
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Community Supervision Program



Fiscal Year 2027 Congressional Budget Justification & Fiscal Year FY 2025 Agency Performance Report

April 3, 2026



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Agency Overview

CSOSA's Community Supervision Program (CSP) supervises adult criminal offenders sentenced by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (DC Superior Court) to probation and those released from prison by the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC) on parole or supervised release, and it monitors individuals subject to Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs) or Civil Protection Orders (CPOs). CSP's website provides additional information about its [mission, goals, and principles, approach to community supervision, organizational structure, and history](#).

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

CSP includes agency-wide management, program development, supervision operations, and operational support functions. FY 2025 CSP offices include:

- CSOSA Office of the Director,
- Office of Investigations, Compliance and Audits,
- Office of Behavioral Interventions (OBI),
- Office of Research and Evaluation,
- Office of Community Supervision and Intervention Services (OCSIS),
- Office of General Counsel,
- Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs,
- Office of Administration (Procurement, Facilities/Property and Security),
- Office of Financial Management,
- Office of Human Resources,
- Training and Career Development,
- Office of Equal Employment Opportunity,
- Alternative Dispute Resolution, and
- Office of Information Technology.

OCSIS performs CSP's direct offender supervision services and is organized under an Associate Director. OCSIS is comprised of four divisions:

- Operations Support Division (OSD)
 - Illegal Substance Collection Unit
 - Performance Support Unit
 - Administrative Support Unit

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- Reception and Processing (RAP) Center, Investigations, and Business Analytical Support Division (RIBD)
 - Offender Intake, Sex Offender Registry (SOR), and Records and Information Management Operations
 - Offender Investigations, Diagnostics, Evaluations; Unsupervised Probation; and Reentry Supportive Housing (RESH) Team
 - Business Analytical Support Unit
 - Accountability and Monitoring Division (AMD)
 - General Supervision Teams
 - Specialized Supervision Teams
 - High Risk Management & Strategic Division (HRMSD)
 - Interstate Supervision
 - High Intensity Supervision Teams
 - Engagement and Intervention Centers (EICs, formerly Day Reporting Centers)
 - Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center (Law enforcement partnerships and information sharing)
 - Warrant Team
 - Global Positioning System (GPS) Monitoring
 - Rapid Engagement Team (RET)

OBI performs offender assessments, provides intervention and housing referrals, and delivers certain intervention services. It is organized under an Associate Director and is comprised of two units:

- Assessment, Evaluation, and Placement Unit (AEPU), which provides screening, assessment, evaluation, referral and placement into substance use treatment, sex offender treatment and mental health services; and
- Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Unit (ICBIU), which provides job placement, career planning, vocational education, adult basic education, life skills interventions, cognitive behavioral interventions, domestic violence interventions, and supportive housing.

FIELD UNIT LOCATIONS

CSP's program model emphasizes decentralizing supervision from a single, centralized headquarters office in favor of supervising individuals in the community where they live and work to include field offices located in the community. By doing

so, CSOs maintain a more active, visible, and accessible community presence by collaborating with neighborhood police, community members, and stakeholders. However, continued real estate development in the District of Columbia creates challenges for CSP in obtaining and retaining space in the community for offender supervision operations.

Over the last eight years, CSP consolidated its field operations to achieve cost savings and operational efficiencies in the delivery of services. Those efforts resulted in a reduction of six supervision field unit locations (25 K Street, NE; 1418 Good Hope Road, SE; 4415 South Capitol Street, SE; 601 Indiana Avenue, NW; 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 1230 Taylor Street, NW), or nearly 25 percent of rentable square feet, from FY 2017 to FY 2025.

CSP currently maintains a headquarters locations (633 Indiana Avenue), an administrative location (800 North Capitol Street, NW), and four supervision field offices throughout DC:

1. 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, [lease ended January 31, 2026],
2. 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, [lease ends July 31, 2026],
3. 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE [lease ends February 7, 2027], and
4. 1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE [lease ends September 30, 2026, with two one-year options (12 month opt-out)].

CSP's headquarters location at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, DC also houses offender supervision operations due to its proximity to the courts. The lease for 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, originally expired September 2020, and CSP currently is operating under a second lease extension through September 2026. CSP's administrative field unit located at 800 North Capitol Street, NW, operated under two leases that originally expired in FY 2023 (October 2022 and June 2023). CSP currently is operating under a single, short-term lease extension at this location through September 2026.

In 2024, the agency entered into a new lease agreement, effective 2027, to relocate and consolidate the 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 800 N. Capitol Street, NW, headquarters offices to 501 Third Street, NW. This consolidation will further reduce rentable square feet in 2027. The headquarters relocation is funded with multi-year funding in the FY 2022, FY 2023, FY 2024, and FY 2025 Enacted Budgets.

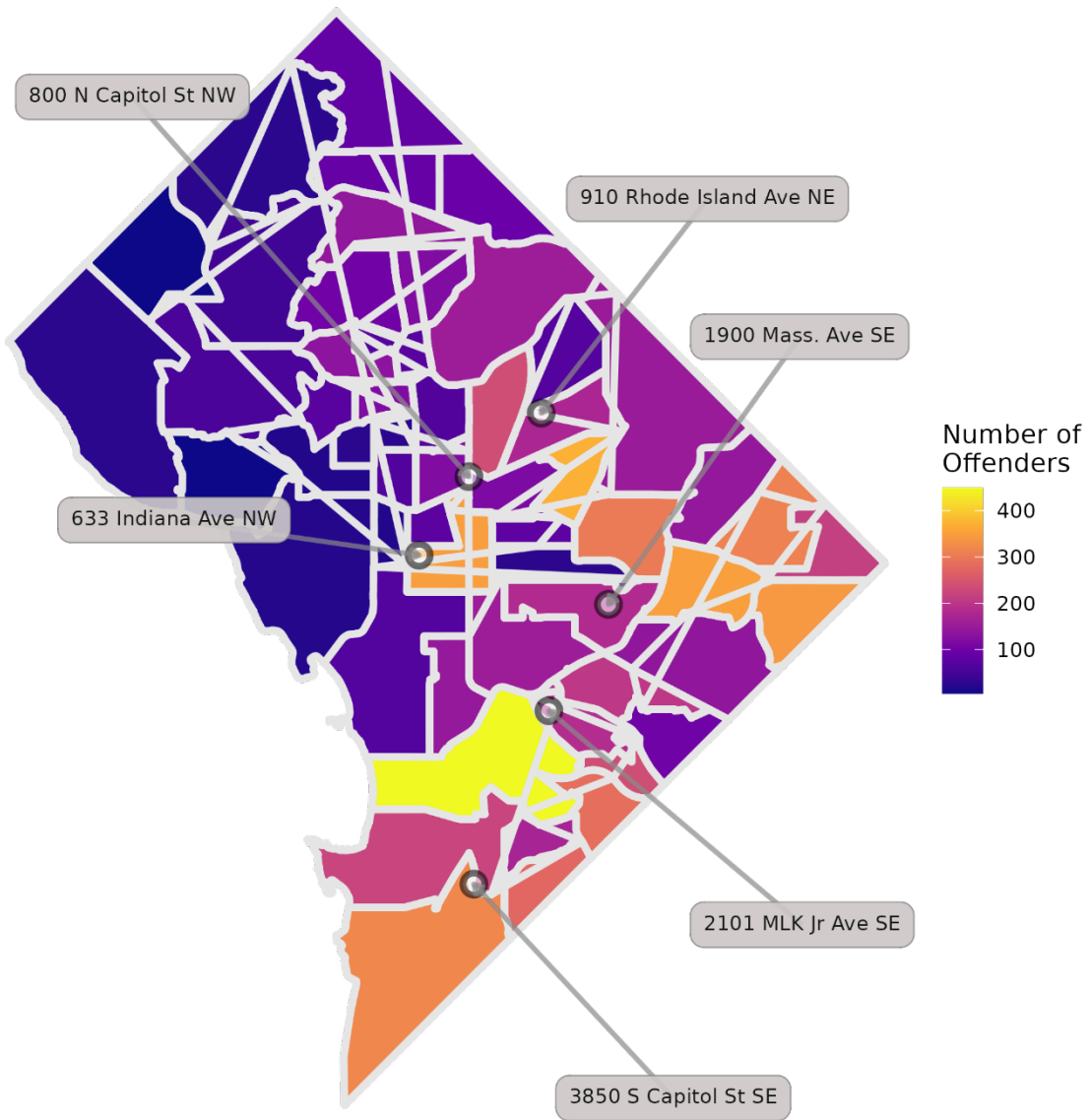


Figure 1: CSP office locations and offender residential density by Police Service Area (PSA), October 2025

FY 2027: CSP BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 2027 Budget Request for CSP is \$193,931,000, a net decrease of \$9,611,000, or 4.72 percent, below FY 2026 Enacted.

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Community Supervision Program Summary of Changes				
	Actual / Budgeted FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2024 Enacted Budget ¹	648	195,781	4,253	200,034
FY 2025 Enacted Budget ²	646	195,781	4,253	200,034
FY 2026 Enacted Budget ³	650	203,542	-	203,542
Changes to Base:				
FY 2027 Reduction to Base	-	(9,785)	-	(9,785)
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	-	(9,785)	-	(9,785)
FY 2027 Base	650	193,757	-	193,757
Requested Program Changes:				
FY 2027 Human Capital Management Consolidation	-	174	-	174
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	174	-	174
FY 2027 President's Budget Request	650	193,931	-	193,931
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2025 Enacted	4	(1,850)	(4,253)	(6,103)
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2025 Enacted	0.62%	-0.94%	-100.00%	-3.05%
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2026 Enacted	-	(9,611)	-	(9,611)
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2026 Enacted	0.00%	-4.72%	N/A	-4.72%

¹ The FY 2024 Enacted Budget contains \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funding that shall remain available until September 30, 2026 for costs associated with relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities. FY 2024 actual CSP annualized FTE is 648.

² The FY 2025 Enacted Budget contains \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (FY 2025-2027) funding that shall remain available until September 30, 2027 for costs associated with relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities. FY 2025 actual CSP annualized FTE is 646.

³ FY 2026 annualized FTE estimate is 650.

Court Orders for CSP Supervision

FY 2025 Offender Population Summary

CSP began FY 2025 (October 1, 2024) with 7,177 persons on its supervision caseload, and twelve months later (September 30, 2025), the supervision caseload increased by 11.4 percent, with 7,998 individuals on supervision. During FY 2025, 5,399 persons entered CSP supervision: 4,761 individuals began serving probation or were monitored on DSAs or CPOs¹ and 638 offenders entered parole or supervised release. CSP monitored or supervised approximately 12,352 different persons over the course of the reporting period, most of whom were on probation.

CSP supervised or monitored approximately 7,470 on a typical day over the course of the reporting period. This translates into a total of 2.73 million supervision days, representing an increase from the prior two years. One supervision day is the effort required to have one person on the supervision caseload for one day.² By contrast, during FY 2024 the average daily caseload and total number of offender supervision days were approximately 6,581 and 2.41 million, respectively; and during FY 2023, 6,536 and 2.39 million, respectively.

Table 1: FY 2025 supervised population profile, as of September 30, 2025

Supervision Type	Entrants		Total Supervised Population		Exits	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	3,914	72.5%	8,442	68.3%	3,252	75.4%
Parole	60	1.1%	491	4.0%	105	2.4%
Supervised Release	578	10.7%	1,962	15.9%	542	12.6%
Deferred Sentencing Agreement (DSA)	206	3.8%	390	3.2%	219	5.1%
Civil Protection Order (CPO)	641	11.9%	1,067	8.6%	193	4.5%
Total	5,399	100.0%	12,352	100.0%	4,311	100.0%

¹ The Superior Court of the District of Columbia serves as the release authority for all the DSA and CPO cases, as well as most of the probation cases. The remaining probation cases are interstate matters transferred to CSP supervision from other states under the Interstate Compact Commission.

² The total supervision days for the fiscal year equates to the cumulative sum of CSP's daily caseload over the fiscal year.

Among offenders entering supervision in FY 2025:

- 21.5 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision at some point within the last three years.
- Approximately 41 percent of individuals were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels, intensive and maximum.
- 56.3 percent were unemployed.
- 23 percent had less than a high school education.
- 7.8 percent resided in unstable conditions.
- 17 percent were aged 25 and under.
- Fewer than ten persons were under the age of 18.
- 18.6 percent were female.

Among the FY 2025 total supervised population:

- Approximately 45 percent of individuals on supervision were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels.
- 8.9 percent of individuals were revoked while under supervision.
- 7.2 percent of supervisees were arrested under supervision in the District of Columbia for violent offenses.
- 48.9 percent of the population tested for drugs tested positive for illicit substances (excluding alcohol).
- 9.5 percent of offenders tested were positive for fentanyl at least once.
- Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) prepared and submitted Alleged Violation Reports to the releasing authority for 29 percent of supervised individuals.
- 49.4 percent were unemployed.
- 26 percent had less than a high school education.
- 8.4 percent resided in unstable conditions.
- 15 percent were aged 25 and under.
- Fewer than ten persons were under the age of 18.
- 15.8 percent were female.

Among offenders exiting supervision in FY 2025:

- 21.5 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision at some point within the last three years.
- 65.4 percent of cases closed in FY 2025, ended successfully.
- 72.4 percent of individuals who exited supervision in FY 2025 were not revoked.
- Approximately 46 percent of individuals were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels.
- 15 percent were aged 25 and under.
- 18 percent were female.

Generally, offenders enter CSP's jurisdiction with the following supervision or monitoring periods:³

Probation:	12 to 25 months
Parole:	5 to 22 years
Supervised Release:	36 to 60 months
DSA:	9 to 20 months
CPO:	24 to 24 months

Daily Supervised Population

On September 30, 2025, CSP supervised or monitored 7,998 people, including 5,162 probationers and 1,796 on supervised release or parole, as well as monitored 170 with DSAs and 870 individuals with CPOs. Approximately 5,477 of these people have been recently verified by CSP as residing in the District of Columbia.⁴ This

³ Upper and lower boundaries represent the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively, of (supervision) sentences for the CSP's FY 2025 Total Supervised Population (through September 30, 2025). Life sentences have been included under the assumption the offender will live to age 75 or for one additional year, whichever is greater. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration.

⁴ 4,846 (61 percent) of those supervised or monitored by CSP on September 30, 2025 were in supervisory disposition in which CSP verifies their residence. Of these, 4,273 (88 percent) resided in the District of Columbia. CSP does not conduct verifications on persons it monitors but does not supervise. As of September 30, 2025, the largest group of monitored persons (1,072) are only under CSP monitoring for DSA or CPOs. There are also 657 persons on unsupervised probation, 637 persons monitored in confinement, and 517 persons for whom supervisory responsibility has been transferred to another jurisdiction. Another 1,204 persons not currently in an eligible supervisory disposition have recently been verified by CSP as living in the District. Of those eligible for home

represents about 1 in every 127 of the 693,645 residents of the District of Columbia according to the [Census Bureau](#).

The number of persons on the supervision caseload increased by 11.4 percent from September 30, 2024 (7,177) to September 30, 2025 (7,998). The number of CPO cases increased dramatically since 2022 because in April 2024 the DC Superior requested CSP monitor CPOs without special conditions for new arrests, victim contacts, or weapons alongside CPO cases without special conditions.⁵ The number of persons on probation also increased by 9.2 percent.

Table 2: Daily population of CSP supervised individuals by supervision type, FYs 2021 - 2025, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Probation		Parole		Supervised Release		DSA		CPO		Total N
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
2021	3,332	54.8%	729	12.0%	1,809	29.8%	114	1.9%	92	1.5%	6,076
2022	4,439	64.3%	663	9.6%	1,517	22.0%	174	2.5%	108	1.6%	6,901
2023	4,255	66.2%	507	7.9%	1,351	21.0%	164	2.6%	154	2.4%	6,431
2024	4,729	65.9%	451	6.3%	1,367	19.0%	175	2.4%	455	6.3%	7,177
2025	5,162	64.5%	384	4.8%	1,412	17.7%	170	2.1%	870	10.9%	7,998

Total Supervised Offender Population

CSP's Total Supervised Population (TSP) includes all persons who were on a supervision or monitored caseload for at least one day within the reporting period. This includes persons with probation, parole, or supervised release sentences and individuals with DSAs or CPOs.⁶

verifications, there were also 278 persons who were verified as living in an adjacent county, but outside Washington, DC.

⁵ In the past, CSP has monitored CPO cases for violations (e.g., arrests) and notified the Court without assigning them onto CSP caseload.

⁶ A person is on CSP's supervision caseload if he or she had an open supervision obligation (i.e., a parole, supervised release, or probation matter) or an open DSA or CPO requiring CSP to monitor his or her compliance. Throughout the remainder of this document, persons on the supervision caseload are described as "supervised" or as "supervisees" or "offenders" for expository convenience. The reader is urged to bear in mind that persons on DSA and CPO matters, along with a small percentage of those on probation and parole matters, are monitored rather than supervised meaning that CSP is not expected to take pro-active steps to rehabilitate the supervisee and is not authorized to apply coercion in their case but only to alert the release authority to acts of non-compliance as CSP is able to detect (e.g., by monitoring police arrests and booking events).

In FY 2025, CSP supervised a TSP of 12,352 unique persons. As shown in the table below, probationers make up the majority of CSP's FY 2025 TSP, accounting for 68.3 percent (8,442 offenders). Just 15.9 percent of the TSP are on supervised release and 4 percent are on parole. CPOs and DSAs comprise approximately 8.6 and 3.2 percent of the TSP, respectively.

Table 3: Total population of CSP-supervised individuals by supervision type, FYs 2021 - 2025, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Probation		Parole		Supervised Release		DSA		CPO		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2021	5,676	59.4%	995	10.4%	2,496	26.1%	235	2.5%	147	1.5%	9,549
2022	6,439	64.6%	843	8.5%	2,207	22.2%	300	3.0%	174	1.7%	9,963
2023	7,181	69.0%	696	6.7%	1,986	19.1%	340	3.3%	203	2.0%	10,406
2024	7,501	68.7%	582	5.3%	1,937	17.8%	323	3.0%	568	5.2%	10,911
2025	8,442	68.3%	491	4.0%	1,962	15.9%	390	3.2%	1,067	8.6%	12,352

CSP New Offender Intakes

In FY 2025, 5,399 offenders entered CSOSA supervision: 3,914 on probation, 638 released from incarceration on parole or supervised release, 206 offenders with DSAs, and 641 individuals with CPOs (see [Table 4](#)).

Table 4: Offender entries by supervision type, FYs 2022 - 2025, as of September 30

	Probation		Parole		Supervised Release		DSA		CPO		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2022	3,336	80.4%	187	4.5%	432	10.4%	105	2.5%	91	2.2%	4,151	100.0%
2023	3,002	78.8%	77	2.0%	441	11.6%	183	4.8%	105	2.8%	3,808	100.0%
2024	3,475	74.9%	97	2.1%	523	11.3%	172	3.7%	373	8.0%	4,640	100.0%
2025	3,914	72.5%	60	1.1%	578	10.7%	206	3.8%	641	11.9%	5,399	100.0%
Change Over Last Year	439	12.6%	-37	-38.1%	55	10.5%	34	19.8%	268	71.8%	759	16.4%

Overall, the number of FY 2025 intakes (5,399) increased by 16 percent compared to FY 2024 (4,640). There were approximately 13 percent more probation entries, 38 percent fewer parolee intakes, and 10 percent more entries to supervised release during FY 2025 as compared to FY 2024.

Approximately 21.5 percent of individuals who began supervision in FY 2025 had been under CSP supervision during the three years prior to their supervision begin date (see [Table 28](#)). This represents a worsening from FY 2024 when just under 19.8 percent of entrants had been on the caseload within the three prior years.

In FY 2024, CSP began assigning CPOs without special conditions to CSOs for monitoring. This change in approach⁷ caused a large shift in the makeup of entries toward more CPOs.

CSP ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

CSP has a pivotal role in enhancing public safety in the District of Columbia by guiding offenders away from crime and fostering their development into responsible citizens. Our efforts are focused not only on helping individuals reform, but also on promoting a safer environment for the community. This section will describe CSP's lines of programming, their purposes, and represent the scale of activities.

CSP is transitioning from the current FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan to a new FY 2026–2030 Strategic Plan. CSP's proposed FY 2026–2030 Strategic Plan is pending OMB approval. [Figure 2](#) shows the current strategic plan structure alongside that of the proposed successor, which replaces four strategic goals of the current plan with two. The cost allocation of CSP's budget request is presented using the current strategic plan for ease of comparison with prior year's budgets. However, the description of CSP programs and activities that follows is structured to reflect the two goals of the FY 2026–2030 Strategic Plan.

⁷ While CPOs are monitored, not supervised, CSP still submits an alleged violation report to the DC Superior Court for alleged contact with the victim or firearm possession. The assignment of the case to a CSO helps ensure timely notification of the DC Superior Court in the event of such an alleged violation.

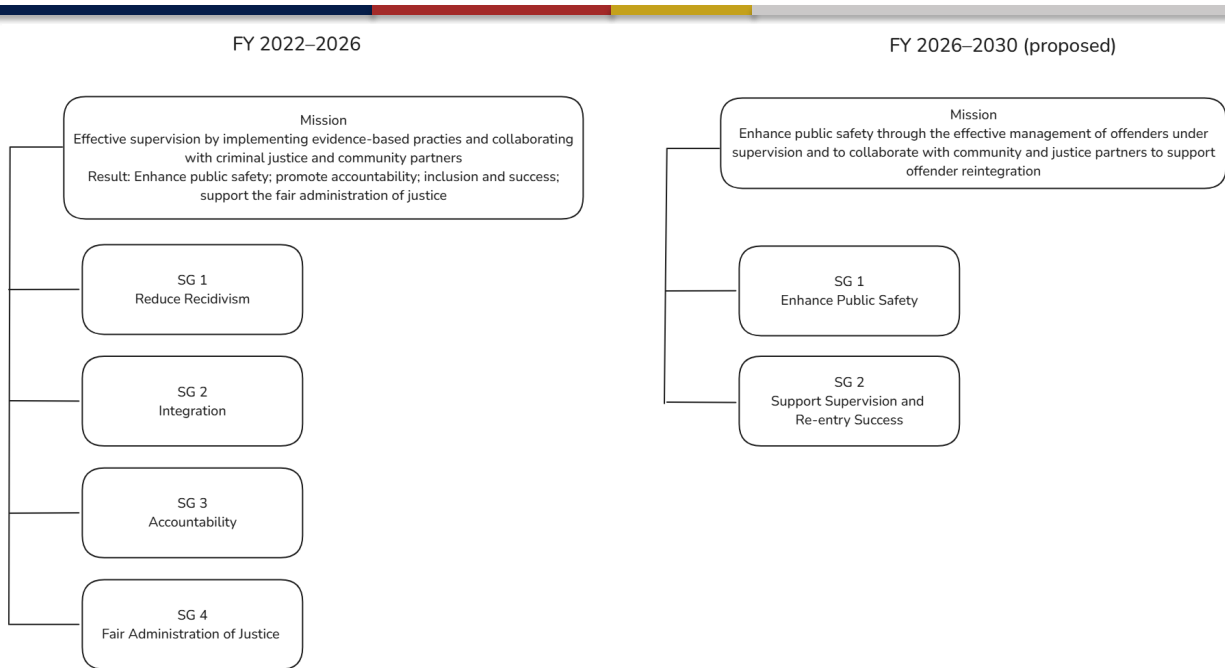


Figure 2: Structural changes between CSP FY 2022–2026 and proposed FY 2026–2030 strategic plans

Resource Requirements by Strategic Goal

CSP presents our FY 2027 performance budget request using the structure of both our current FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan and proposed FY 2026–2030 Strategic Plan. Cost allocations are presented under the current plan (Table 5). 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 of the two (2) Strategic Goals (Figure 2).

Table 5 reflects the funding allocation by Strategic Goal for FYs 2025, 2026, and 2027. The program strategy, major accomplishments, and resource requirements of each Strategic Goal are discussed in the following sections.

Table 5: Funding and staffing by FY 2022–2026 strategic goal

Funding by Strategic Plan Goal and Strategic Goal
Community Supervision Program

	Strategic Objective	FY 2025 Actual (Annual Funding Only)		FY 2026 Enacted (Annual Funding Only)		FY 2027 PB (Annual Funding Only)		Change FY 2026 - FY 2027	
		\$	Actual FTE	\$	Planned FTE	\$	Planned FTE	\$	FTE
Strategic Goal 1 Reduce Recidivism by Targeting Criminogenic Risk and needs Using Innovative and Evidence-Based Strategies	Strategic Objective 1.1 Assess Offender Risk/Needs Using Valid and Reliable Instruments	45,989	143	47,882	144	47,919	144	38	-
	Strategic Objective 1.2 Address Offenders' Criminogenic Needs Through Evidence-Based Interventions								
Strategic Goal 2 Integrate Offenders into the Community by Connecting Them with Resources and Interventions	Strategic Objectives 2.1 Stabilize Offenders by Placing Them in support Services or connecting Them to Community Resources	32,784	106	34,171	106	34,199	106	28	-
	Strategic Objective 2.2 Build and Maintain Strong Relationships with Community Partners								
Strategic Goal 3 Strengthen and Promote Accountability by Ensuring Offender Compliance and Cultivating a Culture of Continuous Measurement and Improvement	Strategy 3.1 Promote Offender Compliance on Supervision by Informing Them of Release Conditions, Holding Them Accountable for Noncompliance and Incentivizing Consistently Compliant Behavior								
	Strategy 3.2 Offenders are Supervised at the Proper Level and Receive Appropriate Interventions	81,666	282	85,472	282	75,762	282	(9,709)	-
	Strategy 3.3 Ensure Interventions for Addressing Criminogenic Need are Appropriate and Effective								
	Strategy 3.4 Offenders Fulfill Conditions of Release, Engage in Agency Interventions and Successfully Complete Supervision								
Strategic Goal 4 Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information to Criminal Justice Decision- Makers	Strategy 4.1 Provide Timely and Accurate Information to Criminal Justice Decision-Makers	34,340	117	36,017	118	36,051	118	33	-
	Strategy 4.2 Build and Maintain Strong Relationships with Criminal Justice Partners								
All Strategic Goals		194,778	648	203,542	650	193,931	650	(9,611)	-

Strategic Goal 1: Enhance Public Safety

Effective supervision begins with a comprehensive knowledge of the supervised individual. An initial risk and needs assessment provides a basis for case classification and identification of the individual's specific needs. Throughout the supervision period, CSP assesses supervisees to guide supervision and intervention programming. CSOSA recognizes the well-established connection among criminogenic needs,⁸ behavioral health (including substance use disorder and mental health challenges), and crime. Long-term success in reducing offender criminal conduct depends upon several key factors:

1. Identifying and treating criminogenic needs;
2. Addressing behavioral health issues and other social problems among the offender population; and
3. Establishing swift and certain consequences for violations of release conditions.

CSP has multiple lines of supervision programming, divided into teams, depending on the intensity of supervision required, offense severity, and complexity of offender needs and risks. Holding supervisees accountable for their supervision conditions is the basis of effective offender management.

CSP reinforces the concept of accountability throughout the supervision process, linking supervision success to the supervisees' choices and actions. Upon initial supervision and throughout the supervision process, supervisees know that CSP is serious about compliance with the conditions of release, and that violation of those conditions will result in swift and certain consequences. CSP establishes an accountability structure at the start of the supervision period that balances prompt responses to non-compliant behavior with incentives, such as reductions in supervision level or frequency of drug testing, for compliance and other indications that the supervisee is progressing toward desistance from criminality, such as completing special conditions or programming. Supervisees sign an Accountability Contract, acknowledging understanding of their responsibilities and consequences

⁸ Criminogenic needs are factors about the offender or their situation, such as antisocial cognition, antisocial personality, or substance abuse disorder that contribute directly to their propensity to commit crimes (Bonta, James, and Andrews, 2017, *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct*, 6th ed., Routledge).

for failing to abide by their conditions of release as established by the releasing authority. Violations are quickly met with appropriate, effective responses based on the offender's risk level and the number and severity of the non-compliant behavior(s).

An analysis CSP conducted in 2019 showed that, compared to the TSP, offenders who are eventually revoked to incarceration are more likely to 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. In response, CSP realigned its existing supervision and offender support services to provide focused interventions for supervisees assessed at the highest risk for a new violent, weapon, or sex offense to reduce revocations and increase successful completion of supervision.

In 2019, CSP created High Intensity Supervision Teams (HISTs) to provide swift evaluation, close supervision, and increased supervision contacts for our highest-risk offenders. Currently, CSP has three HISTs operating at three locations. Through a risk and needs evaluation review process, HIST CSOs supervise a caseload of high-risk offenders to enable increased offender contacts and closer supervision. In 2020, CSP created its first Engagement and Intervention Center (EIC) Team, a modified day reporting center concept, to provide cognitive-behavioral interventions, education, and job training with risk containment and close supervision for high-risk offenders.

To support supervision efforts, CSP created a Compliance, Monitoring and Intelligence Center (CMIC) to monitor offender community compliance and rearrests, to coordinate immediate responses with DC MPD and CSP's Rapid Engagement Team (RET) staff, and to share intelligence about offenders with their supervision officers. CSP's RET was created to support the close supervision of high-risk offenders by swiftly responding to non-compliance. Specifically, the RET operates on non-traditional hours, from 6:00 a.m. Mondays through 12:00 a.m. on Saturdays and responds in-person to suspected Global Positioning System (GPS) violations, failures to report for scheduled supervision visits, losses of contact for certain high-risk offenders, and failures to report for initial supervision upon release. As needed, the RET CSOs assist assigned supervision CSOs in engaging treatment and support services or reporting suspected non-compliance to the releasing authority by way of an expedited Alleged Violation Report (AVR). In addition to their primary responsibilities, RET CSOs liaise with law enforcement partners. For example, RET CSOs collaborate with the U.S. Marshals Service and other federal and local law enforcement partners to locate offenders with

outstanding arrest warrants. They also support DC MPD in high-crime areas and on special crime initiatives.

The intervention programming is organized into multiple tracks based on operational concerns, target populations, market vendor capacities, and level of integration with supervision. Assessment results allow the CSO to identify a potential need for intervention and to refer the supervisee for further evaluation or placement assistance in a particular program. The interventions vary in intensity, approach, modality, and intended outcome and population.

The interventions programs include:

- EICs for high-risk, high-criminogenic needs offenders,
- ICBIU vocational & educational services, cognitive-behavioral interventions (including for domestic violence), and supportive housing placements,
- Substance use disorders treatment,
- Domestic violence interventions,
- Sex offender treatment,
- Cognitive-behavioral interventions,
- Anger management intervention, and
- Supportive and transitional housing.

RISK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

CSP uses two assessment instruments integrated with our electronic case management system, SMART (Supervision, Management and Automated Record Tracking) to identify risk and needs. First is the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry (DRAOR) assessment for case planning.^{9,10} The DRAOR is an “in the moment” assessment of risk, based solely on dynamic (changeable) factors that are found to contribute to an offender’s risk to re-offend. It enables the CSO and offender to focus on sources of stable risks (e.g., low impulse control, high sense of entitlement, anti-social peer association), acute risks (e.g., negative mood, access to victims), and protective factors or strengths (e.g., social support, pro-social identity), promoting a therapeutic alliance throughout the course of supervision. CSP adopted the DRAOR as one component of our efforts to update case planning and

⁹ Serin, Ralph C. 2015. “The Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR): User Manual.” Carleton University.

¹⁰ Serin, Ralph C. 2017. “The Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR): User Manual.” Carleton University.

management procedures in response to research findings and evolving standards of correctional practice.

Second, CSP uses the Dynamic Assessment of Risk Under Supervision (DARUS) to recommend a supervision level to the CSO. The DARUS system assesses each offender on the CSP caseload daily for risk of arrest for a violent, weapon, or sex offense. CSOs use the DARUS recommendations to further review an offender's performance on supervision using data that are not built into the system. This "data plus" model informs the CSO's decisions on risk levels and interventions. The case management system alerts the CSO about events requiring score review (e.g., when a change in supervision level is recommended). The DARUS system also recommends supervision levels for offenders newly assigned to supervision, helping to ensure that offenders are assigned to an appropriate supervision team from their first day of supervision.

The DARUS incorporates DRAOR assessment information in its risk determination; however, DARUS returns valid recommendations for newly assigned offenders who have not yet been assessed using a DRAOR. Once a CSO completes the DRAOR, the dynamic results are factored into the DARUS system's recommendations the next day. The automation of the DARUS system ensures CSP's risk assessments are refreshed daily to reflect the latest information (e.g., new arrests and updated risk and protective factors from the DRAOR), while reducing the time CSOs are obligated to spend conducting offender assessments.

OFFENDER RISK LEVEL

Offenders are supervised according to the risk they pose to public safety. CSOs use assessment tools to assist them in determining an offender's appropriate risk level throughout the supervision period. Supervision is individualized to each offender, employing strategies that adhere to evidence-based practices. On September 30, 2025, approximately 44.1 percent of CSP offenders were assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum) ([Table 6](#); [Figure 3](#)).

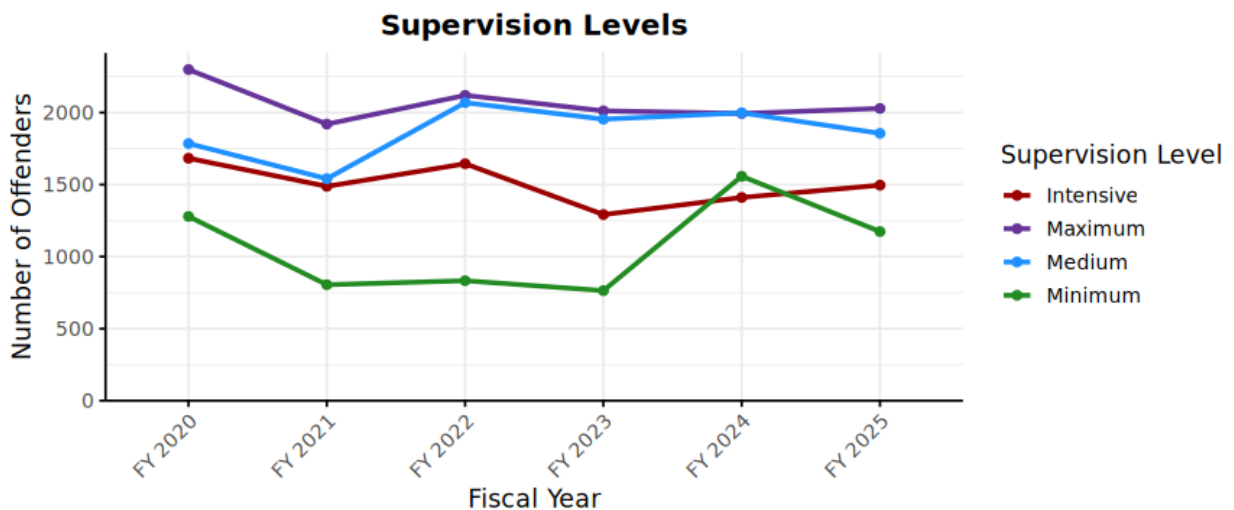
Table 6: CSP Supervised offenders by supervision risk level, FY 2023 - FY 2025, as of September 30

Supervision Level	FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Intensive	1,292	20.1%	1,411	19.7%	1,496	18.7%
Maximum	2,012	31.3%	1,994	27.8%	2,029	25.4%
Medium	1,954	30.4%	1,998	27.8%	1,856	23.2%
Minimum	764	11.9%	1,558	21.7%	1,174	14.7%
TBD ^(*)	75	1.2%	148	2.1%	1,399	17.5%
^(**)	41	0.6%	26	0.4%	14	0.2%
Missing ^(***)	293	4.6%	42	0.6%	30	0.4%
Total Supervised	6,431	100.0%	7,177	100.0%	7,998	100.0%

^(*) Offenders in a To Be Determined (TBD) level are typically those who are new to supervision and lack a completed DARUS assessment. Offenders in this level are supervised by CSP at the Maximum supervision level until their assessment has been completed. At present, a defect in CSP’s case management system has caused many people who are monitored, rather than supervised, to be placed in the TBD level rather than the more appropriate “N/A” level.

^(**) The “N/A”, or non-applicable, level is for supervisees whose reporting and contact requirements are not conditioned by their level. Supervisees in this supervision level include misdemeanants residing outside DC, who are supervised primarily through mail-in supervision reports, and monitored supervisees with only a DSA, CPO, or unsupervised probation case.

^(***) A small number of supervisees may be missing a level if, for example, they abscond prior to intake or due to a recordkeeping defect.



NOTE: Data shown include only Intensive, Maximum, Medium, and Minimum supervision levels.

Figure 3: Supervision levels as of September 30

COMMUNITY-BASED SUPERVISION

CSP's approach to supervision emphasizes engagement with, and in, the community. Rather than Probation (or Parole) Officers, CSP has Community Supervision Officers (CSOs), who are located at field sites throughout the city and see their supervisees in the community where they live, work, and socialize. Many CSOs are assigned caseloads based on the locations where the supervisees reside, allowing the officers to familiarize themselves with the neighborhoods and communities, for example, when performing home and employment verifications, home visits, and collateral contacts. Field work may enhance public safety through visibility. CSOs are seen in the community by the public and interact with residents who may provide information about supervisees' associations and conduct or confirm (or contradict) supervisees' representations regarding their compliance with the conditions of release. This emphasis on field work also complements DC MPD's community-oriented policing strategy. For example, CSOs collaborate directly with MPD officers to conduct accountability tours, which are face-to-face home visits with high-risk supervisees conducted jointly by CSOs and a DC MPD officer.

While CSP's emphasis on field work improves the quality of supervision and the visibility of the CSOs within the community, it also implies an important trade-off: Field work is inherently more dangerous for the CSOs than office work. It is relatively easy to protect CSOs in their offices where physical access to the building and areas within may be controlled using security checkpoints and secured doors. By contrast, when CSOs are outdoors in the community or inside the buildings where supervisees reside, the dangers are multiplied. Recognizing this, CSP requires CSOs to perform their field work in pairs. While this makes them more formidable to would-be threats, it increases the human capital resources required.

CLOSE SUPERVISION

Another important component of effective, close supervision is caseload size. Smaller caseloads, coupled with strong, evidence-based supervision practices, yield better decision-making by CSOs. Prior to the Revitalization Act,¹¹ supervision caseload ratios were over 100 offenders for each officer, far exceeding the recommended, national standards published by the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) and best practices. Caseload ratios of this magnitude made it extremely difficult for CSOs to acquire a thorough knowledge of the supervisee's

¹¹ Public Law 105-33, Title XI

background and behavior and associations in the community, to apply supervision interventions and swift sanctions, or to hold offenders accountable through close monitoring.

CSP CSOs perform investigative, diagnostic and direct supervision functions. The ratio of total supervisees on October 1st, 2025 (7,998 offenders) to on-board direct supervision CSO positions (175) was 46:1; higher than the 41:1 ratio as of December 31, 2024, when 7,376 offenders were supervised by 179 supervision CSOs. CSP has lower caseloads for individuals on specialized supervision units, such as HIST, mental health and sex offender because of the complexity of the offenders' needs and the increased workload involved in managing those cases.

Table 7: Supervision caseload comparisons for authorized supervision CSO positions (on-board only)

Team Type	9/30/2023			1/1/2025			10/01/2025		
	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervisi on CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervisi on CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervisi on CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision:									
Sex Offenders	274	14	20:1	277	13	21:1	253	12	21:1
Behavioral Health (Mental Health)	217	12	18:1						
Behavioral Health Men				75	5	15:1	93	5	19:1
Behavioral Health and General Supervision Women				257	10	26:1	292	9	32:1
Domestic Violence	655	15	44:1	970	14	69:1	586	13	45:1
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA	267	7	38:1	327	9	36:1	332	7	47:1
High Intensity Supervision (HIST)	393	39	10:1	387	26	15:1	473	26	18:1
<i>Sub-Total: Special Supervision</i>	<i>1,806</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>21:1</i>	<i>2,293</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>30:1</i>	<i>2,029</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>28:1</i>
General Supervision:									
Men Only	1,811	44	41:1	1,348	36	37:1	1,417	36	39:1
<i>Sub-Total: General Supervision</i>	<i>1,811</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>41:1</i>	<i>1,348</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>37:1</i>	<i>1,417</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>39:1</i>
Interstate Supervision:									
Interstate In	405	12	34:1	490	13	38:1	522	14	37:1
Interstate Out	270	8	34:1	353	7	50:1	386	8	48:1
Interstate Compact Team	402	5	80:1	538	5	108:1	547	5	109:1
<i>Sub-Total: Interstate Supervision</i>	<i>1,077</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>43:1</i>	<i>1,381</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>55:1</i>	<i>1,455</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>54:1</i>
Total: Special, General, Interstate	4,694	157	30:1	5,022	138	36:1	4,901	135	36:1
Case Monitoring Unit	656	7	94:1	729	8	91:1	849	7	121:1
Unsupervised Probation				507	3	169:1	1,305	3	435:1
Warrant Team	787	5	157:1	708	6	118:1	526	5	105:1
RAP Team	10	0		15	0		6	0	
EIC - Teams 125/126/127/128	192	19	10:1	328	24	14:1	342	25	14:1
Unassigned	79	0		63	0		62	0	
Team 201	13	0		4	0		7	0	
Team 65				0	0		0	0	
Total Supervised Offenders	6,431	187	34:1	7,376	179	41:1	7,998	175	46:1

In the CY 2025 data, CSP previously miscategorized one Women's General and Behavioral Health Team as a High Intensity Supervision Team due to an administrative error. This has been retroactively corrected.

CSP has separate birth sex-specific teams for women. These teams had previously been reported on the Behavioral Health team line because some, but not all, of the offenders supervised by the teams required behavioral health stabilization services. Retroactive to the beginning of CY 2025, CSP will report the Behavioral Health Men's team and Women's teams separately.

Definition of the terms used in [Table 7](#):

- **Special Supervision:** Sex offenders, mental health, women offenders, domestic violence, traffic alcohol, and substance-abusing (STAR/HIDTA) offenders.
- **General Supervision:** All other convicted felons and misdemeanants who do not have specialized needs.
- **Interstate Supervision:**
 - In – Supervisees who are supervised by CSP in DC following their transfer from another jurisdiction via the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS).
 - Out – Supervisees who are ineligible for transfer to their state of residence per ICAOS rules and are supervised or monitored by CSOSA dependent on their geographic proximity to DC, as well as ICAOS eligible supervisees transferred to a receiving state.
 - Compact Team - Serves as the gatekeeping, monitoring, and communications hub for all incoming and outgoing cases, regarding Washington, DC's responsibilities under the ICAOS. Team members screen and complete initial investigation activities on incoming cases, monitor cases transferred out to other states, handle correspondence with the sending state for specialty cases, and generally oversee and assist with required information sharing in the Interstate Compact Offender Tracking System (ICOTS) for the CSP's interstate branch.
- **Warrant Team:** Offenders for whom probation bench warrants or releasing authority arrest warrants have been issued or who are detained in local, state, and federal institutions awaiting further disposition by the U.S. Parole Commission.
- **Unassigned:** Supervision matters that expired at an unknown date in the past and are pending retroactive closure by a data steward.

SANCTIONS

Establishing offender accountability is a primary focus of supervision. Implementing appropriate, effective sanctions to respond to violations of conditions of release is a critical element of CSP's supervision model. 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 individual's behavior escalates to include new crimes. From its inception, CSP has worked closely with the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission to develop a range of sanctioning options that can be considered in responding to non-compliant behavior.

If the offender does not return to compliance through CSP's use of sanctions or if the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP may conclude that the public safety risk posed by the offender's non-compliance is too great. In these cases, the CSO will prepare and submit an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) to inform the releasing authority about the non-compliant behavior and to request action. AVRs also are prepared and submitted every time an offender is arrested on a new charge. Depending on the nature, scope and breadth of the non-compliance, the CSO may request various actions from the releasing authority, ranging from admonishment to revocation.¹²

CSP also uses Global Positioning System (GPS) Electronic Monitoring with its offender population. Prior to January 2024, GPS monitoring was a supervision tool used to enforce curfews and stay away orders, as well as to sanction non-compliant behavior. Though ordered by the releasing authority in some instances, CSOs were able to use their discretion to place offenders on GPS monitoring as an administrative sanction in response to non-compliant behavior without an order from the releasing authority. In FY 2023, CSP averaged approximately 400 offenders per day on GPS.

However, the DC Court of Appeals' decision in *Davis v. U.S.* in December 2023¹³ eliminated CSP's discretionary use of GPS monitoring as an administrative sanction. CSOs now are required to file an AVR with the releasing authority to request approval to implement GPS as a sanction before employing its use with the

¹² An AVR is filed with the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in response to any new arrest in every probation case. For supervised release and parole cases, an AVR is filed with the U.S. Parole Commission in response to any new arrest where the agency is requesting revocation or a modification of release conditions.

¹³ *Davis v. United States*, 306 A.3d 89 (D.C. 2023)).

offender population. This new requirement significantly impacted and reduced the number of offenders placed on GPS, despite CSP having worked with the releasing authorities to establish streamlined submission practices. Between the time the releasing authority schedules a hearing, the offender may incur a new criminal charge, may come back into compliance, or may be revoked during the hearing. As of September 30, 2025, there were 119 offenders on GPS monitoring. While the number of offenders on GPS fluctuates daily, since *Davis*, CSP generally supervises less than 100 offenders on GPS at any given time. CSP shares offender GPS data with other law enforcement entities, including the DC MPD, the U.S. Attorney's Office and the U.S. Marshals Service, as appropriate.

TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

Just as rearrest may indicate behavior that could ultimately lead to incarceration, repeated non-compliance with release conditions can trigger revocation for technical violations, such as testing positive for drugs, failing to report for drug testing, GPS noncompliance, or missing scheduled appointments with the CSO, among others. CSOs must recognize and respond to behaviors that signal an offender is struggling to comply with supervision conditions. These may not constitute direct violations but can indicate elevated risk of future non-compliance. Timely interventions help support continued compliance and prevent escalation. The accumulation of such violations may indicate the offender's declining stability or supervision compliance. As the number of violations increases, the offender's behavior may approach a threshold where continued community supervision is no longer appropriate.

CSOs are responsible for detecting non-compliant behavior and evaluating its context to promptly determine proportionate sanctions aligned with CSP's policy on effective responses. When violations escalate, CSOs submit an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) to the releasing authority, which may result in new supervision conditions or revocation to incarceration.

Prior to that, CSOs may impose administrative or informal sanctions to encourage behavioral change. Motivational interviewing remains a core skill for shaping offender behavior, supporting accountability, and advancing public safety.

CSP reports separately on two categories of technical violations—those related to drug testing and all others—because they are subject to different types of error. Since 2009, drug-testing violations have been automatically captured in SMART whenever a substance is detected in a submitted specimen of urine or saliva. If a supervisee submits multiple specimens within a span of days or weeks and the

same substance is detected in two or more, it may be unclear whether the subsequent positives reflect new use or residual presence from prior use. Residual use does not constitute a new technical violation.

CSOs may order Gas Chromatography and Mass Spectrometry (GCMS) to help distinguish residual use. However, due to the way GCMS results are recorded, CSP cannot reliably identify residual use in its data. As a result, drug-testing violations may be somewhat inflated. By contrast, non-drug-related technical violations are recorded only when CSOs detect them and are likely undercounted.

In FY 2025, the number of technical violations recorded by CSP showed an increase of 16.7 percent, as compared to the same period during FY 2024 (Table 8). The sharp shift in recorded violations between FYs 2022 and 2023 reflects changes CSP made to tabulation rules, effective FY 2023 and applied retroactively to FY 2022. The revised rules narrow drug violations to those directly tied to drug testing and surveillance, excluding drug possession. They also limit violations to instances where the behavior occurred during the reporting period, regardless of when the record was updated. As a result, violation totals from FY 2023 onward are not directly comparable to prior years.

Table 8: Technical violations as of September 30, FY 2018 - 2025

Fiscal Year	Drug-Testing Violations	Non-Drug-Testing Violations	Total
2018	86,362	8,361	94,723
2019	87,424	9,104	96,528
2020	44,588	7,650	52,238
2021	8,249	6,125	14,374
2022	38,710	4,094	42,804
2023	62,796	3,185	65,981
2024	56,724	3,761	60,485
2025	66,340	4,253	70,593

The reported number of technical violations in fiscal years 2023 and 2024 was overstated by approximately 1 percent due to a technical error.

Non-Drug-Testing Violations

Over the past several years, CSOSA staff focused on ensuring that supervisees attend programs designed to mitigate their criminogenic risks and needs—and on holding them accountable when they do not. Despite CSP’s sustained focus in this area, failure to participate in programming now accounts for 25.2 percent of non-

drug testing violations in FY 2025.¹⁴ This marks a substantial shift from the two to four percent range observed in FYs 2017 and 2018.

In FY 2025, technical violations not related to drug testing accounted for 6 percent of all technical violations (Table 8). Three violation types accounted for 80 percent of the total recorded technical violations not related to drug testing:

1. Failure to report for supervision as directed (50.6 percent),
2. Failure to comply with GPS monitoring (4.5 percent), and
3. Failure to participate in or complete CSOSA programs as directed (25.2 percent) (Table 10).

Violations of approximately 50 other types made up the remaining 19.7 percent.

Table 10 shows in greater detail how the distribution of non-drug technical violations has changed over time, including year-over-year shifts in recent years. In FY 2025 the proportion of violations for failure to report increased by 6.1 percentage points to 50.6 percent. By contrast, GPS violations decreased by 3.7 percentage points to 4.5 percent. Violations for failure to participate in or complete CSOSA programs decreased by 3.3 percentage points to 25.2 percent. Other non-drug technical violations increased by 0.9 percentage points to 19.7 percent. These shifts reflect evolving patterns in supervision compliance and sanction use.

Following the D.C. Court of Appeals decision in *Davis v. United States*, discussed above, CSP must now obtain the releasing authority's permission before using GPS as a sanction. This legal constraint contributed to a 69 percent reduction in GPS monitored offenders, from 382 on September 30, 2023, to 119 on September 30, 2025.

¹⁴ CSP does not have evidence attributing the compositional shift toward violations for failure to participate in programs as directed to a single specific cause. The initial increase during FY 2020 may reflect broader changes in offender behavior or CSP procedures during the COVID-19 pandemic. In FY 2024, the further shift from GPS violations is attributable to the reduction in the number of offenders on GPS monitoring following the Davis decision. Finally, methodological changes introduced in FY 2023 for tabulating technical violations may also affect the categorical composition.

Table 10: Technical violations unrelated to drug testing, FY 2022 - FY 2025, as of September 30

Non-Drug Technical Violation Type	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Failed to report for supervision as directed	46.3%	42.9%	44.5%	50.6%
GPS Violations	20.8%	13.4%	8.2%	4.5%
Failed to participate in or complete CSOSA programs as directed	14.6%	22.8%	28.5%	25.2%
Other Non-Drug-testing violations	18.2%	20.9%	18.8%	19.7%
Total Number of Non-Drug-Testing Technical Violations	4,094	3,145	3,667	4,253

Drug-Testing Violations

Drug-testing violations are automatically recorded in SMART when offenders test positive for controlled substances, fail to submit a specimen, or engage in non-compliant testing behavior such as water-loading. Drug-related violations typically comprise around 90 percent of all technical violations.¹⁵ Although this proportion briefly declined in FY 2021, it has since returned to pre-pandemic levels.

As of September 30, 2025, CSP recorded 66,340 drug-testing technical violations in FY 2025 (Table 9). This represents an increase of 19.4 percent compared to the number recorded at the same point in FY 2024, and an increase of 5.9 percent compared to FY 2023. In FY 2025, 56.5 percent of drug-testing violations were due to missed specimen collection appointments, 39.9 percent were due to positive tests, and 3.7 percent were related to suspected water-loading.

¹⁵ CSP paused all drug-testing protocols in March 2020 due to COVID-19. Limited testing resumed in July 2020 at two collection units—2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE, and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW—but was restricted to offenders assigned to HIST. Full operations resumed in June 2022, with some adjustments: CSP permanently closed its smaller units at 3850 South Capitol Street and 1230 Taylor Street, which suspended operations early in the pandemic. The Karrick Hall unit resumed full operations in April 2023.

Table 9: Technical violations related to drug testing, FY 2022 - FY 2025, as of September 30

Drug Violation Type	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	61%	58.4%	59.3%	56.5%
Illegally used a controlled substance	36.3%	38.3%	37.6%	39.9%
Testing of submitted specimen indicates potential water loading	2.7%	3.3%	3.1%	3.7%
Total Number of Drug Violations	38,710	62,645	55,570	66,340

DRUG USE

Drug testing is a key part of supervision, providing insight into both an offender’s risk (e.g., current drug use or related criminal activity) and need (e.g., whether treatment is required, what type, and whether the offender can benefit from support services). CSP uses drug testing to monitor compliance with conditions set by the releasing authority—such as abstaining from drug or alcohol use—and to screen for substance use. AVRs are typically submitted to the releasing authority when a positive drug test is accompanied by other serious violations, when drug use continues despite sanctions, or when the drug was a major factor in the offense. All offenders must submit an initial drug test during intake. Those transitioning to community release through a federal BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) are also required to undergo twice-weekly testing during their residency.

After the initial intake test, offenders are placed on a regular drug testing schedule. The frequency is determined by factors such as current or prior substance use, intake test results, supervision risk level, and the length of the supervision period.¹⁶ An offender’s drug-testing schedule may be modified throughout the course of the supervision period in response to various considerations (e.g., test results or changes in assessed risk). CSP may reduce an offender’s testing frequency as an incentive for sustained reductions in positive tests. CSOs also may direct offenders

¹⁶ Regular drug testing schedules range in frequency from twice a week to monthly.

subject to the drug testing protocol to submit to spot tests, regardless of the offenders' histories of drug use or records of negative tests, particularly if drug use is suspected (e.g., if an offender appears to be under the influence during a home or office visit). Finally, CSP may suspend an offender's drug-testing schedule for a variety of administrative reasons, including changes in supervision status, case transfers to another jurisdiction, or admission into a residential treatment program.

CSP collects fluid samples from offenders, which are tested by the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) for up to twelve substances: marijuana, PCP, opiates, methadone, cocaine, amphetamines, creatinine, heroin, ETG, synthetic cannabinoids, alcohol, and fentanyl.¹⁷ CSP discontinued marijuana testing in FY 2015 for most probationers due to changes in DC law. However, marijuana testing continues for parolees, supervised releasees, and probationers with a special condition requiring it.

In FY 2024, CSP collected an average of 6,438 samples from 2,582 offenders per month. By FY 2025 (as of September 30), monthly averages increased to 7,974 samples from 3,045 offenders across three collection sites. This represents a 23.9 percent increase in monthly sample volume and a 15.2 percent rise in the average number of samples collected per offender compared to FY 2024.

Table 11: Percentage of active tested population with one or more positive drug tests, FY 2020 - FY 2025

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Tests including alcohol	45.5%	36.8%	70.4%	70.6%	70.2%	71.1%
Tests excluding alcohol	41.3%	34.5%	45.8%	48.0%	47.7%	48.9%

In FY 2025, 48.9 percent of the tested population returned at least one positive result for illicit drugs (excluding alcohol) during their supervision. Of the 12,352 individuals under supervision that year, 10,555 (85.5 percent) were tested for fentanyl at least once, and 1,001 (9.5 percent) of those tested had at least one positive test result since the start of their supervision.

¹⁷ CSP collects urine samples for drug testing from most offenders tested. Some offenders have medical conditions that require drug testing using oral fluid samples, instead. PSA began oral fluid testing for CSP in FY 2021 and transmits drug test results electronically into SMART daily for CSO review.

Table 12: Percentage of supervised offenders tested ever testing positive in FY 2020 - FY 2025, as of September 30

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Change(**)
Marijuana	57.4%	36.5%	21.3%	19.5%	18.5%	(-1.0%)
Cocaine	20.1%	30.0%	21.0%	21.5%	23.8%	

CSP addresses high-risk offenders who consistently test positive for drugs by placing them in treatment, administering sanctions as needed to restore compliance, and rewarding offenders when they return to compliance. CSOs submit AVRs to the releasing authority for offenders who refuse to participate in treatment. CSP will continue to monitor drug use trends and their implications for drug testing procedures to ensure that its program effectively detects and deters substance use among persons under community supervision.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT

Addressing an individual's illicit substance use through drug testing and appropriate sanction-based treatment provides the support necessary for the offender to establish a productive, law-abiding life.

CSP Substance Use Disorder Treatment Need: CSP estimates treatment needs for supervisee entrants by considering both actual drug use (as measured by initial and ongoing surveillance drug testing) and court orders for drug treatment (or treatment evaluation) within the first year of supervision.

Many persistent drug users require full substance use disorder treatment services to address their addiction, which may include residential detoxification services (3-10 days), followed by residential treatment (28-90 days), and outpatient treatment (54 sessions) or transitional housing (90 days). Consequently, CSP contracts with service providers for a range of residential (inpatient) and outpatient treatment services. We also contract for ancillary services, such as mental health screening and assessments, to address the multiple needs of the population. CSP also assists supervisees with locating community- and city-based substance use disorder treatment services, when appropriate.

In FY 2025 (as of September 30, 2025), CSP made substantially more referrals for substance use treatment than in the same period FY 2024 ([Table 13](#)). Outpatient referrals increased 17.7 percent, between FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Table 13: Contract substance abuse treatment service referrals, FYs 2019 - 2025 as of September 30

FY	Detoxification	Residential	Outpatient
2019	72	430	671
2020	21	31	267
2021	6	6	339
2022	10	0	624
2023	31	162	747
2024	23	139	738
2025	23	250	869

HOUSING

CSP considers an offender who resides in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address to have “unstable housing”. On September 30, 2025, 639 (8.0 percent) of the 7,998 offenders under CSP supervision had unstable housing, similar to the past several years.

Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a broader comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability than those used by CSP, and includes 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 places not meant for human habitation,
- Are in imminent danger of losing their housing,¹⁸ and/or

¹⁸ 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.

- Have experienced a long 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.¹⁹

Since CSP does not routinely track several 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.), CSP’s reported figures of offenders living in unstable conditions are likely underestimated relative to HUD’s broader definition.

Table 14: CSP offenders with unstable housing, FY 2022 – FY 2025, as of September 30

	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unstable Housing								
Homeless Shelters	430	65.8	391	64.3	378	60.6	365	57.1
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	124	19	153	25.2	150	24	166	26
Hotels/Motels	45	6.9	23	3.8	18	2.9	26	4.1
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	6	0.9	3	0.5	2	0.3	2	0.3
No Fixed Address	48	7.4	38	6.2	76	12.2	80	12.5
Total: Unstable Housing	653		608		624		639	
% of Unstable Housing		9.5		9.5		8.7		8
Total Offender Population	6,901		6,431		7,177		7,998	

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Lack of housing has long been a critical need and challenge for supervisees, particularly among the older, disabled or medically fragile, and sex offender populations. The changing socio-economic landscape of the District of Columbia, now one of the most expensive residential markets in the country, compounds the challenge. As an ancillary stabilization service, CSP provides short-term, non-

¹⁹ From the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22, Section 1003).

treatment supportive housing through contract providers to a limited number of supervisees who are in a living situation with no fixed address, in a public housing shelter, or have acutely unstable housing situations. The supportive housing providers also assist supervisees in finding more permanent housing by connecting them with DC government housing resources and by assisting the supervisees in conducting a housing search.

Of the 5,399 individuals entering supervision in FY 2025, 7.8 percent had unstable housing at intake. On September 30, 2025, 8.4 percent of the 12,352 individuals under CSP supervision had unstable housing. Most of these offenders resided in homeless shelters or had no fixed address. As of the end of CY 2025, the agency has procured 82 supportive housing beds and has pending procurement for 6 more by the end of February 2026 to stabilize offenders. CSP's current supportive housing beds remain filled in the high 90 percent range. The agency continues to seek vendors in DC who can provide this essential resource for supervisees. Additionally, the agency's housing teams work with the city, non-profit organizations, and the offender's families to identify stable, more permanent housing to which offenders can transition.

EMPLOYMENT

Continuous employment indicates that the individual is maintaining both stability in the community and earning regular, legitimate income. These factors improve the individual's ability to sustain themselves; meet family obligations, such as supporting children, obtain independent housing, meet special conditions, such as restitution, and maintain stable relationships.

CSP's Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Interventions Unit (ICBIU) and the Engagement and Intervention Centers (EICs) work through partnerships 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.

As of September 30, 2025, 54.7 percent of individuals under CSP supervision were employable,²⁰ and 50.6 percent of the employable population was employed. As a proportion of the base rate of employment among the employable, the

²⁰ Supervisees 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.

employment rate among individuals under CSP supervision has worsened each year from September 2022 to September 2025. The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia also increased moderately each year from August 2022 to August 2025.²¹

Low educational attainment and criminal records are barriers to many CSP offenders seeking to gain employment in the competitive DC job market. CSP's educational programming, described below, addresses the first of these barriers. CSP also uses public affairs and community outreach events and public and private sector partnerships to broaden the base of employers who will consider employees with criminal records.

Table 15: Percentage of employable supervised population reporting employment, FYs 2018 - 2025, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Percentage of Employable Population that is Employed	Percentage of the Population that is Employable	Population
2018	50.6%	60.9%	9,669
2019	52.5%	60.1%	8,900
2020	41.8%	61.7%	7,321
2021	43.7%	60.3%	6,076
2022	54.3%	62.1%	6,091
2023	54.1%	58.9%	6,431
2024	53.2%	57.8%	7,175
2025	50.6%	54.7%	7,992

EDUCATION

CSP is committed to working with offenders to develop educational, vocational, and life skills to increase productivity and support successful community reentry. About 26 percent of all offenders lack a high school diploma or a General Educational Development (GED) certification. However, offenders on supervised release are particularly disadvantaged, with almost 44 percent lacking a high school credential. CSP's EIC teams and ICBIU provide adult basic education and assessments of offender job-readiness, aptitudes, and skills. They also partner with community-

²¹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rate in the District of Columbia [DCUR], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/DCUR>, as of October 14, 2025.

based organizations to provide literacy, computer training, and vocational development programs to improve the offenders' opportunities for gainful employment. In addition, CSP contracts for vocational training for offenders. CSP's objective is to assist all offenders who enter supervision without a high school diploma or GED certification to assessment and appropriate services to obtain a basic high school educational level.

Table 16: Percentage of supervised population reporting no GED or high school diploma, FYs 2022 - 2025, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Probation	Parole	Supervised Release	Civil Protection Order	Deferred Sentence Agreement	Overall	Population: Age 18+
2022	26.8%	29.3%	44.0%	14.8%	19.0%	30.4%	6,898
2023	25.5%	28.8%	44.6%	11.0%	18.9%	29.3%	6,431
2024	24.0%	28.4%	46.8%	15.0%	20.0%	28.0%	7,175
2025	23.7%	29.2%	44.5%	12.7%	11.2%	26.2%	7,992

Data reflect the education level of all offenders 18 or older under CSP supervision on the last day of the reporting period. 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.

INTENSIVE COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTIONS UNIT

The Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Interventions Unit (ICBIU) assesses and responds to the individual criminogenic, vocational, and educational needs of offenders. The ICBIU assists the offender in successfully reintegrating into society by providing cognitive-behavioral and life skills interventions, educational assessment and instruction, vocational skills training and employment readiness, domestic and interpersonal violence intervention, and substance use disorder treatment and supportive housing placements.

In FY 2025, in-person ICBIU services were primarily offered at four locations:

- 633 Indiana Avenue, NW;
- 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE;
- 1230 Taylor Street, NW, (closed as of February 2025); and
- 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE.

ICBIU staff assign persons participating in the program to interventions based on an individualized assessment of their risk and needs. The length of participation in the ICBIU varies from 30 to 180 days, depending on the individual's performance,

progress, compliance, adjustments to intervention, and prognosis towards continued pro-social change.

ENGAGEMENT AND INTERVENTION CENTERS

CSP's EICs, formerly called Day Reporting Centers, provide integrated supervision and wrap-around intervention services to the highest-risk supervisees with high levels of criminogenic needs. The EICs fully integrate supervision, interventions, and programming to help offenders improve compliance with supervision, obtain meaningful employment, improve their educational level, problem-solve more effectively, and successfully complete supervision. EICs' interventions include education, employment services, impulse control and decision-making, and other pro-social behaviors. At the end of FY 2025, in-person EIC services were offered at four locations:

- 3850 South Capitol Street, SE;
- 2101 MLK Avenue, SE;
- 633 Indiana Avenue, NW (closed in FY 2026); and
- 1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE.

ICBIU staff do not supervise offenders. The EICs are distinguished from the ICBIU by their focus on close supervision of high-risk individuals and integration of supervision staff with the delivery of intervention services and risk containment strategies.

RE-ENTRY STABILIZATION AND EMPOWERMENT TRANSITION (RESET)

Re-entry Stabilization and Empowerment Transition (RESET) is a collection of new programs operating at Karrick Hall between the hours of 7:00 am and 7:00 pm. The individual programs service different target populations, such as geriatric offenders, offenders between or awaiting treatment, and offenders in a transitional circumstance. The programs have low barriers to entry to maximize the eligibility of offenders in need of services. RESET services vary by specific program, but include stabilization services, pre-/bridge-/post-treatment service, and reintegration assistance. CSP plans to continue revising the concept of operations through FY 2026 based on offender demand and operational considerations.

INCARCERATED OFFENDERS

Most offenders sentenced to incarceration following adjudication of guilt in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia will eventually enter CSP community supervision (parole or supervised release) after completing their terms of incarceration.

Table 17: DC offenders in federal BOP facilities, FYs 2019 - 2025

Date	Female	Male	Total
09/30/2019	81	3,682	3,763
09/30/2020	60	2,969	3,029
09/30/2021	75	2,676	2,751
02/02/2023	34	2,327	2,361
07/27/2023	39	2,330	2,369
10/10/2024	64	2,389	2,453
10/01/2025	76	2,481	2,557

Source: BOP SENTRY data system

On October 1, 2025, 2,557 inmates (2,481 male; 76 female) were housed in facilities managed by, or under contract with, the Federal BOP following adjudication in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. These figures do not include 364 inmates (330 male; 34 female) who, while in BOP custody on October 1, 2025, were not housed at a regular BOP facility. These individuals were accounted for as being in-transit (e.g., on a bus or in a temporary holding facility) to or from a BOP facility on that date. DC does not have a federal penitentiary, so DC offenders sentenced to a year or more of incarceration, serve their sentences in federal prisons across the country. The states with the highest population of DC offenders are Pennsylvania (471), West Virginia (457), and Virginia (199). The leading three states housing DC male inmates are Pennsylvania (462), West Virginia (443), and Virginia (199). The leading three states housing DC female inmates are West Virginia (14), Florida (14), and Minnesota (13).

Table 18: Federal BOP facilities housing most DC offenders, as of October 1, 2025

Facility	State	Female	Male	Total
USP Canaan	PA	0	176	176
FCI Hazelton	WV	11	146	157
USP Hazelton	WV	0	138	138
FCI Fort Dix	NJ	0	137	137
FCI Cumberland	MD	0	107	107

Source: BOP SENTRY data system

FY 2025 ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

- 25,478 DRAOR assessments for 6,207 offenders.
- CSP’s Reception and Processing (RAP) Center processed 8,183 intakes,²² including 2,454 investigation intake assignments (1,554 pre-sentence and 900 post-incarceration), and 5,729 supervision intakes.
- 1,142 contract substance use treatment service referrals to vendors (Table 13).
- 291 supportive housing (including re-entrant housing) service referrals to vendors.
- 331 sex offender assessments (with each offender referred for sex offender treatment typically receiving four different assessments), 9 rescheduled assessments, and 823 sex offender treatment referrals to vendors.
- 10,236 home verifications on 3,322 individuals and 28,889 home visits on 5,052 individuals.²³
- 811 DNA samples collected at CSP’s DNA collection unit and information transmitted electronically to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).²⁴

²² The number of RAP intakes is subtly different than the number of persons entering CSP supervision reported elsewhere in this document. If a person who is already on supervision accrues a new supervision obligation, for example, when a person on probation adds a CPO case, the RAP completes a new intake. However, we would not count that intake as a new supervision entry, because the person was already on supervision. For that reason, the number of RAP intakes will typically be somewhat greater than the number of person entries in each reporting period.

²³ CSP conducts two types of supervision contacts related to housing to verify the offender’s residence and its suitability. CSOs conduct home verifications with the owner of the supervisee’s residence to ensure that the supervisee lives at the address provided to CSP. CSOs also conduct home visits by meeting the supervisee at the home to assess it, interact with other residents, assess the supervisee’s adjustment to his or her living situation, and identify and address any potential home- or community-based barriers to success while on supervision.

²⁴ In FY 2001, CSP assumed responsibility for ensuring the collection of DNA samples from probationers and parolees convicted of certain qualifying District of Columbia offenses, typically violent crimes and sex offenses. Offenders reporting to intake are checked to see if they have had

-
- CSP monitored 600 unique offenders on GPS.
 - 1,597 accountability tours for 1,027 offenders.

Strategic Goal 2: Enhance Community Collaboration to Support Supervision and Re-entry Success

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS

A cornerstone of CSOSA’s public safety strategy is to develop partnerships and collaborations with releasing authorities, law enforcement partners, city agencies, social service providers, businesses, the faith-based community, and individual community members that will assist in the offender reintegration process. CSP engages in both information and resource sharing efforts with our partners to facilitate decision-making on individual offenders, maximize law enforcement resources in the District, and build meaningful relationships with our partners.

One of CSP’s key responsibilities is to share accurate and timely information and to provide meaningful recommendations, consistent with the supervisee’s risk and needs profile, to criminal justice sentencing decision-makers. CSP formally notifies the releasing authorities of non-compliance with the terms of supervision via the AVR process.

Establishing effective partnerships with community organizations facilitates and enhances the delivery of treatment and support services. These partnerships also create opportunities for offenders to connect to support systems in the community and help maintain stability post-supervision. CSP develops partnerships that provide job training, housing, education, and other services for offenders, as well as identifies organizations with which offenders can complete their community service requirements. A key community partnership that CSOSA developed and maintains is its Criminal Justice Advisory Networks (CJANs) 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 regularly meet to collaborate and identify solutions to public safety issues and to promote opportunities for offenders to become productive, law-abiding members of their communities.

their DNA previously collected, for example by the BOP. If a supervisee with a qualifying offense needs to provide a DNA sample, CSP will collect it.

CSP's Intergovernmental and Community Affairs Specialists (ICAS) mobilize the community, identify resources to address supervisee needs, build community support for CSOSA programs, and establish relationships with 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.

The DC MPD, the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, DC Department of Corrections, U.S. Attorney's Office, DC Public Defender Service, DC Housing Authority Police, DC Family Court Social Services, the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, and the DC Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) are key CSP partners in the public safety arena. Since DC MPD police officers, DC Housing Authority Police, and other federal and local law enforcement officers are in the community every day responding to law violations and are responsible for arresting individuals, they are key law enforcement partners in CSP's risk containment strategy. CSP's Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center (CMIC) shares intelligence with DC MPD and other law enforcement entities, as appropriate. The Department of Youth and Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) and the Family Court Social Services play important roles in relation to those individuals on CSP supervision who also have active cases in the juvenile justice system.

Over the years, CSP established effective and necessary partnerships with PSA, BOP, U.S. Parole Commission, U.S. Attorney's Office, U.S. Marshals Service, and states participating in the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision. PSA helps CSP with the detection of new charges for individuals already under CSP supervision. Additionally, CSP works closely with the U.S. Marshals Service on warrant initiatives, and the agency collaborates with the surrounding jurisdictions on cross-border crime issues.

INVESTIGATIONS

The Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission rely on the CSP for accurate, timely, and objective reports that support informed offender disposition decisions.

Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) reports assist supervisees transitioning from prison to the community, either directly or through a federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) Residential Reentry Center (RRC). Each report includes an investigated and approved housing and employment plan, a reentry stabilization

plan, recommended special conditions for releasing authorities, and referrals for treatment or intervention services upon release.

CSP Diagnostic Reports, as of September 30

Function	FY 2025 Activity	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	1,600	As of September 30, 2025, CSP Diagnostic staff completed 1,600 Pre- and Post-Sentence Investigation reports.

CSP TIPS reports, as of September 30, 2025

Supervisee Location	FY 2025 Activity	Description
RRC	155	As of September 30, 2025, TIPS CSOs completed 155 reentry plans for individuals transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC).
BOP	626	An additional 626 reentry plans were completed for individuals transitioning directly to the community from prison.

CSP’s investigative and reentry planning efforts play a critical role in supporting judicial, correctional, and supervisory decisions across the justice system. The following table ([Table 19](#)) illustrates how CSP has sustained and adapted its reporting functions over time, providing Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) reports and Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) plans that inform sentencing, incarceration classification, and community reintegration strategies from FY 2019 through FY 2025.

Table 19: Investigations completed, FYs 2019 - 2025, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Diagnostic	TIPS	
	Pre-Sentence Investigation	Transition Plans	Direct Release Plans
2019	1,222	585	1,278
2020	819	656	1,400
2021	644	491	901
2022	1,282	217	448
2023	1,095	55	117
2024	1,448	205	536
2025	1,600	155	626

ALLEGED VIOLATION REPORTS

When offenders are continually non-compliant, and sanctions do not restore the offender to compliance, or the non-compliance escalates (e.g., failing to report for supervision appointments, accruing GPS violations), CSP informs the releasing authority (Superior Court for the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR can result in revocation to incarceration, an extended period of community supervision, or the imposition of additional supervision conditions.

CSP files an AVR with the Superior Court for the District of Columbia when a probationer is arrested on a new criminal charge. For supervisees on parole or supervised release, CSP submits AVRs to the U.S. Parole Commission. Each releasing authority handles these cases differently. In probation cases, when the rearrest is the sole violation, DC Superior Court defense attorneys often request—and judges typically grant—a postponement of the violation hearing until there is a disposition in the case arising from the rearrest. For parole and supervised release cases, the U.S. Parole Commission first holds a preliminary hearing to determine whether probable cause exists. If so, it may issue a warrant and proceed to a revocation hearing, even if the new charge has not resulted in a conviction.

CSP AVRs, as of September 30, 2025

Function	FY 2025 Activity	Description
AVRs	5,737	CSP supervision staff submitted 5,703 AVRs to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission for non-compliant offenders, along with 34 additional AVRs to interstate release authorities.

CSP filed a total of 5,737 AVRs (Table 20). The majority (75.6 percent) were filed for individuals ordered by the DC Superior Court to be supervised or monitored, including probationers, defendants with Deferred Sentence Agreements (DSAs), and individuals with Civil Protection Orders (CPOs). An additional 22 percent were filed with the U.S. Parole Commission for supervised releasees, and 2.4 percent were filed for parolees.

The proportion of AVRs filed for probationers increased by 2.5 percentage points compared to FY 2024. The share of AVRs filed for DSAs and CPOs increased. AVRs filed for parole cases declined by 1 percentage point, while filings for supervised release cases declined by 2.2 percentage points, as shown in Table 20.

Table 20: AVRs filed by CSP, by supervision type, FYs 2022 - 2025, as of September 30

FY	Parole		Supervised Release		Probation		Civil Protection Order		Deferred Sentence Agreement		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
2022	208	5.4%	1,241	31.9%	2,327	59.9%	46	1.2%	63	1.6%	3,885
2023	215	4.7%	1,258	27.5%	2,983	65.2%	41	0.9%	77	1.7%	4,574
2024	157	3.4%	1,122	24.2%	3,245	70.0%	65	1.4%	47	1.0%	4,636
2025	136	2.4%	1,264	22.0%	4,159	72.5%	107	1.9%	71	1.2%	5,737

Prior to FY 2024, CSP combined probation, CPO, and DSA in this table.

Twenty-nine percent of the Total Supervised Population (TSP) had at least one AVR filed with the releasing authority, representing a modest change of 1 percentage point from the 28 percent recorded in FY 2024 (Table 21).

Table 21: CSP offenders for whom one or more AVRs were filed by supervision type, FY 2023 - FY 2025, as of September 30

Supervision Type	FY 2023			FY 2024			FY 2025		
	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%
Parole	696	134	19.3%	582	115	19.8%	491	90	18.3%
Supervised Release	1,986	739	37.2%	1,937	716	37.0%	1,962	755	38.5%
Probation	7,181	1,972	27.5%	7,501	2,132	28.4%	8,442	2,592	30.7%
CPO	203	37	18.2%	568	60	10.6%	1,067	89	8.3%
DSA	340	63	18.5%	323	36	11.1%	390	53	13.6%
Total	10,406	2,945	28.3%	10,911	3,059	28.0%	12,352	3,579	29.0%

CSOSA/FAITH COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

Initiated in FY 2002, the CSOSA/Faith-Based Community Partnership provides reintegration services for offenders on probation and those returning to the community from incarceration (on parole or supervised release). The program's primary focus is its Mentoring Initiative, which links offenders with concerned members of the faith community who offer support, friendship, and assistance during the challenging period of re-entry. Participating offenders are matched with a volunteer mentor from one of the participating faith-based institutions. The mentors assist the supervisees in navigating the transition from prison to neighborhood and are a great support for the supervisees' in successfully reintegrating in the community and completing their supervision obligations.

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

The Faith-Based and Community Mentoring Program (FBCM) continues to identify community volunteers for CSOSA's general client population. In addition to mentoring, mentees receive referrals for community resources such as housing, education, and employment. The program also conducts mentor training for new mentors on a quarterly basis. In the future, the FBCM program will also implement mentoring services for the RESET clients at the RSC. Since its 2002 inception through September 30, 2025, 416 faith institutions have been certified mentor centers, 2363 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, 6,675 referrals have been made to the program.

CSP/POLICE COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

To improve public safety and increase offender accountability, CSP works closely with DC MPD to maintain partnerships with the community. Partnerships enhance CSP's contribution to the community by increasing law enforcement presence and visibility.

Working in specific Police Service Areas (PSAs) allows CSOs to collaborate with DC MPD and DC Housing Authority police officers to share information and provide joint supervision of offenders in the area through regular meetings. In addition, CSOs conduct Accountability Tours, unscheduled, unannounced visits to offenders' homes and places of employment, jointly with DC MPD Officers as a visible means to heighten the offenders' awareness of law enforcement presence and reinforce our partnership with DC MPD in the community.

CSP's Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center (CMIC) shares intelligence about high-risk offenders, such as GPS information, with DC MPD and other law enforcement agencies, as appropriate, and coordinates responses to offender compliance issues.

Since FY 2010, CSP has actively participated in GunStat, a collaboration led by the DC Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) that brings together local law enforcement agencies to systematically track gun offenders through the criminal justice system. Participating partner agencies include the DC MPD, United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, administrative (non-judiciary) staff from Superior Court of the District of Columbia, PSA, U.S. Parole Commission, and the CJCC. Partner agencies identify the most dangerous repeat gun offenders and determine how to direct resources to those offenders; develop and update eligibility criteria; discuss and analyze relevant trends, policies, and initiatives that impact gun-related crimes; and develop interagency strategies to reduce gun violence in DC. GunStat-designated offenders are typically supervised on specialized caseloads. CSP shares select supervision information with our law enforcement partners, as appropriate.

CSP also regularly participates in CJCC meetings, Fatality Review Boards (e.g., Domestic Violence), the Mayor's Weekly Shooting Review meetings, and the MPD Chief of Police's Targeted Homicide Reduction through Intervention and Violence Elimination (THRIVE) crime initiatives.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PARTNERSHIPS

Community Service placements are closely monitored work assignments in which offenders perform a service, without pay, for a prescribed number of hours. These placements are made possible through collaborations with local government agencies or non-profit organizations that have agreed to serve as a regular Community Service referral site, as documented by written, executed agreements. 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.

VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAM

The CSP Victim Services Program (VSP) serves District of Columbia residents who have been victims of domestic violence, sexual offenses, traffic/alcohol-related crimes, or property crimes. VSP works diligently with CSOs and other federal and community-based victim service agencies to identify victims of crime, provide education on victim rights, deliver orientations, and arrange technical assistance to victims and the community. [Table 22](#) characterizes VSP activities as of September 30th, 2025.

Table 22: Victims services program activities, FYs 2023 - 2025, as of September 30th, 2025

Date	Fiscal Year	Victim Need Assessments Completed	Advocacy Activities Conducted*
09/30/2023	2023	547	5,594
09/30/2024	2024	344	9,289
09/30/2025	2025	411	2,383

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

OTHER COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

CSP, in partnership with the DC Department of Employment Services and the Second Chance Hiring Alliance, engages private for-profit (construction, grocery, food service, transportation) and non-profit (social services, universities, trade associations) organizations to identify employers and promote job-ready supervisees for hire.

In 2025, CSP partnered with the federal BOP and various District of Columbia government and community partners to present two virtual Community Resource Day videoconferences for offenders prior to their release from a BOP institution. During these videoconferences, offenders are provided with advance orientation and release preparation information critical to successful re-entry into the District. Topics include housing, education, employment, and family support. The video conferences were broadcast to between 16-36 BOP institutions, each housing 99-151 District of Columbia inmates.

CSP also participates in the DC Lethality Assessment Project (LAP), an intra-city partnership between DC Survivors and Advocates for Empowerment (SAFE) and other DC criminal justice and social service organizations. This partnership seeks to ensure the safety and self-determination of domestic violence survivors in Washington, DC through emergency services and court advocacy. When a victim is assessed as high risk for serious injury or homicide, and a CSP supervisee has been identified as the perpetrator, a DC SAFE Advocate notifies CSP of the existing LAP Alert. The DC SAFE Advocate, CSO, SCSO, and VSP manager collaborate to ensure that victims are best able to plan for safety and follow up accordingly with the offender.

TECHNOLOGY AND DATA PARTNERSHIPS

CSP also participates in electronic data exchanges with our public safety partners to ensure effective and efficient offender supervision. CSP:

- Continuously receives arrest data electronically from DC MPD, as well as law enforcement partners in Maryland and Virginia. DC MPD arrest data are retrieved multiple times per day via the CJCC secure web services interface; Maryland and Virginia arrest data are received once daily. The data are processed by a custom matching algorithm that determines if CSP offenders were rearrested in the District or a neighboring state, and the results are migrated into SMART. If an offender is rearrested, the supervising CSO and his or her supervisor receive a notification of the arrest via agency email and alerts are triggered in the SMART application.
- Shares certain SMART offender data with the CJCC's Justice Information System (JUSTIS) in real time via web service interface.
- Receives information regarding current and upcoming offender cases, including Pre-Sentence Investigations (PSIs), Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs), Probation, Domestic Violence, Civil Protection Orders

(CPOs), charge codes/descriptions, and any new charges via the CJCC secure web services interface.

- Receives arrest data multiple times per day from the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), which matches arrests in the United States against the records in the NCIC Supervised Release File and makes these data available in SMART. This process also transmits law enforcement inquiries about offenders actively supervised by CSP from NCIC to CSP's SMART database.
- Retrieves warrant data from the FBI's NCIC by comparing warrant information against the records in the NCIC Supervised Release File and makes the data available in SMART. Data on warrants for actively supervised offenders is updated monthly. Data on warrants for sex offenders is updated daily.
- Updates the FBI's NCIC Supervised Release File daily with information about CSP's actively supervised offenders and supervising CSOs. The Supervised Release File enables law enforcement agencies across the United States to contact CSOSA as necessary to support their operational activities.
- Updates the FBI's NCIC/National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR) multiple times per day with data on registered sex offenders in the District of Columbia. The NSOR is updated pursuant to NCIC regulation and the DC Code.
- Established and maintains for the MPD the Sex Offender Registry (SOR), a secure database containing certain required sex offender information for the District of Columbia.
- Receives offender drug testing results transmitted electronically from PSA multiple times per day. The data are loaded into SMART, and the supervising CSO receives a notification of a positive test results (drug positive or bogus sample) or failure to report. A record of the supervision violation is automatically generated, and the CSO and Supervisory CSO collaborate to determine the appropriate sanction, which in some cases, may be an AVR.
- Sends electronic requests for offenders to be tested for drugs from SMART to the PSA PRISM system. The data are sent via a real-time web service interface.
- Transmits AVRs electronically to the U.S. Parole Commission and receives Notices of Action from the U.S. Parole Commission via electronic web services that provides near real-time information throughout the day.
- Transmits AVRs to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and receives Court orders from the Court via CaseFileXpress, an electronic web service that provides near real-time transmission of AVRs throughout the day.

-
- Electronically transmits information about actively supervised offenders who have tested positive for one or more drugs to the federal BOP's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), which serves to prohibit these individuals from purchasing firearms for one year from the date of every positive drug test result.
 - Obtains monthly offender data from the federal BOP for all re-entrants expected to be released by the BOP to CSP supervision within the next six months. In addition, CSP obtains a weekly data file of sex offenders amongst current BOP inmates expected to release to CSP.
 - Maintains multiple interfaces with the SOR system, providing data required to be publicly available via the DC MPD Sex Offender Public Website. SOR also interfaces with the Department of Justice's National Sex Offender Public Website to provide publicly available data for DC sex offender registrants. SOR supplies non-public sex offender registrant data to DC MPD via custom access view to the system. SOR also supplies non-public data via an electronic interface to the Department of Justice's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking for inclusion in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) Exchange Portal, a database of information on registered sex offenders who are moving/relocating between jurisdictions.
 - Uses an electronic interface with the DC Sentencing Commission (DCSC) to enter an electronic form with offender criminal history data. DCSC's system calculates and provides CSP a criminal history score and sentencing recommendation based on DCSC algorithms and sentencing guidelines. CSP includes this information in Pre-Sentence Investigations submitted to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. CSP receives data about the actual sentence imposed from the DCSC, paired with the original sentencing recommendation, when it becomes available.
 - Has an automated interface to the DC Office of the Chief Technology Officer Master Address Repository (MAR) system. CSP sends offender address information to confirm that the address is a verifiable DC address. CSP receives associated Police Servicing Area (PSA)/District, as well as latitude and longitude values from the DC MAR system.
 - Receives GPS data, such as supervisee location, out-of-range messages, low battery indicators, and other warnings from our contract provider. CSP matches GPS data with DC MPD's arrest data for crime scene correlation purposes.

FY 2025 ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

- Conducted four in-person and eight virtual CJAN meetings with the community. The topics addressed during this year’s CJANs included local “who’s who” sessions, fatherhood resources, local business’ role in reentry, and stabilization matters.
- DC Sex Offender Registry listed 1,167 active (viewable by public) registrants. CSP transmits data, photographs, and supporting documents to DC MPD for community notification, as required by law. CSP transmitted information for 154 new offender registrants to DC MPD. While CSP maintains the SOR database, DC MPD hosts the public website (<https://mpdc.dc.gov/service/sex-offender-registry>).
- 920 Community Service placements.
- CSP’s Victim Services Program (VSP) completed 411 victim needs assessments and 2,383 advocacy activities.
- Filed 136 AVRs for 90 offenders on parole, 1,264 AVRs for 755 supervised releasees, 4,159 AVRs for 2,592 probationers, 107 AVRS for 89 persons monitored for a CPO, and 71 AVRs for 53 persons monitored on a DSA. Of these AVRs, 34 were submitted to interstate releasing authorities and related to 19 offenders.
- Prepared and submitted 1,600 PSIs to the judges of the DC Superior Court, the United States Attorney’s Office, and criminal defense bar; 626 reentry plans for supervisees directly released from prison; and 155 reentry plans for supervisees released from an RRC to CSP supervision.
- Closely supervised 76 offenders, on average, on the GunStat watch list.

OUTCOMES OF SUPERVISION

To monitor the agency’s progress in achieving its mission, CSP established the following outcome indicators related to public safety, offender compliance on supervision, and reintegration:

1. Rearrest during supervision,
2. Successful completion of supervision,
3. Revocation of supervision, and
4. Returns to community supervision.

These outcomes are related to, but distinct from, recidivism. Generally, recidivism refers to an offender’s relapse or return to criminal behavior after receiving some type of sanction (e.g., incarceration, probation). Although the concept is relatively

straightforward, measuring recidivism can be challenging. Because criminal activity may be undetected, official records are often incomplete representations of an offender's involvement in criminal activity. Therefore, it may be difficult to identify exactly if, or when, an offender recidivates.

Also, criminal justice agencies are generally limited to official records when studying recidivism and therefore, often must rely on a variety of constructs to obtain a complete picture of an offender's criminal activity. While common measurements include rearrest, reconviction and reincarceration, recidivism does not have a standard definition or follow-up period, although three years is commonly used. Recidivism rates also will vary for the same group, depending on how it is defined and the follow-up period used. In addition, although failure rates 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.²⁵

CSP recognizes that continued criminal conduct burdens victims, the offender's family, the community, and the entire criminal justice system. CSP tracks revocation rates and other related factors and adapts our behavioral interventions and supervision practices to meet offender needs. Despite these efforts, it is not unusual for offenders to return to CSP supervision.

Of the 5,399 offenders who entered supervision during FY 2025, 21.5 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point during the three years prior to their FY 2025 supervision start date.

Rearrest

In FY 2025, 21 percent of supervisees in CSP's TSP were rearrested in the District of Columbia ([Table 23](#)). Of these, 16.3 percent were arrested on new charges, representing 78 percent of all DC rearrests of TSP offenders. The share of supervised persons rearrested in DC on new charges increased from 13.9 percent in FY 2024 to 16.3 percent in FY 2025. When arrests in Maryland and Virginia are included, the overall rearrest rate rises to 22.9 percent, but the trend across years remains consistent.

²⁵ King, Ryan, and Brian Elderbroom. 2014. *Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

Table 23 presents rearrest rates by supervision type and jurisdiction across the fiscal years shown.

Table 23: Percentage of total supervised population rearrested, FY 2023 - FY 2025, as of September 30

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Probation			
DC Arrests	17.4%	17.9%	21.4%
DC Arrests (new charges) *	14.0%	14.4%	17.3%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	20.0%	20.5%	23.5%
Parole			
DC Arrests	12.4%	13.6%	12.4%
DC Arrests (new charges) *	8.2%	8.1%	7.3%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	13.1%	15.3%	14.1%
Supervised Release			
DC Arrests	22.7%	23.8%	27.3%
DC Arrests (new charges)	16.3%	16.5%	18.3%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	25.4%	26.0%	29.0%
Deferred Sentence Agreement			
DC Arrests	9.7%	9.9%	13.6%
DC Arrests (new charges)	7.6%	7.4%	8.7%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	11.2%	10.8%	14.1%
Civil Protection Order			
DC Arrests	16.3%	12.5%	13.2%
DC Arrests (new charges)	10.8%	8.5%	11.0%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	16.7%	13.2%	14.2%
Total Supervised Population			
DC Arrests	17.8%	18.2%	21.0%
DC Arrests (new charges) *	13.8%	13.9%	16.3%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	20.2%	20.6%	22.9%

* Excludes arrests made for parole or probation violations.

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.

Historically, CSP offenders on supervised release have been rearrested at consistently higher rates than those on parole or probation. This trend continued in FY 2025, with 29.0 percent of supervised releasees rearrested across DC, Maryland, and Virginia — the highest rate among all supervision types. This elevated rate

underscores the ongoing need to prioritize resources toward addressing the criminogenic needs specific to this population.

Table 24 details the types of charges associated with the arrests of individuals while under supervision. The total number of arrest charges for offenders on CSP supervision during FY 2025 increased by 25 percent from FY 2024. The largest increase was in other offenses (+3.9 percentage points), while the largest decrease was in firearm offenses (-4.5 percentage points). The following charge types grew proportionally less common:

- Firearm Offenses (-4.5 percentage points)
- Public Order Offenses (-2 percentage points)
- Violent Offenses (-0.3 percentage points)
- Simple Assaults (-0.2 percentage points)

The following charge types were more common:

- Other Offenses (3.9 percentage points)
- Property Offenses (1.2 percentage points)
- Release Condition Violations (1.1 percentage points)
- Drug Offenses (0.8 percentage points)

Table 24: Number of arrest charges and their ratio for offenders rearrested in D.C. while under CSP supervision, FY 2022 - FY 2025, as of September 30

Charge Category [§]	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Firearm Offenses	1,243	14.9%	1,241	13.8%	1,103	14.4%	953	9.9%
Property Offenses	978	11.7%	966	10.8%	829	10.8%	1,159	12.0%
Simple Assaults	944	11.3%	988	11.0%	866	11.3%	1,074	11.1%
Public Order Offenses	1,673	20.0%	1,402	15.6%	1,370	17.8%	1,523	15.8%
Drug Offenses	428	5.1%	375	4.2%	449	5.8%	636	6.6%
Violent Offenses	1,324	15.9%	1,336	14.9%	1,074	14.0%	1,324	13.7%
Other Offenses	142	1.7%	313	3.5%	348	4.5%	809	8.4%
Release Condition Violations	1,614	19.3%	2,359	26.3%	1,647	21.4%	2,165	22.5%
TOTAL[†]	8,346	100.0%	8,980	100.0%	7,686	100.0%	9,643	100.0%

[†] Arrested offenders may be charged with more than one offense.

[§] Charge categories:

- Violent Offenses: Murder/Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Robbery, Carjacking, Aggravated Assault, Assault With a Deadly Weapon, Assault with Intent to Kill, Kidnapping, Offenses Against Family & Children
- Public Order Offenses: DUI/DWI, Disorderly Conduct, Gambling, Prostitution, Traffic, Vending/Liquor Law Violations, Drunkenness, Vagrancy, Curfew and Loitering Law Violations
- Firearm Offenses: Firearms - Carrying/Possessing
- Simple Assault: Simple Assaults
- 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 including traffic violations, vehicle registration infractions, obstruction of justice, and fleeing from law enforcement

Successful Completion of Supervision

Until recently, CSP classified supervision completions as “successful,” “unsuccessful,” or “other.” “Unsuccessful” included revocations—whether the supervisee was incarcerated or returned to supervision—as well as cases returned out of compliance or pending a U.S. Parole Commission hearing. “Other” covered deaths, deportations, and administrative closures. All remaining completions were labeled “successful,” including those where supervision expired or ended before all conditions were met. This structure has been replaced with a more detailed, outcome-neutral categorization that more accurately reflects why supervision ends.

CSP is transitioning to a more detailed and neutral categorization of supervision endings. The updated framework reduces the normative weight of prior labels and aligns more closely with Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) standards. It also makes fuller use of the data available in SMART.

CSP now uses seven outcome-neutral categories to describe the end of supervision:

- **Completed** – Supervision ended with all conditions satisfied, as determined by the release authority.
- **Revoked** – Supervision was formally revoked by the release authority.
- **Unsatisfactory** – One or more conditions were unmet, but supervision was not revoked.
- **Transferred** – Responsibility shifted to another agency or jurisdiction.
- **Death** – Supervision ended due to the supervisee’s death.
- **Deported** – Supervision ended following deportation.
- **Other** – Closure occurred for administrative or uncertain reasons.

Transitionally, CSP will report supervision endings by both the new and old categorization for comparison. [Table 25](#) shows the offender exits both in FY 2024 and FY 2025. [Table 26](#) shows the offender exits using the legacy categories.

In FY 2025, CSP recorded the closing of 7,105 supervision periods:²⁶ 5,503 probation cases, 805 supervised release cases, 248 parole cases, 286 deferred sentence agreements, and 263 civil protection orders (Table 25). Of these, 3,756 (52.9 percent) were categorized as completed (Table 25). The revocation rate in FY 2025 declined by 2 percentage points compared to FY 2024 (Table 26).

Table 25: Case closures by supervision type and success category as of September 30

FY 2024

	Parole		Supervised Release		Probation		Deferred Sentence Agreement		Civil Protection Order		Total	
Completed	108	39.9%	243	29.1%	2,625	55.5%	136	67.7%	93	57.4%	3,205	51.7%
Revoked	98	36.2%	451	54.0%	1,246	26.3%	53	26.4%	3	1.9%	1,851	29.8%
Unsatisfactory	6	2.2%	23	2.8%	419	8.9%	4	2.0%	38	23.5%	490	7.9%
Transferred	25	9.2%	44	5.3%	222	4.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	291	4.7%
Death	17	6.3%	43	5.1%	71	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	131	2.1%
Deported	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Absconded	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	17	6.3%	31	3.7%	149	3.1%	8	4.0%	28	17.3%	233	3.8%
Total	271	100.0%	835	100.0%	4,733	100.0%	201	100.0%	162	100.0%	6,202	100.0%

FY 2025

	Parole		Supervised Release		Probation		Deferred Sentence Agreement		Civil Protection Order		Total	
Completed	131	52.8%	212	26.3%	3,042	55.3%	183	64.0%	188	71.5%	3,756	52.9%
Revoked	65	26.2%	449	55.8%	1,386	25.2%	62	21.7%	1	0.4%	1,963	27.6%
Unsatisfactory	1	0.4%	17	2.1%	569	10.3%	25	8.7%	63	24.0%	675	9.5%
Transferred	17	6.9%	53	6.6%	251	4.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	321	4.5%
Death	13	5.2%	35	4.3%	103	1.9%	1	0.3%	4	1.5%	156	2.2%
Deported	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%
Absconded	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Other	21	8.5%	39	4.8%	144	2.6%	15	5.2%	7	2.7%	226	3.2%
Total	248	100.0%	805	100.0%	5,503	100.0%	286	100.0%	263	100.0%	7,105	100.0%

²⁶ Annual counts of supervision period closures in Tables 25 and 26 differ from counts of offender exits in Table 1 due to offenders simultaneously supervised or monitored on multiple supervision periods at the same time. For example, an offender who is revoked from probation to incarceration on three separate matters at the same time is counted as an exit only once in Table 1 but three times in Tables 25 and 26.

Table 26: Case closures by historical success categories, FYs 2019 - 2025, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Total Exits	Successful	Unsuccessful		Other
			Revocations	Other Unsuccessful	
2019	4,947	67.7%	22.7%	4.9%	4.6%
2020	3,887	71.1%	21.1%	3.6%	4.3%
2021	2,920	80.4%	9.1%	3.0%	7.5%
2022	3,014	66.8%	22.3%	2.8%	8.1%
2023	4,906	67.0%	23.7%	1.6%	7.5%
2024	6,202	61.6%	29.8%	2.7%	5.9%
2025	7,105	64.4%	27.8%	2.3%	5.6%

Revocations

CSP also tracks the characteristics of offenders in the total supervised population revoked by the releasing authority, a decision that results in the incarceration of the offender in approximately nine out of 10 instances. The revocation of a CSP supervisee can result from multiple factors and is an outcome of a complex supervision process that seeks to balance public safety with supporting offender reintegration. Revocation is typically the result of one or more AVRs submitted by CSP to the releasing authority, and most follow a series of events demonstrating their inability to maintain compliant behavior on community supervision. Alternatively, revoked offenders may return to prison after one event, depending on the circumstances. Non-compliance may involve one or more arrests, conviction for a new offense, technical violations of release conditions (e.g., positive drug tests or missed office appointments), or a combination of arrest and technical violations. CSP continues to develop, implement, and evaluate effective supervision programs and techniques to increase compliance and reduce revocations, while also maintaining public safety.

Although CSP strives to reduce recidivism and address offenders' criminogenic needs while they are in the community, it is equally important for us to recognize and respond to offender non-compliance on supervision to protect public safety. We believe our evidence-based approach, which focuses resources on the highest-risk offenders, is the most efficient means of reducing recidivism and aligns with best practices in community supervision. Moving forward, it will be important to develop other measures of recidivism to show the impact of our strategies.

Table 27: Characteristics of the revoked offenders for the total supervised population, FYs 2022 - 2025, as of September 30

FY	Supervision Risk Levels Intensive and Maximum		Unstable Housing		Less than HS Diploma		Employed		Female		Behavioral Health Team	
	Revoked	TSP	Revoked	TSP	Revoked	TSP	Revoked	TSP	Revoked	TSP	Revoked	TSP
2022	66.0%	53.7%	20.8%	9.5%	38.7%	30.8%	24.2%	51.5%	7.5%	11.1%	6.6%	4.7%
2023	50.9%	45.9%	18.9%	9.4%	39.8%	29.3%	25.0%	53.3%	8.5%	12.0%	7.0%	4.2%
2024	82.7%	49.3%	20.0%	8.9%	38.9%	28.1%	23.0%	53.0%	10.9%	13.9%	19.1%	4.9%
2025	79.7%	44.9%	19.7%	8.4%	37.9%	26.0%	16.8%	50.6%	11.5%	15.8%	15.5%	3.9%

Compared to the overall supervised population, offenders revoked during FY 2025 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (79.7 percent compared to 44.9 percent for the total supervised population);
- More likely to be supervised by a behavioral health supervision team (15.5 percent compared to 3.9 percent for the total supervised population);
- Have unstable housing (19.7 percent compared to 8.4 percent for the total supervised population);
- Have lower educational attainment (37.9 percent with less than a high school education compared to 26 percent for the total supervised population); and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (16.8 percent compared to 50.6 percent for the total supervised population).

Female offenders were less likely than male offenders to have their supervision revoked (Table 27). Although women accounted for 15.8 percent of the overall supervision population during FY 2025, they represented only 11.5 percent of those revoked. Probationers were underrepresented among revoked individuals, while those on supervised release were overrepresented. Specifically, probationers made up 68.3 percent of the supervised population but only 65 percent of those revoked. In contrast, offenders on supervised release comprised 15.9 percent of the supervised population yet accounted for 28.6 percent of revocations.

Returns to CSP Supervision

CSP tracks two metrics quantifying how often offenders return to supervision for a second or subsequent time: (1) The percentage of offenders who previously exited CSP supervision and returned to CSP supervision within three years, and (2) the

percentage of offenders who entered CSP supervision recently who had been under CSP supervision during the prior three years. CSP regards lower rates on these metrics as indications that, overall, our efforts to rehabilitate and reform offenders are increasingly effective.²⁷ CSP strives to help offenders avoid the revolving door of involvement with the criminal justice system. Our objective is to supervise each offender once, discharging them from supervision with the skills needed to be a productive member of the community with no reason to return to supervision.

[Table 28](#) displays the proportions of individuals who entered or exited CSP supervision in recent fiscal years and returned to CSP supervision within three years. Of the 5,399 people entering supervision in FY 2025, only 21.5 percent of them were supervised in the prior three years.²⁸ This percentage of returns to supervision is higher than in FY 2024 (19.8 percent), and when compared to offender returns three years prior, there was no significant change in percentage points from FY 2022 (21.5 percent) ([Table 28](#)).

²⁷ This interpretation rests on some simplifying assumptions. The first is that most offenders who are revoked to incarceration will be released again to CSP supervision within three years. Revocations will, therefore, tend to increase returns to supervision. So, too, will offenders who complete CSP supervision, either successfully or unsuccessfully, but accrue new arrests and convictions, indicating that our efforts to rehabilitate them were not entirely successful. CSP acknowledges that offenders may not return to CSP supervision for other reasons that are more difficult to interpret. For example, they may move outside the District, they may become involved in the justice system of another state, or they may die or be deported. By interpreting reduced returns to supervision as a positive performance indicator, CSP is effectively assuming the proportion of offenders in these ambiguous circumstances (i.e., out-migration, death, deportation) is mostly invariant from year to year.

²⁸ [Table 28](#) is updated annually, not in partial years.

Table 28: Offender returns to CSP supervision, FYs 2013 - 2025, as of September 30th

Cohort Type	Fiscal Year	Cohort Members (N)	Returned to Supervision (%)*
Entry	2013	7,735	34.9%
	2014	7,383	36.7%
	2015	6,310	36.6%
	2016	6,051	35.4%
	2017	6,138	33.1%
	2018	5,772	32.6%
	2019	5,424	32.0%
	2020	3,169	34.8%
	2021	2,238	26.9%
	2022	4,151	21.5%
	2023	3,808	20.6%
	2024	4,642	19.8%
	2025	5,399	21.5%
Exit	2013	9,388	28.3%
	2014	8,748	28.5%
	2015	7,447	28.0%
	2016	6,701	28.8%
	2017	6,592	29.5%
	2018	6,237	24.8%
	2019	6,150	22.3%
	2020	4,570	18.6%
	2021	2,945	19.9%
	2022	3,145	21.7%
2023	3,965	23.1%**	
2024	3,713	18.8%**	
2025	4,337	7.4%**	

*The percentage of cohort members (i.e., offenders) who returned to CSP supervision within 36 months. Smaller percentages are better.

**Since fewer than 36 months have elapsed since offenders in these cohorts exited CSP supervision, these percentages are attenuated and should not be compared with percentages from earlier cohorts.

Budget Displays

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Community Supervision Program Summary of Changes				
	Actual / Budgeted FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2024 Enacted Budget ¹	648	195,781	4,253	200,034
FY 2025 Enacted Budget ²	646	195,781	4,253	200,034
FY 2026 Enacted Budget ³	650	203,542	-	203,542
Changes to Base:				
FY 2027 Reduction to Base	-	(9,785)	-	(9,785)
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	-	(9,785)	-	(9,785)
FY 2027 Base	650	193,757	-	193,757
Requested Program Changes:				
FY 2027 Human Capital Management Consolidation	-	174	-	174
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	174	-	174
FY 2027 President's Budget Request	650	193,931	-	193,931
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2025 Enacted	4	(1,850)	(4,253)	(6,103)
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2025 Enacted	0.62%	-0.94%	-100.00%	-3.05%
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2026 Enacted	-	(9,611)	-	(9,611)
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2026 Enacted	0.00%	-4.72%	N/A	-4.72%

¹ The FY 2024 Enacted Budget contains \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funding that shall remain available until September 30, 2026 for costs associated with relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities. FY 2024 actual CSP annualized FTE is 648.

² The FY 2025 Enacted Budget contains \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (FY 2025-2027) funding that shall remain available until September 30, 2027 for costs associated with relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities. FY 2025 actual CSP annualized FTE is 646.

³ FY 2026 annualized FTE estimate is 650.

Community Supervision Program
Summary of Requirements by Grade and Object Class

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted Annual Operations Funds (Actual FY 2025 FTE/Obligations)		FY 2025 Enacted (2025-2027) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Actual FY 2025 Obligations)		FY 2024 Enacted (2024-2026) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Actual FY 2025 Obligations)		FY 2023 Enacted (2023-2025) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Actual FY 2025 Obligations)		FY 2026 Enacted Annual Operations Funds (Planned FY 2026 FTE/Obligations)		FY 2025 Enacted (2025-2027) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Planned FY 2026 Obligations)		FY 2024 Enacted (2024-2026) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Planned FY 2026 Obligations)		FY 2027 Request Annual Operations Funds		FY 2025 Enacted (2025-2027) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Planned FY 2027 Obligations)	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
EX	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	159	-	-
SES	11	2,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2,365	-	-	-	-	11	2,312	-	-
GS-15	30	5,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	5,910	-	-	-	-	30	5,925	-	-
GS-14	65	11,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	11,993	-	-	-	-	67	12,023	-	-
GS-13	122	19,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	19,886	-	-	-	-	122	19,936	-	-
GS-12	244	31,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	31,476	-	-	-	-	244	31,555	-	-
GS-11	67	6,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	6,834	-	-	-	-	67	6,851	-	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	53	4,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	4,611	-	-	-	-	53	4,623	-	-
GS-08	9	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	693	-	-	-	-	9	695	-	-
GS-07	36	2,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	2,628	-	-	-	-	36	2,635	-	-
GS-06	2	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	124	-	-	-	-	2	124	-	-
GS-05	4	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	270	-	-	-	-	5	271	-	-
GS-04	3	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	150	-	-	-	-	3	150	-	-
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTE	646	85,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	87,040	-	-	-	-	650	87,257	-	-
11.1 Full Time Permanent	-	85,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,040	-	-	-	-	-	87,257	-	-
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personal Compensation	-	2,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,304	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.1 Personnel Benefits	-	41,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,449	-	-	-	-	-	42,649	-	-
13.0 Former Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Obligations	-	129,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,793	-	-	-	-	-	132,306	-	-
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons	-	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334	-	-	-	-	-	334	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	12,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,592	-	-	-	-	-	13,329	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	2,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,217	-	-	-	-	-	3,271	-	-
23.3 Utilities & Misc.	-	699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	-	-	-	-	-	725	-	-
23.5 Telecommunications	-	687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory Services	-	6,627	-	-	-	237	-	-	-	10,943	-	-	2,360	-	-	2,062	-	-
25.2 Other Services	-	34,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,663	-	-	-	-	-	33,455	-	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts	-	3,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,850	-	-	-	-	-	4,024	-	-
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities	-	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	1,131	-	-	500	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment	-	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	1,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
31.0 Furniture and Equipment	-	102	-	-	-	-	3,817	-	-	100	-	-	524	-	-	100	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-
42.0 Claims	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	65,333	-	-	-	237	-	3,817	-	72,749	-	-	4,015	-	-	61,625	-	-
TOTAL	646	194,778	-	-	-	237	-	3,817	650	203,542	-	-	4,015	650	193,931	-	-	-