

Court Services and Offender Supervision  
Agency

**Community Supervision  
Program**



Congressional Budget Justification and  
Performance Plan/Report  
Fiscal Year 2017

February 9, 2016



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# **COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Fiscal Year 2017 Budget Request

## **Community Supervision Program**

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### **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 2015, CSP supervised approximately 12,000 offenders on any given day and 18,427 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year. In FY 2015, 6,461 offenders entered CSP supervision; 4,869 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and 1,592 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 durations<sup>1</sup>:

Probation: 18.6 to 19.4 months;  
Parole<sup>2</sup>: 11.9 to 14.6 years; and  
Supervised Release: 42.6 to 43.6 months

On September 30, 2015, CSP supervised 11,150 offenders, including 6,318 probationers and 4,832 on supervised release or parole. Roughly 8,500 of these offenders resided in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 64 adult residents of the District<sup>3</sup>. 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 2015 compared to previous years. Some factors influencing this decrease are:

- A decrease in the number of offender intakes in FY 2015 compared to previous years:
  - There were 21 percent fewer probation intakes and roughly 19 percent fewer parole/supervised release intakes in FY 2015 compared to FY 2013; and
- A decrease in the number of offenders returning to the District of Columbia on parole and supervised release:
  - As of September 30, 2015, CSOSA was supervising 15 percent fewer re-entrants (e.g., parolees and persons on supervised release) compared to the end of FY 2013.

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.

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<sup>1</sup> Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP's FY 2015 Total Supervised Population

<sup>2</sup> Life sentences have been excluded

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (543,587). Data as of January 4, 2016.

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 6,461 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2015 were characterized by the following:

- 81.5 percent self-reported having a history of substance use<sup>4</sup>;
- 55.0 percent were unemployed when they began supervision<sup>5</sup>;
- 31.5 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 41.0 percent had diagnosed or self-reported mental health issues<sup>4</sup>;
- 64.3 percent self-reported having children; 19.4 percent *of those with dependent-age children* reported being the primary caretaker of those children<sup>4</sup>
- 29.2 percent were aged 25 or younger; and
- 7.9 percent reported that their living arrangement was unstable at intake<sup>6</sup>.

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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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 2015, CSP has been successful in seeing that the overwhelming majority of closed cases (91.9 percent) did not result in revocation to incarceration. In addition, 68.1 percent of case closures in FY 2015 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 6,461 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2015, 24.7 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 our specialized populations in an attempt to reduce recidivism and increase successful completion of supervision.** In FY 2015, CSP created a new domestic violence supervision team and increased the number of supervision staff allocated to our mental health supervision teams to reduce supervision caseloads for these specialized case types. This realignment builds upon previous efforts to allocate and direct resources to increase specialized supervision and support programming for our female, young adult, mental health, warrant status and sex offenders.

A continuing challenge for CSP, and all law enforcement entities, is the detection and treatment of synthetic drug use (cannabinoids and cathinones), such as 'bath salts', 'K2' and 'Spice', by our offender population. 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 and PSA have been involved in several studies to examine the prevalence of sythetic drug use in our populations and, beginning in FY 2016, PSA began testing most CSP samples for the presence of today's more commonly-used sythetic cannabinoid substances.

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 supervision, increase the number of offenders who successfully reintegrate into the community and improve public safety in the District of Columbia.

FY 2015 INTAKES	FY 2015 SUPERVISED POPULATION	FY 2015 EXITS
<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 6,461</p> <p>259 Parole 1,333 Supervised Release 4,309 Probation 296 DSA 264 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics at intake</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision at some point within the last three years</li> <li>• 82 percent self-reported having a history of substance use<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• 55 percent were unemployed<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• 32 percent had less than a high school education</li> <li>• 8 percent resided in unstable conditions<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• 36 percent self-reported diagnosed mental health conditions; an additional 5 percent self-reported undiagnosed conditions<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• 64 percent self-reported having children; 19 percent of those with dependent-age children reported being the primary caretaker of those children<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Supervised 18,427 unique offenders over the course of the fiscal year and approximately 12,000 offenders on any given day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 36 percent of offenders assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• 23 percent aged 25 and under</li> <li>• 17 percent female</li> <li>• 20 percent of offenders were rearrested while under supervision</li> <li>• 53 percent of the tested population<sup>5</sup> tested positive for illicit substances (excluding alcohol and synthetic drugs)</li> <li>• CSOs issued AVRs to the releasing authority for 24 percent of supervised offenders</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 7,738</p> <p>527 Parole 1,622 Supervised Release 5,055 Probation 307 DSA 227 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Supervision outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 68 percent of cases closed successfully</li> <li>• 92 percent of the unique offenders supervised in FY 2015 were not revoked to incarceration</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> 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). Offenders are reassessed every six months while they remain on supervision, though they may be reassessed sooner if an event occurs that may impact an offender’s risk level (e.g., the offender is rearrested, gains/loses employment). 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.

<sup>2</sup> Reported estimates are based on offender entrants for whom an Auto Screener was completed. Data reflect assessments completed closest to when the offender began supervision.

<sup>3</sup> 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 do not have job verifications are neither considered employable nor unemployable.

<sup>4</sup> 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 public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or have 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 residing in unstable conditions.

<sup>5</sup> Includes all offenders in active status during a reporting month who were supervised at the medium, maximum or intensive level.

**Fiscal Year 2017 Budget Request:**

The FY 2017 Budget Request for CSP is \$182,721,000, a net increase of \$315,000 or 0.17 percent over CSP's FY 2016 Enacted Budget. CSP's FY 2017 net increase includes \$534,000 in requested FY 2017 program changes and a net \$219,000 reduction in adjustments to base.

**Community Supervision Program  
Summary of Change  
*fiscal year 2017***

	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount \$(000)</b>
<b>FY 2015 Enacted Budget</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>885</b>	<b>173,155</b>
<b>FY 2016 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>182,406</b>
<b>Changes to Base:</b>		
Adjustments for One-Time Funding (FY 2016 Field Site Relocations) <sup>2</sup>	0	-1,298
Adjustments for One-Time Funding (FY 2016 Telecommunications System) <sup>3</sup>	0	-1,662
Adjustments for One-Time Funding (FY 2016 Records Management System) <sup>4</sup>	0	-220
FY 2017 Pay Raise	0	1,847
FY 2017 Non-Pay Adjustments	0	1,114
<b>Sub-Total, Changes to Base</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-219</b>
<b>FY 2017 BASE</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>182,187</b>
<b>Program Changes:</b>		
Offender Synthetic Drug Testing	0	534
<b>Sub-Total, FY 2017 Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>534</b>
<b>Total Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>FY 2017 Request</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>182,721</b>
<b>Increase over FY 2016 Enacted Budget:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Percent Increase over FY 2016 Enacted Budget:</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.17%</b>

- 1 CSP's FY 2015 Enacted Budget contains \$9,000,000 in three-year (FYs 2015-2017) funding to support multiple office and staff relocations.
- 2 The FY 2016 Enacted Budget includes \$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.
- 3 The FY 2016 Enacted Budget includes \$1,662,000 to support a new CSOSA (CSP/PSA) telecommunications system. This funding does not recur in FY 2017.
- 4 The FY 2016 Enacted Budget includes \$756,000 to support CSP's a new CSOSA Electronic Document Records Management System (EDRMS). Only \$536,000 of this funding recurs in FY 2017 to support permanent systems and staff costs associated with the EDRMS.

CSP plays a critical role in the District’s law enforcement and public safety arena and 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.

**FY 2017 Requested Program Increase:**

**A. FY 2017 Substance Abuse Testing: Synthetic Drugs**

CSP requests **\$534,000** in FY 2017 resources to test our offender population for synthetic drugs.

<b>Justification of Program Increase</b>						
Offender Drug Testing: Synthetic Drugs						
		FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	<b>FY 2017 Request</b>	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2017 Change
CSP Offender Synthetic Drug Testing	(\$000)	\$0	\$0	<b>\$534</b>	\$534	+\$534
	Positions	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0
	FTE	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0

Background

The connection between substance abuse and crime has been well-established. Failure to immediately address substance-abuse treatment 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 re-offend and are incarcerated (recidivate) are more likely to test positive for drugs while under supervision. Behavioral health treatment (substance abuse and mental health) is an integral component of the Agency’s strategy of providing offenders with appropriate treatment and support services to assist with reintegrating into the community.

The Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) tests CSP offender drug samples obtained at four CSP illegal substance collection units and the Re-entry and Sanctions Center at PSA’s new Forensic Toxicology and Drug Testing Laboratory, located at 90 K Street, NE. Currently, each sample may be tested for up to eight drugs (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates (codeine/morphine), Heroin, Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, and Alcohol), collectively referred to as the *standard panel*. The specific drugs tested in each offender sample are determined by the supervising Community Supervision Officer (CSO). In addition, PSA began performing limited testing of certain synthetic cannabinoids in FY 2016; no CSP offender drug samples are currently tested for synthetic cathinones.

Drug testing results are transmitted electronically from PSA into CSP’s Supervision Management and Automated Record Tracking (SMART) offender case management system on a daily basis. Drug test results are typically available in SMART for the CSO to review and take action within 48 hours after the offender’s sample is taken.

CSP is funded to reimburse PSA for drug testing supplies (chemical re-agents and other drug testing supplies) used by PSA to test CSP offenders for the standard, eight-substance panel.

CSP is faced with the need to identify and appropriately respond to the use of two new classes of drugs being used within the District of Columbia: synthetic cathinones and synthetic cannabinoids. Synthetic cathinones are a class of drugs containing an amphetamine-like stimulant that naturally occurs in the khat plant. Synthetic cathinones are known by a number of aliases, including “bath salts.”

Synthetic cannabinoids are a new class of synthetic designer drugs that are being used as a less expensive and less risky alternative to marijuana. The synthetic cannabinoid materials are meant to mimic the effects of cannabis on the human brain.<sup>7</sup> However, these substances, and their effects on people, are often significantly different than marijuana. The effects of synthetic cannabinoids vary by compound and may result in any number of ill effects, including seizures and psychoses. They are referred to by a variety of street names, including “Black Mamba”, “K2” and “Spice.” Several different forms of these drugs exist, and newer ones are frequently synthesized and added to the class in order to evade legal restrictions on identified compounds. Because these drugs are often developed in underground labs, the amount and types of compounds in a synthetic drug can vary widely. This endless supply of newer and varied forms of the drug has resulted in the lack of a validated and standardized database of scientific information on the metabolites and testing procedures. Therefore, identifying these synthetic cannabinoids and their metabolites has been an analytical challenge for laboratories.

### Budget Justification

The use of synthetic drugs by CSP offenders is believed to be prevalent and our current inability to test offender drug samples for most of these substances and provide immediate interventions is a significant impediment to effective supervision.

In 2013, PSA entered into a partnership with the DC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) to explore the use of synthetic cannabinoids within the DC criminal justice population. This partnership was necessary because PSA lacked the necessary instrumentation to detect synthetic compounds in urine specimens. DC OCME only had capacity to perform a limited volume of synthetic cannabinoid testing for CSP offenders and PSA defendants. During its two-year partnership with PSA, OCME tested an average of 100 offender and defendant samples per month for synthetic drugs. In comparison, CSP collected an average of 17,424 drug samples from 5,603 unique offenders per month in FY 2015. Samples provided to DC OCME for testing were those from offenders that, based on the offender’s behavior or self-admitted use, CSP supervision officers have identified as likely users of synthetic cannabinoids. From October 2014 – June 2015, DC OCME tested 315 CSP offender samples for synthetic cannabinoids of which 199, or 63.2 percent, tested positive for one or more of the 31 synthetic cannabinoid metabolites tested by DC

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<sup>7</sup> National Institute of Drug Abuse: K2/Spice (Synthetic Drugs) December 2012.

OCME. Effective FY 2016, PSA began limited in-house testing of synthetic cannabinoids by CSP offenders.

PSA provided CSP offender and PSA defendant drug sample specimens in support of a 2013 joint study conducted by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and the University of Maryland's Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR)<sup>8</sup>. Among other areas of examination, the study tested specimens for the presence of 12 synthetic cannabinoids and found that 37 percent of CSP offender samples that tested positive in PSA's standard seven substance panel also tested positive for synthetic cannabinoids. Additionally, 39 percent of the CSP samples that tested negative under PSA's standard, eight-substance panel were found to contain synthetic cannabinoids.

The results of the DC OCME data and ONDCP's 2013 study reveal that synthetic drug use is an issue among the supervised population and, currently, is not completely detectible with CSOSA drug testing.

An analysis of CSP offender and PSA defendant DC OCME sample results over the period of the partnership indicate that the synthetic compounds used by the CSOSA populations change rapidly. The 2013 ONDCP synthetic drug study indicated a need to adapt quickly to emerging drugs of abuse<sup>7</sup>. These results indicate a need for CSOSA to maintain a reliable, in-house mechanism for detecting new compounds as they are introduced in the District of Columbia.

PSA is requesting resources in its FY 2017 budget for systems enhancements, staff and operating costs to increase its capacity to test offender and defendant samples for synthetic cannabinoid and cathinone drugs. Due to the urgency of the issue, PSA began screening samples for the presence of certain, known synthetic cannabinoid compounds in FY 2016.

As a result, CSP requests **\$534,000** in FY 2017 resources to fund drug testing supplies (chemical re-agents) to be reimbursed to PSA for the testing of CSP offender samples for synthetic substances. CSP's resource request assumes that all offender drug samples will be tested for synthetic substances. The chemical re-agents used to test for sythetic substances are expected to be significantly more expensive than those used by PSA to test the standard, eight-substance panel. As progress is made in establishing enhanced testing protocols for sythetic substances, CSP will evaluate resource needs to fund PSA's testing of a variety of synthetic substances.

Once offenders using synthetic drugs are identified, CSP will use existing substance abuse treatment funding to provide necessary interventions and support for offenders testing positive for synthetic drugs. Research has indicated that reductions in crime are associated with participation in substance abuse treatment.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Community Drug Early Warning System: The CDEWS Pilot Project, The Office of National Drug Control Policy; September 2013.

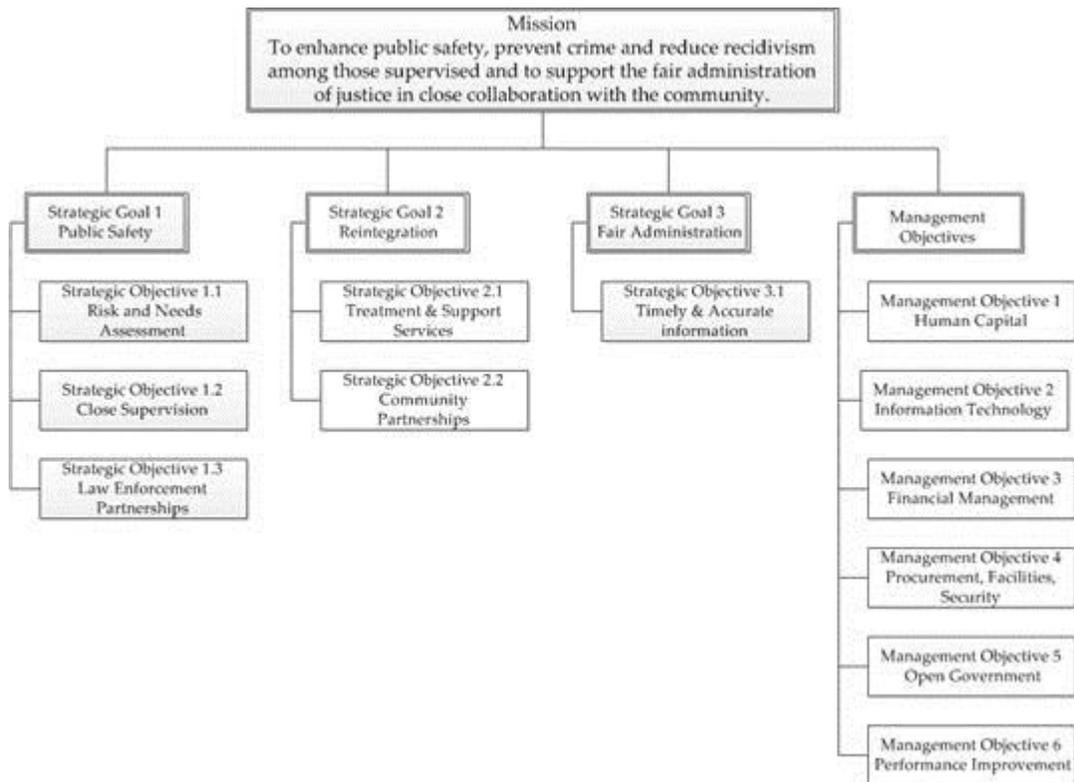
<sup>9</sup> In a study specific to a probation population, researchers concluded that providing non-residential substance abuse treatment to probationers are, "a promising approach to reducing recidivism" (p. 467). When similarly situated treated probationers were compared to non-treated probationers, those treated were less likely to be rearrested for a felony. 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.

## 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. Although PSA has a separate strategic plan specific to its mission and role within the criminal justice system, PSA supports CSOSA’s overall objectives.

The primary elements of CSP’s Strategic Plan are outlined below:



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, CSP 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 and are captured in the CSP's Management Objectives.

## **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. 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 2015, CSP's TSP from October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015 included 18,427 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 portion 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.

The FY 2015 TSP (18,427) represents an 11.7 percent decrease compared to FY 2014 (20,863 unique offenders supervised from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014). Parolees decreased at the greatest rate during this time (17.4 percent decrease), compared to probationers (12.9 percent) and supervised releasees (6.0 percent), which is expected given that parole was abolished in the District of Columbia in 2000.

The decrease in the overall total supervised population may be attributed, in part, to a decrease in the number of offender intakes during FY 2015. There were roughly 16 percent fewer offender entrants in FY 2015 compared to FY 2014 (6,461 and 7,724, respectively).

### CSP Total Supervised Population (TSP) by Supervision Type, FYs 2013 – 2015

Supervision Type	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation <sup>1</sup>	15,011	65.1	13,357	65.1	11,636	63.1
Parole	2,716	11.8	2,340	11.8	1,934	10.5
Supervised Release	5,338	23.1	5,166	23.1	4,857	26.4
<b>TSP</b>	<b>23,065</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,863</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,427</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes offenders with Civil Protection Orders and those with Deferred Sentence Agreements

## **OUTCOME INDICATOR:**

### **Recidivism**

Generally speaking, recidivism refers to an offender's relapse or return to criminal behavior after receiving some type of sanction (i.e., incarceration, probation, etc.). Although the concept is relatively easy to understand, measuring recidivism can be challenging. Because criminal activity may go undetected, official records are often incomplete representations of an offender's involvement criminal activity. Therefore, it may be difficult to identify exactly if or when an offender recidivates. Because criminal justice agencies are generally limited to official records when studying recidivism, they often rely on using a variety of constructs in order to get a more complete picture of an offender's criminal activity. The most common measures of recidivism are rearrest, reconviction and reincarceration.

In 2015, CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation produced a report describing three-year recidivism estimates of offenders entering CSP supervision during FYs 2007-2012<sup>10</sup>. For this study, CSP used three measures of recidivism:

1. Supervision failure of a supervision period<sup>11</sup>;
2. Revocation to incarceration for technical violations; and
3. Revocation to incarceration for a new offense<sup>12</sup>.

Measuring supervision failure constitutes a wider conceptual definition of recidivism, and measuring revocations to incarceration is a more narrow definition. Using these combined methods provides a more nuanced and more complete understanding of the Agency's performance on reducing recidivism than otherwise possible with either alone. Data for this study were drawn from CSP's Supervision Management and Automated Record Tracking (SMART) system.

CSP found that approximately half of offenders fail supervision within three years; roughly one quarter of offenders are revoked to incarceration for technical offenses within three years of beginning supervision, and a similar proportion of offenders are revoked for new crimes within three years. Under all three measures, the three-year rates of recidivism fell between 2007 and

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<sup>10</sup> For this study, CSP identified cohorts of offenders entering supervision during each fiscal year and tracked them for three years. This methodology differs from measures of revocation to incarceration and successful completion of supervision detailed later in this document. Estimates of revocations to incarceration (page 21) are based on the number of unique offenders revoked during the fiscal year out of all offenders supervised during the year. Estimates of successful completions of supervision (page 24) are based on the number of cases (not offenders) that closed successfully during the fiscal year out of the total number of cases that closed during the year. Because the unit of analysis differs between this study and the two other measures, estimates generated by each should not be compared.

<sup>11</sup> Supervision failure is the first occurrence of a terminal, unsuccessful supervision status on a supervision period during the offender's continuous period of supervision. Terminal, unsuccessful supervision statuses include all revocations to incarceration, closure pending USPC institutional hearing, deportation, and return to the sending jurisdiction as non-compliant.

<sup>12</sup> Revocations to incarceration for a new offense are explicitly recorded in SMART as being for a new offense or inferred to be for a new offense because they are preceded by an Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) arrest for a new offense within the 365 days prior to the revocation. All other revocations are categorized as being for technical violations

2012. However, these changes are small compared to the annual variation in the rates and are not statistically significant. By contrast, one- and two-year recidivism rates have fallen substantially across all three measures since 2007.

The table below shows the percentage of offenders recidivating by supervision type, failure (recidivism) type and time from the start of supervision for offenders beginning supervision in FYs 2007 – 2012. Within individual supervision types, there have been substantial improvements in recidivism. Supervised releasees have improved on all three measures of recidivism. Technical revocations have declined substantially among probationers, and revocations for new offenses have plunged among parolees.

**Percentage of Entrants Recidivating by Supervision Type<sup>1</sup>, Failure (Recidivism) Type and Time From Supervision Start, FYs 2007 – 2012**

Supervision Type	Recidivism Type	Years	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
			N=9,292	N=9,183	N=9,479	N=9,192	N=8,788	N=8,920
Parole	Revoked (Violation)	1	8	6	3	3	2	4
		2	18	14	12	9	9	15
		3	24	21	18	16	16	21
	Revoked (New Offense)	1	6	6	2	2	3	6
		2	21	16	13	12	15	14
		3	29	19	21	19	23	19
	Supervision Failure	1	14	11	5	6	5	10
		2	35	28	24	21	26	28
		3	46	37	37	33	36	37
Supervised Release	Revoked (Violation)	1	11	9	6	5	7	7
		2	24	22	17	18	14	19
		3	31	28	27	26	22	28
	Revoked (New Offense)	1	13	9	7	6	9	10
		2	28	24	21	21	23	25
		3	38	32	32	32	33	34
	Supervision Failure	1	23	18	13	11	16	16
		2	46	43	35	37	36	40
		3	58	53	52	52	49	54
Probation	Revoked (Violation)	1	11	11	10	10	9	9
		2	19	20	17	17	15	16
		3	27	24	20	20	18	20
	Revoked (New Offense)	1	8	9	9	9	9	7
		2	15	15	16	16	15	15
		3	17	18	17	17	16	17
	Supervision Failure	1	23	23	23	23	21	21
		2	38	39	39	39	34	35
		3	46	46	44	44	39	43

<sup>1</sup> Because the rarity of Deferred Sentence Agreement (DSA) and Civil Protection Order (CPO) cases and the short length of time they are typically supervised does not provide a large enough sample to measure trends, they are excluded from reporting.

Given the improvements *within* supervision types, the comparative lack of improvement in *overall* three-year rates is primarily a result of probation sentences getting shorter. As compared to 2007, fewer probationers received three-year sentences, so the estimate of recidivism between the second and third year of supervision is increasingly based on supervised releasees and

parolees, who tend to recidivate more quickly than probationers. Consequently, one- and two-year overall recidivism rates have improved substantially because probationers are a more consistent proportion of the supervision calculation during the first two years of supervision.

CSP views its recent recidivism report as a good step in a more comprehensive understanding of recidivism in the District of Columbia. CSP plans to include both arrest and conviction outcomes in future reports. In addition, although failure rates should serve as the foundation of recidivism research, it is essential to move beyond them to improve recidivism as a performance measure. Constructs such as desistance (cessation of criminal activity), crime severity, and behavior changes should also be included as indicators of success<sup>13</sup>. CSP would also like to include success indicators, such as these, to its recidivism reporting in the future.

#### Revocations to Incarceration:

In addition to tracking revocations for new crime and technical violations on entry cohorts, CSP also tracks the percentage of its total supervised population revoked to incarceration each year. 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.

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 have begun 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 show that, although there has been some fluctuation throughout the years in revocations by supervision type, the overall percentage of CSP's Total Supervised Population revoked to incarceration has been steadily decreasing since FY 2006. From FYs 2006 to 2010, overall revocations decreased from nearly 14 percent to just over 10 percent. This decrease was driven primarily by parole and supervised release cases supervised on behalf of the U.S. Parole Commission. Revocations of parolees decreased nearly 12 percentage points and revocations of supervised release offenders decreased by almost eight percentage points during that time.

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<sup>13</sup> King, R. & Elderbroom, B. (2014). Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

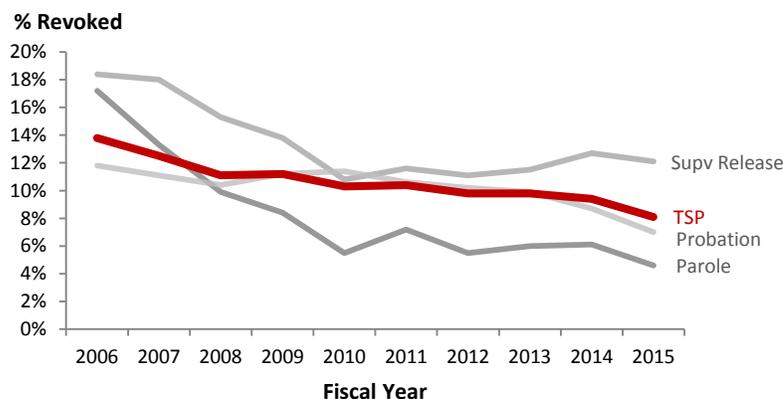
Revocations of probationers supervised by CSP on behalf of the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, on the other hand, increased by one percentage point from FY 2008 to FY 2010. From FY 2011 to FY 2014, overall revocations decreased by one percentage point. Although the rate of revocation among probationers declined steadily (with an overall decrease of two percentage points), revocations of parolees and supervised release offenders fluctuated during this time. Revocations of both parolees and supervised releasees decreased from FY 2011 to FY 2012, but increased in FYs 2013 and 2014. FY 2015 is the first year since FY 2008 that revocations decreased among all supervision types, resulting in an overall revocation rate that was one and a half percentage points lower than FY 2014.

**CSP Total Supervised Population Revoked to Incarceration<sup>1</sup>, by Supervision Type, FYs 2006 – 2015**

	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation<sup>2</sup></u>			<u>Total</u>		
	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked
<b>2006</b>	5,852		17.2	2,508		18.4	16,345		11.8	24,705		13.8
<b>2007</b>	5,053	-13.7	13.3	3,444	37.3	18.0	16,181	-1.0	11.1	24,678	-0.1	12.5
<b>2008</b>	4,465	-11.6	9.9	4,116	19.5	15.3	16,130	-0.3	10.4	24,711	0.1	11.1
<b>2009</b>	4,177	-6.5	8.4	4,591	11.5	13.8	16,018	-0.7	11.2	24,786	0.3	11.2
<b>2010</b>	4,009	-4.0	5.5	4,943	7.7	10.8	16,257	1.5	11.4	25,209	1.7	10.3
<b>2011</b>	3,413	-14.9	7.2	5,213	5.5	11.6	16,185	-0.4	10.6	24,811	-1.6	10.4
<b>2012</b>	3,060	-10.3	5.5	5,350	2.6	11.1	16,087	-0.6	10.2	24,497	-1.3	9.8
<b>2013</b>	2,716	-11.2	6.0	5,338	-0.2	11.5	15,011	-6.7	9.9	23,065	-5.8	9.8
<b>2014</b>	2,340	-13.8	6.1	5,166	-3.2	12.7	13,357	-11.0	8.7	20,863	-9.5	9.4
<b>2015</b>	1,934	-17.4	4.6	4,857	-6.0	12.1	11,636	-12.9	7.0	18,427	-11.7	8.1

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

<sup>2</sup> Probation also includes Civil Protection Order (CPO) and Deferred Sentence Agreement (DSA) cases.



**CSP views the overall decrease in revocations to incarceration as a significant public safety accomplishment achieved despite of limited resources 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 2015 Revocations to Incarceration: Compared to the overall supervised population, offenders revoked to incarceration in FY 2015 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (53.1 percent compared to 35.6 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to be supervised by a mental health supervision team (28.2 percent compared to 15.7 percent of the total supervised population);
- Tended to be slightly younger (average age 35 compared to 37 for the total supervised population);
- More likely to have unstable housing situations (14.5 percent compared to 7.7 percent for the total supervised population), and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (21.0 percent compared to 50.6 percent for the total supervised population).

Both females and parolees were slightly under-represented in the FY 2015 revoked population. Women made up 16.5 percent of the overall supervision population in FY 2015, but only 12.1 percent of offenders revoked to incarceration were female. Additionally, parolees constituted 10.5 percent of the FY 2015 supervised population, but only 5.9 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.

In FY 2015, CSP filed AVRs for just under one-fourth (24.0 percent) of the Total Supervised Population. Although comparable to FY 2014, this is an increase compared to earlier years when CSP filed AVRs for roughly one out of five offenders annually. The percentage of parolees and supervised release offenders with AVRs submitted to the USPC has been steadily increasing since FY 2012. Offenders under supervised release are most likely to have AVRs filed, with

more than one-third (35.2 percent) of offenders under supervised release having at least one AVR filed in FY 2015. From FY 2014 to FY 2015, the percentage of parolees with AVRs increased by four percentage points. Comparatively, one-fifth of probationers (19.9 percent) had AVRs filed in FY 2015. As of September 30, 2015, AVRs were filed for 2,119 offenders on parole/supervised release and 2,314 offenders on probation. Roughly 57 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 2011 – 2015**

	<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	%
<b>2011</b>	3,413	590	17.3	5,213	1,448	27.8	16,185	2,978	18.4	24,811	5,016	20.2
<b>2012</b>	3,060	427	14.0	5,350	1,438	26.9	16,087	2,708	16.8	24,497	4,573	18.7
<b>2013</b>	2,716	444	16.3	5,338	1,584	29.7	15,011	2,381	15.9	23,065	4,409	19.1
<b>2014</b>	2,340	400	17.1	5,166	1,755	34.0	13,357	2,646	19.8	20,863	4,801	23.0
<b>2015</b>	1,934	410	21.2	4,857	1,709	35.2	11,636	2,314	19.9	18,427	4,433	24.0

CSP’s Office of Research and Evaluation reviewed offenders entering CSP supervision during FYs 2010 – 2014 and determined what percentage had AVRs sent to the releasing authority within one year of beginning supervision. For those with AVRs filed, the number of days that elapsed from when the offender began supervision to when their first AVR was issued was also determined. In FYs 2010-2013, roughly three out of every ten new offenders had at least one AVR filed within one year and, on average, their first AVR was filed roughly five months after starting supervision. The percentage of entrants with AVRs filed during the first year of supervision has been increasing since FY 2012, however, and nearly four out of ten offenders (37.5 percent) in the FY 2014 entry cohort had AVRs filed within one year. Like earlier cohorts, their first AVR was filed roughly five months after starting supervision. These data suggest that the beginning of supervision may be a particularly challenging time for new offenders and CSOs must stress the importance of complying with release conditions early in the supervision period.

**AVRs Issued to Offender Entrants Within One Year of Entry to CSP Supervision, FYs 2010 – 2014**

Fiscal Year	Offender Entrants to CSP Supervision	Percentage of Entrants with AVRs Issued w/in One Year	Average Days to First AVR		
			LL	Mean	UL
<b>2010</b>	9,897	31.8	143	147	150
<b>2011</b>	9,404	29.2	144	148	152
<b>2012</b>	9,417	30.1	151	154	158
<b>2013</b>	8,116	31.9	147	151	155
<b>2014</b>	7,724	37.5	145	148	152

## 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 2015, a total of 9,708 CSP supervision cases closed: 7,009 probation/CPO/DSA cases, 1,972 supervised release cases, and 727 parole cases. The table below shows that 6,613 (68.1 percent) of these case closures represented successful completions of supervision and 2,607 (26.9 percent) were unsuccessful. The percentage of cases closing successfully has been steadily increasing since FY 2011.

Although a higher percentage of probation cases completed successfully (75.7 percent) compared to parole/supervised release cases (48.3 percent), the percentage of parole and supervised release cases closing successfully has been increasing since FY 2013 (with particularly notable increases in FY 2015).

Five percent of cases that closed in FY 2015 were closed for either administrative reasons or due to death.

### Supervision Completions<sup>1</sup> by Supervision Type, FYs 2011 – 2015

	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation<sup>2</sup></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
2015	727	57.5	30.3	1,972	44.9	48.4	7,009	75.7	20.4	9,708	68.1	26.9

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes 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, 2015, roughly 20 percent of CSP's FY 2015 total supervised population had been rearrested in D.C., MD, or VA (all charges considered) while under supervision. This rate has been steadily decreasing over the past several years.

As of September 30, 2015, 18.4 percent of supervised offenders were rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD/VA) when all charges were considered, but this percentage dropped to 14.1 percent when arrests for parole and probation violations were excluded. These data indicate that a significant number of supervised offenders are rearrested each year due to violations of 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 2015 with roughly 28 percent of supervised release offenders rearrested as of September 30, 2015 (D.C., MD, and VA; all charges considered). That said, while the rearrest rates of both probationers and supervised releases decreased from FY 2014 to FY 2015, rearrests of parolees increased by nearly one percentage point during this time. When looking at the rearrests of offenders in D.C. only by supervision type, offenders on supervised release show the largest percentage point decrease from FY 2014 to FY 2015 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 Rearrested<sup>1</sup>, FYs 2011 – 2015**

	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>
<b>Probation<sup>2</sup></b>					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	16.0%	16.1%	15.8%	17.3%	15.7%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)<sup>3</sup></i>	N/A	11.9%	11.8%	13.4%	12.0%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	22.0%	20.8%	18.7%	18.6%	17.6%
<b>Parole</b>					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	17.0%	15.9%	16.8%	15.9%	16.4%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)<sup>3</sup></i>	N/A	12.1%	11.7%	12.9%	13.1%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	20.0%	18.5%	18.2%	16.8%	17.7%
<b>Supervised Release</b>					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	25.0%	27.3%	28.2%	28.5%	25.6%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)<sup>3</sup></i>	N/A	20.7%	20.1%	21.5%	19.4%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	30.0%	31.3%	31.0%	29.6%	27.9%
<b>Total Supervised Population</b>					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	18.0%	18.5%	18.8%	19.9%	18.4%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)<sup>3</sup></i>	N/A	13.9%	13.7%	15.4%	14.1%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	23.0%	22.8%	21.5%	21.1%	20.3%

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> Includes Civil Protection Order (CPO) and Deferred Sentence Agreement (DSA) cases

<sup>3</sup> 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) decreased from nearly 20 percent in FY 2014 to 18 percent in FY 2015. As shown in the table below, the number of charges filed against CSP offenders rearrested in D.C. has been decreasing, with a particularly notable decrease from FY 2014 to FY 2015. From FY 2012 through FY 2014, public order offenses and violations of release conditions made up the bulk of charges, comprising more than half of recorded charges each year (public order offenses made up just over 20 percent of charges each year; release condition violations accounted for approximately 30 percent of charges). This remained true in FY 2015, although violent crime also increased that year, comprising 21 percent of charges for the year. Conversely, drug charges decreased from FY 2014 to FY 2015, making up less than 10 percent of charges for the year. Property offenses, which increased from seven percent in FY 2011 to 16 percent in FY 2014, remained unchanged in FY 2015.

Due to the improved quality of charge data provided by D.C. between FYs 2011 and 2012, CSP has been able to tease out release condition violations from the “other” category. These charges represent just under 30 percent of all D.C. charges in FY 2015.

## Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested in D.C. While Under CSP Supervision, FYs 2011 – 2015

Charge Category <sup>1</sup>	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Public Order Offenses	2,040	23.9	2,031	22.8	1,845	21.3	1,763	20.1	1,505	20.9
Violent Offenses	1,054	12.3	1,494	16.8	1,616	18.6	1,631	18.6	1,511	21.0
Property Offenses	614	7.2	790	8.9	1,037	11.9	1,406	16.0	1,160	16.1
Drug Offenses	1,906	22.3	1,369	15.4	1,120	12.9	1,247	14.2	714	9.9
Release Condition Violations	N/A	N/A	2,749	30.8	2,729	31.4	2,435	27.7	2,045	28.4
Other Offenses	2,930	34.3	475	5.3	339	3.9	297	3.4	268	3.7
<b>TOTAL<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>8,544</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,908</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,686</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,779</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,203</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Each Charge Category includes the following charges:

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

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

**Property Offenses:** Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Fraud, Forgery and Counterfeiting, 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

<sup>2</sup> Arrested 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 2015, there were 15.7 percent fewer technical violations recorded compared to FY 2014. The number of drug violations decreased by over 16 percent, and the number of non-drug violations decreased roughly eight percent. While the decrease in the number of offenders under CSOSA supervision likely played a role (there were roughly 12 percent fewer offenders supervised in FY 2015 compared to FY 2014), 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.

#### Technical Violations, FYs 2012 – 2015

Violation Type	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug	156,046	91.0	153,108	93.6	138,395	93.9	116,061	93.6
Non-Drug	15,483	9.0	10,562	6.4	8,618	6.1	7,920	6.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>171,529</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>163,670</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>147,013</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>123,981</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 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 2015. 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. From FY 2012 - 2014, instances where offenders illegally use controlled substances accounted for over half of the total drug violations. Although this percentage decreased slightly from FY 2014 to FY 2015, the percentage of offenders receiving violations for not submitting a specimen for testing increased slightly from FY 2014 to FY 2015. Less than one percent of recorded drug violations are for waterloading, indicating that offenders' attempts to disguise illicit drug use may be declining.

#### Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2012 – 2015

Drug Violation Type	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Illegally used a controlled substance	51.3%	54.1%	54.3%	51.1%
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	44.5%	45.8%	45.7%	48.9%
Testing of submitted specimen indicates potential waterloading	4.2%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Illegally possessed a controlled substance	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
<b>Total Number of Drug Violations</b>	<b>156,046</b>	<b>153,108</b>	<b>138,395</b>	<b>116,061</b>

## Non-Drug Violations:

In FYs 2012 - 2015, two violation types accounted for roughly 75 percent of the total recorded non-drug violations: 1) failing to report for supervision as directed and 2) failing to comply with GPS monitoring. Roughly 50 other violations make up the balance of recorded non-drug violations. In FY 2012, failures to report for supervision accounted for just under 30 percent of non-drug violations but, by FY 2013, they accounted for almost 40 percent. That percentage continued to increase in FYs 2014 and 2015. GPS violations, which accounted for almost half of non-drug violations in FY 2012, decreased to 30 percent by FY 2015. Changes in local GPS laws and monitoring protocols may account for this shift.

### **Non-Drug Technical Violations (%), FY 2012 - FY 2015<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Non-Drug Violation Type</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>
Failed to report for supervision as directed	28.6%	39.2%	43.9%	43.2%
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%	30.0%
Other non-drug violations	22.0%	26.1%	25.7%	26.8%
<b>Total Number of Non-Drug Violations</b>	<b>13,189</b>	<b>10,562</b>	<b>8,618</b>	<b>7,920</b>

## 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 eight drugs (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates (codeine/morphine), Heroin, Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, and Alcohol). In addition, a very limited number of *highly suspicious* samples were tested for synthetic cannabinoids in FY 2015 through PSA's partnership with the DC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. PSA began expanded testing of offender samples for certain synthetic cannabinoids in FY 2016. 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. In FY 2015, CSP reduced the testing of most probationers for marijuana due to changes in the District of Columbia's laws; CSP continues to test parolees and supervised releasees for marijuana.

On average, CSP drug tested 17,424 samples from 5,603 unique offenders each month in FY 2015. This is a decrease from FY 2014 when, on average, CSP drug tested 21,621 samples from 6,650 unique offenders per month.

Of the tested population, 53.1 percent tested positive for illicit drugs at least one time (excluding alcohol and synthetic drugs) in FY 2015, which is three percentage points lower than FY 2014 (when 56.3 percent tested positive).

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, FYs 2011 – 2015**

<b>% Testing Positive</b>	<b>FY 2011<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>FY 2012<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>FY 2013<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>FY 2014<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>FY 2015<sup>2</sup></b>
Tests including alcohol	45.2	(62.5)	(61.3)	(61.6)	(58.1)
Tests excluding alcohol and synthetic drugs	39.5	(57.7)	(56.7)	(56.3)	(53.1)

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 2012-2015 data in parentheses represent the percentages derived using the new methodology.

Data from FY 2012 through FY 2015 show that marijuana, opiate and cocaine use is most prevalent in medium- through intensive-risk offenders. Among higher-risk drug users, marijuana use has been increasing over the last several years. In FY 2012, 54 percent of offenders who tested positive did so for marijuana; this percentage increased to 62 percent by FY 2015. Roughly one-third of high-risk drug users tested positive for cocaine and opiates. Although stable over the last several years, PCP use is also an issue among high-risk drug users with nearly one in five offenders testing positive for this substance. Although a smaller percentage of high-

risk drug users test positive for methadone and amphetamines, the percentage of the percentage of offenders testing positive for both these substances increased from FY 2014 to FY 2015.

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, FYs 2011 – 2015**

<b>% Positive by Drug</b>	<b>FY 2011<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>
Marijuana	39.1	54.4	58.1	61.3	62.3
PCP	7.4	19.6	18.3	19.9	19.8
Opiates	42.8	31.4	32.1	29.0	33.9
Methadone	11.3	2.5	1.9	2.1	9.0
Cocaine	32.5	35.8	31.5	29.2	34.0
Amphetamines	8.4	6.8	8.4	7.2	10.1

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2011: Only offenders who were in active status throughout the entire year, regardless of supervision level, are included in reporting.

Note: CSP tests each offender drug sample for up to seven drugs, including alcohol. An offender/sample may not necessarily be tested for all seven drugs.

Note: Column data are not mutually exclusive. Examples: One offender testing positive for marijuana and PCP during FY 2015 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 2015 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.

From FYs 2012 - 2014, both the percentage of the September 30<sup>th</sup> daily population considered employable and the percentage of employable offenders who were employed steadily decreased.<sup>14</sup> At the end of September 2015, 61.5 percent of supervised offenders were employable and 48.2 percent of employable offenders were employed. In FY 2015, both the percentage of the population considered employable and the percentage of employable offenders who were employed increased slightly. As of September 30, 2015, 62.2 percent of the population was employable, and 49.4 percent were employed. While it is promising to see an increase in employability and employment among offenders, it is important that CSP continues to work to ensure that offenders obtain the skills necessary to secure gainful employment.

**Percentage of Employable Supervised Population Reporting Employment<sup>1</sup>, FYs 2011 – 2015**

	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>
% Employed of Employable	53.9	51.3	50.1	48.2	49.4
% Employable of September 30 <sup>th</sup> population	62.5	62.8	62.2	61.5	62.2
<b>September 30<sup>th</sup> population</b>	<b>15,775</b>	<b>15,399</b>	<b>13,693</b>	<b>12,320</b>	<b>11,150</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data show the percentage of employed offenders, based on all employable offenders, on the last day of the reporting period (September 30<sup>th</sup>). 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 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 2011, 36.3 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 33.1 percent by FY 2015. Among offenders aged 18 or older under CSP supervision on September 30, 2015 that failed to complete high school or earn an equivalency, 38 percent dropped out of school before the end of 10<sup>th</sup> grade; 62 percent dropped out after 10<sup>th</sup> 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 2011 to FY 2015.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

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. Roughly 30 percent of both parolees and probationers, and more than two-fifths of offenders on supervised release lacked a GED or high school diploma at the end September 2015.

**Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma<sup>1</sup>, FYs 2011 – 2015**

<b>% With No GED/HS Diploma</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>
Probation <sup>2</sup>	30.7	30.9	29.9	29.6	28.9
Parole	38.5	35.6	34.6	33.9	31.3
Supervised Release	48.6	46.4	44.7	43.3	42.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>33.1</b>
<b>September 30<sup>th</sup> Population, Aged 18+</b>	<b>15,763</b>	<b>15,386</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>12,304</b>	<b>11,134</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data reflect the education level of all offenders 18 or older under CSP supervision on the last day of the reporting period (September 30<sup>th</sup>). 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.

<sup>2</sup> Probation also includes 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, 2015, 964 (or 8.6 percent) of the 11,150 offenders under CSP supervision had unstable housing. 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.

Over three-fourths of those with unstable housing (733) lived in homeless shelters. The remaining offenders resided in transitional housing (188), halfway houses through public law placements (15), hotels or motels (18); or were living without a fixed address (10). 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 Housing<sup>1</sup>, FYs 2011 – 2015**

<b>Unstable Housing</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>
Homeless Shelters	804	939	918	901	733
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	44	28	22	15	188
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	283	275	232	175	15
Hotels/Motels	6	11	12	15	18
No Fixed Address	230	168	38	20	10
<b>Total, Unstable Housing</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>964</b>
Total Offender Population	15,775	15,399	13,693	12,641	11,150
<b>% Unstable Housing</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data reflect the housing type of offenders under CSP supervision on the last day of the reporting period (September 30<sup>th</sup>) 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:

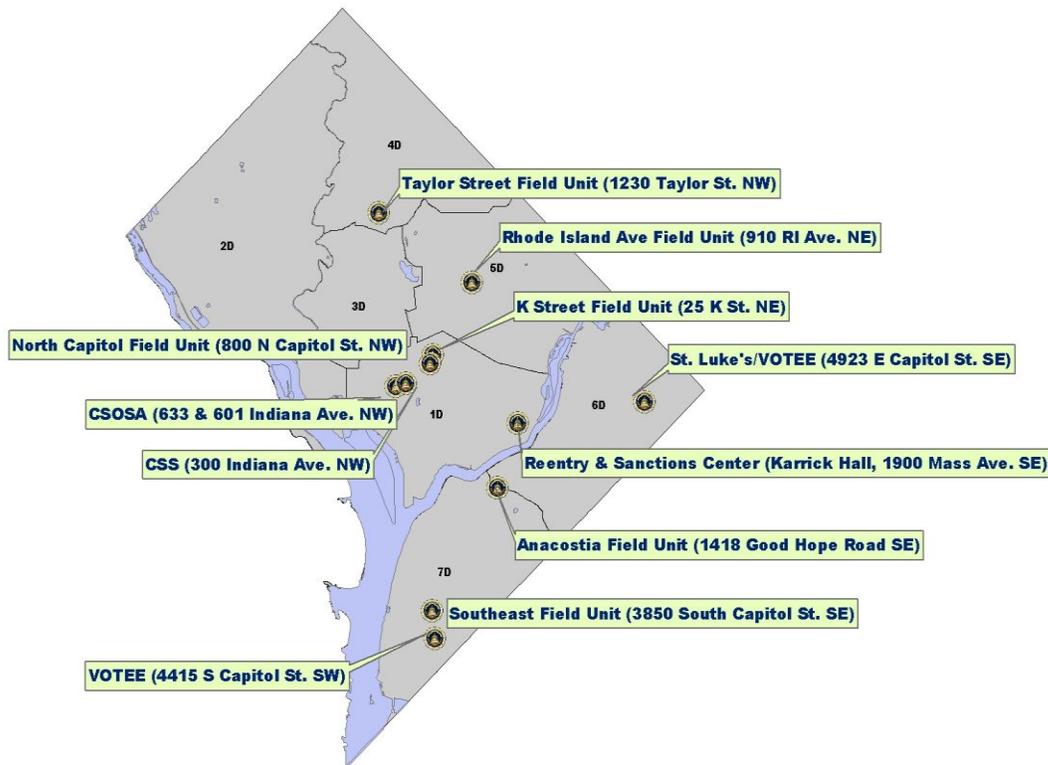
- 1) 1230 Taylor Street, NW (Male Offenders)
- 3) 25 K Street, NE (Female Offenders)

## 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 and FY 2016 Enacted Budgets.

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 2017 Budget Request for CSP is \$182,721,000, an increase of \$315,000 or 0.17 percent over CSP's FY 2016 Enacted Budget. CSP's FY 2017 increase includes \$534,000 in requested program increases and a \$219,000 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 2015, 2016, and 2017. 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 2015 Actual		FY 2016 Enacted		FY 2017 PB Request		Change FY 2016 - FY 2017	
		\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE
<b>Goal 1</b> 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	<b>Strategic Objective 1.1</b> Risk/Needs Assessment	21,700	119	24,438	128	24,433	128	(5)	-
	<b>Strategic Objective 1.2</b> Close Supervision	51,511	297	57,815	318	58,218	318	403	-
	<b>Strategic Objectives 1.3</b> Law Enforcement Partnerships	8,069	43	9,054	46	9,042	46	(12)	-
<b>Goal 2</b> Promote successful re-integration into society by delivering preventive interventions to offenders with an identified behavioral health, employment, and/or housing need.	<b>Strategic Objectives 2.1</b> Treatment/ Support Services	49,982	197	56,472	211	56,420	211	(51)	-
	<b>Strategic Objective 2.2</b> Community Partnerships	10,479	56	11,792	61	11,777	61	(15)	-
<b>Goal 3</b> Support the fair administration of justice by providing timely and accurate information and recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers	<b>Strategy 3.1</b> Timely/Accurate Information to Decision Makers	20,187	116	22,835	124	22,831	124	(4)	-
<b>All Strategic Objectives</b>		<b>161,928</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>182,406</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>182,721</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>-</b>

## Strategic Objective 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2017 PB Request	Change From FY 2016
Strategic Objective 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment	21,700	24,438	-32	27	24,433	-5

**Approximately 13 percent of FY 2017 requested funding (\$24,433,000) and 128 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 37 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 re-deployed with an updated model in May 2011 and this model is currently undergoing an external validation.

**CSP Risk Assessments  
Fiscal Year 2015**

Function	FY 2015 Activity	Description
<b>Offender Risk and Needs Assessments</b>	<b>13,193</b>	As of September 30, 2015, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSO positions performed 13,193 <b>Risk and Needs Assessments</b> using the <b>CSP Auto Screener Instrument</b> 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.

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 6,461 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2015, including 4,869 probationers, 1,333 supervised releasees and 259 parolees.
- Conducted Mass Orientation programs for 4,592 new offenders in FY 2015. 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 and re-deployed 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. The Auto Screener model is currently undergoing an external validation.

## 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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY16

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 Screener<sup>15</sup>. 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.

<sup>15</sup> 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 2016.

Performance Goal		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY16

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 Screener<sup>16</sup>. 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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 Auto Screener 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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
1.1.3	Offenders are assessed for risk and needs assessment using the Auto Screener within 37 days of supervision start.  Target: 85%	34.8%	78.6%	80.0%	72.2%	50.6%	65.3%

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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
1.1.4	Offenders are reassessed using the Auto Screener at intervals no greater than 180 days throughout the period of supervision.  Target: 85%	60.4%	85.5%	N/A	85.8%	72.1%	77.2%

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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2017 PB Request	Change From FY 2016
Strategic Objective 1.2: Close Supervision	51,511	57,815	-78	481	58,218	403

**Approximately 32 percent of FY 2017 requested funding (\$59,218,000) and 318 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 6.85 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 2014, about **one in every 36 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 2014 declined by approximately 52,200 (or 0.8 percent) versus 2013; 2014 represents the sixth consecutive year of decline in the U.S. correctional system population.<sup>17</sup> 2014 represents the lowest in the Federal prison population since 1996.

The 4.7 million adults on community supervision nationally as of December 31, 2014 is the equivalent of approximately **one in every 51 adults in the United States**<sup>17</sup>. However, the number of adults on community supervision declined by 44,800 in 2014; 2014 represents the sixth consecutive year of declines in national community supervision levels. The small decline in 2014 national community supervision levels is solely attributable to decreases in probationers; national parole levels actually increased slightly in 2014.<sup>18</sup>

As of September 30, 2015, CSP supervised 11,150 total adult offenders, including 5,708 probationers and 5,442 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

<sup>17</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Correctional Populations in the United States, 2014; December 2015.

<sup>18</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Probation and Parole in the United States, 2014; December 2015.

30, 2015, 2,697, or 36.5 percent of those eligible for classification<sup>19</sup>, 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 2015. 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 11,150 total offenders under supervision on September 30, 2015, roughly 8,500 of these offenders resided in the District of Columbia, representing about **1 in every 64** adult residents of the District.<sup>20</sup>

**Total Supervised Offenders:**

The number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2015 (11,150) decreased from the number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2014 (12,320) and September 30, 2013 (13,693). Some factors influencing this decrease are:

- A decrease in the number of offender intakes in FY 2015 compared to previous years:
  - There were 21 percent fewer probation intakes and roughly 19 percent fewer parole/supervised release intakes in FY 2015 compared to FY 2013; and
- A decrease in the number of offenders returning to the District of Columbia on parole and supervised release:
  - As of September 30, 2015, CSOSA was supervising 15 percent fewer re-entrants (e.g., parolees and persons on supervised release) compared to the end of FY 2013.

**CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Type on September 30, 2013/2014/2015**

Supervision Type	September 30, 2013		September 30, 2014		September 30, 2015	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation <sup>1</sup>	8,013	58.5%	6,959	56.4%	6,318	56.7%
Parole	1,813	13.2%	1,632	13.3%	1,393	12.5%
Supervised Release	3,867	28.3%	3,729	30.3%	3,439	30.8%
Total Supervised Offenders	13,693	100.0%	12,320	100.0%	11,150	100%

<sup>1</sup>Probation includes offenders with Civil Protection Orders and those with Deferred Sentence Agreements.

<sup>19</sup> 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, 2015, there were 7,396 offenders eligible for classification.

<sup>20</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (543,587). Data as of January 4, 2016.

## 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, 2015, there were 4,780 inmates (4,633 male; 147 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, 2014 (5,128).

### **District of Columbia Inmates Housed in BOP Facilities FY 2010 – FY 2015**

<b>September 30, 2010</b>	<b>September 30, 2011</b>	<b>October 26, 2012</b>	<b>September 30, 2013</b>	<b>September 30, 2014</b>	<b>September 30, 2015</b>
5,440	5,396	5,495	5,360	5,128	4,780

The states with the highest population of DC offenders on September 30, 2015 were West Virginia (965), Pennsylvania (739) and North Carolina (535). The leading three states housing male inmates were West Virginia (895), Pennsylvania (720) and North Carolina (535). The leading four states housing female inmates were West Virginia (70), the District of Columbia (21) and Pennsylvania (19). These estimates do not include 253 inmates who were in-transit to or from a BOP facility on September 30, 2015.

### **CSP New Offender Intakes:**

In FY 2015, 6,461 offenders entered CSP supervision; 4,869 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and 1,592 individuals released from incarceration in a BOP facility on parole or supervised release. Approximately 28.1 percent of total FY 2015 new offender entrants had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2013 supervision start date.

Approximately 64 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 2015 offender intakes (6,461) represents a decrease from FY 2014 (7,724) 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 2013 – FY 2015**

<b>Supervision Type</b>	<b>FY 2013 October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014 October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015 October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2015</b>	<b>Variance FY 2014 vs. FY 2015</b>
Probation	6,145	5,766	4,869	-897 (-15.6%)
Parole	379	337	259	-78 (-23.1%)
Supervised Release	1,592	1,621	1,333	-288 (-17.8%)
<b>Total Offender Intakes</b>	<b>8,116</b>	<b>7,724</b>	<b>6,461</b>	<b>-392 (-4.8%)</b>

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, 2015, 36.5 percent of eligible offenders were assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels (Intensive/Maximum). This is comparable to FYs 2013 and 2014 when 36.7 and 35.7 percent of offenders, respectively, were assessed at the highest risk levels.

**CSP Supervised Offenders by Assessed Supervision Level (September 30, 2013/2014/2015)**

Supervision Level	FY 2013 (As of September 30, 2013)		FY 2014 (As of September 30, 2014)		FY 2015 (As of September 30, 2015)	
	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)	860	10.3%	834	9.9%	706	9.5%
Maximum (MAX)	2,216	26.4%	2,165	25.8%	1,991	26.9%
Medium (MED)	1,724	20.6%	1,707	20.3%	1,642	22.2%
Minimum (MIN)	2,888	34.4%	2,869	34.1%	2,501	33.8%
To Be Determined <sup>1</sup> (TBD)	696	8.3%	745	8.9%	493	6.7%
Not Applicable (N/A) <sup>2</sup>	-	-	85	1.0%	63	<1.0%
Total Eligible Offenders <sup>3</sup>	8,384	100% (61.2%)	8,405	100% (68.2%)	7,396	100% (66.3%)
Total Ineligible Offenders <sup>4</sup>	5,309	(38.8%)	3,915	(31.8%)	3,754	(33.7%)
Total Supervised Population	13,693	(100%)	12,320	(100%)	11,150	(100%)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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".

<sup>3</sup> In FY 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.

<sup>4</sup> In FY 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 - Deported, Monitored - Inactive Parole, Monitored - Interstate Compact Out, Monitored - Non-Transferable, Monitored - Pending Release, Monitored - Split Sentence, Monitored - Unsupervised Probation; OR if they are assigned to an Interstate Out supervision team. 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, 2015 (11,150) to on-board supervision CSO positions (235) is **47.45:1**.

Due to attrition, the number of on-board, supervision CSOs has decreased from **240** on September 30, 2014 to **235** on September 30, 2015. 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**  
**Supervisor Caseload Comparison**  
**September 30, 2013 - September 30, 2015**

	September 30, 2013 <i>(FY 2015 Congressional Budget Justification)</i>			September 30, 2014 <i>(FY 2016 Congressional Budget Justification)</i>			September 30, 2015 <i>(FY 2017 Congressional Budget Justification)</i>		
	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
<b>Special Supervision:</b>									
Sex Offender	623	19	32.7:1	633	17	37.2:1	607	17	35.7:1
Mental Health	2,478	57	43.5:1	2,636	59	44.7:1	2,337	63	37.1:1
Domestic Violence	1,556	31	50.2:1	1,442	27	53.4:1	1,278	30	42.6:1
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA	270	8	33.8:1	287	7	41.0:1	275	6	45.8:1
<b>Sub-Total, Special Supervision</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>42.8:1</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>45.4:1</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>38.77:1</b>
<b>General Supervision:</b>									
Men Only	3,814	83	46.0:1	2,920	70	41.7:1	2,613	59	44.29:1
Women Only	359	8	44.9:1	269	8	33.6:1	276	7	39.4:1
Young Adult	412	11	37.5:1	448	13	34.5:1	285	14	20.36:1
<b>Sub-Total, General Supervision</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>45.0:1</b>	<b>3,637</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>40.0:1</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>39.68:1</b>
<b>Interstate Supervision:</b>									
Interstate In	453		13.7:1	530	12	44.2:1	495	13	38.1:1
Interstate Out	2,072			1,738	19	91.5:1	1,558	17	91.65:1
<b>Sub-Total, Interstate Supervision</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>76.5:1</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>73.2:1</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>68.4:1</b>
<b>Total: (Special, General, Interstate)</b>	<b>12,037</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>48.1:1</b>	<b>10,903</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>48.5:1</b>	<b>9,724</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>43.03:1</b>
<b>Warrant Team:</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>1,123</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>1,213</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Kiosk Reporting:</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47.0:1</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>147:1</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>106.5:1</b>
<b>Total Supervised Offenders:</b>	<b>13,693</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>52.9:1</b>	<b>12,320</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>51.3:1</b>	<b>11,150</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>47.45:1</b>

**Status Definitions:**

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

**General** All other convicted felons and misdemeanants.

**Interstate In** – Offenders who are supervised in DC from another jurisdiction.

**Out** - Offenders who are supervised in another jurisdiction, but whose cases are monitored by CSP

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

**Kiosk** Minimum risk offenders reporting for supervision through an automated Kiosk.

**CSOs** CSP had a total of **289** On-board CSO positions as of September 30, 2015: **235** Supervision CSOs and an additional 54 CSP CSOs performing Diagnostic (**24**), TIPS (**20**) and Domestic Violence Treatment (10) functions.

## **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, 2015, 347 high-risk offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring, which is a 20 percent increase from the number of offenders on GPS monitoring at the end of FY 2014 (289).<sup>21</sup> A total of 1,735 different offenders were placed on GPS at some point during FY 2015, which is a 5 percent increase from FY 2014 when 1,653 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 through 2015 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, 8.0, and 7.1 respectively) while on GPS monitoring than they did prior to being monitored by GPS (5.3, 5.2, 5.7, and 5.2 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

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<sup>21</sup> Data for FY 2014 and 2015 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 more recent years, with offenders accruing almost two violations during their first 60 days of monitoring in FY 2012 compared to roughly one violation in subsequent years. 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 – 2015**

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)
Average Number of Violations	5.3	7.8	5.2	6.7	5.7	8	5.2	7.1
<i>Drug Violations<sup>1</sup></i>	4.8	5.7	4.8	5.5	5.2	6.4	4.6	5.8
<i>Non-Drug Violations</i>	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0	1.8	0	0.9	0	1.3	0	1
Total Rearrests While on Supervision	85	12	45	14	31	11	80	20

<sup>1</sup> 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 2009, CSP implemented the Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) in collaboration with the D.C. Government, the United States Parole Commission, and the BOP. The SRTP provides a secure, residential substance abuse treatment intervention/sanction to high risk, chronic substance abusing, and criminally-involved D.C. Code offenders in lieu of revoking them to BOP custody. The SRTP uses one unit (approximately 32 beds) at the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF), a local contract facility of the D.C. Government that houses detained inmates. The BOP and D.C. Government assumed financial responsibility for most operations of the SRTP effective July 2012. During FY 2015, 55 of the 71 offenders (or 78 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, 2015, 211 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 1,393 on September 30, 2015.
- In FY 2015, a total of 928 high-risk offenders/defendants were admitted to the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) and 803 were discharged. Total discharged offenders/defendants does not include clients participating in the RSC program at the end of FY 2015 and excludes 46 cases where a client could not remain at the RSC due to medical reasons, cognitive deficiencies, or his/her supervision period ended. Of the 803 discharged offenders/defendants, 600 (74.7 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 2015 was 5,603 compared to 2,317 in FY 1999. In addition to testing more offenders, CSP is testing offenders more often. During FY 2015, the monthly average of samples collected per tested offender was 3.11 (i.e., offenders tested 3.11 times per month) compared to only 1.86 samples collected per tested offender during FY 1999.
- In FY 2015, CSOs conducted 40,887 home verifications for 9,211 offenders. Of these, 1,833 were conducted independently; 1,227 with accountability tours; and 37,827, with home visits. CSOs also conducted 63,798 home visits for 9,627 offenders. Of these, 24,988 were conducted independently; 983 were conducted with accountability tours; and 37,827, 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 2015, CSP collected DNA samples from 426 offenders at its collection unit and transmitted this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As of September 30, 2015, CSP had collected a total of 15,013 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 25, 2015, 347 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, 2015, 1,760 total registrants were listed on the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, of which 1,057 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 2015, 189 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](http://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 2015, 42 male offenders enrolled in the Taylor Street DRC and 262 female offenders enrolled in the 25 K Street DRC.
- In FY 2015, CSP placed 117 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 2015, CSP completed 522 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 2015, CSP completed five separate cohorts of the agency's Violence Reduction Program (VRP). Each of the five 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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
1.2.1	Supervision periods end successfully.  Target: 65%	61.4%	62.8%	N/A	63.2%	64.5%	68.1%
<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%	68.7%	83.2%	N/A	86.7%	84.3%	82.6%
<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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
1.2.3	Offenders sign an Accountability Contract within 35 days of the start of supervision.  Target: 85%	N/A	85.2%	85.9%	83.8%	80.6%	84.4%

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	64.5%	N/A	69.0%	54.3%	67.0%
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Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The measure is expressed as the proportion of violations cleared by a recorded sanction within five calendar days of violation. Violations may be cleared by sanction records indicating that no sanction is required (e.g., because the violation was determined to be unfounded). Violations ascribed to persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure, since most types of technical violations and arrests are not violations of CPOs.

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

Performance Goal		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY16

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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2017 PB Request	Change From FY 2016
Strategic Objective 1.3: Law Enforcement Partnerships	8,069	9,054	-12	0	9,042	-12

**Approximately five (5) percent of FY 2017 requested funding (\$9,042,000) and 46 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 2015, CSP staff participated in six 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 2015, CSOs conducted a total of 3,147 accountability tours for 2,532 offenders. Of these, 937 were conducted independently; 1,227 were conducted in conjunction with home verifications; and 983, 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, 2015, CSP has trained a total of 1,913 staff from the (58) U.S. Marshalls, (441) Metropolitan Police Department, (31) Prince George's Police Department and Sheriff Department, (2) United States Attorney, (1) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Officer, and 1,380 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 35-40 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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	14.1%	51.0%	69.6%

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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	59.9%	N/A	66.5%	62.2%	69.9%

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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2017 PB Request	Change From FY 2016
Strategic Objective 2.1: Treatment and Support Services	49,982	56,472	-51	0	56,420	-51

**Approximately 31 percent of FY 2017 requested funding (\$56,420,000) and 211 FTE support Treatment and Support Services.**

### Program Summary

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

#### **Substance Abuse Treatment:**

**CSP Substance Abuse Treatment Need:** In FY 2014, a total of 7,724 offenders entered CSP supervision. CSP estimates treatment need for offender entrants by taking into account both actual drug use (as measured by urinalysis results) and court orders for drug treatment (or treatment evaluation) within the first year of supervision. A review performed by CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) revealed that roughly one-third of FY 2014 intakes (2,621 offenders) tested positive for drugs (excluding synthetic drugs and positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions within one year of their supervision start date. Nearly 60 percent of these 2,621 persistent drug users (1,548 offenders) had a special condition for court-ordered treatment/treatment evaluation during their first year of supervision, and nearly 60 percent (1,499 offenders) were supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive or maximum) at some point during that year.

High-risk offenders, however, are not the only group to demonstrate a need for treatment. Of the 1,776 offenders who entered supervision FY 2014 and were assessed at the minimum risk level, 414 exhibited persistent drug use during their first year of supervision.

In addition, over one-third of FY 2014 total entrants (2,627 offenders) were court-ordered to treatment (or treatment evaluation) within their first year of supervision, but did not test positive for illicit substances on at least three occasions during that year. Because the SMART data management system does not distinguish court orders for actual treatment from orders for treatment evaluation, these non-persistent drug using offenders are typically not included in calculations of treatment need, but it is possible they would require some form of treatment.

Special Condition	Persistent Drug Use	Risk Level										Total	%
		INT		MAX		MED		MIN		NA/TBD			
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Yes	Yes	312	4%	501	6%	394	5%	269	3%	72	1%	1548	20%
	No	278	4%	535	7%	416	5%	846	11%	552	7%	2627	34%
	Total	590	8%	1036	13%	810	10%	1115	14%	624	8%	4175	54%
No	Yes	306	4%	380	5%	192	2%	145	2%	50	1%	1073	14%
	No	293	4%	530	7%	343	4%	516	7%	794	10%	2476	32%
	Total	599	8%	910	12%	535	7%	661	9%	844	11%	3549	46%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1189</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>1946</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>1776</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>1468</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>7724</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes orders for drug treatment associated with the supervision period(s) for which an offender began supervision in FY 2014, as long as the condition was ordered within one year of the offender's supervision start date

<sup>2</sup> Defined as three or more positive drug tests within on year of beginning 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.

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:

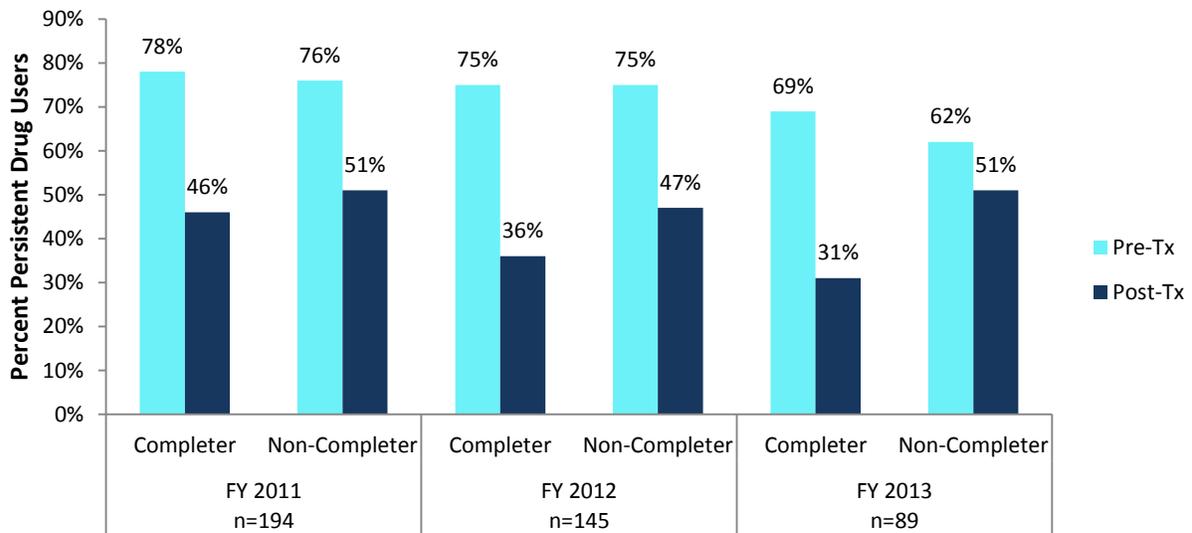
- I. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders who were prescribed and placed in multiple treatment programs (i.e., two or more substance abuse treatments in a year) in FYs 2011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

users<sup>22</sup> 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.

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



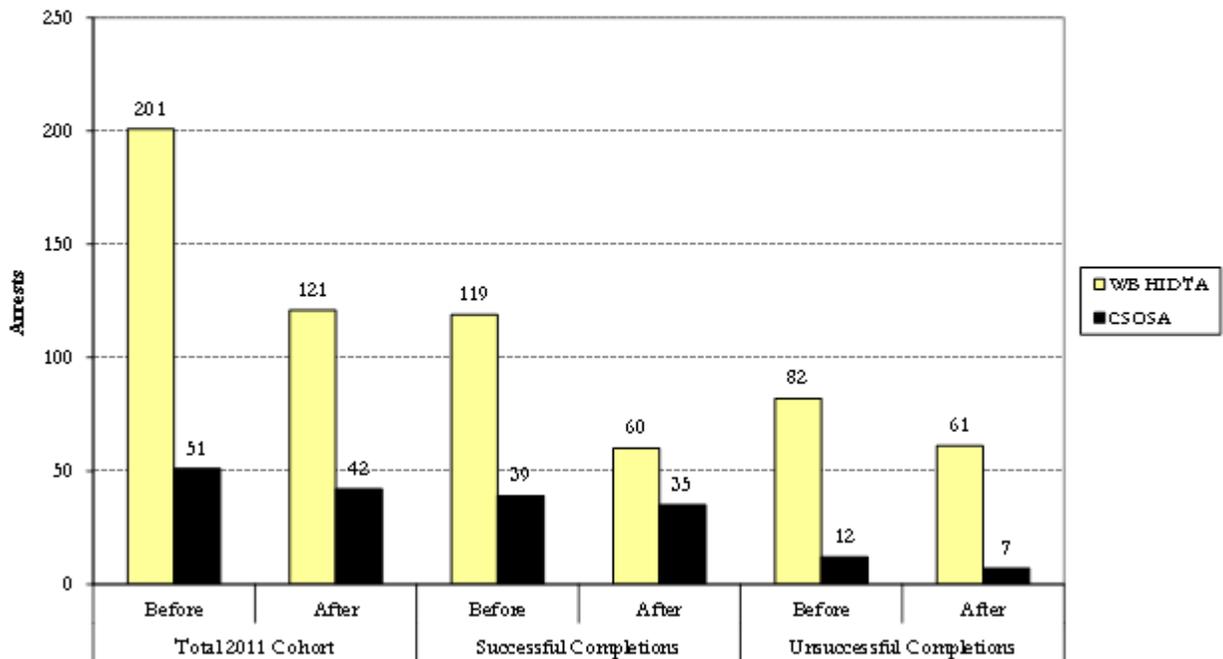
<sup>22</sup> Persistent drug users are defined as offenders who tested positive for drugs (excluding synthetic drugs and positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions during the fiscal year.

II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health<sup>23</sup> 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.

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



<sup>23</sup> 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.

### **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 964 (or 8.6 percent) of the 11,150 offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2015 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, 2015, 50.6 percent of employable offenders were unemployed and 33.1 percent of offenders age 18 and over reported no high school diploma or GED.

### **Accomplishments**

- In FY 2015, CSP made 905 contract substance abuse treatment placements using appropriated funds.

<b>Substance Abuse Treatment Type</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>
Detoxification	55
Residential	588
Outpatient	262
<b>Total Contract Placements</b>	<b>905</b>

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 2015, CSP made 437 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant housing) placements using appropriated funds.
- In FY 2015, CSP made 107 contract sex offender assessment placements and 165 contract sex offender treatment placements.
- In FY 2015, the Vocational Opportunities for Training, Education, and Employment (VOTEE) unit received a total of 3,700 (2,750 + 950) referrals for offender employment and education assessment. VOTEE staff completed 727 (568 + 159) offender assessments and referred 348 offenders to employment opportunities and 206 offenders to vocational training opportunities.

**VOTEE Referral/Assessment Summary:**

	<b>FY 2015</b>
<b>Total Employment Referrals Submitted to VOTEE</b>	<b>2,750</b>
Employment Referrals <b>with</b> Assessments Completed by VOTEE	568
Employment Referrals <b>without</b> Assessments Completed by VOTEE	2,182
Employment Referrals Receiving Employment Placements	348
Employment Referrals Receiving Vocational Placements	206
<b>Total Education Referrals Submitted to VOTEE</b>	<b>950</b>
Education Referrals <b>with</b> Assessments Completed by VOTEE	159
Education Referrals <b>without</b> Assessments Completed by VOTEE	791

- 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 2015, the VSP performed the following services:

<b>VSP Activities</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	350
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	3,912
Completed CSO Requests for Victim Contacts and other services	933

\*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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
2.1.1	Offenders referred for treatment or support services receive a formal evaluation of need in a timely manner.  Target: 50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Initial Estimates in FY15	68.1%

**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 formal evaluation in a timely manner.

### Detailed Performance by Referral Type:

	N	FY 2015 Achieved
• Treatment		
○ <i>Substance Abuse</i>	3417	60.7%
• Treatment Assessment/Readiness		
○ <i>RSC</i>	1280	88.4%
<b><i>Treatment &amp; Treatment Assessment/Readiness Subtotal</i></b>	<b>4697</b>	<b>68.3%</b>
• Other Treatment/Support Service		
○ <i>Young Adult Needs</i>	196	65.3%
<b><i>Other Treatment/Support Service Subtotal</i></b>	<b>196</b>	<b>65.3%</b>

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	61.9%
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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).

Detailed Performance by Treatment Type:

	N	FY 2015 Achieved
• Treatment		
○ Substance Abuse	1906	58.3%
• Treatment Assessment/Readiness		
○ RSC	744	62.2%
<b>Treatment &amp; Treatment Assessment/Readiness Subtotal</b>	<b>2650</b>	<b>59.4%</b>
• Other Treatment/Support Service		
○ Anger Management	232	69.0%
○ Young Adult Needs	170	91.2%
<b>Other Treatment/Support Service Subtotal</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>78.4%</b>

Performance Goal		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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 FY15	76.1%

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.

Detailed Performance by Referral Type:

	N	FY 2015 Achieved
• Treatment		
○ Substance Abuse	987	52.4%
• Treatment Assessment/Readiness		
○ RSC	1156	96.3%
<b>Treatment &amp; Treatment Assessment/Readiness Subtotal</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>76.1%</b>

2.1.4	Offenders who start treatment or support services successfully complete the intervention.  Target: 65%	59.1%	60.7%	N/A	62.2%	59.7%	55.1%
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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.

\*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.

Detailed Performance by Treatment Type:

	N	FY 2015 Achieved
• Treatment		
○ Substance Abuse	<b>1239</b>	<b>47.9%</b>
▪ Detox	43	88.4%
▪ Outpatient	324	37.3%
▪ Residential	224	39.3%
▪ Short-term Residential	267	77.2%
▪ Transitional	381	36.7%
• Support Service		
○ Substance Abuse		
▪ Aftercare	113	11.5%
• Treatment Assessment/Readiness		
○ Substance Abuse		
▪ RSC	674	70.8%
<b>Treatment &amp; Treatment Assessment/Readiness Subtotal</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>53.5%</b>
• Other Treatment/Support Services		
○ Domestic Violence	382	66.2%
○ Anger Management Group	230	63.0%
<b>Other Treatment/Support Service Subtotal</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>65.0%</b>

## Strategic Objective 2.2: Community Partnerships

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2017 PB Request	Change From FY 2016
Strategic Objective 2.2: Community Partnerships	10,479	11,792	-15	0	11,777	-15

**Approximately seven (7) percent of FY 2017 requested funding (\$11,777,000) and 61 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.

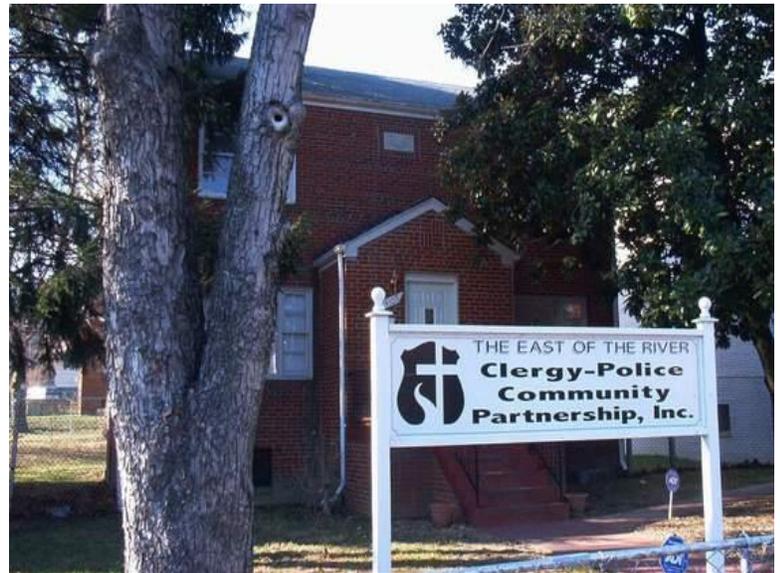
Mentoring has been the primary focus of this initiative. The Mentoring Initiative links offenders with concerned members of the faith community who offer support, friendship, and assistance during the difficult period of re-entry. During the transition from prison to neighborhood, returning offenders 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 2015, approximately 360 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 1,686 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 5,268 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 2015, 97 faith institutions and 53 mentors remained actively engaged with the program, resulting in 61 offenders being matched with a mentor. Approximately 874 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 2015, 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 seventh consecutive year, CSP developed and distributed CRD packages for BOP institutions with District of Columbia inmates.
- In FY 2015, CSP held two (2) Employment Opportunity Forum videoconferences. They were held on December 3, 2014 and June 3, 2015 and included only inmates from Rivers Correctional Institution. CSP invited local employers and labor organizations to make a presentation discussing future employment opportunities, as well as the business climate of Washington, D.C. with the inmates. The goal is to help prepare the male population (from the District of Columbia) at Rivers FCI in seeking gainful employment once they return to the District of Columbia.
- In FY 2015, CSP continued 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 2015, 50 such teleconferences took place between CSP's 3850 S. Capitol Street, SE, location at BOP's Hazelton facility in West Virginia with seven female offenders.
- In FY 2015, CSP held 10 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 2015 (as of September 30, 2015), CSP had agreements with approximately 43 community service sites and offered 147 community service special events for offenders to participate in to complete their community service hours.

## 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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
2.2.1	Agreements will be established, renewed, or updated with organizations to provide job training, housing, education or other services for offenders.  Target: 20 per year	N/A	62	N/A	35	24	22
<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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
2.2.2	<p>Agreements will be established and maintained with organizations through which offenders can fulfill community service requirements.</p> <p>Target: 10 per year</p>	N/A	18	N/A	13	14	19
<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	<p>CJAN meetings will be conducted.</p> <p>Target: 12 per year</p>	N/A	12	N/A	15	12	10
<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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2017 PB Request	Change From FY 2016
Strategic Objective 3.1: Timely and Accurate Information to Decision Makers	20,187	22,835	-31	27	22,831	-4

**Approximately 12 percent of FY 2017 requested funding (\$22,831,000) and 124 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 2015 Activity	Description
<b>Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)</b>	<b>1,701</b>	As of September 30, 2015, CSP Diagnostic CSO staff completed 1,701 <b>Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) reports</b> . 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 <b>Post Sentencing Investigation</b> 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 2015 Activity	
<b>TIPS Transition Plans</b>	<b>573</b>	In FY 2015, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO staff completed 573 <b>Transition Plans</b> for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 1,022 <b>Direct Release Plans</b> for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.
<b>Direct Release Plans</b>	<b>1,022</b>	

**Accomplishments**

- In FY 2015, supervision CSOs submitted Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) for 4,433 total offenders, 2,119 offenders on parole/supervised release and 2,214 offenders on probation.
- In FY 2015, submitted 1,701 Pre and Post-Sentence Investigation reports (PSIs) electronically to the judges of the D.C. Superior Court and the United States Attorney’s Office. 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 2015, TIPS staff completed 1,022 direct release plans and 573 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.

## Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
3.1.1	Pre-sentence investigation reports, ordered by the Court, are completed and submitted by the assigned due date.  Target: 95%	97.9%	77.2%	N/A	83.4%	88.0%	94.0%
<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	29.5%	N/A	64.5%	85.0%	90.8%
<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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	Initial Estimates in FY14	34.9%	65.9%

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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	18.1 %	N/A	30.1%	42.3%	57.9%

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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
3.1.5	AVRs are submitted to the releasing authority within five calendar days of re-arrest notification.  Target: 75%	N/A	59.9%	N/A	59.5%	36.7%	48.8%

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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
M1.1	Diversity training is completed by new non-temporary employees.  Target: 85%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88.0%	96.0%
<p>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.</p>							

Performance Goal		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	74.0%	85.0%
<p>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.</p>							
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	10.0%	60.0%
<p>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.</p>							
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	+4.5%	+4.0%
<p>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.</p>							

Performance Goal		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	0.0%	100% <sup>1</sup>

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.

<sup>1</sup> Performance is reported at 100% for FY 2015 because the Agency's new 5-level performance plans were all realigned with the Agency's strategic goals and objectives between FY 2014 and FY 2015, with that realignment completed in March 2015. It is important to note, however, that auditing of performance plans is an on-going process. With new hires and the creation of new positions, it is not typical for performance on this goal to remain at 100%.

## 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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	99.5%
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 2016
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will establish a baseline for FY2015. 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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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 2016
<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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	100%	100%
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.							

Performance Goal		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	100%	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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
M4.1	CSOSA will complete procurement awards in a timely manner.  Target: 90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.0%	80.0%
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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	66.7%	92.0%
<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	15.6% <sup>1</sup>
<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>							
<p><sup>1</sup> As of September 30, 2015, 12 of 77 continuity tasks were graded at seven or greater.</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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
M5.1	CSOSA responds timely to FOIA requests. Target: 95%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70.0%
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	83.0%	97.0%
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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
M5.3	CSOSA achieves annual percentage increases in the number of visits to <a href="http://media.csosa.gov">http://media.csosa.gov</a> .  Target: 3% annual increase	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23% increase from FY 2013	2% decrease from FY 2014

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, 229,700 in FY 2014 and 224,500 in FY 2015

## 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	77.1%
<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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 Updated	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
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	22.0%	28.6%

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 2017*

	FTE	Amount \$(000)
<b>FY 2015 Enacted Budget</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>885</b>	<b>173,155</b>
<b>FY 2016 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>182,406</b>
<b>Changes to Base:</b>		
Adjustments for One-Time Funding (FY 2016 Field Site Relocations) <sup>2</sup>	0	-1,298
Adjustments for One-Time Funding (FY 2016 Telecommunications System) <sup>3</sup>	0	-1,662
Adjustments for One-Time Funding (FY 2016 Records Management System) <sup>4</sup>	0	-220
FY 2017 Pay Raise	0	1,847
FY 2017 Non-Pay Adjustments	0	1,114
<b>Sub-Total, Changes to Base</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-219</b>
<b>FY 2017 BASE</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>182,187</b>
<b>Program Changes:</b>		
Offender Synthetic Drug Testing	0	534
<b>Sub-Total, FY 2017 Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>534</b>
<b>Total Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>FY 2017 Request</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>182,721</b>
<b>Increase over FY 2016 Enacted Budget:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Percent Increase over FY 2016 Enacted Budget:</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.17%</b>

- 1 CSP's FY 2015 Enacted Budget contains \$9,000,000 in three-year (FYs 2015-2017) funding to support multiple office and staff relocations.
- 2 The FY 2016 Enacted Budget includes \$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.
- 3 The FY 2016 Enacted Budget includes \$1,662,000 to support a new CSOSA (CSP/PSA) telecommunications system. This funding does not recur in FY 2017.
- 4 The FY 2016 Enacted Budget includes \$756,000 to support CSP's a new CSOSA Electronic Document Records Management System (EDRMS). Only \$536,000 of this funding recurs in FY 2017 to support permanent systems and staff costs associated with the EDRMS.

**Community Supervision Program  
FY 2017 Requested Program Changes**

	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount (\$000)</b>
GS-15	0	0
GS-14	0	0
GS-13	0	0
GS-12	0	0
GS-11	0	0
GS-10	0	0
GS-9	0	0
GS-8	0	0
GS-7	0	0
GS-6	0	0
GS-5	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
11.1 Full Time Permanent		0
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent		0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost		0
11.8 Special Personnel Services		0
12.1 Benefits		0
<b>Total Personnel</b>		<b>0</b>
21.0 Travel and Training		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.		0
25.1 Contract Services		0
25.2 Other Services		0
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts		0
25.6 Medical Care		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		534
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		0
32.0 Buildout		0
<b>Total Non-Personnel</b>		<b>534</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>534</b>

**Community Supervision Program  
Summary of Requirements by Grade and Object Class**

*(dollars in thousands)*

	FY 2015 CSP Annual (Actual) 1		FY 2015 (CSP FY 2014 Unobligated Carry-Forward) Actual 2		FY 2016 CSP Enacted (Annual) 3		FY 2016 (FY 2015 Unobligated Carry-Forward) 4		FY 2016 (FY 2015-2017 Office Relocation Funding) 1		FY 2017 PB Request		FY 2017 (FY 2015-2017 Office Relocation Funding) 1		FY 2017 (FY 2016-2018 Office Relocation Funding) 3	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
EX	1	156	-	-	1	161	-	-	-	-	1	163	-	-	-	-
SES	10	1,566	-	-	10	1,521	-	-	-	-	10	1,544	-	-	-	-
GS-15	20	3,168	-	-	23	3,651	-	-	-	-	23	3,707	-	-	-	-
GS-14	54	6,920	-	-	63	7,384	-	-	-	-	63	7,497	-	-	-	-
GS-13	125	13,542	-	-	134	13,576	-	-	-	-	134	13,875	-	-	-	-
GS-12	369	31,111	-	-	361	31,992	-	-	-	-	361	32,484	-	-	-	-
GS-11	74	5,551	-	-	94	6,726	-	-	-	-	94	6,829	-	-	-	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	52	3,293	-	-	66	2,411	-	-	-	-	66	2,448	-	-	-	-
GS-08	22	1,248	-	-	21	1,320	-	-	-	-	21	1,340	-	-	-	-
GS-07	79	4,391	-	-	87	4,797	-	-	-	-	87	4,871	-	-	-	-
GS-06	5	332	-	-	8	339	-	-	-	-	8	344	-	-	-	-
GS-05	7	279	-	-	8	406	-	-	-	-	8	412	-	-	-	-
GS-04	10	380	-	-	10	216	-	-	-	-	10	219	-	-	-	-
GS-03	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Appropriated FTE</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>71,937</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>74,525</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>75,760</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
11.1 Full Time Permanent	828	71,729	-	-	887	74,243	-	-	-	-	887	75,478	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		208	-	-		284	-	-	-	-		284	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		1,163	-	-		834	-	-	-	-		835	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
12.1 Personnel Benefits		29,004	-	-		28,810	-	-	-	-		29,538	-	-	-	-
13.0 Former Personnel Benefits		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Personnel Obligations</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>102,104</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>104,171</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>106,135</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		1,082	-	-		1,168	-	-	-	-		1,191	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things		108	-	-		1,123	-	-	-	-		1,143	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		4,901	-	-		6,986	-	-	-	-		8,991	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		7,221	-	-		7,732	-	-	-	-		7,736	-	-	-	-
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		2,621	2	-		1,972	-	-	-	-		2,014	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		17	-	-		66	-	-	-	-		67	-	-	-	-
25.1 Consulting Services		3,734	66	-		5,973	-	-	-	-		5,815	-	-	1,159	-
25.2 Other Services		28,627	8	-		36,612	-	-	-	-		36,573	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		1,665	2	-		1,946	-	-	-	-		2,198	-	-	-	-
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		462	-	-		1,327	-	-	-	-		1,351	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care		1,757	-	-		1,705	-	-	-	-		1,736	-	-	-	-
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		392	-	-		610	-	-	-	-		621	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		1	-	-		3	-	-	-	-		3	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2,139	3	-		2,784	-	-	-	-		3,371	-	-	-	-
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		4,488	4	-		3,438	1,038	-	2,000	1,000		2,184	1,000	-	2,000	-
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout		606	2,269	-		1,602	-	-	6,000	-		1,563	-	-	-	-
42.0 Claims		3	-	-		29	-	-	-	-		29	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-Personnel Obligations</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,824</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75,076</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76,586</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,159</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>161,928</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>179,247</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>182,721</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,159</b>

1 FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235) totals \$173,155,000, including \$164,155,000 in FY 2015 annual funding and \$9,000,000 in three-year (FY 2015-2017) resources to relocate CSP offender supervision field offices.

2 FY 2014 Enacted (P.L. 113-76) provides authority to carry-forward 50 percent of unobligated FY 2014 authority to FY 2015.

3 FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113) totals \$182,406,000, including \$179,247,000 in FY 2016 annual funding and \$3,159,000 in three-year (FY 2016-2018) resources to relocate CSP offender supervision field offices.

4 FY 2015 Enacted (P.L. 113-235) provides authority to carry-forward 50 percent of unobligated FY 2015 authority to FY 2016.