

Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency

**Community Supervision
Program**



Annual Performance Budget Request
Fiscal Year 2016

February 2, 2015

Table of Contents

AGENCY OVERVIEW:	1
FISCAL YEAR 2016 BUDGET REQUEST:	6
FY 2016 REQUESTED PROGRAM INCREASES:	7
A. FY 2016 FIELD UNIT RELOCATION AND SPACE ACQUISITION PLANNING	7
B. FY 2016 CSP OFFENDER TREATMENT AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	10
C. FY 2016 AGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM	18
D. FY 2016 OFFENDER CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM RE-DEVELOPMENT	20
E. FY 2016 AGENCY ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	25
F. FY 2016 EXPANDED GIFT AUTHORITY	27
MISSION AND GOALS	29
CSP PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS	31
RECIDIVISM	33
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF SUPERVISION	38
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:	39
REARREST	39
TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS	41
DRUG USE	43
EMPLOYMENT	45
EDUCATION	46
HOUSING	47
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	50
FIELD UNIT LOCATIONS	54
RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	55
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1: RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT	56
PERFORMANCE GOALS	59
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.2: CLOSE SUPERVISION	63
PERFORMANCE GOALS	74
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.3: LAW ENFORCEMENT PARTNERSHIPS	77
PERFORMANCE GOALS	80
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.1: TREATMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES	82
PERFORMANCE GOALS	87
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.2: COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS	90
PERFORMANCE GOALS	93
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.1: TIMELY AND ACCURATE INFORMATION	95

PERFORMANCE GOALS	97
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	101
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE 1:	101
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE 2:	104
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE 3:	106
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE 4:	108
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE 5:	110
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE 6:	112
BUDGET DISPLAYS	114

COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 2016 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 2014, CSP supervised approximately 13,250 offenders on any given day and 20,863 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year. In FY 2014, 7,724 offenders entered CSP supervision; 5,766 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and 1,958 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: 20.5 to 21 months;

Parole²: 12.9 to 15.5 years; and

Supervised Release: 43.8 to 44.3 months

On September 30, 2014, CSP supervised 12,320 offenders, including 6,959 probationers and 5,361 on supervised release or parole. Just over 10,700 of these offenders reside in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 50 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 2014 compared to previous years. Some factors that may be influencing this decrease are:

- A decrease in the number of offenders entering supervision in FY 2014 compared to previous years:
 - There were 20 percent fewer probationer intakes in FY 2014 (5,766) compared to FY 2012 (7,233), which may possibly indicate a decrease in crime (e.g., fewer people getting arrested);
- A decrease in the parole population since parole was abolished in the District of Columbia in 2000;
- Quicker closing of monitored cases and cases past expiration;
- Focus on requesting early termination for offenders in compliance with terms of their release; and
- Alternatives to probation supervision instituted by the Courts, which include diversion courts, such as Community Courts.

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 offenders supervised on September 30, 2014.

² Life sentences have been excluded.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (535,260)

In our FY 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan, CSP established one outcome indicator and one outcome-oriented performance goal related to public safety:

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

In consideration of these outcome measures, CSOSA recognizes the well-established connection between substance abuse and crime. 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 7,724 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2014 were characterized by the following:

- 82.3 percent self-reported having a history of substance use⁴;
- 41.2 percent were unemployed⁵;
- 35.3 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 37.7 percent had diagnosed or self-reported mental health issues⁴;
- 27.2 percent were aged 25 or younger; and
- 9.9 percent reported that their living arrangement was unstable at intake⁶.

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.

⁴ Based on offender entrants for whom an Auto Screener assessment was completed. Data reflect assessments completed closest to when the offender began supervision.

⁵ Based on offenders deemed “employable” according to job verifications completed closest to when they began supervision. Offenders are “employable” if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Offenders who did not have job verification are neither considered employable nor unemployable.

⁶ Based on home verifications completed closest to when each offender began supervision. Offenders are considered to have “unstable housing” if they reside in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address. Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability to include, for example, persons living with friends or family members on a temporary basis and persons in imminent danger of losing their current housing. CSOSA does not routinely track a number of factors considered in HUD's definition. Therefore, reported figures may underestimate the percentage of offenders living in unstable conditions.

Despite these challenges faced by offenders, in FY 2014, CSP has been successful in seeing that the overwhelming majority of closed cases (90.6 percent) did not result in revocation to incarceration. In addition, 64.3 percent of case closures in FY 2014 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. Revoked offenders often return to CSP supervision. Of the 7,724 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2014, 28.1 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 synthetic 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 partner 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.

FY2014 INTAKES	FY2014 CSOSA SUPERVISION	FY2014 EXITS
<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 7,724</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5,766 Probationers sentenced by D.C. Superior Court</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1,958 Parolees and Supervised Releasees from BOP Institutions</p> <p><u>FY2014 Intake Characteristics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision within past three years • 82 percent self reported a history of substance abuse.² • 41 percent unemployed.³ • 35 percent less than HS Diploma. • 10 percent did not have stable housing. • 10 percent with diagnosed mental health condition; an additional 27 percent had undiagnosed conditions.² 	<p style="text-align: center;">Supervised 20,863 unique offenders over the course of FY2014</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Supervised 13,250 offenders on any given day in FY2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 36 percent of offenders assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels.¹ • 20 percent aged 25 and under • CSO issued AVR to the releasing authority for 23 percent of supervised offenders. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 8,257</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6,289 Probationers exited supervision.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1,968 Parolees and Supervised exited supervision.</p> <p><u>FY2014 Exit Characteristics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 percent of cases closed successfully. • 91 percent of closed cases did not result in revocation to incarceration.

1. CSOSA assesses the risk to public safety posed by offenders during supervision at intake using a validated instrument known as the Auto Screener. Auto Screener assessments are based on both the offender's 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). Risk assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of DC who are supervised primarily by mail and kiosk, or for offenders while they are in monitored or warrant statuses.
2. Based on offender entrants for whom an Auto Screener assessment was completed. Data reflect assessments completed closest to when the offender began supervision.
3. Based on offenders who are deemed "employable" according to job verifications completed closest to when each offender began supervision. Offenders are employable" if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Offenders who did not have job verification are neither considered employable nor unemployable.
4. Based on home verifications completed closest to when each offender began supervision. Offenders are considered to have "unstable housing" if they reside in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address. Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability to include, for example, persons living with friends or family members on a temporary basis and persons in imminent danger of losing their current housing. CSOSA does not routinely track a number of factors considered in HUD's definition. Therefore, reported figures may underestimate the percentage of offenders living in unstable conditions.

Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Request:

The FY 2016 Budget Request for CSP is \$182,406,000, a net increase of \$9,251,000 or 5.3 percent over CSP’s FY 2015 Enacted Budget. CSP’s FY 2016 net increase includes \$9,277,000 in requested FY 2016 program changes and a net \$26,000 reduction in adjustments to base.

Community Supervision Program
Summary of Change
fiscal year 2016

	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2014 Enacted Budget	880	167,269
FY 2015 Enacted Budget ¹	885	173,155
FY 2016 Requested Adjustments to Base:		
FY 2015 CSP Field Unit Relocation ²	0	-3,168
FY 2016 Pay Raise and Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	0	1,738
FY 2016 Non-Pay Inflation Increases	0	1,404
Total Requested Adjustments to Base	0	-26
FY 2016 Requested Program Increases:		
FY 2016 CSP Field Unit Relocation and Space Planning ³	0	3,159
FY 2016 CSP Contract Drug Treatment	0	2,500
FY 2016 CSP/PSA Telecommunications System	0	1,662
FY 2016 CSP Offender Case Management System Re-Development	0	1,200
FY 2016 CSP Electronic Document Records Management System ⁴	2	756
Total Requested Program Increases	2	9,277
Total FY 2016 Changes:	2	9,251
FY 2016 President's Budget Request	887	182,406
Increase over FY 2015 Enacted Budget:	2	9,251
Percent Increase over FY 2015 Enacted Budget:	0.2%	5.3%

- 1 FY 2015 Enacted Budget level does not include \$2,592,920 in unobligated FY 2014 CSP authority carried-forward to FY 2015 (P.L. 113-76 GP 815).
- 2 CSP’s FY 2015 Enacted Budget contains \$9,000,000 in three-year (FYs 2015-2017) funding to support multiple office and staff relocations. Only \$5,832,000 of this funding recurs in FY 2016 to support increased space occupancy costs at new locations.
- 3 The FY 2016 President’s Budget requests \$3,159,000 in three-year (FY 2016-2018) funding to support multiple CSP office and staff relocations. Only \$1,861,000 of this funding recurs in FY 2017 to support increased space occupancy costs at new locations.
- 4 The FY 2016 President’s Budget contains separate/additional Electronic Document Records Management System resources for the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) contained in PSA’s FY 2016 Budget Request.

CSP plays a critical role in the District's law enforcement and public safety arena and we have been an important part of crime rate reductions in the city by offering state of the art supervision programs. When CSP is successful in decreasing offender recidivism and improving the rate of successful completion of supervision this results in reduced resource demands for the D.C. Government, the U.S. Parole Commission and Federal Bureau of Prisons and improves public safety in the District of Columbia.

CSP recognizes the Government-wide financial constraints under which our FY 2016 Budget Request is submitted. However, for FY 2016, CSP must request new funding initiatives to meet critical one-time and on-going requirements, such as new information technology systems, field site relocations and offender drug treatment requirements, that can't be funded with base resources.

FY 2016 Requested Program Increases:

a. FY 2016 Field Unit Relocation and Space Acquisition Planning

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 requests a total of **\$3,159,000** (\$2,589,000 + \$570,000) in additional FY 2016 funds for two space acquisition and planning projects. CSP requests that this funding be established as three-year (FY 2016 – 2018) funding to enable adequate space and procurement planning.

- CSP requests **\$2,589,000** for necessary procurements to relocate from the 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, and 300 Indiana Avenue, NE, fields units. These resources will supplement three-year (FYs 2015-2017) resources received in FY 2015 to fund the one-time relocation costs of CSP locations
- In addition, CSP requests **\$570,000** in one-time FY 2016 resources to procure General Services Administration (GSA) or other contract assistance in developing a long-term CSP space acquisition plan.

\$1,861,000 of the \$3,159,000 requested FY 2016 funding increase will be maintained for FY 2017 (along with base funding) to support increased occupancy costs at the new locations; \$2,636,000 is one-time in nature and will be non-recurred in FY 2017.

Justification of Program Increase						
CSP Field Unit Relocation & GSA Long-Term Space Planning						
		FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2016 Change
CSP Field Unit Relocation	(\$000)	474	502	3,091	2,363	+2,589
	Positions	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0
GSA/Contract Space Planning	(\$000)	0	0	570	0	+570
	Positions	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	(\$000)	474	502	3,661	2,363	+3,159

300 Indiana Avenue, NW: CSP occupies approximately 51,380 rentable square feet of space at 300 Indiana Avenue. This building is also the headquarters of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and is directly adjacent to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia (500 Indiana Avenue). The building is owned and managed by the D.C. Government. CSP has occupied this space since the passage of the Revitalization Act in 1997.

Approximately 150 CSP staff performing direct offender supervision for approximately 3,000 offenders currently assigned to this location. CSP occupants at 300 Indiana Avenue include high-risk supervision teams, offender intake operations, drug testing and other critical offender services.

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. Although this relocation 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. 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.

1418 Good Hope Road, SE: CSP occupies approximately 7,665 rentable square feet of space at 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, Washington D.C. This field unit is one of our main offender supervision field units in the SE section of the District of Columbia and houses approximately 30 CSP staff performing direct offender supervision for approximately 1,000 offenders currently assigned to this location.

CSP's lease for this location ends May 2016 and we are currently working with GSA to find adequate replacement space. CSP has desired to relocate from our 1418 Good Hope Road offender supervision location for many years due to unsuitable employee work conditions and lack of space to perform offender support and rehabilitative services. In general, the facility is counterproductive to employee morale and safety. It is very important that CSP maintain a supervision presence in this section of the District due to the large number of offenders residing in the area. It is CSP's intent to move from this location as soon as funding is available and space acquisition plans are favorable.

Background (GSA Space Acquisition Plan): CSP currently has 13 managed locations within the D.C area totaling approximately 380,000 rentable square feet (RSF).

1. 633 Indiana Avenue, NW
2. 300 Indiana Avenue, NW (proposed for replacement in FY 2015-2017)
3. 1418 Good Hope Road, SE (proposed for replacement in FY 2016)
4. 601 Indiana Avenue, NW
5. 655-15th Street, NW (to be replaced with 800 North Capitol Street in FY 2015)
6. 1230 Taylor Street, NW
7. 3850 South Capitol Street, SE
8. 25 K Street, NE (proposed for replacement in FY 2015)
9. 800 North Capitol Street, NW (additional space planned for FY 2015)
10. 1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE (Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall)
11. 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE
12. 4923 E. Capitol Street, SE (St. Luke's Church)
13. 4415 South Capitol Street, SW

Finding adequate space in the areas where a majority of CSP's offenders reside is a challenge and requires significant advance planning and procurement lead times.

CSP's goal is to manage our space portfolio more efficiently in line with Federal Freeze the Footprint requirements and the Agency's strategic plan requirement to provide offender supervision and support services in a de-centralized presence within the District. GSA would provide direct support to the Agency in an effort to identify sites in the community in which CSP has space needs and where available space capacity is lacking.

CSP requests FY 2016 resources to procure GSA assistance in the development of an Agency long-term space plan. CSP had hoped to receive these GSA services at no or reduced costs. However, GSA provided CSP an estimate of \$1.50 per RSF, or \$570,000 (380,000 RSF * \$1.50 = \$570,000) to develop such a plan.

Justification:

Resources are required to ensure CSP can continue essential supervision and support operations in close proximity to the offenders that we supervise.

CSP is in need of a long-term space portfolio plan developed in conjunction with GSA and/or other contractor assistance. Development of such a plan will provide coordinated and efficient space planning and budgeting efforts that comply with Federal space requirements and the Agency's strategic vision.

Absent these requested FY 2016 resources, CSP will not have complete funding to support the relocation of essential field sites and will lack a coordinated space acquisition plan.

b. FY 2016 CSP Offender Treatment and Transitional Housing

Behavioral health (substance abuse and mental health) 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 behavioral health 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 **\$2,500,000** in additional FY 2016 contract Treatment and Transitional Housing resources to address the substantial needs of our offender population.

The FY 2015 Enacted Budget contains \$14,400,000 in contract Treatment and Transitional Housing resources. The FY 2016 resource request would increase the total CSP appropriated Treatment and Transitional Housing budget to \$16,900,000.

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 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 Change
CSP Contract Treatment and Transitional Housing	\$14,978	\$13,293	\$9,988	\$13,293	\$14,400	\$16,900	+\$2,500

In FY 2014, 82.3 percent of CSP new offender entrants self-reported having a history of illicit substance use. Of those active status offenders supervised at the medium, maximum or intensive level who were tested by CSP in FY 2014, 56.3 percent tested positive at least once for drugs (excluding alcohol and synthetic drugs). In addition, as of September 30, 2014 1,126 offenders, or 9.1 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, 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. 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.

CSP Substance Abuse Treatment:

Treatment Need

In FY 2014, a total of 7,445 offenders entered CSP supervision. Of these offender intakes, 2,165 (28 percent) were classified by CSP as persistent drug users⁷ and, of these persistent drug users, 1,260 entered supervision with a special condition for drug treatment imposed by the Court or the U.S. Parole Commission. Approximately half (1,069) of the 2,165 persistent drug users were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive combined).

⁷ 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 table below shows the intersection of special conditions, persistent drug use and risk level. Of the high-risk offenders who began supervision in FY 2014, 571 offenders (7.4 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 498 high-risk offenders (6.4 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 1,740 offenders entering supervision in FY 2014 who were assessed at the minimum risk level, 392 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 who are Court ordered and for those assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels.

With treatment resources contained in the FY 2016 Budget Request, CSP estimates that we can only meet the illicit substance treatment need of approximately one-third of the total number of persistent drug users entering supervision in FY 2014; and approximately two-thirds of high-risk, persistent drug users entering supervision in FY 2014.

The Intersection of Persistent Drug Use, Special Conditions for Drug Treatment and Risk Level for FY 2014 Offender Entries

Special Condition	Persistent Drug Use	Risk Level										Total	%
		MIN		MED		MAX		INT		NA/TBD			
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Yes	Yes	253	3%	317	4%	380	5%	191	2%	119	2%	1260	16%
	No	833	11%	439	6%	524	7%	276	4%	802	10%	2874	37%
	Total	1086	14%	756	10%	904	12%	467	6%	921	12%	4134	54%
No	Yes	139	2%	168	2%	295	4%	203	3%	100	1%	905	12%
	No	515	7%	370	5%	552	7%	276	4%	972	13%	2685	35%
	Total	654	8%	538	7%	847	11%	479	6%	1072	14%	3590	46%
Total		1740	22%	1294	17%	1751	23%	946	12%	1993	26%	7724	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 to 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.

Due to limited funding relative to the need CSP has tightened the priority placement criteria for all offenders in need of a treatment continuum. 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 arrests. Offenders who entered CSP supervision during FY 2014, tested positive for illicit substances on three or more occasions and were assessed as high-risk (n=1,069) accumulated increasing rates of drug-related technical supervision violations during the first four months of supervision. Four percent of these offenders incurred a drug-related Alleged Violation Report (AVR) within the first 30 days of supervision. Just under one-fifth (17.6 percent) of these offenders had AVRs filed in response to drug-related violations by the 90th day of supervision and, by the 120th day, nearly one-fourth (24.2 percent) had at least one drug-related AVR.

The lack of adequate treatment and outpatient 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; over one-third of offenders under age 30 tested positive for synthetic drugs in a pilot study conducted in 2013. 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.

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 2011 through 2013 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 to those who did not complete treatment.

A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health⁸ 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 2011, the number of CSOSA offenders/defendants arrested dropped 18 percent from 53 arrested in the one-year period before HIDTA treatment to 42 in the year after treatment. Offenders/defendants who successfully completed the treatment program experienced a 10 percent decrease in arrest.

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" (NIDA, 2012: 11).⁹
- Reductions in crime are associated with participation in substance abuse treatment.¹⁰
 - 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.¹¹

⁸ The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Leaving Treatment in Calendar Year 2011. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., June 18, 2013.

⁹ National Institute on Drug Abuse (2012). NIDA Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment. Rockville, MD: Author.

¹⁰ Krebs, 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.

¹¹ Visher, 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.

- Some approaches to substance abuse treatment have been shown to be more effective than others in reducing drug use and crime for a criminal justice.^{12, 13} Approaches using cognitive-behavioral therapy, therapeutic communities, drug courts, certain pharmacological treatments, and contingency management approaches (positive reinforcement) with cognitive behavioral therapy have been found to be the most effective (Bahr et al., 2012).
- 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).
 - CSOSA uses the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria to assess an individual's substance abuse problems and make treatment program placement decisions.¹⁴ The ASAM criteria reflect the consensus of perspectives from addiction treatment specialists and are used widely across the United States. Use of the ASAM criteria to make placement decisions indicates that CSOSA is employing a common approach.
- Individuals may require more than one type of treatment or multiple treatment episodes in order to stop abusing substances (NIDA, 2012; Bahr et al., 2012).
 - 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).¹⁵

CSP Transitional Housing:

¹² Bahr, S.J., Masters, A.L., & Taylor, B.M. (2012). What works in substance abuse treatment programs for offenders. *The Prison Journal*, 92(2): 155-174.

¹³ Saunders, E.C., & Kim, E (2013). Substance abuse treatment implementation research. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 44(1): 1-3.

¹⁴ American Society of Addiction Medicine. (2013). *The ASAM criteria: Treatment criteria for addictive, substance-related, and co-occurring conditions*. Carson City, NV: The Change Companies.

¹⁵ Carr, 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.

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,
- 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 losing 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. Recent demographic changes in Washington, D.C. only further exacerbate this challenge. 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.

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. With transitional housing resources contained in the FY 2016 Budget Request, CSP estimates that we can only meet the housing needs of less than 15 percent of offenders with unstable housing.

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.

- A lack of stable housing contributes to recidivism throughout the time an offender is under supervision. The provision of safe and stable housing combined with wrap-around services to meet offenders' other needs has been shown to reduce recidivism for high risk reentrants.¹⁶
- Offenders, particularly those returning from incarceration, face tough challenges in finding housing if relatives or friends are unable to assist them.¹⁷ Prisoners interviewed about the role of housing on subsequent re-incarceration indicate the importance of housing in helping to keep them from returning to prison.¹⁸
- Reentrants with substance abuse problems are more likely to experience problems with reintegration, including homelessness, than other reentrants. 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.¹⁹

¹⁶ Lutze, F., J. Rosky, & S. Falconer. (2014). Washington State's Reentry Housing Pilot Program Evaluation: Year 3 Final Report. Pullman, Washington: Washington State University

¹⁷ Urban 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>

¹⁸ Visher, 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.

¹⁹ Sung, H.E., Mahoney, A.M., Mellow, J. (2011). Substance abuse treatment gap among adult parolees: Prevalence, correlates, and barriers. *Criminal Justice Review*, 36(1): 40-57.

- 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 abuse²⁰ as well as fewer re-incarcerations and reconvictions (Lutze et al., 2014). These outcomes were more likely when participants spent longer time in or completed the program.²¹

c. FY 2016 Agency Telecommunications System

CSP requests **\$1,662,000** in FY 2016 resources to procure and deploy a new Agency (CSP/PSA) telecommunications system. This nonrecurring increase is necessary to replace our current, obsolete, non-supported telecommunications system originally purchased in 1999.

Justification of Program Increase						
CSOSA (CSP/PSA) Telecommunications System						
		FY 2014 Enacted ¹	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2016 Change
CSOSA Telecommunications System	(\$000)	\$610	\$622	\$2,284	\$635	+\$1,662
	Positions	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Includes CSOSA (CSP/PSA) resources for Telecomm/PBX equipment (\$10,000), annual PBX SW maintenance fees (\$152,000), telecommunications support contractor (\$116,000) and voice line charges (\$332,000)

Background

Reliable telecommunications and data management are essential in any organization and are crucial to effective supervision of CSOSA offenders/defendants and in the day-to-day administrative management and operations of the Agency. Unfortunately, the Agency’s current PBX telephone system, manufactured by Altura (Fujitsu), is nearly 15 years old, deteriorating because of age, and is no longer supported by the manufacturer.

Support for the current PBX system is available under a temporary arrangement but the equipment is at risk of failure with only scarce and difficult means of parts acquisition and replacement. The skillsets available in the marketplace necessary to maintain the system have dwindled and qualified personnel are difficult to find and costly. The current systems’ features

²⁰ Worcel, S., S. Burrus, M. Finigan.(2009). A Study of Substance-Free Transitional Housing and Community Corrections in Washington County, Oregon. Portland, OR: NPC Research.

²¹ Willison, 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.

are very basic with dial tone, three-person conferencing, hold, and call forwarding. The system affords no opportunity for unified communications or Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP).

In FY 2014, CSOSA funded approximately \$610,000 for legacy telecommunications system equipment, voice line charges, licensing and system maintenance and support. The current phone system supports the following CSP/PSA sites:

1. 633 Indiana Avenue, NW
2. 601 Indiana Avenue, NW
3. 300 Indiana Avenue, NW
4. 500 Indiana Avenue, NW
5. 333 Constitution Avenue, NW
6. 25 K Street, NE (Replacement)
7. 800 North Capitol Street, NW
8. 1230 Taylor Street, NW
9. 3850 South Capitol Street, SE
10. 1418 Good Hope Road, SE
11. 1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE (Re-entry and Sanctions Center)
12. 1901 E Street, SE
13. 4415 South Capitol Street, SE
14. 910 Rhode Island Avenue, SE
15. 1025 F Street, NW

CSOSA’s current telephone system solution employs approximately 1,400 telephone handsets and 125 fax machines. System features do not allow for any growth in services or expanded telecommunications services and infrastructure.

For FY 2016, CSOSA requests \$1,662,000 for a new VoIP phone system, equipment, licensing, project management, training and installation/deployment costs for current CSOSA locations.

Cost Type	Amount
SW Licenses	\$322,000
Equipment/HW	\$455,000
IP Phones	\$528,000
Project Management (design, test, deploy, train)	\$219,000
Warranty/Maintenance	\$138,000
TOTAL	\$1,662,000

The FY 2016 budget estimate was derived from estimates provided from telecommunication vendors. CSOSA anticipates using existing communication lines for the proposed new VOIP network.

Budget Justification

Voice communications are a critical part of the operations of the Agency. CSOSA communicates with offenders/defendants and our public safety and community partners via voice on a regular basis.

CSOSA has retained our current PBX telephone communications system as long as feasible. To keep the existing system, CSOSA would have to invest in refurbished equipment and parts that have very limited warranty, and we will fall even further behind in our ability to fully support the administration's telework and workforce mobilization initiatives. At some point, the system will in fact break and the use of refurbished replacement equipment will not be feasible.

It is important that CSOSA migrate to a new system to mitigate risk and expand functionality. Throughout the past 15 years, communications technology has made significant improvements and many Federal organizations have replaced their analogue PBX switch systems with VoIP technology. VoIP has now matured to be commonplace in office automation and especially in support of telework and workforce mobilization. VoIP is technically proven and a good long-term value but requires initial capital investment and planning. Advantages of VoIP include:

- 1) Improved efficiencies (leveraging one communications system; structured cabling and infrastructure);
- 2) Centralized and more efficient moves, adds and changes;
- 3) Scalable as needs change or increase;
- 4) Detailed call statistics and lowered long-distance charges;
- 5) Remote management and diagnostic monitoring; and
- 6) Enhanced mobility options (telecommuting).

Options for phone services were explored and based on the amount of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) handled by the Agency it is deemed inadvisable to open up access to the network to a shared VOIP services provider due to cyber-security concerns.

CSOSA anticipates that this initiative can be fully procured in FY 2016 and that most implementation costs are one-time in nature. For FY 2017, CSOSA will revert to effective FY 2015 funding levels to continue support of the new VoIP telecommunications system.

If these resources are not provided, CSOSA must continue using its existing, obsolete voice telecommunications system. Failure to proactively address this may lead to a failure of Agency voice communications.

d. FY 2016 Offender Case Management System Re-Development

CSP requests **\$1,200,000** in additional FY 2016 resources to conduct a major overhaul and re-development of the Agency's Supervision Management and Automated Record Tracking

(SMART) offender case management information system. SMART is the portal for the current and historical supervision records for all CSP offenders and is the primary supervision data management tool. CSOSA is unable to modify and enhance the current SMART application with new capabilities that are critical to supporting the Agency’s performance goals without a dedicated financial investment. CSOSA requests net, additional contract SMART development and equipment funding of \$4,800,000 over four fiscal years (FYs 2016-2019) to completely re-develop and re-design SMART.

Justification of Program Increase								
Offender Case Management System Re-Development								
		FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2016 - 2019 Change
Contract SMART Development & Equipment	(\$000)	\$700	\$700	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$1,900	+\$1,200
	Positions	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0

Background

CSP has changed the way community supervision occurs in the District of Columbia. Prior to CSP’s establishment, probation and parole functions were performed by separate agencies with separate, non-integrated information systems. CSP determined that there were no existing offender case management systems to leverage and began internal development of a new custom offender case management system in 2000. Version 1.0 of CSP’s SMART system was deployed on January 22, 2002 and over the last 12 years CSP has continued to expand SMART capabilities through modular enhancements. The last significant change in technology occurred with the deployment of SMART Version 3.0 in March 2006, when the system was migrated to .Net technology. Recent SMART enhancements and technology changes have been placed on-hold due to budgetary challenges.

With the deployment of SMART, CSP made a major commitment to changing offender supervision, record keeping and law enforcement practices in the District of Columbia. CSP law enforcement and offender support staff currently use SMART as their primary tool in performing offender supervision and support functions. SMART data is now shared with many of our law enforcement partners to ensure a cohesive public safety network in the District of Columbia. SMART has been used as a proto-type by parole/probation in other U.S. jurisdictions and other countries. In summary, SMART is fundamental for supporting effective offender case management. CSP requires dedicated additional resources to ensure that its functions continue uninterrupted and are enhanced to maximize utility.

CSP currently exchanges SMART data with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department; the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council members such as U.S. Probation, U.S. Marshals, U.S. Parole Commission, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS); the states of Maryland and Virginia; the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and others. Because 65-70 percent of crimes in the District of Columbia are committed by someone convicted of a crime in the past, CSP SMART data is relied upon by D.C. public safety organizations to be immediately available to conduct their law enforcement activities. Additionally, our information exchanges with the D.C. Superior Court and U.S. Parole Commission are critical to efficient criminal justice proceedings.

In FY 2014, CSP has a planned procurement to conduct a fundamental SMART technology review and platform upgrade analysis, to include possible off-the-shelf and Cloud opportunities. CSP anticipates completing this review and selecting a desired platform and technologies in FY 2015. Additional FY 2016 resources are necessary to fund the first of a four year SMART re-development funding

Budget Justification

SMART is at the end of its useful life and must be re-developed using current technologies. If not modernized, CSP's ability to perform its mission and to collaborate and share offender data with our law enforcement and criminal justice partners will be diminished.

- SMART has been upgraded and enhanced continuously since 2002 and has served the Agency very well but has far outlived its ability to sustain growth or expand technologies;
- SMART is a highly-customized system that enables and supports many of the intricate facets of CSP's core mission critical business functions and processes. It is a very large scale enterprise system with over a half million lines of human-produced source code and 2 million lines of machine-generated code;
- New technologies and techniques for development, security, and user interface and data management capabilities, features, and functions are not always compatible with SMART; and
- Augmenting the application to serve CSP mission performance and business practices that have evolved and matured will result in diminishing returns in data quality, change control, system maintenance, and security, privacy, and records management compliance.

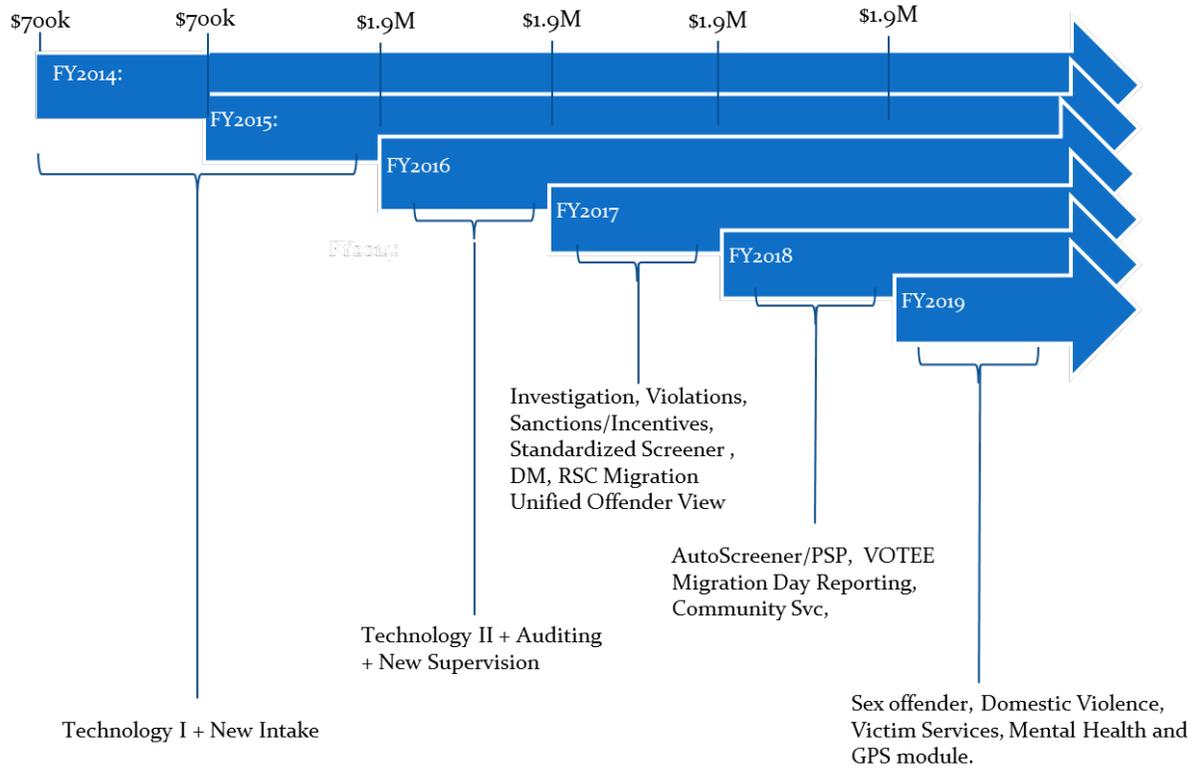
As the SMART application and database have grown to support additional requirements beyond what was anticipated, it became evident that the current application would not be suitable to sustain growth and change in the long-run. Evolving lines of business, increased data sharing and integration requirements, the CSP Data Warehouse/Business Intelligence program, efficient responses to environmental factors such as new criminal laws, federal mandates, and business partner changes, cannot be sustained. Many aspects of the modular additions and enhancements to SMART during the past several years have revealed additional common services outside of, and incompatible with, modifying the existing SMART architecture. These then had to be repeatedly duplicated within each new module. As these common, and increasingly interdependent, capabilities and underlying structures have been built, maintenance requirements

have expanded commensurately. Today, system maintenance is becoming increasingly resource-intensive and effectively consumes the majority of the CSP's IT development's staff's capacity.

To modernize SMART, SMART must be re-architected and engineered to a service-oriented architecture (SOA) that employs secure coding and other modern security controls. This is necessary in order to meet the increasing and dynamic demand for information management, the rapid pace of technology driven change, and to meet several Federal mandates, including the Federal CIO's "Digital Strategy", FISMA, and NARA records management requirements. The following desired modifications and enhancements cannot be accomplished with the current application and without a dedicated financial investment:

- Integrated, holistic multipurpose Offender Case Plan and Offender History;
- Violations, Sanctions, & Incentives automation to standardize and drive consistency across the Agency in these practices;
- Integrated calendaring that enables officers to manage their schedules vis-à-vis offender scheduling alongside internal schedules, while also creating individual offender schedules as a tool to assist with their compliance;
- Expanded document management and paper reduction capabilities;
- Enhanced biometric and other identification quality improvements;
- Integration of certain components of CSP and PSA offender/defendant case history;
- Increased data security and data exchange capabilities; and
- Increased system maintenance and development efficiencies.

CSP's FY 2016 resource request is predicated upon a detailed, incremental six-year implementation plan for the solution identified as part of the FY 2014/2015 system and platform selection process. CSP estimates total project costs to total \$9,000,000 over the six-year project; \$4,800,000 to be funded through this new initiative and \$4,200,000 to be funded by existing funding. These costs include contract development, equipment, software and training. CSP Office of Information Technology staff would perform all project management associated with this development and deployment project.



TASK	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY 18	FY19
SMART RE-DESIGN						
Contract Support:						
PM						
Architect						
Engineer						
Developer						
Developer						
Analyst						
Tester						
Specialized -Developer SME						
Special Support OEM						
Contract Support	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
Equipment:						
Servers			20,000			20,000
Updated software/maint, cost			20,000	40,000	25,000	20,000
Security Review			45,000	20,000	70,000	70,000
Test Servers – Virtual			10,000			12,000
Specialized Add On - Tool			25,000	45,000	25,000	
Training			20,000	35,000	20,000	28,000
Cloud Testing			10,000	10,000	10,000	
Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Development and Equipment Total	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000
Total Investment	\$9,000,000					

e. FY 2016 Agency Electronic Document Records Management System

CSP requests **\$756,000** in FY 2016 resources to procure and implement an electronic document records management system (EDRMS) to manage Agency documents and records throughout the document life-cycle, from creation to destruction. This funding will provide CSP with the necessary means to implement an effective and efficient recordkeeping solution that is in compliance with the Presidential Memorandum, Managing Government Records of November 28, 2014, and OMB/NARA M-12-18, Managing Government Records Directive of August 24, 2012.

Justification of Program Increase						
Electronic Document Records Management System (EDRMS)						
		FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 PB	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2016 Change
CSP EDRMS	(\$000)	\$245	\$247	\$1,003	\$783	+\$756
	Positions	2	2	4	4	+2
	FTE	2	2	4	4	+2

PSA is requesting resources in its FY 2016 budget for its share of this proposed joint initiative.

CSP’s funding request includes a one-time requirement of \$506,000 to procure and implement a CSP/PSA shared EDRMS. This one-time funding will cover the costs of equipment (hardware for capture, storage, and capacity); software (licenses, applications); and technical services to perform system architecture setup, installation, testing, and implementation, and to design file repositories using indexing or taxonomy. In addition, \$250,000 is requested for two additional FTP positions to administer the new system and address significantly increased records management responsibilities. Approximately \$536,000 of this \$756,000 FY 2016 resource increase will continue as a permanent adjustment to base. These funds are necessary to support on-going operation and maintenance of the Agency’s EDRMS (to include securing the privacy and confidentiality of sensitive and personally identifiable information (PII)); continued migration and maintenance of records to electronic format for eventual transfer and accessioning by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); and development of policies and a records management training program.

This funding request is a best estimate based on preliminary research conducted by the Agency’s information technology (IT) and records management experts.

Background

U.S. Code Title 44, § 3101, requires the head of each Federal agency to make and preserve records containing adequate and proper documentation of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures and essential transactions of the agency and designed to furnish the information necessary to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and of persons directly affected by the agency's activities.

NARA's 2012 annual survey identified CSOSA as "high risk" for mismanagement of federal records. For the past several years, CSP and PSA have jointly worked towards correcting noted deficiencies by incorporating statutory records management requirements and sound records management principles into work processes, enterprise architecture, and information systems. The Agency has issued records management policy, appointed a Senior Agency Official (SAO), hired an Agency Records Officer, established Records Inventory and Disposition Schedules (RIDS) and developed a Records Management Strategic Plan.

In the Agency's current state, recordkeeping life-cycle management is extremely difficult as the burden is often placed on individuals to manually manage electronic records. Managing records in this manner results in the continued mismanagement of records, which can cause records to be misclassified and possibly, enable unauthorized access.

The Agency's goal is to become a paperless Agency, which will eliminate the need for off-site storage. An EDRMS will significantly aid with achieving the paperless goal. While a third of the Agency's records are considered permanent, most of the Agency's records are temporary and require storage until the record has reached its disposition. Due to limited on-site storage space, the Agency utilizes a number of resources to maintain both the on-site and off-site storage facilities. Many man-power hours are expended filing, retrieving, and transferring records between locations. The Agency's incurs costs to maintain off-site storage as well as the cost of destruction when the records reach disposition. An EDRMS will avoid some of these costs as the system will be both for storage and destruction. Over time hard copy records will be reduced as records reaching their disposition are being destroyed and new records are created in electronic format.

CSP has used a limited amount of FY 2014 resources to procure consulting services and records management expertise to specifically analyze existing IT system capabilities and business processes to support CSOSA's effort in selecting a technological recordkeeping solution and developing an implementation plan. This initial, planning phase of the EDRMS project will be completed in FY 2015. FY 2016 resources are necessary to purchase and deploy the new system in FY 2017.

CSOSA's Records Management Strategic Plan identifies the following major milestones as necessary to fully implement a NARA-approved certified records management solution.

Target Completion Timeframe	Milestone
FY 2014	Evaluate electronic document records management solutions/products for permanent use which will accommodate multiple formats and meet architectural, information technology security, privacy, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and litigation-related requirements.
FY 2015	Identify product and develop a procurement plan.
FY 2016	Procure and implement EDRMS.
FYs 2017 - 2019	Perform on-going operation and maintenance of EDRMS and administration of records management program, to include communication, training, evaluation and reporting.

CSOSA has made substantial progress in improving its records management program and is on track to complete the strategic milestones through FY 2015. The requested funding is necessary to fully procure and implement a technological solution that will ensure compliance with the goals outlined in OMB M-18-12, in which Federal agencies are directed to (1) require electronic recordkeeping to ensure transparency, efficiency and accountability; and (2) demonstrate compliance with federal records management statutes and regulations. The acquired IT solution will manage the full records life-cycle and interface with existing agency electronic systems, and prove capable of expanding with future systems acquired by the Agency.

Budget Justification

CSOSA is committed to reform and improve its records management program but does not have sufficient discretionary funding in its current budget baseline to absorb the costs associated with the implementation and on-going operations and maintenance of the EDRMS. Without the requested funding increase, CSOSA's progress towards improved records management will be hindered; and it is unlikely that the Agency will be able to fully comply with the aforementioned directives on managing government records by the required deadlines.

An EDRMS will greatly improve how the Agency conducts business. It will give the Agency better credibility and provide stronger integrity to the work the Agency performs by providing a system that enables a sound systematic approach to managing Federal records. Investing in smarter information technology solutions is in keeping with the President's Management Agenda to create a Government that is effective and efficient.

f. FY 2016 Expanded Gift Authority

CSOSA requests authority to receive in-kind donations (gifts) of incentive items such as clothing and professional development services for distribution to eligible offenders. This request will expand upon existing CSOSA authority to receive donations of space and hospitality to support offender and defendant programs; and equipment, supplies, and vocational training services necessary to sustain, educate and train offenders and defendants, including their dependent children. CSOSA's requested authority change is outlined in the proposed FY 2016 Appropriations Language.

The goal of this authority request is to increase the types of items used 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.²² These graduated responses, based on the principles of operant learning theory²³, 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.²⁴ To increase long term parole and treatment effectiveness both rewards and sanctions must be delivered frequently and consistently.²⁵ The research further suggests that to be most effective, graduated response systems should employ a reward to sanction ratio of at least 4:1.²⁶

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.²⁷ 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.²⁸

²² Harrell & Roman, 2001; Marlowe & Kirby, 1999; Martin & Pear, 1999

²³ Skinner, 1948

²⁴ Viglione & Sloars, (2012)

²⁵ Marlowe & Kirby (1999); Gendreau et al., 1996

²⁶ Wodhal et al, 2011; Gendreau et al., 1996

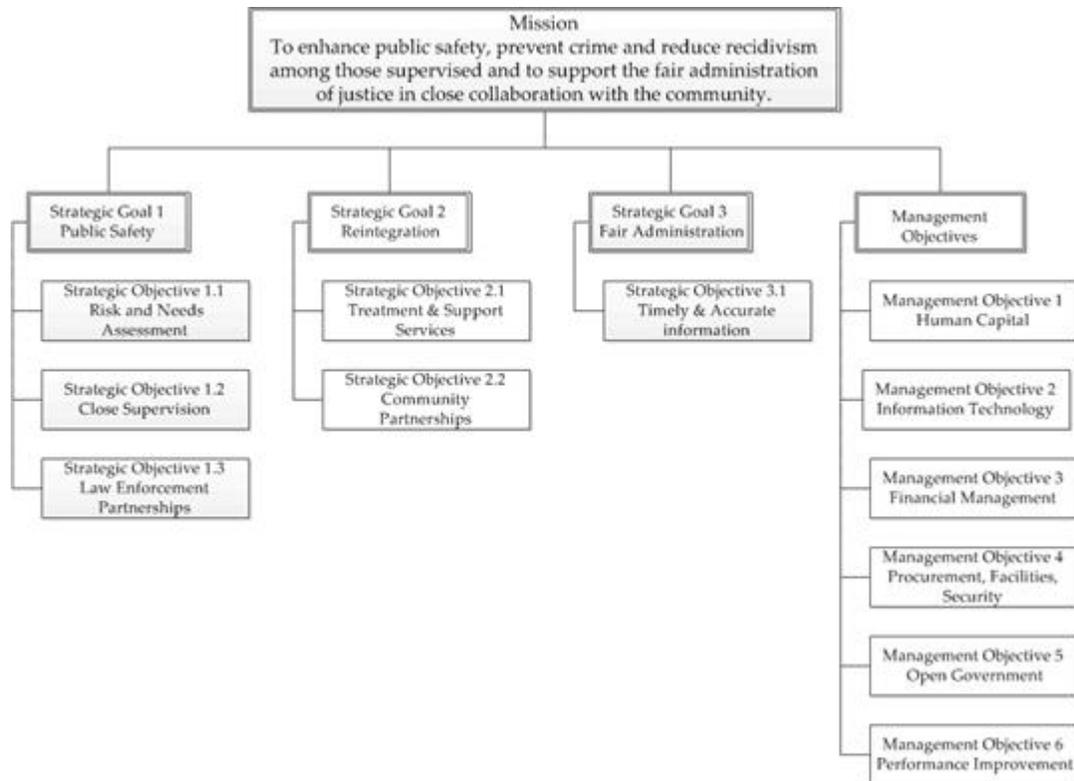
²⁷ Marlowe & Kirby (1999)

²⁸ 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 in compliance or transferred to U.S. Probation. Unsuccessful completion of supervision includes cases closed with a status of revoked to incarceration, revoked unsatisfactorily, deported, returned to the sending jurisdiction out of compliance, 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 2014, CSP's TSP from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014 included 20,863 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 2014 (23,065 unique offenders October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013), the FY 2014 TSP represents an 9.5 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 2014. Parolees decreased at the greatest rate during this time (13.8 percent decrease), compared to probationers (11.0 percent) and supervised releasees (3.2 percent)), which is expected given that parole was abolished in the District of Columbia in 2000.

CSP Total Supervised Population (TSP) by Supervision Type FY 2012 – FY 2014¹

Supervision Type	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Offenders	Percentage	Offenders	Percentage	Offenders	Percentage
Probation ²	16,087	65.7%	15,011	65.1%	13,357	64.0%
Parole	3,060	12.5%	2,716	11.8%	2,340	11.2%
Supervised Release	5,350	21.8%	5,338	23.1%	5,166	24.8%
TSP	24,497	100.0%	23,065	100.0%	20,863	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 FY 2012 was 24,062.

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 supervision 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. From FY 2011 to FY 2014, revocations decreased by an additional percentage point. The decrease in revocations to incarceration since 2006 has been driven primarily by the parole and supervised release cases supervised on behalf of the U.S. Parole Commission. Between those years, revocations of parolees decreased over 11 percentage points and revocations of supervised release offenders decreased by almost six percentage points. The rate of revocation to incarceration among probation cases supervised by CSP on behalf of the Superior Court for the District of Columbia declined by three percentage points from FY 2006 to FY 2014.

CSP Total Supervised Population Revoked to Incarceration¹, by Supervision Type, FYs 2006–2014

	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation²</u>			<u>Total</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
2014	2,340	-13.8	6.1	5,166	-3.2	12.7	13,357	-11.0	8.7	20,863	-9.5	9.4

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) cases.

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.

FY 2014 Revocations to Incarceration: Compared to the overall supervised population, offenders revoked to incarceration in FY 2014 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (50.4 percent compared to 34.9 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to be supervised by a mental health supervision team (32.0 percent compared to 19.3 percent of the total supervised population);
- Tended to be slightly younger (average age 36 compared to 38 for the total supervised population);
- More likely to have unstable housing situations (18.1 percent compared to 8.5 percent for the total supervised population),
- More likely to test positive for drugs at least once during the fiscal year (52.0 percent compared to 39.8 percent for the total supervised population), and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (21.0 percent compared to 46.3 percent for the total supervised population).

Both females and parolees were slightly under-represented in the FY 2014 revoked population. Women made up 16.6 percent of the overall supervision population in FY 2014, but only 14.1 percent of offenders revoked to incarceration. Additionally, parolees constituted 11.2 percent of the FY 2014 supervised population, but only 7.8 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. Many 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 filed AVRs for just under one-fourth (23.0 percent) of the FY 2014 Total Supervised Population. This is an increase compared to previous years, when CSP filed AVRs for roughly one out of five offenders annually. Offenders under supervised release are most likely to have AVRs filed, with more than one-third (34.0 percent) of offenders under supervised release having at least one AVR filed in FY 2014. Comparatively, less than one-fifth (17.1 percent) of parolees had an AVR filed in FY 2014. As of September 30, 2014, AVRs were filed for 2,155 offenders on parole/supervised release and 2,646 offenders on probation. Roughly 58 percent of all AVRs filed during the year were for re-arrests.

CSP Offenders For Whom At Least One AVR Was Filed by Supervision Type, FYs 2010–2014

	<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	%
2010	4,009	731	18.2	4,943	1,567	31.7	16,257	3,159	19.4	25,209	5,457	21.6
2011	3,413	590	17.3	5,213	1,448	27.8	16,185	2,978	18.4	24,811	5,016	20.2
2012	3,060	427	14.0	5,350	1,438	26.9	16,087	2,708	16.8	24,497	4,573	18.7
2013	2,716	444	16.3	5,338	1,584	29.7	15,011	2,381	15.9	23,065	4,409	19.1
2014	2,340	400	17.1	5,166	1,755	34.0	13,357	2,646	19.8	20,863	4,801	23.0

CSP’s Office of Research and Evaluation performed a review of AVRs issued for offenders who entered CSP supervision in FYs 2010 - 2014. In FY 2014, almost one fourth (23.8 percent) of the 7,724 offender entrants had an AVR filed against them during the fiscal year while under CSP supervision, compared to less than 20 percent of entrants in FYs 2010 through 2013. This is in line with the overall increase in the percentage of offenders for whom AVRs were filed during the fiscal year and may be the result of several factors. While offender noncompliance on supervision plays a role in the submission of AVRs to the releasing authorities, the decrease in revocations to incarceration over the last several years suggests that other factors may also be contributing to the

increase. For example, a greater focus on ensuring that officers submit AVRs for certain violations may have also contributed to rise in AVRs. Further analysis would be required in order to make causal statements about what is driving the increase in AVRs submitted.

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 in FY of Entry
2010	9,897	19.7%
2011	9,404	17.8%
2012	9,417	17.2%
2013	8,116	18.6%
2014	7,724	23.8%

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.²⁹ 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.

²⁹ 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.

Including all supervision types, the arrest rate has remained close to 50 percent for all entry cohorts. While the overall conviction rate has remained between 13 and 15 percent, this two (2) percent point difference represents roughly a 10 percent increase 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.

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 in compliance, or are transferred to U.S. Probation. Cases that close unsuccessfully are those that are revoked to incarceration, revoked unsatisfactorily, returned to their sending jurisdiction out of compliance, 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 2014, a total of 10,272 CSP supervision cases closed: 7,649 probation/CPO/DSA cases, 1,990 supervised release cases, and 633 parole cases. The table below shows that just under two-thirds (64.3 percent) of cases closed successfully in FY 2014. The percentage of cases closing successfully has been steadily increasing since FY 2011. Roughly 30 percent of cases closed unsuccessfully in FY 2014, and this percentage has been steadily decreasing over the past three years. Approximately 6 percent of all closed cases in FYs 2011 through 2014 were closed for either administrative reasons or due to death.

In FY 2014, a higher percentage of probation cases completed successfully (72.0 percent), compared to parole (49.3 percent) and supervised release (39.7 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; roughly two of five parole cases close unsuccessfully. These trends have been consistent since FY 2011.

Supervision Completions¹ by Supervision Type, FY 2011-2014

	<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
2014	633	49.3	41.7	1,990	39.7	52.4	7,649	72.0	22.5	10,272	64.3	29.5

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 September 30, 2014, 21.1 percent of CSP's FY 2014 total supervised population had been rearrested in DC, MD, or VA (all charges considered) while under supervision. This rate has been steadily decreasing over the past several years.

As of September 30, 2014, 19.9 percent of supervised offenders were rearrested in the District (excluding MD/VA) when all charges were considered, but this percentage dropped to 15.4 percent when arrests for parole/probation violations were excluded. Although the percentage of offenders arrested on new charges is higher in FY 2014 compared to previous years, these data still indicate that a significant number of supervised offenders are rearrested each year in DC 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 2014 with almost 30 percent of supervised release offenders rearrested as of September 30, 2014 (DC, MD, and VA; all charges considered). Interestingly, when looking at the rearrests of offenders in DC only by supervision type, offenders on supervised release show the largest percentage point decrease 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 previously suggested.

Percentage of Total Supervised Population Rearrested¹, FY 2010 - FY 2014

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Probation²					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	18.0%	16.0%	16.1%	15.8%	17.3%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	N/A	N/A	11.9%	11.8%	13.4%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	23.0%	22.0%	20.8%	18.7%	18.6%
Parole					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	17.0%	17.0%	15.9%	16.8%	15.9%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	N/A	N/A	12.1%	11.7%	12.9%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	20.0%	20.0%	18.5%	18.2%	16.8%
Supervised Release					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	26.0%	25.0%	27.3%	28.2%	28.5%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	N/A	N/A	20.7%	20.1%	21.5%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	31.0%	30.0%	31.3%	31.0%	29.6%
Total Supervised Population					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	19.0%	18.0%	18.5%	18.8%	19.9%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	N/A	N/A	13.9%	13.7%	15.4%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	24.0%	23.0%	22.8%	21.5%	21.1%

¹ Computed 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 Includes Civil Protection Order (CPO) and Deferred Sentence Agreement (DSA) cases

³ Excludes arrests made for parole or probation violations.

D.C. Rearrests: The percentage of the Total Supervised Population rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD and VA rearrests) increased slightly from 19 percent in FY 2010 to roughly 20 percent in FY 2014. As shown in the table below, the number of charges filed against CSP offenders rearrested in D.C. ranged from roughly 8,500 to just under 9,000 each year. (Note that CSP offenders arrested in D.C. may be charged with one or more offense.) Due to the improved quality of charge data provided by D.C., CSP was able to tease out release condition violations from the “other” category beginning in FY 2012. In FYs 2012, 2013 and 2014, public order offenses and violations of release conditions made up the bulk of charges, comprising roughly half of recorded charges each year (public order offenses made up just over 20 percent charges each year; release condition violations accounted for approximately 30 percent of charges). Both violent offenses and property offenses have been increasing since FY 2010. In FY 2014, violent offenses made up 18.6 percent of recorded charges, and property offenses accounted for 16 percent. While drug offenses declined from FY 2011 to FY 2013, they increased slightly in FY 2014. By September 30, 2013, these charges represented 14.2 percent of all charges for offenders rearrested in the District.

**Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested in D.C. While Under CSP Supervision,
FY 2010 - FY 2014**

Charge Category¹	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Public Order Offenses	2,438 (27.3%)	2,040 (23.9%)	2,031 (22.8%)	1,845 (21.3%)	1,763 (20.1%)
Violent Offenses	995 (11.1%)	1,054 (12.3%)	1,494 (16.8%)	1,616 (18.6%)	1,631 (18.6%)
Property Offenses	470 (5.3%)	614 (7.2%)	790 (8.9%)	1,037 (11.9%)	1,406 (16.0%)
Drug Offenses	1,504 (16.9%)	1,906 (22.3%)	1,369 (15.4%)	1,120 (12.9%)	1,247 (14.2%)
Release Condition Violations	N/A	N/A	2,749 (30.8%)	2,729 (31.4%)	2,435 (27.7%)
Other Offenses	3,511 (39.4%)	2,930 (34.3%)	475 (5.3%)	339 (3.9%)	297 (3.4%)
TOTAL D.C. ARREST CHARGES²	8,918 (100.0%)	8,544 (100.0%)	8,908 (100.0%)	8,686 (100.0%)	8,779 (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.

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 a controlled substance is detected (and an automatic violation is recorded), it cannot initially be determined if the positive test is the result of new drug use (i.e., “new use”), or if it is the result of carryover from previous drug exposure (i.e. “residual use”). 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.

Over the last few years, the number of violations recorded in SMART has been decreasing. In FY 2014, there were 10.2 percent fewer technical violations recorded compared to FY 2013. The number of drug violations decreased by almost 10 percent, and the number of non-drug violations decreased by almost one-fifth. While the decrease in the number of offenders under CSOSA supervision likely played a role, changes in supervision strategies may have also contributed to the overall decrease in recorded violations. Over the last several years, CSOSA has focused on employing strategies, such as motivational interviewing and cognitive-behavioral therapy, to encourage offender success rather than punishing offender non-compliance.

Number of Technical Violations, FY 2012 - FY 2014

Violation Type	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Drug Violations	156,046 (91.0%)	153,108 (93.6%)	138,395 (94.1%)
Non-Drug Violations	15,483 (9.0%)	10,562 (6.4%)	8,618 (5.9%)
Total Technical Violations	171,529 (100%)	163,670 (100%)	147,013 (100%)

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 2014. 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 2012 – FY2014, the percentage of violations recorded for offenders failing to submit specimens for drug testing remained steady at roughly 45 percent. The percentage of violations recorded for waterloading decreased from FY 2012 to FY 2013, indicating that offenders’ attempts to disguise illicit drug use may be declining.

Drug Technical Violations (%), FY 2012 - FY 2014

Drug Violation Type	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Illegally used a controlled substance	51.3%	54.1%	54.3%
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	44.5%	45.8%	45.7%
Testing of submitted specimen indicates potential waterloading	4.2%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Illegally possessed a controlled substance	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Total Number of Drug Violations	156,046	153,108	138,395

Non-Drug Violations:

In FY 2012, failures to report for supervision accounted for just under 30 percent of non-drug violations and, by FY 2014, they accounted for more than 40 percent. GPS violations, which accounted for almost half of non-drug violations in FY 2012, decreased to 30 percent by FY 2014. Roughly 45 other violations are included in “other” category and, together, make up roughly 25 percent of all recorded non-drug violations each year.

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

Non-Drug Violation Type	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Failed to report for supervision as directed	28.6%	39.2%	43.9%
Failed to comply with Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring to enforce a curfew and/or exclusion zones, as deemed appropriate by CSP	49.4%	34.7%	30.4%
Other non-drug violations	22.0%	26.1%	25.7%
Total Number of Non-Drug Violations	13,189	10,562	8,618

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 90 K Street, NE. 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 21,621 samples from 6,650 unique offenders each month in FY 2014. This is a decrease from FY 2013 when, on average, CSP drug tested 26,154 samples from 7,962 unique offenders per month.

Of the tested population, 56.3 percent tested positive for illicit drugs at least one time (excluding alcohol) during FY 2014, which is comparable to the percentage of the population that tested positive in FY 2013.

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. In FYs 2010 and 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, a focus that is in line with our current FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test, FY 2010 – FY 2014

	FY 2010¹	FY 2011¹	FY 2012²	FY 2013²	FY 2014²
Tests including alcohol	48.4%	45.2%	(62.5%)	(61.3%)	(61.6%)
Tests excluding alcohol	42.3%	39.5%	(57.7%)	(56.7%)	(56.3%)

¹ FYs 2010 – 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). FY 2012-2014 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 FYs 2010 and 2011 show that minimum-risk offenders who test positive for illicit substances most often use opiates, with over 40 percent of offenders using that substance. Although a substantial portion of minimum-risk drug users also use marijuana (just under 40 percent in FYs 2010 and 2011) and a smaller percentage use PCP (less than 10 percent), data from FYs 2012 - 2014 show that marijuana and PCP use is much more prevalent in medium-

through intensive-risk offenders. In FYs 2012 through 2014, over half of the higher risk population that tested positive for illicit substances used marijuana, and almost 20 percent tested positive for PCP. Cocaine use is comparable between minimum-risk and higher-risk offenders, with roughly one-third testing positive for that substance each year.

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 Year¹

Drug	FY 2010²	FY 2011²	FY 2012³	FY 2013³	FY 2014³
Marijuana	38.9%	39.1%	54.4%	58.1%	61.3%
PCP	9.1%	7.4%	19.6%	18.3%	19.9%
Opiates	43.1%	42.8%	31.4%	32.1%	29.0%
Methadone	10.0%	11.3%	2.5%	1.9%	2.1%
Cocaine	34.7%	32.5%	35.8%	31.5%	29.2%
Amphetamines	8.4%	8.4%	6.8%	8.4%	7.2%

¹ Previous methodology included toxicology results of the entire eligible drug tested population, regardless of whether or not they tested positive for an illicit substance. In FY 2014, methodology was updated to include only toxicology results of offenders who tested positive during the year in order to give a clearer picture of what substances those offenders are using. Previous years' estimates were updated using the new methodology.

² FYs 2010 – 2011: Only offenders who were in active status throughout the entire year, regardless of supervision level, are included in reporting.

³ Beginning in FY 2012, the eligible population was revised to include all offenders in active supervision status for the entire reporting month, 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 and, therefore, may sum to more than 100 percent. Examples: One offender testing positive for marijuana and PCP during FY 2014 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 2014 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

sustain his/herself, 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, 2014, 61.5 percent of the supervised population (12,320) was deemed employable, 30.4 percent was unemployable, and employability was unknown for the remaining 8.1 percent of the population³⁰.

Since FY 2012, the percentage of the September 30th daily population considered employable has been decreasing; the percentage of employable offenders who were employed has been decreasing since FY 2010. Despite our efforts, economic hardship over the last several years, increased competition in the workplace 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 Employment¹,
FY 2010 – FY 2014**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
% Employed of Employable	57.8	53.9	51.3	50.1	48.2
% Employable of Sept. 30 th pop.	62.0	62.5	62.8	62.2	61.5
September 30 th population	16,166	15,775	15,399	13,693	12,320

¹ Data reflect 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.

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

³⁰ Offenders are employable” if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Employability is unknown for offenders who have not had a job verification conducted.

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 2010, 37.3 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 34.3 percent by FY 2014. Among offenders aged 18 or older under CSP supervision on September 30, 2014 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, parolees and offenders on supervised release demonstrated the greatest decline in offenders failing to obtain a GED or high school diploma from FY 2010 to FY 2014.

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 2014.

Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma¹, FY 2009 – FY 2013

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Probation ²	31.8%	30.7%	30.9%	29.9%	29.6%
Parole	40.1%	38.5%	35.6%	34.6%	33.9%
Supervised Release	50.1%	48.6%	46.4%	44.7%	43.3%
% SP With No GED/HS Diploma	37.3%	36.3%	35.6%	34.7%	34.3%
Supervised Population (SP), Aged 18+	16,136	15,763	15,386	13,688	12,304

¹ Data 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.

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

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’. On September 30, 2014, 1,126 (or 9.1 percent) of the 12,320 offenders under CSP supervision had unstable housing. Approximately 80 percent of those with unstable housing (901) lived in homeless shelters. The remaining offenders resided in halfway houses through public law placements (15), transitional housing (175), hotels or motels (15); or were living without a fixed address (20).

This rate is in line with the trend we have seen over the past several years regarding offender housing; roughly 9 percent of our population have lived in unstable environments in recent years. The decline in the number of offenders with “no fixed address” in FY 2013 may be attributed to officers receiving guidance in late 2012 that they should only use that address selection once they confirmed that an offender does not have a stable address; it is not be used if an officer is unable to verify an offender’s 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 relative to HUD’s broader definition.

CSP Offenders with Unstable Housing¹, FYs 2011 – 2014

Unstable Housing	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Homeless Shelters	804	939	918	901
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	44	28	22	15
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	283	275	232	175
Hotels/Motels	6	11	12	15
No Fixed Address	230	168	38	20
Total, Unstable Housing	1,367	1,421	1,222	1,126
Total Offender Population	15,775	15,399	13,693	12,320
% Unstable Housing	8.7%	9.2%	8.9%	9.1%

¹ Data reflect the housing type of offenders under CSP supervision on the last day of the reporting period (September 30th) for each year.

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 CSOSASat. Modeled after New York City's CompStat and Baltimore City's CitiStat, CSOSASat provides managers with a tool to analyze and access decision-support and performance data at the individual employee, team, branch, and organization levels. CSOSASat 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 CSOSASat data. The implementation of CSOSASat 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, CSOSASat, 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 Associate Director:

The Global Positioning System (GPS) unit operated within the CSS Associate Director provides 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 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 diagnostic teams prepare and perform pre- and post-sentence investigations. In addition, three specialized teams prepare transitional parole supervision plans for offenders placed in Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) residential reentry centers (also known as halfway houses) pending release to the community (one team) or offenders who are transitioning from an institution to community-based supervision (two teams). These three teams also investigate home and employment plans and make recommendations to accept offenders convicted in other jurisdictions who desire to relocate to the District of Columbia to complete their term of community supervision.

CSS Branches IIA, IIB, V and VII: Kiosk, Mental Health, General Supervision and Young Adult Supervision

These branches supervise the majority of probation, parole and supervised release offenders in the District of Columbia who are assigned to one of 15 general supervision teams. These teams comprise most of the teams in Branches IIA and IIB, and one team in Branch V and one team in Branch VII (female only) located in field unit throughout the city. Two supervision teams (one in Branch IIA and one in Branch IIB) are dedicated to supervising high-risk young adult males. In addition, Branch

IIA includes one team that supervises minimum risk level mental health offenders and an entity that oversees kiosk reporting for low risk 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).

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. Five dedicated domestic violence supervision teams provide case management services for offenders charged with a domestic violence offenses referred by the Court in criminal, deferred sentencing and civil protection order matters. **One new domestic violence supervision team was recently created by re-allocating existing resources.** In addition, one domestic violence treatment team provides psycho-educational and direct treatment services for offenders referred with special Court-ordered conditions. This team also monitors the treatment services provided by private vendors on a sliding fee scale to those 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 and Warrants

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 and Female Supervision (Mental Health and General Supervision)

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 most female offenders in the District of Columbia. There are a total of four supervision teams dedicated to serving the female population: one team supervises female offenders under general supervision and three other teams are providing services to female offenders with diagnosed mental health conditions.

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 persistent substance abuse, 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 [Project Empowerment Job Readiness Classes Only]

Day Reporting Center

The Day Center (DRC) is an on-site intermediate sanctions program that assists offenders in successfully transitioning into society by changing offenders' adverse thinking patterns entrenched distorted beliefs. The DRC currently operates at two locations:

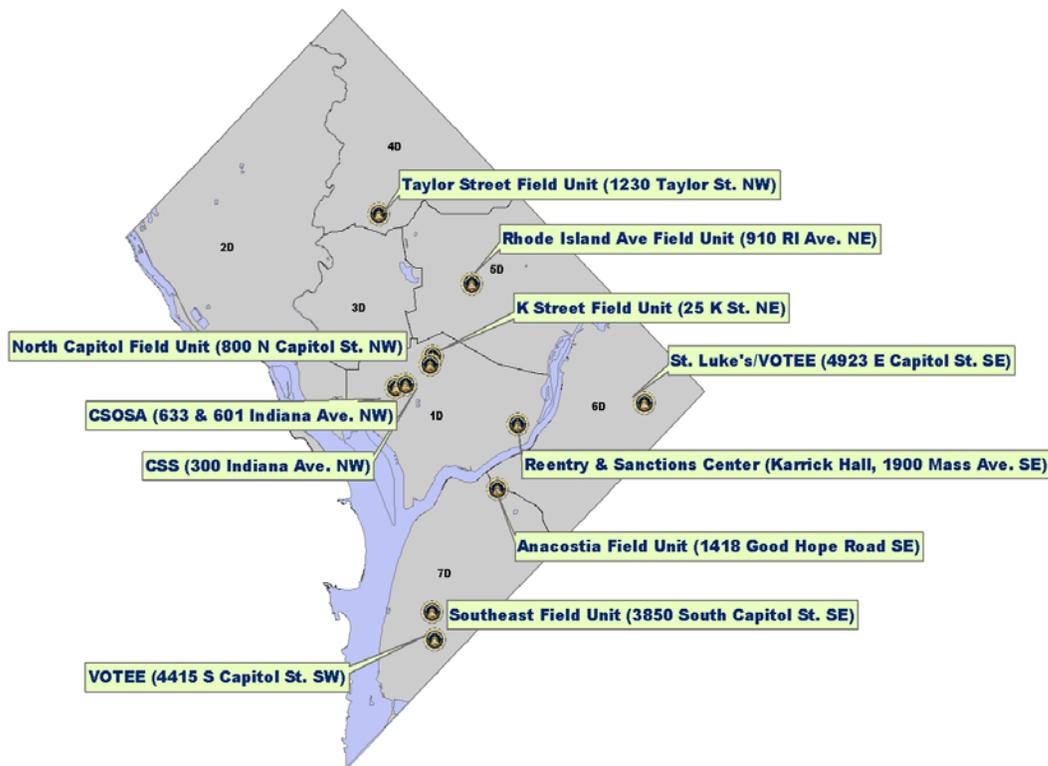
- 1) 1230 Taylor Street, NW (Male Offenders)
- 3) 25 K Street, NE (Female Offenders)

Field Unit Locations

CSP's operations are located at seven existing field offices (CSOSA headquarters also houses one supervision program) and various program locations throughout the city. In addition, CSP operates the Re-entry and Sanctions Center and has specialized offender supervision operations co-located with the Metropolitan Police Department at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, for highest risk offenders (sex offenders, mental health, etc.) who 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.

CSP plans to relocate three offender supervision field offices (300 Indiana Avenue, NW, 25 K Street, NE, and 1418, Good Hope Road, SE) and any resulting staff relocations with funds contained in our FY 2015 Enacted Budget and requested in the FY 2016 President's 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 and accessible 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 2016 Budget Request for CSP is \$182,406,000, an increase of \$9,251,000 or 5.3 percent over CSP's FY 2015 Enacted Budget. CSP's FY 2016 increase includes \$9,277,000 in requested program increases and a \$26,000 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 2014, 2015, and 2016. 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 2014 Actual		FY 2015 Enacted		FY 2016 PB Request		Change FY 2015 - FY 2016	
		\$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	21,988	123	23,496	129	24,605	129	1,109	0
	Strategic Objective 1.2 Close Supervision	53,386	308	56,928	321	59,328	322	2,400	1
	Strategic Objectives 1.3 Law Enforcement Partnerships	7,717	43	8,249	45	8,610	45	361	0
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	48,816	198	52,155	207	55,993	207	3,837	0
	Strategic Objective 2.2 Community Partnerships	9,838	55	10,536	58	11,010	58	473	0
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	20,339	119	21,790	125	22,860	125	1,070	0
All Strategic Objectives		162,083	846	173,155	885	182,406	887	9,251	2

Strategic Objective 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2016 PB Request	Change From FY 2015
Strategic Objective 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment	21,988	23,496	-4	1,113	24,605	1,109

Approximately 13 percent of FY 2016 requested funding (\$24,605,000) and 129 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 2014**

Function	FY 2014 Activity	Description
Offender Risk and Needs Assessments	13,861	<p>As of September 30, 2014, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSO positions performed 13,861 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 2012, CSP completed 17,049 Risk and Needs Assessments; In FY 2013, CSP completed 13,975 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 7,724 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2014, including 5,766 probationers, 1,621 supervised releasees and 337 parolees.
- Conducted Mass Orientation programs for 5,018 new offenders in FY 2014. 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 FY15	Initial Estimates in FY15

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 Screener³¹. 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.

³¹ 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. CSOSA expects to deploy the Triage Screener in FY 2015.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
1.1.2	Auto Screener assessments are continuously monitored against observed offender behavior (e.g., actual arrests) to ensure the instruments remain valid. Target: .65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY15	Initial Estimates in FY15

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 Screener³². 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.

³² 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 planned Triage Screener, the Auto Screener is often not completed until the second month of supervision.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
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%	50.6%

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. Additionally, in FYs 2012 (updated) and 2013, cases supervised by CSOSA for another jurisdiction (i.e., Interstate-In offenders) and cases supervised for another jurisdiction by CSOSA, even if they were in Active – Non-Transferable status, were excluded.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
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%	72.1%

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.

*Note: Methodology prior to FY 2014 measured performance based on CSO completion of a reassessment within 180 calendar days of an offender's previous assessment.

Strategic Objective 1.2: Close Supervision

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2016 PB Request	Change From FY 2015
Strategic Objective 1.2: Close Supervision	53,386	56,928	-9	2,409	59,328	2,400

Approximately 33 percent of FY 2016 requested funding (\$59,328,000) and 322 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 6.89 million adults were under the supervision of the U.S. correctional system (approximately 2.2 million incarcerated plus approximately 4.7 million supervised in the community on parole or probation) at the end of 2013. In 2013, about **one in every 35 adults in the United States**, or 2.8 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 2013 declined by approximately 41,500 (or 0.6 percent) versus 2012; 2013 represents the fifth consecutive year of decline in the U.S. correctional system population.³³ 2013 represents the first decrease in the Federal prison population since 1980.

The 4.7 million adults on community supervision nationally as of December 31, 2013 is the equivalent of approximately **one in every 51 adults in the United States**³³. However, the number of adults on community supervision declined by 29,900 in 2013; 2013 represents the fifth consecutive year of declines in national community supervision levels. The small decline in 2013 national community supervision levels is solely attributable to decreases in probationers; national parole levels actually increased slightly in 2013.³⁴

As of September 30, 2014, CSP supervised 12,320 total adult offenders, including 6,959 probationers and 5,361 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 85 percent of CSP supervised offenders are male and 15 percent are female. Of the offenders supervised on September

³³ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Correctional Populations in the United States, 2013; December 2014.

³⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013; December 2014.

30, 2014, 2,999, or 35.7 percent of those eligible for classification³⁵, were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive combined).

Similar to decreases in national community supervision, CSP also experienced a reduction in the number of supervised offenders in FY 2013. This decrease is primarily in the number of probationers supervised by CSP. However, the size of CSP’s offender population remains relatively more substantial than the national community supervision population. Of the 12,320 total offenders under supervision on September 30, 2014, roughly 10,700 resided in the District of Columbia. This is the equivalent of approximately **one in every 50 adults in the District of Columbia**³⁶.

Total Supervised Offenders:

The number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2014 (12,320) decreased from the number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2013 (13,693) and September 30, 2012 (15,399). Some factors that may be influencing this decrease are:

- A decrease in the number of offenders entering supervision in FY 2014 compared to previous years:
 - There were 20 percent fewer probationer intakes in FY 2014 (5,766) compared to FY 2012 (7,233), which may possibly indicate a decrease in crime (e.g., fewer people getting arrested);
- A decrease in the parole population since parole was abolished in the District of Columbia in 2000;
- Quicker closing of monitored cases and cases past expiration;
- Focus on requesting early termination for offenders in compliance with terms of their release; and
- Alternatives to probation supervision instituted by the Courts, which include diversion courts, such as Community Courts.

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Type on September 30, 2012/2013/2014

Supervision Type	September 30, 2012		September 30, 2013		September 30, 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation ¹	9,338	60.6%	8,013	58.5%	6,959	56.4%
Parole	2,027	13.2%	1,813	13.2%	1,632	13.3%
Supervised Release	4,034	26.2%	3,867	28.3%	3,729	30.3%
Total Supervised Offenders	15,399	100.0%	13,693	100.0%	12,320	100.0%

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

³⁵ 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, Monitored – In SRTP). On September 30, 2014, there were 8,405 offenders eligible for classification.

³⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (535,260)

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, 2014, there were 5,128 inmates (4,956 male; 172 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the BOP following adjudication in DC Superior Court. This represents a decrease from the number of such BOP inmates as of September 30, 2013 (5,360).

District of Columbia Inmates Housed in BOP Facilities FY 2010 – FY 2014

September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011	October 26, 2012	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014
5,440	5,396	5,495	5,360	5,128

The states with the highest population of DC offenders on September 30, 2014 were West Virginia (879), Pennsylvania (813) and North Carolina (619). The leading three states housing male inmates were West Virginia (802), Pennsylvania (793) and North Carolina (618). The leading four states housing female inmates were West Virginia (77), Texas (23), the District of Columbia (20) and Pennsylvania (20). These estimates do not include 301 inmates who were in-transit to or from a BOP facility on September 30, 2014.

CSP New Offender Intakes:

In FY 2014, 7,724 offenders entered CSP supervision; 5,766 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and 1,958 individuals released from incarceration in a BOP facility on parole or supervised release. Approximately 28.1 percent of total FY 2014 new offender entrants had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2013 supervision start date.

Approximately 72 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 2014 offender intakes (7,724) represents a decrease from FY 2012 (9,417) and FY 2013 (8,116) offender intake levels; the majority of this decrease is in the number of probationer intakes.

Offender Intakes by Supervision Type FY 2012 – FY 2014

Supervision Type	FY 2012 October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012	FY 2013 October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014	Variance FY 2013 vs. FY 2014
Probation	7,233	6,145	5,766	-379 (-6.2%)
Parole	480	379	337	-42 (-11.1%)
Supervised Release	1,704	1,592	1,621	-29 (-1.8%)
Total Offender Intakes	9,417	8,116	7,724	-392 (-4.8%)

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, 2014, 35.7 percent of eligible offenders were assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels (Intensive/Maximum). This is comparable to FYs 2012 and 2013 when 37.0 and 36.7 percent of offenders, respectively, were assessed at the highest risk levels.

CSP Supervised Offenders by Assessed Supervision Level (September 30, 2012/2013/2014)

Supervision Level	FY 2012 (As of September 30, 2012)		FY 2013 (As of September 30, 2013)		FY 2014 (As of September 30, 2014)	
	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)	937	10.0%	860	10.3%	834	9.9%
Maximum (MAX)	2,529	27.0%	2,216	26.4%	2,165	25.8%
Medium (MED)	1,924	20.6%	1,724	20.6%	1,707	20.3%
Minimum (MIN)	3,281	35.0%	2,888	34.4%	2,869	34.1%
To Be Determined ¹ (TBD)	694	7.4%	696	8.3%	745	8.9%
Not Applicable (N/A) ²	-	-	-	-	85	1.0%
Total Eligible Offenders ³	9,365	100% (60.8%)	8,384	100% (61.2%)	8,405	100% (68.2%)
Total Ineligible Offenders ⁴	6,034	(39.2%)	5,309	(38.8%)	3,915	(31.8%)
Total Supervised Population	15,399	(100%)	13,693	(100%)	12,320	(100%)

¹ Offenders in To Be Determined (TBD) status are eligible for an Auto Screener assessment, but have not yet had one completed. Offenders in this status are supervised by CSP at the Maximum supervision level until their assessment has been completed.

² Auto screener assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of DC who are supervised primarily by mail and kiosk. If an offender does not require an assessment, his/her risk level remains as "N/A".

³ In FYs 2012-2013, offenders were 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. Beginning in FY 2014, offenders assigned to an Interstate Out team were eligible for an Auto Screener assessment. Percentages in parentheses are of the total supervised population.

⁴ In FYs 2012-2013, offenders were considered "ineligible," or unavailable, for an Auto Screener assessment if they were in any Warrant supervision status; in any of the following Monitored supervision statuses, (Monitored – AVR Submitted & Decision Pending, Monitored – Confined, Monitored – Detainer, Monitored – Departed, 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. Beginning in FY 2014, offenders assigned to an Interstate Out team were eligible for an Auto Screener assessment. 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, 2014 (12,320) to on-board supervision CSO positions (240) is **51.3:1**.

Due to attrition, the number of on-board, supervision CSOs has decreased from **259** on September 30, 2013 to **240** on September 30, 2014. Offender caseloads were not adversely affected by this resource reduction due to a corresponding decrease in offenders supervised over this time period.

Community Supervision Program
Supervision Caseload Comparison
September 30, 2013 - September 30, 2014

	September 30, 2013 <i>(FY 2015 Congressional Budget Justification)</i>			September 30, 2014 <i>(FY 2016 Congressional Budget Justification)</i>		
	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision:						
Sex Offender	623	19	32.7:1	633	17	37.2:1
Mental Health	2,478	57	43.5:1	2,636	59	44.7:1
Domestic Violence	1,556	31	50.2:1	1,442	27	53.4:1
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA	270	8	33.8:1	287	7	41.0:1
STAR/HIDTA	-			-		
SAINT/HIDTA	-			-		
Sub-Total, Special Supervision	4,927	115	42.8:1	4,998	110	45.4:1
General Supervision:						
Men Only	3,814	83	46.0:1	2,920	70	41.7:1
Women Only	359	8	44.9:1	269	8	33.6:1
Young Adult	412	11	37.5:1	448	13	34.5:1
Sub-Total, General Supervision	4,585	102	45.0:1	3,637	91	40.0:1
Interstate Supervision:						
Interstate In	453		13.7:1	530	12	44.2:1
Interstate Out	2,072			1,738	19	91.5:1
Sub-Total, Interstate Supervision	2,525	33	76.5:1	2,268	31	73.2:1
Total: (Special, General, Interstate)	12,037	250	48.1:1	10,903	232	48.5:1
Warrant Team:	1,562	7		1,123	6	
Kiosk Reporting:	94	2	47.0:1	294	2	147:1
Total Supervised Offenders:	13,693	259	52.9:1	12,320	240	51.3:1
Status Definitions:						
Special	Sex Offenders, Mental Health, Domestic Violence, Traffic Alcohol and Substance Abusing Offenders (STAR/HIDTA)					
General	All other convicted felons and misdemeanors					
Interstate	In - Offenders who are supervised in DC from another jurisdiction. Out - Offenders who are supervised in another jurisdiction, but whose cases are monitored in 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	Minimum risk offenders reporting for supervision through an automated Kiosk.					
CSOs	CSP had a total of 291 On-Board CSO positions as of September 30, 2014: 240 Supervision CSOs (Special, General, Interstate Warrant, and Kiosk), and an additional 51 CSP CSOs performing Diagnostics (24), TIPS (17), and Domestic Violence Treatment (10) functions. An additional 17 New CSOs were hired in October 2014 as part of a CSO Training Academy.					

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, 2014, 289 high-risk offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring, which is a 129 decrease from the number of offenders on GPS monitoring at the end of FY 2013 (418).³⁷ A total of 1,185 different offenders were placed on GPS at some point during FY 2014, which is a 21 percent decrease from FY 2013 when 1,491 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, 2013 and 2014, 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, in each year, offenders accumulated more overall violations (7.8, 6.7 and 8.0, respectively) while on GPS monitoring than they did prior to being monitored by GPS (5.3, 5.2 and 5.7, respectively). 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

³⁷ Data for FY 2013 and 2014 were obtained from the GPS vendor (Satellite Tracking of People – Veritraks) report.

drug test more often while they are on GPS (see footnote below table). GPS violations were more prominent in FY 2012 compared to FYs 2013 and 2014, with offenders accruing almost two violations during their first 60 days of monitoring in FY 2012 compared to roughly one violation in FYs 2013 and 2014. Rearrests of offenders decreased significantly in all years while offenders were on GPS.

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 - 2014

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Before GPS Activation (60 Days)	While on GPS Monitoring (60 Days)	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	5.7	8.0
<i>Drug Violations¹</i>	4.8	5.7	4.8	5.5	5.2	6.4
<i>Non-Drug Violations</i>	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3
Total Number of Rearrests While on Supervision	85	12	45	14	31	11

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 roughly 9 times during the 60 days prior to GPS activation and 12 times during monitoring each year.

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. The BOP and D.C. Government assumed financial responsibility for most operations of the SRTP effective July 2012. During FY 2014, 78 of the 84 offenders (or 93 percent) eligible to complete the first 180 days of the SRTP successfully completed.
- CSP's Kiosk Reporting program transitioned from a pilot program effective April 2011. And the Kiosk and Biometric Verification System (.NET) was deployed September 20, 2013. As of September 30, 2014, 293 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 total number of warrant status cases has decreased from 2,043 on September 30, 2011 to 1,373 on September 30, 2014.
- In FY 2014, a total of 1,064 high-risk offenders/defendants were admitted to the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) and 932 were discharged. Total discharged offenders/defendants does not include clients participating in the RSC program at the end of FY 2014 and excludes 58 cases where a client could not remain at the RSC due to medical reasons, cognitive deficiencies, or his/her supervision period ended. Of the 932 discharged offenders/defendants, 737 (79 percent) 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 2014 was 6,650 compared to 2,317 in FY 1999. In addition to testing more offenders, CSP is testing offenders more often. During FY 2014, the monthly average of samples collected per tested offender was 3.25 (i.e., offenders tested 3.25 times per month) compared to only 1.86 samples collected per tested offender during FY 1999.
- In FY 2014, CSOs conducted 41,234 home verifications for 14,255 offenders. Of these, 6,554 were conducted independently; 1,227 with accountability tours; and 33,453, with home visits. CSOs also conducted 54,018 home visits for 15,318 offenders. Of these, 19,777 were conducted independently; 788 were conducted with accountability tours; and 33,453, 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 2014, CSP collected DNA samples from 501 offenders at its collection unit and transmitted this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As of September 30, 2014, CSP had collected a total of 14,587 DNA samples from offenders who either are or were under CSP supervision or investigation since FY 2001.
- Performed Global Positioning System (GPS) electronic monitoring for high risk offenders. On September 30, 2014, 289 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 September 30, 2014, 1,802 total registrants were listed on the D.C.

Sex Offender Registry, of which 1,300 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 2014, 149 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 December 2012, CSP deployed an enhanced version of the Sex Offender registry application and database that is compliant with DC law and meets Federal technology, privacy and security regulations.

- 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. The second DRC, located at the 25 K Street field unit, opened in June 2011 and provided services for female offenders reporting to this field unit. In FY 2014, 40 male offenders enrolled in the Taylor Street DRC and 227 female offenders enrolled in the 25 K Street DRC.
- In FY 2014, CSP placed 116 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 1,472 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.
- In FY 2014, CSP completed four separate cohorts of the agency's Violence Reduction Program (VRP). Each of the four VRP cohorts was targeted toward 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%	64.5%
<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%	84.3%
<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>							

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
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%	80.6%

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%	54.3%
-------	--	-----	-----	-------	-----	-------	-------

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.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
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 FY15	Initial Estimates in FY15

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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2016 PB Request	Change From FY 2015
Strategic Objective 1.3: Law Enforcement Partnerships	7,717	8,249	-1	362	8,610	361

Approximately five (5) percent of FY 2016 requested funding (\$8,610,000) and 45 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 FY 2014, CSP staff participated in 14 joint special initiatives with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), including a Halloween Home Visit event, Call-In events with MPD in support of its Summer Crime initiative and special Beat the Streets and National Night Out initiatives.
- In FY 2014, CSOs conducted a total of 3,557 accountability tours for 2,944 offenders. Of these, 1,542 were conducted independently; 1,227 were conducted in conjunction with home verifications; and 788, 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 30, 2014, CSP has trained a total of 1,670 staff from the (57) U.S. Marshalls, (228) Metropolitan Police Department, (29) Prince George's Police Department and Sheriff Department, (1) United States Attorney, (1) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Officer, and 1,354 staff from other law enforcement agencies, including the Montgomery County Police Department, Fairfax and Arlington Police Departments, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States Postal Inspectors, District Government Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services Employees, Prince George's State Attorneys' Office, Maryland State Park Police, Office of the State's Attorney for Prince Georges County, Maryland State Park Police, the Federal Protective Service and the FBI, on the 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 30 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%	51.0%

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.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
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%	62.2%

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.

Strategic Objective 2.1: Treatment and Support Services

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2016 PB Request	Change From FY 2015
Strategic Objective 2.1: Treatment and Support Services	48,816	52,155	-6	3,843	55,993	3,837

Approximately 31 percent of FY 2016 requested funding (\$55,993,000) and 207 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 2014, a total of 7,724 offenders entered CSP supervision. Of these intakes, 2,165 offenders (28 percent) were classified by CSP as persistent drug users³⁸ and, of those persistent drug users, 1,260 (58 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 (1,069) 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 1,740 offenders entering supervision in FY 2013 who were assessed at the minimum risk level, 392 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.

³⁸ 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:

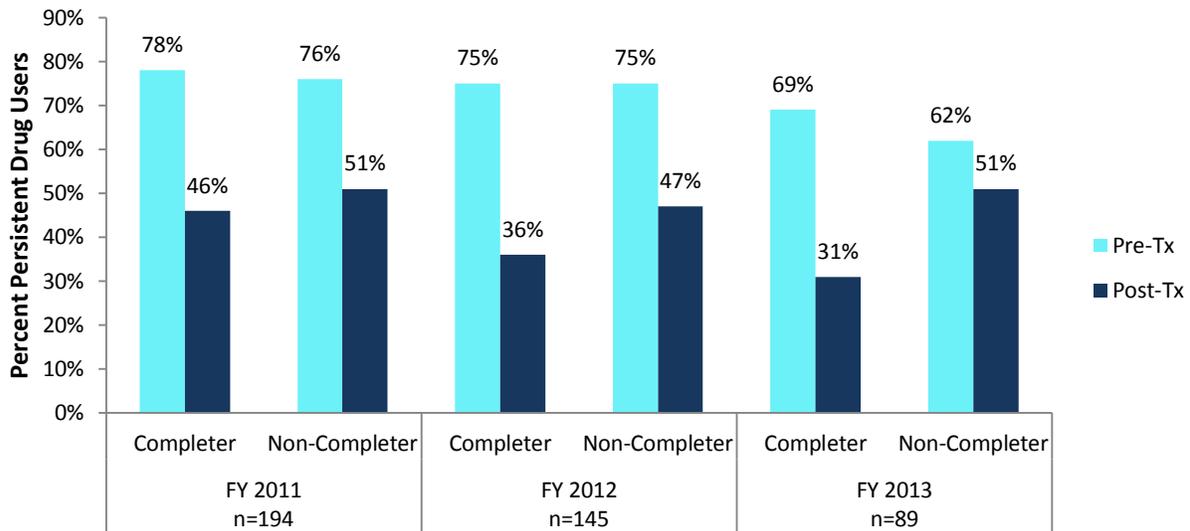
- I. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders who were prescribed and placed in multiple treatment programs (i.e., two or more substance abuse treatments in a year) in FYs 2011 – 2013 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.

The figure below shows that, when compared to their use before treatment, 56 percent fewer offenders who completed multiple drug treatments in FY 2013 were deemed persistent drug users³⁹ after completing their prescribed treatment continuum. For offenders who participated in treatment, but did not complete all treatment successfully, 17 percent fewer offenders were considered chronic drug users after unsuccessfully discharging from treatment. Although this trend is in line with that of previous years, the impact of treatment on those who did not complete successfully was not as strong in FY 2013 compared to previous years. In FY 2012, for example, 37 percent fewer offenders who participated in treatment but did not complete successfully were characterized as persistent drug users after unsuccessfully discharging from treatment.

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.

³⁹ 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.

Participation in CSOSA's Contract Substance Abuse Treatment Programs and Persistent Drug Use



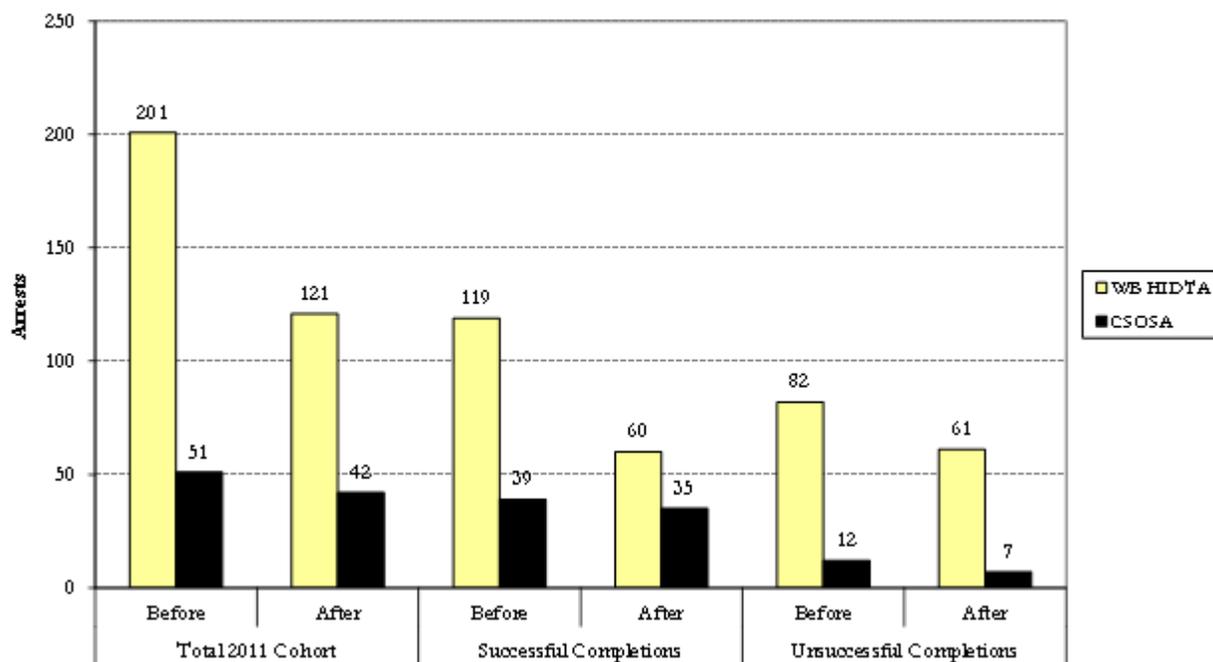
II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health⁴⁰ found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program and successfully completed post –RSC drug treatment funded by the Washington/Baltimore (W/B) HIDTA were less likely to be arrested after completing the program. CSOSA is one of eleven jurisdictions within the W/B HIDTA area that received grant funding to support drug treatment in calendar year 2011. CSOSA uses W/B HIDTA funding to support post-RSC contract treatment for offenders/defendants meeting HIDTA eligibility criteria.

In 2011, the overall number of participants arrested in the *entire* W/B HIDTA drug treatment program, including CSOSA offenders/defendants, dropped 44.0 percent from 201 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 121 in the one year after treatment. The decrease in arrests is even more pronounced for those participants who successfully completed the treatment program; a 50.0 percent decrease from 119 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 60 participants arrested in the one year after treatment.

In 2011, the number of CSOSA offenders/defendants arrested dropped 18.0 percent from 51 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 42 in the one year after treatment.

⁴⁰ The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Leaving Treatment in Calendar Year 2011. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., Draft June 18, 2013.

**Individuals Arrested One-Year Before and One-Year After
Completing Treatment Funded by Washington/Baltimore HIDTA (2011
Cohort)**



Transitional Housing:

Housing continues to be an ongoing need for offenders, particular among the older offender population. This has become increasingly challenging in the changing socio-economic landscape of the District of Columbia, now one of the most expensive residential markets in the country. 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 1,126 (or 9.1 percent) of the 12,320 offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2014 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, 2014, 51.8 percent of employable offenders were unemployed and 34.3 percent of offenders age 18 and over reported no high school diploma or GED.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2014, CSP made 876 contract substance abuse treatment placements using appropriated funds.

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2014
Detoxification	29
Residential	556
Outpatient	291
Total Contract Placements	876

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 2014, CSP made 307 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant housing) placements using appropriated funds.
- In FY 2014, CSP made 95 contract sex offender assessment placements and 386 contract sex offender treatment placements.
- In FY 2014, the Vocational Opportunities for Training, Education, and Employment (VOTEE) unit received a total of 4,422 (3,216 + 1,206) referrals for offender employment and education assessment. VOTEE staff completed 972 (826 + 146) offender assessment and referred 619 offenders to employment opportunities and 449 offenders to vocational training opportunities.

VOTEE Services	Employment	Education
Referrals to VOTEE	3,216	1,206
Assessments Completed by VOTEE	826	146
Offenders Referred by VOTEE for Employment Opportunities	619	N/A
Offenders Referred by VOTEE for Vocational Training Opportunities	449	N/A

- 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 2014, the VSP performed the following services:

VSP Activities	FY 2014
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	306
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	3,784
Completed CSO Requests for Victim Contacts and other services	350

*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 FY15	Initial Estimates in FY15

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.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
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 FY15	Initial Estimates in FY15

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).

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
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	Initial Estimates in FY15
<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%	59.7%
<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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2016 PB Request	Change From FY 2015
Strategic Objective 2.2: Community Partnerships	9,838	10,536	-2	475	11,010	473

Approximately six (6) percent of FY 2016 requested funding (\$11,010,000) 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-reentry into the community. This program bridges the gap between prison and community by welcoming the ex-offender home and helping him or her get started with a new life.

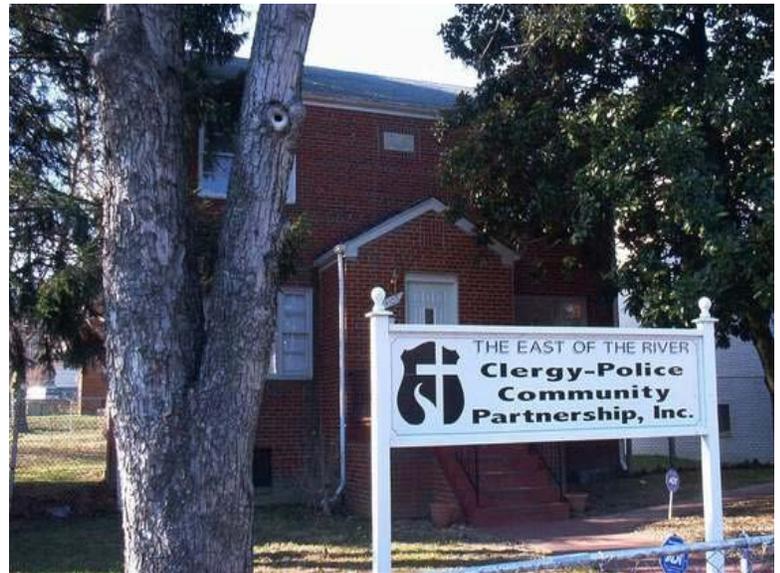
Mentoring has been the primary focus of this initiative. The Mentoring Initiative links offenders with concerned members of the faith community who offer support, friendship, and assistance during the difficult period of re-entry. During the transition from prison to neighborhood, returning offenders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

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

Since the Faith-Based Initiative began in 2002 through September 2014, approximately 354 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 1,661 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 4,543 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 2014, 159 faith institutions and 78 mentors remained actively engaged with the program, resulting in 52 offenders being matched with a mentor. Approximately 829 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 2014, 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 sixth consecutive year, CSP developed and distributed CRD packages for BOP institutions with District of Columbia inmates.
- In FY 2014, 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 future employment opportunities in Washington, D.C.
- In FY 2014, CSP implemented a weekly program in partnership with Hope House D.C. to provide the children of incarcerated female inmates with the opportunity to visit with their parent via teleconference. In FY 2014, 27 such teleconferences took place between CSP's 3850 S. Capitol Street, SE, location at BOP's Hazelton facility in West Virginia with five female offenders.
- In FY 2014, CSP held 12 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 2014, CSP had active agreements with approximately 76 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	<p>Agreements will be established, renewed, or updated with organizations to provide job training, housing, education or other services for offenders.</p> <p>Target: 20 per year</p>	N/A	N/A	62	N/A	35	24
<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>							

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
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	14
<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	12
<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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2016 PB Request	Change From FY 2015
Strategic Objective 3.1: Timely and Accurate Information to Decision Makers	20,339	21,790	-4	1,074	22,860	1,070

Approximately 12 percent of FY 2016 requested funding (\$22,860,000) and 125 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 execute follow-up conditions as imposed. An AVR is the first step toward offender re-incarceration and is always issued by CSP for a re-arrest.

The Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission also rely on CSP to provide accurate, timely, and objective pre-sentence and post-sentence investigation (PSI) reports that are used in determining the appropriate offender disposition. CSOs in CSP's Investigations, Diagnostics, and Evaluations Branch (Branch I) research and write thousands of PSI reports each year.

CSP Diagnostic Reports

Function	FY 2014 Activity	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	2,039	As of September 30, 2014, CSP Diagnostic CSO staff completed 2,039 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 2014 Activity	
TIPS Transition Plans	557	In FY 2014, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO staff completed 557 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 1,368 Direct Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.
Direct Release Plans	1,368	

Accomplishments

- In FY 2014, supervision CSOs submitted Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) for 4,801 total offenders, 2,155 offenders on parole/supervised release and 2,646 offenders on probation.
- In FY 2014, submitted 2,039 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 2014. 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 2014, TIPS staff completed 1,368 direct release plans and 557 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%	88.0%
<p>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.</p>							
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%	85.0%
<p>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.</p> <p>*Note: Prior to FY 2014, only institutional releases were considered in reporting.</p>							

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
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	34.9%

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 2014-04-15, 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).

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
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%	42.3%

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.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
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%	36.7%

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.

Management Objectives

CSOSA established six objectives reflecting CSOSA’s management priorities over the next five years in its FY 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan. The management objectives focus on human capital; information technology; financial oversight; procurement, facilities, security, and continuity of operations; open and accountable government; and, performance improvement.

Management Objective 1:

Recruit, Develop and Retain High Quality Staff Through the Execution of Fair, Equitable and Non-Discriminatory Human Resources Policies, Practices and Oversight

Curtailed spending has impacted CSOSA’s ability to fill needed positions and provide employee training and development opportunities. Nevertheless, the Agency is in a strong position to achieve its human capital management objective. CSOSA will build on its previous successes, implement new initiatives, and strengthen the existing human capital process. This will ensure employees have the competencies, tools, and work environment they need to meet the Agency’s strategic objectives. Additionally, CSOSA will focus efforts to ensure accomplishment of human capital requirements set forth by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Performance Goals

Performance goals in this area focus on diversity and inclusion, workforce and succession planning, training and development, work and life balance, and performance management.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
M1.1	Diversity training is completed by new non-temporary employees. Target: 85%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Diversity training is provided to new employees within a year of the start of their employment with the Agency. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of new employees who reached their one-year anniversary with CSOSA during a fiscal year and completed diversity training within the year by the total number of new employees who reach their one year CSOSA anniversary during a fiscal year.							

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
M1.2	By FY 2015, CSOSA's eligible employees will be assessed on their leadership competencies. Target: 80%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The assessment will be a survey based on OPM's Executive Core Qualifications and Executive Fundamental Competencies. Eligible employees include those on the general schedule (GS) pay scale at GS-14 or GS-15 as well as non-Senior Executive Service Supervisors. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of eligible employees who are assessed during the year by the total number of eligible employees.							
M1.3	By FY 2015, CSOSA's eligible employees will have an approved leadership development plan. Target: 50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: At least one-half of CSOSA's eligible employees will have a formal, approved leadership development plan. Eligible employees are non-temporary workers on the on the GS pay scale at a GS-14 or GS-15 level as well as workers who occupy non-Senior Executive Service Supervisory positions. Eligible employees must have been in active duty status in their current position for at least 90 days. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of eligible employees with an approved leadership development plan by the total number of eligible employees.							
M1.4	Each FY, CSOSA will score at or above the Government-wide average positive score on the Federal Viewpoint Survey items related to health and wellness. Target: TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+4.5%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA scores on Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey items related to employee health and wellness will be compared to the government-wide average on those items.							

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
M1.5	Each FY, CSOSA will audit employees performance plans to ensure the plans are aligned with Agency and office goals. Target: 20%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will compare the number of performance plans audited to the number of performance plans to determine whether the target is reached. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of performance plans audited by the total number of employee performance plans.</p>							

Management Objective 2:

Ensure Effective Information Technology Planning and Management, Robust IT Infrastructure, and Collaborative Communication

CSOSA must adapt to the accelerated pace of information technology (IT) and services (IS). Our success is driven by what we know information technology can do for us today, and how we will be positioned to take advantage of what it can do for us tomorrow. CSOSA will meet this challenge by developing, operating, and maintaining IT and IS infrastructure, providing leadership on planning and management, and enabling effective communication.

Performance Goals

Performance goals in this area focus on infrastructure, planning and management, and effective communication.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
M2.1	CSOSA's information technology network will be available for employees to conduct their work. Target: 99%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY 2015
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Performance will be calculated by dividing the number of business hours of network availability at all CSOSA locations during the fiscal year by the total business hours at all CSOSA locations during the fiscal year.							
M2.2	CSOSA will increase remote access data usage by employees while working in the field or teleworking. Target: TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY 2015
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will establish a baseline for FY2014. CSOSA will identify the remote (offsite or mobile) access data usage by employees as measured in bytes during the baseline year. The percent change will be calculated by dividing the difference in remote access data usage during FY2018 by the remote data usage during the baseline fiscal year.							

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
M2.3	<p>CSOSA will continuously monitor the cybersecurity state of critical IT assets.</p> <p>Target: 100%</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY 2015
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will report the percent of its critical IT assets where an automated capability is applied for the continuous monitoring against potential cyber threats. To calculate performance, CSOSA will identify the number of technology assets being continuously monitored and divide that number by the total number of technology assets. An IT asset is defined as a physical or virtual server.</p>							

Management Objective 3:

Ensure Effective Resource Management and Fiscal Oversight of Agency Functions and Programs

CSOSA has a fundamental responsibility to be an effective steward of taxpayer dollars. We must be responsible for the funds appropriated and used to support community supervision in the District of Columbia. Decision makers and the public must have confidence that CSOSA is managing its finances effectively to minimize inefficient and wasteful spending, to make informed decisions about managing CSOSA programs, and to implement policies and strategies. In order to meet this challenge, CSOSA is committed to ensuring effective oversight of appropriated resources and coordinated planning to maximize operational efficiencies.

Performance Goals

Performance goals in this area focus on oversight of appropriated resources and operational planning and budgeting.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
M3.1	CSOSA's Agency Financial Report (AFR) is completed on-time and contains all required report elements. Target: 100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Agency staff will check the CSOSA web site (csosa.gov) to determine whether the AFR was completed and posted by the due date and review the document to assess whether it contains the required elements.</p>							

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
M3.2	<p>CSOSA's financial statements receive an unqualified audit opinion with minimal or no material control weaknesses and few, if any, significant control deficiencies.</p> <p>Target: 100%</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: An external auditor is required to conduct an audit of the CSOSA's financial statements on an annual basis. CSOSA staff will review the Audit Reports, produced by the auditor, contained in the completed AFR to determine whether the auditor issued an unqualified (positive) audit opinion with minimal or no material control weaknesses and few, if any, significant control deficiencies.</p>							

Management Objective 4:

Ensure Effective Procurement, Property, Security Administration, and Continuity of Operations

To achieve its mission, CSOSA must buy and use goods and services, have appropriate office space to conduct our work, and have a safe and secure workplace for our employees and visitors. Given these needs, CSOSA intends to launch a comprehensive strategy for efficient procurement of goods and services, encourage energy conservation and sustainable practices, deploy new security systems for our employees and our buildings, and ensure continued operations during an emergency.

Performance Goals

Performance goals in this area focus on procurement, facilities, security and continuity of operations.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
M4.1	CSOSA will complete procurement awards in a timely manner. Target: 90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA uses a standard protocol for measuring timeliness of awards. Known as the Procurement Administrative Lead Time (PALT), CSOSA establishes the expected number of days required to complete an award, ranging from five to 120 days, depending on the type of award and dollar amount. CSOSA will report the percent of completed awards that meet the timeliness standards set forth in the PALT.							
M4.2	CSOSA will decrease the Agency's RSF by 5%. Target: TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will use the RSF from FY 2014 as the base line and compare it to the RSF in FY 2018 to determine the percentage of reduction. The RSF in FY 2014 was 342,500.							

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
M4.3	CSOSA employees will be issued HSPD-12 compliant Personal Identification Verification (PIV) cards for the PACS. Target: 90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.7%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The percentage of employees issued PIV cards will be measured at the end of each fiscal year by dividing the number of employees with PIVs by the number of employees deemed eligible to receive the PIV cards. Eligibility is determined by CSOSA's Office of Security upon completion of a background investigation or re-investigation.</p>							
M4.4	By FY 2018, CSOSA will achieve substantial progress on tasks necessary to continue operations in the event of an emergency. Target: 100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	59.0%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA evaluates its continuity program using FEMA's Readiness Reporting System's Monthly Assessment Form, which assigns a score for each task from 0 to 10. Tasks with scores of 7 or higher indicate substantial progress. With this Form, CSOSA assesses implementation of over two hundred specific continuity tasks as outlined in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Continuity Directive 1. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of continuity tasks rated at 7 or above by the total number of continuity tasks.</p>							

Management Objective 5:

Promote Open and Accountable Government

CSOSA is committed to openness and responsiveness to requests through the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act (FOIA/PA), which is a critical tool for the public to access government information. To hold ourselves accountable, we will strictly enforce federal ethics rules, ensure that all employees are aware of the rules through mandatory ethics training programs, and ensure those employees required to do so file the necessary financial disclosures. With these initiatives, CSOSA intends to meet the call for greater accountability and openness while at the same time balancing privacy requirements of FOIA/PA having to do with the protection of personally identifiable information, such as a name or social security number.

Performance Goals

Performance goals in this area focus on FOIA requests, ethics training, website visits.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
M5.1	CSOSA responds timely to FOIA requests. Target: 95%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY 2015
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The Freedom of Information Act specifies timelines for response times. Using these standards, CSOSA will keep track of how long it takes to respond to a request and assess whether each request meets timelines. Annually, all requests that are received within the fiscal year will be counted.							
M5.2	CSOSA employees are trained on Federal ethics rules. Target: 95%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Ethics training is legally mandated for certain positions within CSOSA. By policy, CSOSA also trains all other employees. Training logs will be used to determine what CSOSA staff completed federal ethics training during the fiscal year. The percent of staff completing trainings will be assessed using a count of staff employed during the fiscal year whose training due date occurred during the fiscal year. Employees on extended sick or family leave are excluded from this requirement.							

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
M5.3	CSOSA achieves annual percentage increases in the number of visits to http://media.csosa.gov . Target: 3% annual increase	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23% increase

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will calculate a baseline for visits to <http://media.csosa.gov> during FY 2013. The annual percentage increase in visits will be calculated according to the baseline. There were 187,300 visits to the website in FY 2013.

Management Objective 6:

Facilitate Performance Improvement through Frequent Data-driven Reviews, Measurement Tools, and Goal Setting

Building a CSOSA that works smarter, better, and more efficiently to deliver results for the citizens of the District of Columbia is a cornerstone of our strategy. We measure characteristics of the problems we are trying to tackle and of opportunities that arise. In doing so, we can better set priorities, tailor our actions more precisely, and help determine whether we are on or off track to meet our performance targets. Further, analyses of patterns, anomalies, and relationships help us discover ways to achieve more value for the taxpayer's money. More importantly, measuring and analyzing performance helps CSOSA diagnose problems, identify drivers of future performance, evaluate risk, support collaboration, and inform follow-up actions. To improve the performance of the Agency, we are pursuing three key performance improvement initiatives.

Performance Goals

Performance goals in this area focus on obtaining feedback on data-driven performance reviews and deploying Dashboards to Agency offices.

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
M6.1	Data-driven performance review attendees say the information delivered helps to facilitate performance improvement. Target: 75%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY 2015
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will conduct a survey of persons attending each data-driven performance reviews following each review. The percent of completed surveys will be assessed using a count of attendees who agree the information delivered was helpful for improving performance.</p>							

Performance Goal		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014
M6.2	CSOSA will expand deployment of dashboards to all offices to improve performance across the Agency. Target: 100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.0%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will track progress in the implementation of departmental dashboards until all the performance goals are implemented in an integrated CSOSA Performance Dashboard. The annual progress toward this goal is tracked by counting the number (percentage) of departmental dashboards that have been tested and are deployed to users.

Budget Displays:

**Community Supervision Program
Summary of Change
*fiscal year 2016***

	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2014 Enacted Budget	880	167,269
FY 2015 Enacted Budget ¹	885	173,155
FY 2016 Requested Adjustments to Base:		
FY 2015 CSP Field Unit Relocation ²	0	-3,168
FY 2016 Pay Raise and Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	0	1,738
FY 2016 Non-Pay Inflation Increases	0	1,404
Total Requested Adjustments to Base	0	-26
FY 2016 Requested Program Increases:		
FY 2016 CSP Field Unit Relocation and Space Planning ³	0	3,159
FY 2016 CSP Contract Drug Treatment	0	2,500
FY 2016 CSP/PSA Telecommunications System	0	1,662
FY 2016 CSP Offender Case Management System Re-Development	0	1,200
FY 2016 CSP Electronic Document Records Management System ⁴	2	756
Total Requested Program Increases	2	9,277
Total FY 2016 Changes:	2	9,251
FY 2016 President's Budget Request	887	182,406
Increase over FY 2015 Enacted Budget:	2	9,251
Percent Increase over FY 2015 Enacted Budget:	0.2%	5.3%

- 1 FY 2015 Enacted Budget level does not include \$2,592,920 in unobligated FY 2014 CSP authority carried-forward to FY 2015 (P.L. 113-76 GP 815).
- 2 CSP's FY 2015 Enacted Budget contains \$9,000,000 in three-year (FYs 2015-2017) funding to support multiple office and staff relocations. Only \$5,832,000 of this funding recurs in FY 2016 to support increased space occupancy costs at new locations.
- 3 The FY 2016 President's Budget requests \$3,159,000 in three-year (FY 2016-2018) funding to support multiple CSP office and staff relocations. Only \$1,861,000 of this funding recurs in FY 2017 to support increased space occupancy costs at new locations.
- 4 The FY 2016 President's Budget contains separate/additional Electronic Document Records Management System resources for the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) contained in PSA's FY 2016 Budget Request.

**Community Supervision Program
FY 2016 Requested Program Changes**

	FTE	Amount (\$000)
GS-15	0	0
GS-14	0	0
GS-13	2	90
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	2	90
11.1 Full Time Permanent		90
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent		0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost		1
11.8 Special Personnel Services		0
12.1 Benefits		26
Total Personnel		117
21.0 Travel and Training		2
22.0 Transportation of Things		172
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		1,792
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		-132
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.		317
25.1 Contract Services		1,227
25.2 Other Services		2,966
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts		782
25.6 Medical Care		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		3
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		1,853
32.0 Buildout		178
Total Non-Personnel		9,160
Total		9,277

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

	FY 2014 Actual		FY 2015 Enacted		FY 2016 PB		Variance	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
EX	1	158	1	160	1	162	-	2
SES	9	1,445	10	1,501	10	1,520	-	19
GS-15	23	3,462	23	3,606	23	3,651	-	45
GS-14	58	7,103	63	7,293	63	7,384	-	91
GS-13	127	13,054	132	13,319	134	13,576	2	257
GS-12	356	31,110	361	31,596	361	31,993	-	396
GS-11	94	6,560	94	6,643	94	6,726	-	83
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	43	2,351	66	2,381	66	2,411	-	30
GS-08	21	1,288	21	1,304	21	1,321	-	16
GS-07	87	4,679	87	4,738	87	4,797	-	59
GS-06	8	331	8	335	8	339	-	4
GS-05	8	396	8	401	8	406	-	5
GS-04	10	211	10	214	10	216	-	3
GS-03	1	25	1	25	1	26	-	0
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTE	846	72,173	885	73,515	887	74,527	2	1,012
11.1 Full Time Permanent	846	71,889	885	73,231	887	74,243	2	1,012
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		284		284		284		-
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		783		833		834		1
11.8 Special Personal Services		-		-		-		-
12.1 Personnel Benefits		26,824		27,968		28,810		842
13.0 Former Personnel Benefits		225		-		-		-
Total Personnel Obligations	846	100,005	885	102,316	887	104,171	2	1,855
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		1,097		1,147		1,168		21
22.0 Transportation of Things		238		1,459		1,295		(164)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		3,961		4,245		8,778		4,533
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		7,114		7,482		7,578		96
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		2,073		2,816		2,283		(533)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		63		65		66		1
25.1 Consulting Services		5,190		4,616		5,931		1,315
25.2 Other Services		29,837		31,729		36,612		4,883
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		1,872		1,917		2,726		809
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		548		1,303		1,327		24
25.6 Medical Care		1,606		1,667		1,705		38
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		579		600		610		10
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		3		3		3		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2,672		2,744		2,784		40
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		2,305		2,456		3,628		1,172
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout		2,892		6,562		1,713		(4,849)
42.0 Claims		28		29		29		-
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	62,078	-	70,839	-	78,235	-	7,396
TOTAL	846	162,083	885	173,155	887	182,406	2	9,251

Note 1: FY 2014 Enacted (P.L. 113-76) totaled \$167,269,000. FY 2014 actual obligations totaled \$162,083,000 due to delayed lease procurements related to CSP's FY 2014 office relocation initiative.

Note 2: FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235) amounts reported in the above display do not include planned CSP obligations from \$2,592,920 in unobligated FY 2014 authority carried-forward to FY 2015 (under authorities provided in P.L. 113-76 GP 815).