	8	381	-	5
GS-05	12	468	12	489	12	495	-	6
GS-04	9	315	9	329	9	333	-	4
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTE	836	69,384	880	73,016	902	74,020	22	1,004
11.1 Full Time Permanent	836	68,821	880	72,453	902	73,457	22	1,004
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		563		563		563	-	-
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		528		979		979	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.1 Personnel Benefits		26,557		28,242		29,161		919
13.0 Unemployment Compensation		60		60		60		-
Total Personnel Obligations	836	96,529	880	102,297	902	104,220	22	1,923
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		947		966		1,016		50
22.0 Transportation of Things		305		396		1,617		1,221
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		5,064		6,194		6,478		284
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		7,032		7,226		7,594		368
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		1,902		2,106		2,849		743
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		40		41		43		2
25.1 Consulting Services		3,439		5,223		4,649		(574)
25.2 Other Services		22,342		26,631		29,101		2,470
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		1,237		1,423		1,468		45
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		472		484		1,239		755
25.6 Medical Care		1,904		1,932		1,993		61
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		462		468		489		21
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		4		4		4		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		1,856		1,880		1,952		72
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		1,567		2,427		2,578		151
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout		-		7,549		4,411		(3,138)
42.0 Claims		22		22		23		1
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	48,595	-	64,972	-	67,503	-	2,531
TOTAL	836	145,124	880	167,269	902	171,723	22	4,454
OUTLAYS		149,036		162,840		170,832		7,992