

Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency

**Community Supervision
Program**



Congressional Budget Justification and
Performance Plan/Report
Fiscal Year 2019

February 12, 2018

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COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 2019 Budget Request

Community Supervision Program

Agency Overview:

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency's (CSOSA's) Community Supervision Program (CSP) supervises adults released by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia on probation, those released by the U.S. Parole Commission on parole or supervised release, as well as a smaller number of clients sentenced under Deferred Sentence Agreements (DSAs) and Civil Protection Orders (CPOs). The CSP strategy emphasizes public safety, successful re-entry into the community, and effective supervision through an integrated system of comprehensive risk and needs assessment, close supervision, routine drug testing, treatment and support services, and graduated sanctions and incentives. CSP also develops and provides the Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission with critical and timely information for probation and parole decisions.

The criminal justice system in the nation's capital is complex, with public safety responsibility spread over both local and federal government agencies. CSP works closely with law enforcement entities such as the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), D.C. Superior Court, and D.C. Department of Corrections, as well as the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), U.S. Parole Commission, U.S. Attorneys Office and U.S. Marshals Service to increase public safety for everyone who lives, visits or works in the District of Columbia. CSP has regular electronic data exchanges established with the D.C. MPD, D.C. Sentencing Commission, D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Federal BOP, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Parole Commission, D.C. Pretrial Services Agency and the states of Maryland and Virginia to ensure efficient supervision. CSP also relies upon partnerships with the District of Columbia government, local faith-based and non-profit organizations to provide critical social services to the client population.

In FY 2017, CSP supervised approximately 10,500 offenders on any given day and 16,407 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year. In FY 2017, 6,162 offenders entered CSP supervision; 4,378 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, 1,337 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release, 232 offenders with DSAs, and 215 clients with CPOs. Parolees serve a portion of their sentence in prison before they are eligible for parole at the discretion of the U.S. Parole Commission while supervised releasees serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community.

Offenders are typically expected to remain under CSP supervision for the following durations:¹

Probation: 20.3 to 21.2 months;

Parole²: 12.1 to 16.9 years; and

Supervised Release: 41.5 to 42.8 months

On September 30, 2017, CSP supervised 10,110 offenders, including 5,853 probationers; 3,741 on supervised release or parole; 242 with DSAs; and 274 clients with CPOs. Roughly 8,250 of these offenders resided in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 68 adult residents of the District³. The remaining supervised offenders reside in another jurisdiction and their cases are monitored by CSP.

The FY 2017 Total Supervised Population (TSP) (16,407) represents a 3.5 percent decrease compared to the FY 2016 population (16,996). This decrease was the result of there being fewer re-entrants (i.e., parolees and supervised release clients) under supervision during the year. There were 12.7 percent fewer parolees and 10.5 percent fewer clients on supervised release in FY 2017, compared to FY 2016. The number of probationers supervised during the year increased slightly compared to FY 2016.

Despite the slight overall reduction in the number of offenders under supervision, CSP data shows that the criminogenic and support services needs of high-risk offenders continues to remain high, and addressing these needs is essential to reducing recidivism. About one-third of offenders under supervision in FY 2017 were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament, and one-third had a substance abuse need. Roughly one in five offenders were identified as having low levels of achievement and a similar proportion lacked prosocial leisure activities. Roughly 15 percent reported having family factors contributing to criminal behavior, and seven percent reported having anti-social peers. In addition to presenting with criminogenic needs, behavioral health issues – which include mental health diagnoses – among offenders under supervision are not uncommon. About one-fourth of offenders under supervision in FY 2017 were identified as having a mental health need. It is important to pay attention to these issues because offenders with mental health concerns tend to present higher on criminogenic needs which, if inadequately addressed, may result in them returning to criminal behavior.

As the supervised population has decreased over the last several years, incidents of serious violence in the District of Columbia have declined as well. In 2012, the average number of serious incidents per day in the District was 19; by 2017, the average declined to less than 15 incidents per day. Importantly, the percentage of CSP offenders arrested for serious violent incidents while under supervision is fairly low. In 2017, CSP supervised over 16,000 unique offenders of which

¹ Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP's FY 2016 Total Supervised Population. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration in the calculation.

² Life sentences have been excluded.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (560,603). Data as of January 8, 2018.

less than two percent were arrested for an incident of serious violence while under CSP supervision.

While the decrease in serious violence in the District of Columbia is promising, CSP must be prepared to address emergent changes in the criminal justice landscape (e.g., the proliferation of synthetic drugs and crime spikes) and the potential increase in the offender population over the next few years. In our FY 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan, CSP established one outcome indicator and one outcome-oriented performance goal related to public safety:

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

In considering these outcome measures, CSOSA recognizes the well-established connection among criminogenic needs, behavioral health (both substance abuse and mental health challenges) and crime. Long-term success in reducing recidivism depends upon two key factors:

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

CSP’s work to stabilize offenders must consider several dynamic variables. The 6,162 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2017 were characterized by the following:

- 83.0 percent self-reported having a history of substance use;⁴
- 55.8 percent were unemployed when they began supervision;⁵
- 31.4 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 47.4 percent had diagnosed or self-reported mental health issues;⁴
- 63.5 percent self-reported having children; 46.6 percent *of those with dependent-age children* reported being the primary caretaker of those children;⁴
- 26.6 percent were aged 25 or younger; and
- 8.3 percent reported that their living arrangement was unstable at intake⁶.

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

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

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

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

Despite these challenges faced by offenders, in FY 2017, CSP has been successful in seeing that the overwhelming majority of closed cases (90.2 percent) did not result in revocation to incarceration. In addition, 63.2 percent of case closures in FY 2017 were characterized as successful completions of supervision.

CSP recognizes that recidivism places an enormous burden on the offender's family, the community and the entire criminal justice system. We monitor revocation rates and other related factors, as well as monitor and adjust (as needed) our interventions to meet offender needs. Revoked offenders often return to CSP supervision. Of the 6,162 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2017, 21.3 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their supervision start date.

CSP research has shown that, compared to the total supervised population, offenders who are incarcerated (recidivate) are more likely to test positive for drugs, have unstable housing, lack employment, be supervised as part of a mental health caseload, and be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels. As such, CSP is continuing to realign existing supervision and offender support services to provide focused interventions for our specialized populations in an attempt to reduce recidivism and increase successful completion of supervision. In FY 2017, CSP created a new Rapid Engagement Team to address gaps in services for clients during non-traditional work hours and to provide a team available to respond to pressing client issues. In addition, CSP created a new Interstate Compact Team to streamline the Interstate In and Out Transfer processes. These realignments build upon previous efforts to allocate and direct resources to increase specialized supervision and support programming for our female, young adult, mental health, warrant status and sex offenders. Finally, CSP is currently performing an Agency-wide re-organization to consolidate the mission-critical functions of its Community Supervision Services and its Community Justice Programs to streamline operations, realize greater efficiencies, and continue to improve supervision outcomes.

A continuing challenge for CSP, and all law enforcement entities, is the detection and treatment of synthetic drug use (cannabinoids and cathinones), such as 'bath salts', 'K2' and 'Spice', by our offender population. CSOSA is also working with local and national criminal justice, health and treatment partners to develop a comprehensive, citywide approach to address this challenge. CSP and PSA have been involved in several studies to examine the prevalence of sythetic drug use in our populations and, beginning in FY 2016, PSA began testing most CSP samples for the presence of today's more commonly-used sythetic cannabinoid substances.

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

FY 2017 ENTRIES	FY 2017 SUPERVISED POPULATION	FY 2017 EXITS
<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 6,162</p> <p>230 Parole 1,107 Supervised Release 4,378 Probation 232 DSA 215 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics at intake</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision at some point within the last three years • 83 percent self-reported having a history of substance use² • 56 percent were unemployed³ • 31 percent had less than a high school education • 8 percent resided in unstable conditions⁴ • 40 percent self-reported diagnosed mental health conditions; an additional 7 percent self-reported undiagnosed conditions² • 64 percent self-reported having children; 47 percent of <i>those with dependent-age children</i> reported being the primary caretaker of those children² 	<p style="text-align: center;">Supervised 16,407 unique offenders over the course of the fiscal year and approximately 10,500 offenders on any given day</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics under supervision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 40 percent of offenders assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels¹ • 20 percent aged 25 and under • 16 percent female • 25 percent of offenders were rearrested while under supervision • 60 percent of the drug tested population⁵ tested positive for illicit substances (excluding alcohol) • Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) issued Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) to the releasing authority for 29 percent of supervised offenders 	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 6,698</p> <p>400 Parole 1,413 Supervised Release 4,450 Probation 257 DSA 178 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Supervision outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 percent of cases closed successfully • 90 percent of offenders under supervision in FY 2017 were not revoked to incarceration

¹ CSOSA assesses the risk to public safety posed by offenders during supervision at intake using a validated instrument known as the Auto Screener. Auto Screener assessments are based on both the offender’s static characteristics (e.g., criminal history, sex) as well as the latest available dynamic risk factors (e.g., employment status, pro-social community support, drug test results). Offenders are reassessed every six months while they remain on supervision, though they may be reassessed sooner if an event occurs that may impact an offender’s risk level (e.g., the offender is rearrested, gains/loses employment). Risk assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of DC who are supervised primarily by mail, or for offenders who are in monitored or warrant status.

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

³ Based on offenders who are deemed “employable” according to job verifications completed closest to when each offender began supervision. Offenders are “employable” if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Offenders who do not have job verifications are neither considered employable nor unemployed.

⁴ Based on home verifications completed closest to when each offender began supervision. Offenders are considered to have “unstable housing” if they reside in a homeless shelter, halfway house through public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or have no fixed address. Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability to include, for example, persons living with friends or family members on a temporary basis and persons in imminent danger of losing their current housing. CSOSA does not routinely track a number of factors considered in HUD’s definition. Therefore, reported figures may underestimate the percentage of offenders residing in unstable conditions.

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

Fiscal Year 2019 Budget Request:

The FY 2019 Budget Request for CSP is \$183,166,000, a net increase of \$1,686,000 or 0.93 percent above the FY 2018 annualized Continuing Resolution. CSP’s FY 2019 Budget Request reflects a \$4,233,000 reduction to base and a \$5,919,000 increase in Three-Year funding for a replacement lease for CSOSA’s headquarters, field offices and related facilities.

**Community Supervision Program
Summary of Change
*fiscal year 2019***

	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2017 Enacted Budget	877	182,721
FY 2018 Continuing Resolution ¹	835	181,480
Changes to Base:		
Adjustments to FY 2019 Base	(10)	(4,233)
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	(10)	(4,233)
FY 2019 Base	825	177,247
Program Changes:		
Replacement Lease for CSOSA Headquarters, Field Offices and Related Facilities ²	0	5,919
Sub-Total, FY 2019 Program Changes	0	5,919
Total Changes	(10)	1,686
FY 2019 President's Budget	825	183,166
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2018 Continuing Resolution:	(10)	1,686
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2018 Continuing Resolution:	-1.20%	0.93%

¹ A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).

² CSP's FY 2019 budget request includes Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) funding for a portion of the costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices and related facilities. Additional resources may be required in future years to fund all aspects of the relocation project.

CSP plays a critical role in the District’s law enforcement and public safety arena and by offering state of the art supervision programs. When CSP is successful in decreasing offender recidivism and improving the rate of successful completion of supervision this results in reduced resource demands for the D.C. Government, the U.S. Parole Commission and Federal BOP and improves public safety in the District of Columbia.

FY 2019 Requested Program Increase:

1. 601/633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Relocation +\$5,919,000 0 FTE

CSP requests \$5,919,000 in Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) funding to support space acquisition and planning for a portion of expiring CSP leases identified in Prospectus Number PDC-03-WA18, recently submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) by the General Services Administration (GSA). This funding request is made in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 585(a), 40 U.S.C. § 3307(a)(1) and (2) and (h), and applicable GSA procedures and regulations. Additional funding may be required in future years to fund all aspects of the relocation project.

Prospectus PDC-03-WA18 totals 211,942 Usable Square Feet (USF) and includes the relocation of six leases currently housing CSP, the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA), and the DC Public Defender Service (PDS). Since the annual rent for this space requirement will exceed the net annual rent prospectus threshold imposed by 40 U.S.C. § 3307(a)(1) and (2), GSA is required to submit the prospectus to OMB and Congress for approval.

Prospectus PDC-03-WA18	
	USF
CSP	107,544
PSA	59,908
PDS	44,490
Prospectus Total	211,942

Current Leases Covered by Prospectus PDC-03-WA18

<u>GSA Leased Spaces:</u>	CSP Lease Expiration	Occupants
1. 633 Indiana Avenue, NW	09/30/2020	CSP, PSA, PDS
2. 600 E Street, NW		PDS
3. 1025 F Street, NW		PSA
<u>Non-GSA Leases</u>		
4. 601 Indiana Avenue, NW	03/31/2023	CSP, PSA
5. 25 K Street, NW	9/30/2017	CSP
6. 300 Indiana Avenue, NW	Est. 2018/2019	CSP

CSP requests Three-Year resources to support GSA’s solicitation for 55,910 USF for relocation of CSP’s 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, space identified in the Prospectus. The 633 Indiana Avenue location currently serves as CSOSA’s headquarters, containing administrative and limited offender supervision functions. However, CSP currently is in the process of substantially increasing supervision functions at 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue due to their proximity to the Courts.

CSP’s relocation cost estimate is derived from GSA’s Move and Replication Cost Estimate and represents a long-term investment in space management through the execution of a 20-year replacement lease.

Justification for Program Increase
601/633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Relocation (55,910 USF – 256 Staff)
Management Objective 4

Program Area	FTE	Estimated Funding
<u>Real Property Costs</u>		
Design	0	\$369,000
Construction	0	\$6,150,000
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	0	\$652,000
GSA Management Fee (4%)	0	\$182,000
Slide Scale Overhead Fee	0	\$30,000
Less Tenant Improvement Allowance Amortized in Monthly Rent Payments	0	(\$2,600,000)
Total Real Property Costs		\$4,783,000
<u>Personal Property Costs</u>		
Move	0	\$0
IT/Communications	0	\$422,000
Signage, Artwork, Graphics	0	\$0
Security	0	\$163,000
Furniture Units	0	\$0
IT Collaborative Spaces	0	\$186,000
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	0	\$365,000
Total Personal Property Costs		<u>\$1,136,000</u>
Total GSA’s Move and Replication Estimated Costs		\$5,919,000

Note: Estimated Move (\$238,000), Signage, Artwork, Graphics (\$59,000) and Furniture Unit (\$2,586,000) costs necessary to complete all aspects of the relocation project may be requested in future fiscal year(s).

Background

CSP currently occupies a total of 70,298 (15,213 + 55,085) USF at the 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, locations.

601 Indiana Avenue, NW:		USF
CSP		15,213
PSA		28,243
Total USF		43,456

633 Indiana Avenue, NW:		USF
CSP		55,085
PSA		31,202
PDS		40,739
Total USF		127,026

The GSA lease for 633 Indiana Avenue, NW expires on September 30, 2020. CSP, PSA and PDS each hold separate occupancy agreements with GSA.

CSP and PSA opted to include the non-GSA leases at 601 Indiana Avenue, NW in the Prospectus because these leases expire soon after the expiration of the 633 Indiana Avenue lease. This option is intended to streamline overall space acquisition and planning, long-term facility management, and reduce the Agency's footprint. CSP does not request funding at this time for possible lease early termination fees at 601 Indiana Avenue, due to the unknown nature of finding replacement space for this location and the possible short-term need for this space to support operations while other moves take place.

The Prospectus identifies replacement of CSP's non-GSA locations at 25 K Street, NW, and 300 Indiana Avenue, NW. However, CSP ended occupancy at 25 K Street, NW, in 2017, and plans to end occupancy at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, in late 2018 or 2019, by temporarily expanding our presence at our current 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location. CSP's leases at 800 North Capitol Street end in 2023 at which time CSP plans to submit a future budget request to fund the relocation of this location using authority provided under Prospectus PDC-03-WA18.

Justification of Request

CSP must request resources to relocate our current 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, locations due to the imminent expiration of leases at these locations. This request cannot be postponed to future fiscal years. CSP requests resources to ensure continued supervision operations in close proximity to the Courts. Failure to receive additional FY 2019 resources will require CSP to use offender supervision and support resources to fund these required office moves.

Reduce the Footprint

The proposed replacement lease will improve the office utilization rate per person and overall space utilization. CSP's goal is to reduce its real estate footprint through consolidation and vacating some of its existing locations. CSP estimates it will reduce its footprint by nearly 14,388 USF under a replacement lease for 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW.

Building Location	Lease Expiration	Usable Square Footage		Square Footage Change	Percentage Change
		CSP Current	CSP Planned		
633 Indiana Avenue	9/30/2020	55,085			
601 Indiana Avenue	9/30/2021	15,213			
Replacement Space			55,910		
Total		70,298	55,910	-14,388	-20.5%

Limited Delineated Area

CSP's offender intake process often begins immediately after an offender is adjudicated. Many offenders under CSP supervision are diagnosed with mental health and/or substance use disorders, homeless, and/or unemployed. Having CSP offices within close walking distance to the Courts better ensures immediate intake to CSP's supervision without failing to appear for critical supervision and treatment related appointments with agency personnel, which are key components of CSP's risk mitigation and public safety strategies.

Relocating mission-critical intake and supervision operations to other areas in the city could negatively impact public safety in the community.

Three-Year Funding

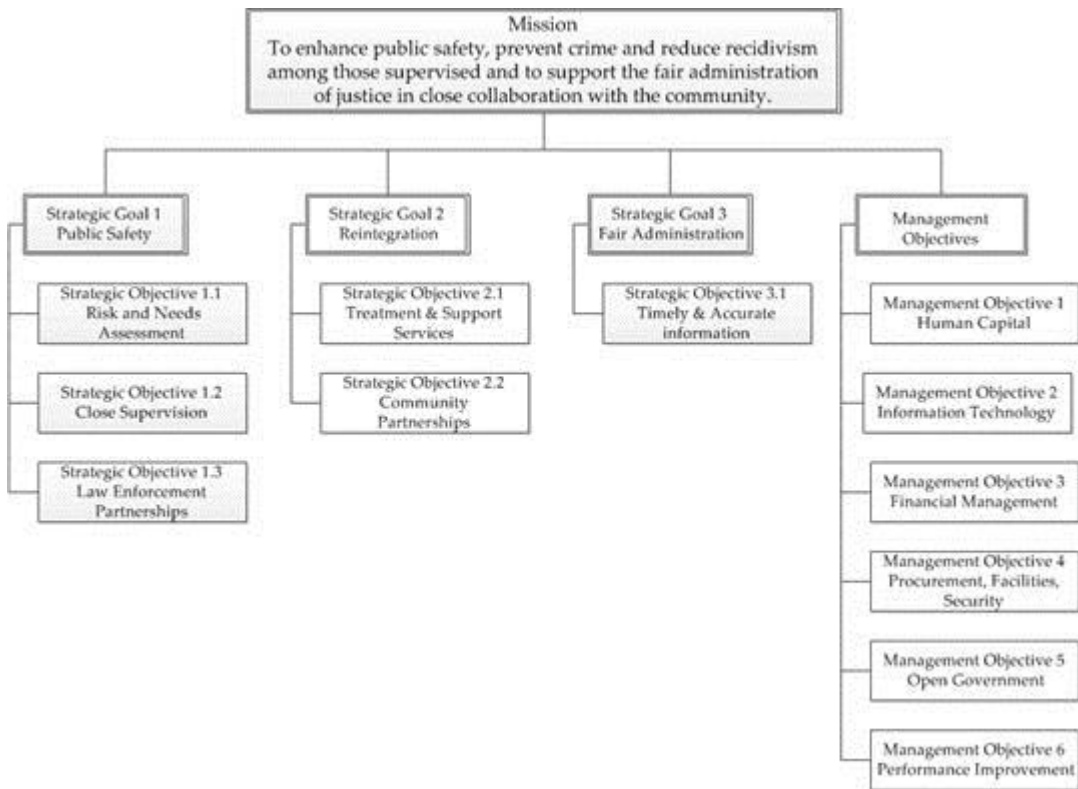
Three-Year funding is requested because CSP has historically had difficulty soliciting for space due to the requirements of our supervision operations. GSA estimates that the entire project may take up to three years to complete. Three-Year funding will provide flexibility to address project delays. Additional funding may be required in future years to fund all aspects of the relocation project.

CSP Program Purpose and Structure

Mission and Goals

As articulated in our FY 2014 – FY 2018 Strategic Plan, CSOSA’s mission is to improve public safety in the District of Columbia through effective community supervision. Although PSA has a separate strategic plan specific to its mission and role within the criminal justice system, PSA supports CSOSA’s overall objectives.

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



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

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

The second goal targets **Successful Reintegration:**

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

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

- *Support the fair administration of justice by providing timely and accurate information and recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers.*

These goals shape CSOSA's, and specifically CSP's, vision for the District of Columbia and are the foundation of its programmatic activities. To translate these goals into operational terms, CSP has adopted six Strategic Objectives that define the key activities through which these goals will be achieved:

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

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

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

Strategic Objective 2.1: Treatment and Support Services – Provide appropriate treatment and support services as determined by the risk and needs assessment to assist offenders in maintaining compliance and reintegrating into the community;

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

Strategic Objective 3.1: Timely and Accurate Information – Provide timely and accurate information with meaningful recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers so they may determine the appropriate release conditions and/or disposition of cases.

CSP has organized both its budget and its system of performance measurement according to the Strategic Objectives. Because the Strategic Objectives define the program's core operational strategies, any new programmatic initiative must enhance functioning in at least one of these six areas. The Agency's critical administrative initiatives are essential to operations and are captured in the CSP's Management Objectives.

CSP Program Effectiveness

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

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

Outcome indicator: Reducing recidivism among the supervised population

CSP defines recidivism as the loss of liberty resulting from revocation for a new conviction and/or for violating release conditions.

Outcome-oriented performance goal: Successful completion of supervision

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

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

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

We believe that, by focusing our case management strategies and interventions on these six areas, more offenders will complete supervision successfully, resulting in improved public safety in the District of Columbia. The following sections discuss progress toward each indicator.

Total Supervised Offender Population

Total Supervised Population (TSP) includes all offenders with Probation, Parole, and Supervised Release sentences, offenders with deferred sentencing agreements (DSAs) and clients with civil protection orders (CPOs) assigned to a Community Supervision Officer (CSO) and supervised for at least one day within the 12-month reporting period.

In FY 2017, CSP's TSP from October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2017, included 16,407 unique offenders. Probationers (a group which includes DSAs and CPOs) represent the largest percentage of our TSP, accounting for approximately two-thirds of all offenders under supervision. Supervised release offenders represent about one-fourth of the population. These offenders committed their offense on or after August 5, 2000, and were sentenced to serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community. Parolees, who make up the balance of the supervised population, committed their offense on or before August 4, 2000 and served a portion of their sentence in prison before becoming eligible for parole at the discretion of the USPC. The proportion of re-entrants (i.e., parolees and supervised releasees) released on parole continues to decrease, while the proportion of re-entrants on supervised release continues to increase, which is expected as we move further from the effective date (August 4, 2000) when individuals convicted of D.C. Code offenses transitioned from parole to supervised release status.

The FY 2017 TSP (16,407) represents a 3.5 percent decrease compared to the FY 2016 population (16,996). This decrease was the result of there being fewer re-entrants (i.e., parolees and supervised release clients) under supervision during the year. There were 12.7 percent fewer parolees and 10.5 percent fewer clients on supervised release in FY 2017, compared to FY 2016. The number of probationers supervised during the year increased slightly compared to FY 2016.

CSP Total Supervised Population (TSP) by Supervision Type, FYs 2015 – 2017

Supervision Type	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation ¹	11,636	63.1	10,943	64.4	11,027	67.2
Parole	1,934	10.5	1,659	9.8	1,448	8.8
Supervised Release	4,857	26.4	4,394	25.8	3,932	24.0
TSP	18,427	100.0	16,996	100.0	16,407	100.0

¹ Includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs

OUTCOME INDICATOR:

Recidivism

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

In 2017, CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation estimated the probability that offenders entering CSP supervision during FYs 2009-2014 would recidivate within one- two- and three years of beginning supervision⁷. For these estimates, CSP used three measures of recidivism:

1. Supervision failure of a supervision period;⁸
2. Revocation to incarceration for technical violations; and
3. Revocation to incarceration for a new offense.⁹

Measuring supervision failure constitutes a wider conceptual definition of recidivism, and measuring revocations to incarceration is a more narrow definition. Using these combined methods provides a more nuanced and more complete understanding of the Agency's performance on reducing recidivism than otherwise possible with either alone. Data for these estimates were drawn from CSP's Supervision Management and Automated Record Tracking (SMART) system. The probabilities of recidivism are calculated as the complement of the Kaplan-Meier survival probability of avoiding failure for one-, two-, or three-year follow-up periods.

CSP found that just under half of offenders were expected to fail supervision, roughly one quarter of offenders were expected to be revoked to incarceration for technical offenses and less than one in five were expected to be revoked for new crimes within three years. The three-year probability

⁷ For this report, CSP identified cohorts of offenders entering supervision during each fiscal year and estimated their *probability* of recidivating within three years of beginning supervision. This methodology differs from measures of revocation to incarceration and successful completion of supervision. Estimates of revocations to incarceration (page 14) are based on the actual number of unique offenders revoked during the fiscal year out of all offenders supervised during the year. Estimates of successful completions of supervision (page 17) are based on the actual number of cases (not offenders) that closed successfully during the fiscal year out of the total number of cases that closed during the year. Because the unit of analysis differs between this study and the two other measures, estimates generated by each should not be compared.

⁸ Supervision failure is the first occurrence of a terminal, unsuccessful supervision status on a supervision period during the offender's continuous period of supervision. Terminal, unsuccessful supervision statuses include all revocations to incarceration, closure pending USPC institutional hearing, deportation, and return to the sending jurisdiction as non-compliant.

⁹ Revocations to incarceration for a new offense are explicitly recorded in SMART as being for a new offense or inferred to be for a new offense because they are preceded by an Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) arrest for a new offense within the 365 days prior to the revocation. All other revocations are categorized as being for technical violations.

estimates of recidivism for revocations for a new offense and supervision failures fell for offenders beginning supervision between 2012 and 2014, while probability estimates of revocations for technical offenses have remained steady over time.

The table below shows the percentage of offenders expected to recidivate by supervision type, recidivism type and time from the start of supervision for offenders beginning supervision in FYs 2009 – 2014. Three-year recidivism estimates for probationers decreased slightly for each expected outcome for offenders beginning supervision from 2009 to 2011, increased for those beginning in 2012, and began decreasing again for offenders entering supervision in 2013 and 2014. A similar pattern was estimated for parolees predicted to be revoked for technical violations, as well as for supervised releasees on two measures – revocations for new crime and supervision failure. Although expected revocations of parolees within three years for new offenses hovered around 20 percent for those beginning supervision in FYs 2009 - 2013, only 12 percent of 2014 parole entrants were expected to be revoked for new offenses within three years.

Percentage of Entrants Expected to Recidivate by Supervision Type,¹ Failure (Recidivism) Type and Time From Supervision Start, FYs 2009 – 2014

Supervision Type	Recidivism Type	Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
			N=9,474	N=9,199	N=8,813	N=8,967	N=7,896	N=7,066
Parole	Revoked (Violation)	1	3	3	2	4	3	2
		2	12	9	9	15	11	11
		3	18	16	16	20	17	17
	Revoked (New Offense)	1	2	2	3	6	6	3
		2	13	12	15	15	14	8
		3	21	19	22	20	21	12
	Supervision Failure	1	5	6	5	10	9	7
		2	24	21	25	29	25	23
		3	37	33	36	38	39	33
Supervised Release	Revoked (Violation)	1	6	5	7	7	7	8
		2	17	18	14	19	19	21
		3	27	27	21	28	29	32
	Revoked (New Offense)	1	7	6	9	10	10	10
		2	21	21	23	25	23	19
		3	32	32	33	33	30	24
	Supervision Failure	1	13	11	16	16	17	18
		2	36	37	36	40	38	37
		3	52	52	49	53	52	51
Probation	Revoked (Violation)	1	12	10	9	9	9	7
		2	20	17	15	16	14	12
		3	23	19	18	19	17	14
	Revoked (New Offense)	1	9	9	9	7	6	5
		2	16	16	14	14	12	9
		3	19	17	16	16	12	10
	Supervision Failure	1	25	23	21	21	20	20
		2	38	39	34	35	35	33
		3	45	44	39	44	44	43

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

CSP views these findings as a good step in building a more comprehensive understanding of recidivism in the District of Columbia. CSP plans to include both arrest and conviction outcomes in future reports. In addition, although failure rates should serve as the foundation of recidivism research, it is essential to move beyond them to improve recidivism as a performance measure. Constructs such as desistance (cessation of criminal activity), crime severity, and behavior changes should also be included as indicators of success.¹⁰ CSP plans to include success indicators, such as these, to its recidivism reporting in the future.

Revocations to Incarceration:

In addition to tracking revocations for new crime and technical violations on entry cohorts, CSP also tracks the percentage of its total supervised population revoked to incarceration each year. Revocation to incarceration of CSP offenders results from multiple factors and is an outcome of a complex supervision process that seeks to balance public safety with supporting offender reintegration. Most offenders return to prison after a series of events demonstrate their inability to maintain compliant behavior on supervision. Non-compliance may involve one or more arrests, conviction for a new offense, repeated technical violations of release conditions (such as positive drug tests or missed office appointments), or a combination of arrest and technical violations. CSP strives to decrease revocations (and, overall, recidivism) by continuing to develop, implement and evaluate effective supervision programs and techniques.

After a careful review, CSP updated its reporting methodology for revocations in FY 2012. Prior to FY 2012, CSP counted the number of offenders re-incarcerated based on the offender's supervision status at the end of the respective fiscal year. As such, offenders who were revoked to incarceration early in the fiscal year, but then began a new supervision period with CSP before the end of the year (and whose last supervision status did not reflect a revoked status), were not included in the count of incarcerated offenders. Measurement was modified in FY 2012 to ensure that all revocations were captured for reporting, including those for offenders who may have begun a new supervision period before the end of the fiscal year. This method was applied to previous fiscal years and data in the table below reflect the updated methodology for all years, which more accurately represents Agency activities and performance.

Data show that, although there has been some fluctuation throughout the years in revocations by supervision type, the overall percentage of CSP's Total Supervised Population revoked to incarceration has been steadily decreasing since FY 2006. From FYs 2006 to 2010, overall revocations decreased from nearly 14 percent to just over 10 percent. This decrease was driven primarily by parole and supervised release cases supervised on behalf of the U.S. Parole Commission. Revocations of parolees decreased nearly 12 percentage points and revocations of supervised release offenders decreased by almost eight percentage points during that time. From FY 2011 to FY 2015, overall revocations decreased by two additional percentage points. FY 2015 was the first year since FY 2008 that revocations decreased among all supervision types, resulting in an overall revocation rate that was one and a half percentage points lower than FY 2014. Compared to FY 2015, however, there were slight increases in revocation rates within all

¹⁰ King, R. & Elderbroom, B. (2014). Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

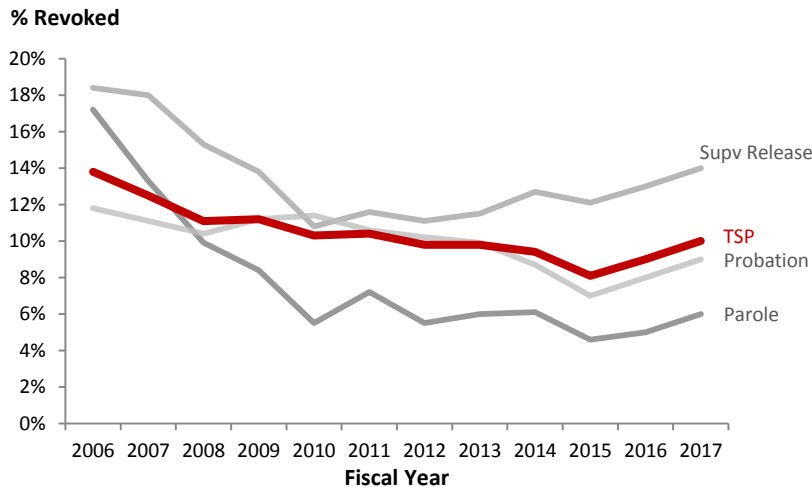
supervision types in FY 2016, resulting in an overall revocation rate that was slightly higher than the previous year. Revocations continued to rise in FY 2017, with just under 10 percent of the supervised population revoked to incarceration.

CSP Total Supervised Population Revoked to Incarceration¹, by Supervision Type, FYs 2006–2017

FY	Parole			Supervised Release			Probation ²			Total		
	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked
2006	5,852		17.2	2,508		18.4	16,345		11.8	24,705		13.8
2007	5,053	-13.7	13.3	3,444	37.3	18.0	16,181	-1.0	11.1	24,678	-0.1	12.5
2008	4,465	-11.6	9.9	4,116	19.5	15.3	16,130	-0.3	10.4	24,711	0.1	11.1
2009	4,177	-6.5	8.4	4,591	11.5	13.8	16,018	-0.7	11.2	24,786	0.3	11.2
2010	4,009	-4.0	5.5	4,943	7.7	10.8	16,257	1.5	11.4	25,209	1.7	10.3
2011	3,413	-14.9	7.2	5,213	5.5	11.6	16,185	-0.4	10.6	24,811	-1.6	10.4
2012	3,060	-10.3	5.5	5,350	2.6	11.1	16,087	-0.6	10.2	24,497	-1.3	9.8
2013	2,716	-11.2	6.0	5,338	-0.2	11.5	15,011	-6.7	9.9	23,065	-5.8	9.8
2014	2,340	-13.8	6.1	5,166	-3.2	12.7	13,357	-11.0	8.7	20,863	-9.5	9.4
2015	1,934	-17.4	4.6	4,857	-6.0	12.1	11,636	-12.9	7.0	18,427	-11.7	8.1
2016	1,659	-14.2	4.8	4,394	-9.5	12.3	10,943	-6.0	7.6	16,996	-7.8	8.5
2017	1,448	-12.7	6.0	3,932	-10.5	14.1	11,027	0.8	8.7	16,407	-3.5	9.8

¹ Revocation (incarceration) data excludes a small number of offenders whose cases were revoked, but the offender was not incarcerated.

² Probation also includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs.



CSP views the overall decrease in revocations to incarceration over the last decade as a significant public safety accomplishment. Despite the slight increases in revocations in FYs 2016 and 2017, we believe our evidence-based approach of focusing resources on the highest-risk offenders contributes significantly to reducing recidivism and it will be important, moving forward, to develop other measures of recidivism to show the impact of our strategies.

FY 2017 Revocations to Incarceration: Compared to the overall supervised population, offenders revoked to incarceration in FY 2017 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (57.5 percent compared to 39.2 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to be supervised by a mental health supervision team (30.8 percent compared to 16.5 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to have unstable housing situations (17.1 percent compared to 10.8 percent for the total supervised population);
- Have lower educational attainment (31.1 percent with less than a high school education compared to 31.4 percent of the total supervised population); and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (18.9 percent compared to 50.2 percent for the total supervised population).

Both females and parolees were slightly under-represented in the FY 2017 revoked population. Women made up 16.4 percent of the overall supervision population in FY 2016, but only 10.9 percent of offenders revoked to incarceration were female. Additionally, parolees constituted 8.8 percent of the FY 2016 supervised population, but only 5.3 percent of offenders revoked were on parole.

Alleged Violation Reports:

If sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP informs the releasing authority (D.C. Superior Court or the U.S. Parole Commission) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR can result in incarceration or the imposition of additional supervision special conditions.

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

AVRs submitted for new arrests most often result in revocation if the offender has a history of non-compliance and if the rearrest is of a serious nature or similar to the offense for which release was granted. Many AVRs, however, are submitted for technical violations and generally do not result in revocation. Once the technical violation issue is favorably resolved with the releasing authority, the offender is continued in supervision, often with additional compliance instructions or added special conditions from the releasing authority.

In FY 2017, nearly thirty percent of the Total Supervised Population had at least one AVR filed with their releasing authority. The increase in the percentage of offenders with AVRs filed was steady across all supervision types. Just over 60 percent of these offenders had at least one AVR filed for re-arrests.

CSP Offenders For Whom At Least One AVR Was Filed by Supervision Type, FYs 2013 – 2017

	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation¹</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%
2013	2,716	444	16.3	5,338	1,584	29.7	15,011	2,381	15.9	23,065	4,409	19.1
2014	2,340	400	17.1	5,166	1,755	34.0	13,357	2,646	19.8	20,863	4,801	23.0
2015	1,934	410	21.2	4,857	1,709	35.2	11,636	2,314	19.9	18,427	4,433	24.0
2016	1,659	346	20.9	4,394	1,691	38.5	10,943	2,508	22.9	16,996	4,545	26.7
2017	1,448	327	22.6	3,932	1,583	40.3	11,027	2,853	25.9	16,407	4,763	29.0

¹ Probation also includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs

CSP’s Office of Research and Evaluation reviewed offenders entering CSP supervision during FYs 2012 – 2016 and determined what percentage had AVRs sent to the releasing authority within one year of beginning supervision. For those with AVRs filed, the number of days that elapsed from when the offender began supervision to when their first AVR was issued was also determined. In FYs 2012 and 2013, roughly three out of every ten new offenders had at least one AVR filed within one year and, on average, their first AVR was filed roughly five months after starting supervision. The percentage of entrants with AVRs filed during the first year of supervision has been increasing since FY 2012, however, and nearly 45 percent of offenders in the FY 2016 entry cohort had AVRs filed within one year. Additionally, the amount of time from when an offender begins supervision to when they accrue their first AVR has been decreasing. These data suggest that the beginning of supervision may be a particularly challenging time for new offenders and CSOs must stress the importance of complying with release conditions early in the supervision period.

AVRs Issued to Offender Entrants Within One Year of Entry to CSP Supervision, FYs 2012 – 2016

Fiscal Year	Offender Entrants to CSP Supervision	Percentage of Entrants with AVRs Issued w/in One Year	Average Days to First AVR		
			LL	Mean	UL
2012	9,417	30.1	151	154	158
2013	8,116	31.9	147	151	155
2014	7,724	37.5	145	148	152
2015	6,461	39.2	143	147	151
2016	6,248	44.1	135	138	142

OUTCOME-ORIENTED PERFORMANCE GOAL:

Successful Completion of Supervision

Cases that close successfully are defined by CSP as those that expire/terminate satisfactorily, expire/terminate unsatisfactorily, are returned to their sending jurisdiction in compliance, or are transferred to U.S. Probation. Cases that close unsuccessfully are those that are revoked to incarceration, revoked unsatisfactorily, returned to their sending jurisdiction out of compliance, are pending USPC institutional hearing, or the offender has been deported. Cases that close for administrative reasons or death are classified as ‘Other;’ neither successful or unsuccessful. These definitions are in line with how releasing authorities define successful and unsuccessful cases.

In FY 2017, a total of 8,567 CSP supervision cases closed: 6,227 probation/CPO/DSA cases, 1,763 supervised release cases, and 577 parole cases. The table below shows that 5,415 (63.2 percent) of these case closures represented successful completions of supervision and 2,696 (31.5 percent) were unsuccessful. Five percent of cases that closed in FY 2017 were closed for either administrative reasons or due to death.

Although a higher percentage of probation cases completed successfully (69.6 percent) compared to parole/supervised release cases (46.3 percent), the percentage cases closing successfully decreased among all supervision types over the past year.

Supervision Completions¹ by Supervision Type, FYs 2013 – 2017

	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation²</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	N	% Succ	% Unsucc	N	% Succ	% Unsucc	N	% Succ	% Unsucc	N	% Succ	% Unsucc
2013	896	46.5	40.2	2,135	39.0	53.3	9,055	70.6	24.1	12,086	63.2	30.5
2014	633	49.3	41.7	1,990	39.7	52.4	7,649	72.0	22.5	10,272	64.3	29.5
2015	727	57.5	30.3	1,972	44.9	48.4	7,009	75.7	20.4	9,708	68.1	26.9
2016	643	60.8	29.7	1,969	43.9	48.2	6,372	72.4	23.4	8,984	65.3	29.3
2017	577	57.7	29.1	1,763	42.6	49.5	6,227	69.6	26.6	8,567	63.2	31.5

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

² Includes DSA and CPO cases

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Rearrest

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

All charges considered, approximately one-fourth of CSP's FY 2017 total supervised population was rearrested in D.C., MD, or VA) while under supervision. This is roughly a one and a half percentage point increase from FY 2016.

As of September 30, 2017, 23.6 percent of supervised offenders were rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD/VA) when all charges were considered, but this percentage dropped to 18.9 percent when arrests for parole and probation violations were excluded. Though higher than previous years, these data still indicate that a significant number of supervised offenders are rearrested each year due to violations of release conditions, rather than for the commission of a new crime.

Offenders on supervised release are consistently rearrested at a higher rate than parolees and probationers. This trend continued into FY 2017 with nearly one-third of supervised release offenders rearrested as of September 30, 2017 (D.C., MD, and VA; all charges considered). The overall increase in the rearrest rate of the supervised population in FY 2017, however, may be attributed to an increase in the percentage of probationers rearrested during the year. The overall rearrest rate of probationers increased by three percentage points from FY 2016, as did the percentage of probationers rearrested on new charges. These data suggest that probationers may be committing more new crime than in previous years. Rearrest rates of re-entrants (e.g., parolees and offenders on supervised release) were comparable between FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Percentage of Total Supervised Population Rearrested¹, FYs 2013 - 2017

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Probation²					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	15.8%	17.3%	15.7%	18.5%	21.6%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	11.8%	13.4%	12.0%	14.7%	17.7%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	18.7%	18.6%	17.6%	20.6%	23.3%
Parole					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	16.8%	15.9%	16.4%	18.6%	18.3%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	11.7%	12.9%	13.1%	14.1%	14.3%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	18.2%	16.8%	17.7%	19.7%	19.4%
Supervised Release					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	28.2%	28.5%	25.6%	31.2%	31.3%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	20.1%	21.5%	19.4%	24.3%	24.1%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	31.0%	29.6%	27.9%	33.1%	32.5%
Total Supervised Population					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	18.8%	19.9%	18.4%	21.8%	23.6%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	13.7%	15.4%	14.1%	17.2%	18.9%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	21.5%	21.1%	20.3%	23.7%	25.2%

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

² Includes arrests of offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs

³ Excludes arrests made for parole or probation violations.

D.C. Rearrests: The percentage of the Total Supervised Population rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD and VA rearrests) increased from 18 percent in FY 2015 to 24 percent in FY 2017. As shown in the table below, the number of charges filed against CSP offenders rearrested in D.C. also increased during this time, most notably over the last year. Offenses related to the violations of release conditions have historically comprised about 30 percent of charges attributed to CSP offenders rearrested in D.C. while under supervision. This remained true in FY 2017. Public order offenses, which decreased slightly in FY 2016, increased again in FY 2017 and make up about 20 percent of all charges filed against offenders rearrested while under supervision. The proportion of charges attributed to property crime and drug offenses have decreased over the past year.

Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested in D.C. While Under CSP Supervision, FYs 2013 – 2017

Charge Category ¹	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Public Order Offenses	1,845	21.3	1,763	20.1	1,505	20.9	1,322	16.9	1,863	19.2
Violent Offenses	1,616	18.6	1,631	18.6	1,511	21.0	1,467	18.8	1,535	15.8
Property Offenses	1,037	11.9	1,406	16.0	1,160	16.1	1,276	16.3	1,352	14.0
Drug Offenses	1,120	12.9	1,247	14.2	714	9.9	923	11.8	1,055	10.9
Release Condition Violations	2,729	31.4	2,435	27.7	2,045	28.4	2,296	29.4	2,775	28.6
Other Offenses	339	3.9	297	3.4	268	3.7	534	6.8	1,115	11.5
TOTAL²	8,686	100.0	8,779	100.0	7,203	100.0	7,818	100.0	9,695	100.0

¹ Each Charge Category includes the following charges:

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

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

Property Offenses: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Fraud, Forgery and Counterfeiting, Embezzlement, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen Property, Vandalism

Drug Offenses: Drug Distribution and Drug Possession

Release Condition Violations: Parole and Probation Violations

Other Offenses: Other Felonies and Misdemeanors, Missing

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

Technical Violations

Just as rearrest is an indicator of behavior that may ultimately result in incarceration, repeated non-compliance with release conditions also can lead to loss of liberty, or revocation, for “technical” violations. Technical violations include testing positive for drugs, failing to report for drug testing, and failing to report to the CSO, among many others. The number of violations an offender accumulates can be viewed as indicative of the offender’s stability—the more violations the offender accumulates, the closer his or her behavior may be to the point where it can no longer be managed in the community.

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

There were roughly seven percent fewer technical violations recorded in SMART in FY 2017 compared to FY 2016. This decrease can be attributed to an decrease in drug-testing violations, which may be due to even fewer probationers being tested for marijuana during the year. The number of non-drug violations increased by nearly 50 percent from FY 2016 to FY 2017. This may be attributed to a change in the recording of GPS violations, and the addition of eight new GPS violations in the SMART system.

Technical Violations, FYs 2013 – 2017

Violation Type	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug	153,108	93.6	138,395	93.9	116,061	93.6	122,001	93.9	108,864	90.4
Non-Drug	10,562	6.4	8,618	6.1	7,920	6.4	7,862	6.1	11,547	9.6
TOTAL	163,670	100.0	147,013	100.0	123,981	100.0	129,863	100.0	120,411	100.0

Drug Violations:

Ninety percent of total violations recorded in SMART are related to drug use and drug testing violations. Although this trend has continued into FY 2017, drug violations made up a slightly smaller percentage of all violations than in previous years. Drug violations are automatically captured in SMART when offenders illegally use or possess controlled substances, when offenders fail to submit specimens for drug testing, and/or when testing indicates water-loading or other non-compliant behavior. From FY 2013 to FY 2017, instances where offenders illegally use controlled substances accounted for over half of the total drug violations. Although this percentage decreased slightly from FY 2014 to FY 2015, the percentage of offenders receiving violations for not submitting a specimen for testing increased slightly during that time. Less than one percent of recorded drug violations are for waterloading, indicating that offenders’ attempts to disguise illicit drug use may be declining.

Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2013 – 2017

Drug Violation Type	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Illegally used a controlled substance	54.1%	54.3%	51.1%	51.3%	51.3%
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	45.8%	45.7%	48.9%	48.6%	48.6%
Testing of submitted specimen indicates potential waterloading	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Illegally possessed a controlled substance	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Total Number of Drug Violations	153,108	138,395	116,061	122,001	108,864

Non-Drug Violations:

In FYs 2013 - 2017, two violation types accounted for nearly 80 percent of the total recorded non-drug violations: 1) failing to report for supervision as directed, and 2) failing to comply with GPS monitoring. Roughly 50 other violations make up the balance of recorded non-drug violations. While failing to report for supervision accounted for over 40 percent of recorded non-drug violations over the past few years, it made up roughly one-third of FY 2017 violations. GPS violations, which previously accounted for just under 30 percent of recorded non-drug violations, made up almost 45 percent of recorded non-drug violations in FY 2017. During this year, CSP increased its focus on responding to GPS violations and introduced eight new GPS-related violations into SMART. These violations allow

staff to distinguish among violations for critical/dead batteries, tampering, stay away, and curfew violations related to GPS. Entry of GPS violations into the Agency's database system, SMART, also was centralized.

Non-Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2013 - 2017

Non-Drug Violation Type	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Failed to report for supervision as directed	39.2%	43.9%	43.2%	46.0%	33.7%
GPS violations	34.7%	30.4%	30.0%	26.8%	44.6%
Other non-drug violations	26.1%	25.7%	26.8%	27.2%	21.7%
Total Number of Non-Drug Violations	10,562	8,618	7,920	7,862	11,547

Drug Use

CSP has a drug testing policy to both monitor the offender’s compliance with the releasing authority’s requirement to abstain from drug use (usually including alcohol) and to assess the offender’s level of need for substance abuse treatment. This policy also defines the schedule under which eligible offenders are drug tested. Offenders can become ineligible for testing (other than initial testing at intake) for a variety of administrative reasons, including change from active to warrant status, case transfer from D.C. to another jurisdiction, rearrest, and admission to substance abuse treatment (at which point testing is conducted by the treatment provider). The policy also includes spot-testing for offenders who are on minimum supervision, as well as those who do not have histories of drug use and who have established a record of negative tests.

The D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) tests CSP offender drug samples obtained at four CSP illegal substance collection units and the Re-entry and Sanctions Center at their Forensic Toxicology and Drug Testing Laboratory, located at 90 K Street, NE. Each sample may be tested for up to nine substances [Marijuana, PCP, Opiates (codeine/morphine), Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Alcohol, Heroin, and Synthetic Cannabinoids]. In addition, samples are tested for Creatinine levels to determine sample validity and for Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG) to confirm alcohol use. Drug testing results are transmitted electronically from PSA into SMART on a daily basis and drug test results are typically available in SMART for CSO action within 48 hours after the sample is taken. In FY 2015, CSP reduced the testing of most probationers for marijuana due to changes in the District of Columbia’s laws; CSP continues to test parolees and supervised releasees for marijuana.

On average, CSP drug tested 15,131 samples from 5,048 unique offenders each month in FY 2017. This is a slight decrease in the number of samples collected, but an increase in the number of unique offenders tested compared to FY 2016 (when, on average, CSP tested 15,413 samples from 4,996 unique offenders each month).

Of the tested population in FY 2017, 59.9 percent tested positive for illicit drugs at least one time (excluding alcohol), which is three and a half percentage points higher than FY 2016 (when 56.4 percent tested positive). This increase in the percentage of the population drug testing positive may be attributed to the introduction of tests for new substances in FY 2016. During this year, CSP began testing for a heroin metabolite (in order to more specifically determine heroin use apart from other opiates) and synthetic cannabinoids.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test, FYs 2013 - 2017

% Testing Positive	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 ¹	FY 2017
Tests including alcohol	61.3%	61.6%	58.1%	61.1%	63.1
Tests excluding alcohol	56.7%	56.3%	53.1%	56.4%	59.9

¹ In FY 2016, CSP began testing for a heroin metabolite (to distinguish heroin use from other opiates) and synthetic cannabinoids. The percentage of offenders testing positive for illicit substances in FYs 2016 and 2017 includes those testing positive for those substances.

Marijuana use is very prevalent among medium- through intensive-risk offenders, with roughly three-fifths of drug users testing positive for this substance. While data show opiate and cocaine use is also prevalent in medium- through intensive-risk offenders, the percentage of higher-risk drug users testing positive for those substances has been decreasing over the past few years. Although decreasing slightly over the last several years, PCP use is also an issue among high-risk drug users, with 17 percent of users testing positive for this substance in FY 2017. Just under 10 percent of higher-risk drug users test positive for heroin and synthetic cannabinoids.

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

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test (Excluding Alcohol), by Drug, FYs 2013 – 2017

% Positive by Drug	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Marijuana	58.1	61.3	62.3	57.1	62.8
PCP	18.3	19.9	19.8	17.8	16.6
Opiates	32.1	29.0	33.9	28.6	25.0
Methadone	1.9	2.1	9.0	3.2	2.5
Cocaine	31.5	29.2	34.0	29.9	28.4
Amphetamines	8.4	7.2	10.1	6.3	4.0
Heroin	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.1	8.4
Synthetic Cannabinoids	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.9	9.8

Note: CSP tests each offender drug sample for up to eleven drugs, including alcohol, ETG and creatinine. A offender/sample may not necessarily be tested for all eleven substances, but only the most-tested for substances are included in the table above.

Employment

Through our Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education, and Employment (VOTEE) program, CSP works with its partners in the community to develop comprehensive, multi-service employment and training programs to equip offenders with the skills needed for self-sufficiency. CSP's strategic objective is to increase both the rate and the duration of employment. Continuous employment indicates that the offender is maintaining both stability in the community and regular, legitimate income. These factors improve the offender's ability to sustain his/herself, meet family obligations, such as paying child support, obtain independent housing, and maintain stable relationships.

The VOTEE module was launched in SMART in November 2009 and enhances CSP’s ability to better track and monitor offenders’ progress in the VOTEE program and report outcomes on offender’s education, employment, and vocational training. CSP continues to use the percentage of the population that is employed on the date that end-of-period statistics are generated to measure employment. The VOTEE module provides data to develop improved measures to assess the rate and duration of employment.

Roughly three out of five offenders under CSP supervision on a daily basis are employable¹¹, and just over half of those are employed. While it is promising to see this trend continue over time, it is important that CSP continues to work to ensure that offenders obtain the skills necessary to secure gainful employment.

Percentage of Employable Supervised Population Reporting Employment,¹ FYs 2013 – 2017

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
% Employed of Employable	50.1	48.2	49.4	51.2	50.1
% Employable of September 30 th population	62.2	61.5	62.2	61.4	62.4
September 30th population	13,693	12,320	11,150	10,602	10,110

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

Education

CSP is committed to working with offenders to develop life skills to increase productivity and support successful community reentry. VOTEE program staff partner with community based organizations to provide literacy, computer training, and vocational development programs to improve the offenders’ opportunity for gainful employment. CSP’s objective is to refer all offenders who enter supervision without a high school diploma or GED to VOTEE staff for assessment and appropriate services. The VOTEE module of SMART launched in November 2009 provides CSO and VOTEE staff the capability to track an offender’s educational status upon entering supervision, participation in learning lab programs (such as GED preparation and adult literacy training), and educational gains as measured by achievement test scores and post-tests.

CSP has continued to see improvements in the educational profile of offenders under supervision, with the percentage of offenders failing to obtain a GED or high school diploma declining steadily in recent years. In FY 2013, 34.7 percent of the supervised population aged 18 or older reported that they did not have a GED or high school diploma. This percentage declined to 31.3 percent by FY 2017.

Although fewer offenders have failed to receive a high school diploma or earn its equivalency in recent years, it is clear that greater attention still needs to be paid to the educational opportunities available to offenders on community supervision. Roughly 30 percent of both parolees and

¹¹ Offenders are “employable” if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Employability is unknown for offenders who have not had a job verification conducted.

probationers, and more than two-fifths of offenders on supervised release lacked a GED or high school diploma at the end September 2017.

Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma¹, FYs 2013 – 2017

% With No GED/HS Diploma	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Probation ²	29.9	29.6	28.9	28.2	28.4
Parole	34.6	33.9	31.3	29.6	29.1
Supervised Release	44.7	43.3	42.5	42.2	41.7
TOTAL	34.7	34.3	33.1	32.4	31.3
September 30th Population, Aged 18+	13,688	12,304	11,134	10,587	10,095

¹ Data reflect the education level of all offenders 18 or older under CSP supervision on the last day of the reporting period (September 30th). This “snapshot” of education level at one point in time provides the most accurate picture of offender education, while also allowing for comparability between years.

² Probation also includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs.

Housing

Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability to include persons who:

- lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,
- have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground,
- live in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing),
- reside in shelters or places not meant for human habitation,
- are in danger of imminently lose their housing¹², and/or
- have experienced a long-term period without living independently in permanent housing, have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.¹³

CSP uses a more-narrow definition of ‘unstable housing’. If an offender resides in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address, he or she is deemed as having ‘unstable housing’. On September 30, 2017, 1,173

¹² 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.

¹³ From the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22, Section 1003).

(or 11.6 percent) of the 10,110 offenders under CSP supervision had unstable housing. Though comparable to FY 2016, this rate is slightly higher than previous years when roughly 9 percent of our population have lived in unstable environments.

Over three-fourths of those with unstable housing (932) lived in homeless shelters. The remaining clients resided in transitional housing (195), halfway houses through public law placements (14), hotels or motels (23); or were living without a fixed address (9).

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

CSP Offenders with Unstable Housing¹, FYs 2013 – 2017

Unstable Housing	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Homeless Shelters	918	901	733	904	932
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	232	175	188	209	195
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	22	15	15	17	14
Hotels/Motels	12	15	18	33	23
No Fixed Address	38	20	10	10	9
Total, Unstable Housing	1,222	1,126	964	1,173	1,173
Total Offender Population	13,693	12,641	11,150	10,602	10,110
% Unstable Housing	8.9%	9.1%	8.6%	11.1%	11.6%

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

Data and Performance Improvement Management

Since its inception, CSP has continued to improve the quality and availability of data for performance measurement and reporting. Shortly after its creation, CSOSA integrated the separate legacy systems used by the predecessor agencies and created the SMART offender case management system. CSP has now successfully developed CSOSASat. Modeled after New York City's CompStat and Baltimore City's CitiStat, CSOSASat provides managers with a tool to analyze and access decision-support and performance data at the individual employee, team, branch, and organization levels. CSOSASat focuses on a series of critical case management practices, with the goal of improving the rate of offenders who successfully complete supervision and reintegrate into society. CSP's Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) is the source of CSOSASat data. The implementation of CSOSASat represents a major enhancement of the agency's ability to use current, accurate data as the basis for monitoring day-to-day operations and making operational, program and policy decisions based on the most effective practices for reducing recidivism and improving offender outcomes.

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

Refining Measures and Enhancing Information Systems

As part of its commitment to continuous quality improvement, CSP is examining its current performance goals to ensure both their alignment with strategic goals and objectives and their validity as indicators of agency progress. Moreover, ongoing enhancements to SMART, CSOSASat, and CSP's Enterprise Data Warehouse, continue to improve data quality and analysis. While CSP continues to refine and re-evaluate its current performance measures, it also closely manages and protects its data and information systems to enhance performance measurement across all domains of activity at CSP.

Organizational Structure

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

- CSOSA Office of the Director
- Office of Research and Evaluation
- Community Justice Programs
- Community Supervision Services
- Office of General Counsel
- Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs
- Office of Administration (Procurement, Facilities/Property and Security)
- Office of Financial Management
- Offices of Human Resources and Training
- Offices of Equal Employment Opportunity, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Diversity, and Special Programs
- Office of Information Technology

CSP's largest division is Community Supervision Services (CSS). CSS is currently organized under an Associate Director and is comprised of nine branches providing:

- Offender intake
- Offender investigations, diagnostics and evaluations
- General and specialized supervision
- Interstate supervision
- Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring
- Sex Offender Registry (SOR) operations
- Drug testing services

The Office of Community Justice Programs (CJP) currently provides offender evaluation and support services including:

- Screening and treatment referrals for substance abusing offenders, including detoxification, residential and out-patient treatment
- Referrals for transitional housing
- Referrals for halfway back residential sanctions
- Operates the Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall
- Operates the the Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education and Employment (VOTEE) unit
- Operates the Community Engagement and Achievement Centers (CEACs)

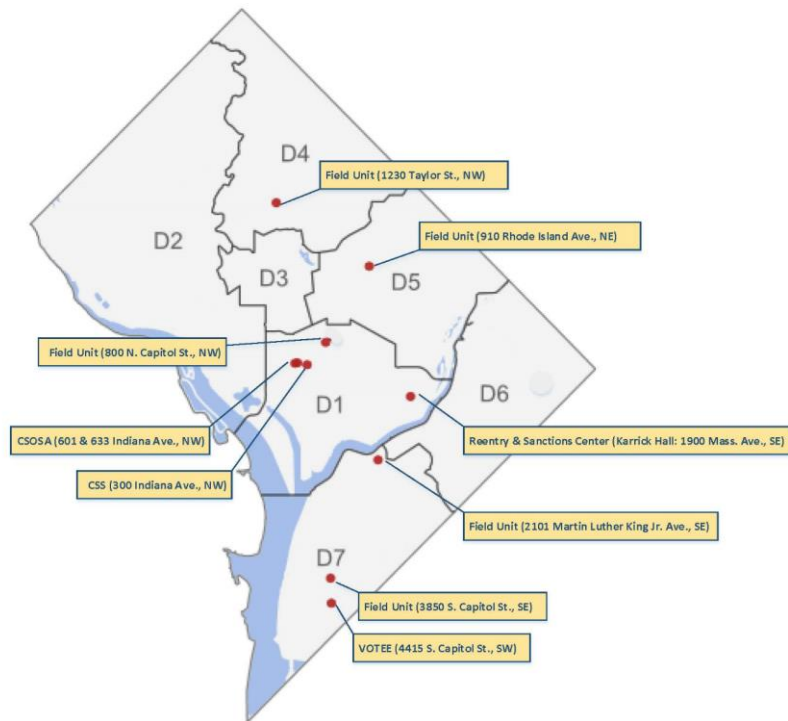
CSP is performing an Agency-wide re-organization to consolidate the mission-critical functions of our Community Supervision Services and Community Justice Programs into a new Office of Community Supervision and Intervention Services unit. The goals of this re-organization are to streamline operations, realize greater efficiencies, and increase our use of cognitive behavioral supervision interventions and supervision best practices to improve offender outcomes.

Field Unit Locations

CSOSA's headquarters is located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. The lease for this location expires September 2020 and CSP requests FY 2019 resources to support a replacement lease. CSP's operations are located at five existing field units (CSOSA headquarters also houses one supervision program) and various program locations throughout the city. In addition, CSP operates our residential treatment readiness facility, the Re-entry and Sanctions Center, in Southeast D.C.

CSP's program model emphasizes decentralizing supervision from a single headquarters office to the neighborhoods where offenders live and work. By doing so, CSOs maintain a more active, visible and accessible community presence, collaborating with neighborhood police in the various Police Service Areas, as well as spending more of their time conducting home visits, work site visits, and other activities that make community supervision a visible partner in public safety. However, continued real estate development of the District creates challenges for CSP in obtaining space for offender supervision operations.

CSP has specialized offender supervision operations co-located with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, for highest-risk offenders (sex offenders and behavioral health). CSP operates on a year-to-year lease at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, and plans to relocate from this location in late 2018 or 2019. CSP relocated from our 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, location in May 2017 and relocated from our 4923 E. Capitol Street, SE, and 25 K Street, NE, locations in September 2017. In 2017, CSP occupied a new supervision office located at 2101 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, SE, and is increasing occupancy at our 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location.



CSOSA Offices and Learning Labs by Police District

Resource Requirements by Strategic Objective

The FY 2019 Budget Request for CSP is \$183,166,000, an increase of \$1,686,000 or 0.93 percent above the FY 2018 annualized Continuing Resolution.

CSP's draft FY 2014-2018 strategic plan structure defines six Strategic Objectives through which our goals will be achieved. CSP uses a cost allocation methodology to determine actual and estimated appropriated resources, including both directly allocated (e.g., staff performing direct offender supervision) and indirect (e.g., rent, management) resources, supporting each Strategic Objective.

The chart below reflects the funding allocation by Strategic Objective for FYs 2017, 2018, and 2019. Strategic Objective 1.2, Close Supervision, receives the largest proportion of CSP's budget. The table below illustrates the relationship between the agency's goals, Strategic Objectives and budget authority/request. The program strategy, major accomplishments, and resource requirements of each Strategic Objective is discussed in the following sections.

Funding by Strategic Plan Goal and Strategy Objective

Community Supervision Program

	Strategic Objective	FY 2017 Actual		FY 2018 CR		FY 2019 Request		Change FY 2018 - FY 2019	
		\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Goal 1 Decrease the criminal activity among the supervised population (with a special emphasis on high risk offenders) by increasing the number of offenders who successfully complete supervision and supporting their successful reintegration into society	Strategic Objective 1.1 Risk/Needs Assessment	24,242	120	24,045	121	24,302	119	257	(1)
	Strategic Objective 1.2 Close Supervision	56,095	293	56,147	295	56,786	292	639	(4)
	Strategic Objectives 1.3 Law Enforcement Partnerships	9,763	47	9,804	48	9,979	47	175	(1)
Goal 2 Promote successful re-integration into society by delivering preventive interventions to offenders with an identified behavioral health, employment, and/or housing need.	Strategic Objectives 2.1 Treatment/ Support Services	54,505	188	54,485	189	54,335	187	(150)	(2)
	Strategic Objective 2.2 Community Partnerships	12,767	59	12,821	59	13,077	59	256	(1)
Goal 3 Support the fair administration of justice by providing timely and accurate information and recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers	Strategy 3.1 Timely/Accurate Information to Decision Makers	24,146	122	24,177	123	24,688	122	511	(1)
All Strategic Objectives		181,518	829	181,480	835	183,166	825	1,686	(10)

Strategic Objective 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2019 Request	Change From FY 2018 CR
Strategic Objective 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment	24,242	24,045	-601	857	24,302	257

Approximately 13 percent of FY 2019 requested funding (\$24,302,000) and 119 FTE support Risk and Needs Assessment.

Program Summary

Effective supervision begins with a comprehensive knowledge of the offender. An initial risk and needs assessment provides a basis for case classification and identification of the offender's specific needs. The assessment process identifies an appropriate supervision level, which addresses the risk the offender is likely to pose to public safety and results in a prescriptive supervision plan detailing interventions specific to the offender, based on his or her unique profile or needs.

Risks to public safety posed by individual offenders are measurable based on particular attributes that are predictive of future offender behavior while under supervision or after the period of supervision has ended. These risks are either static or dynamic in nature. Static factors are fixed conditions (e.g., age, number of prior convictions, etc.). While static factors can, to some extent, predict recidivism, they cannot be changed. However, dynamic factors can be influenced by interventions and are, therefore, important in determining the offender's level of risk and needs. These factors include substance abuse, educational status, employability, community and social networks, patterns of thinking about criminality and authority, and the offender's attitudes and associations. If positive changes occur in these areas, the likelihood of recidivism is reduced.

CSP's classification system consists of a comprehensive risk and needs assessment that results in a recommended level of supervision and the development of an automated, individualized prescriptive supervision plan that identifies programs and services that will address the offender's needs. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation and Office of Information Technology have completed a major initiative to update and improve CSP's automated screening instrument, the Auto Screener. The revised Auto Screener is a tool used by CSP to recover information about offenders that has proven to be critical for effective supervision. It comprises two service level inventories:

1. Supervision Level Inventory, and
2. Needs and Services Level Inventory

Both inventories are subdivided into subject domains, and these domains are represented by multiple, adaptive questionnaire items.

The Supervision Level Inventory assesses offenders across seven domains. These are: (1) education, (2) community support/social networking, (3) residence, (4) employment, (5) criminal history, (6) victimization, and (7) supervision, pre-release and institutional violations and failures.

The Needs and Services Level Inventory assesses offenders across five domains. These are: (1) substance use and history, (2) mental health, (3) physical health and disability, (4) leisure time, and (5) attitude and motivation.

All offenders beginning supervision with CSP require that an initial Auto Screener be completed within 37 calendar days of their supervision start date. Responses to the Auto Screener questionnaire items contribute to several scores that collectively quantify the risk of likelihood that an offender will commit a non-traffic criminal offense; commit a violent, sexual, or weapons-related offense; continue using illicit substances; and have an Alleged Violation Report sent to the releasing authority requesting revocation. Currently, CSP’s primary measure of risk is whether an offender will commit a violent, sexual, or weapon-related offense. Other scores inform the intervention service delivery required to increase the offender’s likelihood of successful supervision completion. Scores are based on a series of complex, non-parametric statistical models, and these scores are subsequently used in determining an offender’s assignment to an appropriate level of supervision.

The Auto Screener was initially developed by CSP in FY 2006 and in FY 2016 the coefficients used to transform Auto Screener questionnaires into risk scores were re-estimated so the recommendations would better fit the current CSOSA caseload. Additionally, exploratory analyses were conducted and initial models for generating criminogenic need recommendations from the Auto Screener were produced.

**CSP Risk Assessments
Fiscal Year 2017**

Function	FY 2017 Activity	Description
Offender Risk and Needs Assessments	12,612	As of September 30, 2017, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSO positions performed 12,612 Risk and Needs Assessments using the CSP Auto Screener Instrument in SMART. An initial risk assessment provides a basis for determining an offender's initial level of supervision, which addresses the risk the offender may pose to public safety. Diagnostic CSOs conduct a risk assessment for each offender for whom a Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) is prepared. Supervision CSOs conduct a risk assessment on those offenders who initially report to supervision and did not have a PSI prepared within the past six months, who did not transition through a Federal BOP’s Residential Reentry Center (RRC) within the past six months, or who are Interstate offenders. In addition, offenders with a supervision level of intensive, maximum, or medium are reassessed by supervision CSOs every 180 days, and upon any rearrest or significant life event. TIPS CSOs perform risk assessments for parolees and supervised released offenders who transition through a RRC.

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

Initial drug screening also is an important element of Risk and Needs Assessment. All offenders submit to drug testing during the intake process. Offenders transitioning to release in the community through a Federal BOP Residential Re-entry Center submit to twice-weekly tests during the period of residence. Drug testing is an essential component of supervision because it provides information about both risk (that is, whether the offender is using drugs and may be engaging in criminal activity related to drug use) and need (that is, whether the offender needs treatment). Drug testing is discussed more extensively under Strategic Objective 1.2, Close Supervision.

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

Accomplishments

- CSP's Intake Branch (CSS Branch VIII) processed 6,162 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2017, including 4,825 probationers (including 232 offenders with DSAs, and 215 clients with CPOs), and 1,337 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release.
- 4,299 offenders were referred to Mass Orientation programs in FY 2017. Mass Orientation programs are conducted at CSP field sites in collaboration with our community partners to provide new offenders with the knowledge and resources needed to successfully complete their term of supervision.

Performance Goals

CSP’s performance goals in this area focus primarily on the timeliness of diagnostic and assessment activities. For example, each offender’s supervision plan should be informed by the offender’s risk level and programmatic needs; this cannot happen if the assessment is not completed within an appropriate timeframe. Goals 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 reflect assessments that are still under development.

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
1.1.1	Triage Screener assessments are continuously monitored against observed offender behavior (e.g., actual arrests) to ensure the instruments remain valid. Target: 65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA assesses the risk to public safety posed by offenders entering supervision at intake using a fully automated instrument known as the Triage Screener¹⁴. CSOSA monitors the validity of the risk assessments returned by the Triage Screener continuously to ensure it does not fall below benchmark levels. This measure expresses the 120-day moving average of the area under the receiver-operator characteristic curve (AUC). The Triage Screener was designed to assess the risk that an offender will be rearrested for a violent, weapon, or sex offense within one year. If Offender A were selected at random from a pool of offenders who were rearrested within one year, and Offender B were selected at random from a pool of offenders who were not rearrested, the AUC statistic reflects the probability that the Triage Screener would have assessed Offender A as a greater risk than Offender B.

¹⁴ Triage Screener assessments are fully automated, based primarily on official records data and static indicators of risk. Use of this instrument is intended to provide an early assessment of risk, but not needs, with little staff effort. Resulting assessments are expected to be less valid than those produced by the Auto Screener, but will provide CSOs interim guidance on how to appropriately supervise offenders prior to the Auto Screener being complete.

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
1.1.2	Auto Screener assessments are continuously monitored against observed offender behavior (e.g., actual arrests) to ensure the instruments remain valid. Target: 65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	71.0%	67.9%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA assesses the risk to public safety posed by offenders during supervision at intake using an instrument known as the Auto Screener¹⁵. The Auto Screener assessments are based both the offender's mostly static characteristics (e.g., criminal history, sex) as well as the latest available dynamic risk factors (e.g., employment status, pro-social community support, drug test results). CSOSA monitors the validity of the risk assessments returned by the Auto Screener continuously to ensure it does not fall below benchmark levels. The measure expresses the 120-day moving average of the area under the receiver-operator characteristic curve (AUC). The Auto Screener was designed to assess the risk that an offender will be rearrested for a violent, weapon, or sex offense within one year. If Offender A were selected at random from a pool of offenders who were rearrested within one year, and Offender B were selected at random from a pool of offender who were not rearrested, the AUC statistic reflects the probability that the Auto Screener would have assessed Offender A as a greater risk than Offender B.

¹⁵ Auto Screener assessments incorporate both static and dynamic indicators of risk and need and, as a result, are expected to be more valid than assessments produced by the Triage Screener. Both an offender interview and a home verification are required to complete an Auto Screener assessment. Because it is more labor intensive than the planned Triage Screener, the Auto Screener is often not completed until the second month of supervision.

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
1.1.3	<p>Offenders are assessed for risk and needs using the Auto Screener within 37 days of supervision start.</p> <p>Target: 85% *APG</p>	72.2%	50.6%	65.3%	70.8%	70.6%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: For offenders transferred to CSOSA under the Interstate Compact Agreement, the Auto Screener must be approved (by a supervisor) within 37 calendar days of the CSOSA intake date. For all other offenders, the Auto Screener must be approved within 37 calendar days of the supervision period begin date. Offenders are ineligible if they enter a supervision status making them unavailable for interview (i.e., any Monitored status other than 'Monitored - RSC' or any Warrant status) during the first 37 calendar days of supervision. Offenders on kiosk supervision are ineligible. Offenders supervised by CSOSA who reside in another jurisdiction (i.e., Interstate-Out offenders) are eligible provided they are in 'Active - Non-Transferable' status during one or more of the first 37 calendar days of supervision. Auto Screeners approved up to 180 calendar days prior to the start of supervision (e.g., during a presentence investigation or reentry planning) satisfy the measure. This measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders with a timely Auto Screener.</p> <p>*Note: Methodology prior to FY 2014 measured performance based on CSO completion of the Auto Screener within 35 calendar days of an offender's supervision period begin date.</p>						
1.1.4	<p>Offenders are reassessed using the Auto Screener at intervals no greater than 180 days throughout the period of supervision.</p> <p>Target: 85%</p>	85.8%	72.1%	77.2%	79.0%	78.6%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: To be eligible, offenders must have been supervised at a supervision level higher than Minimum, in an Active supervision status for at least 30 consecutive calendar days and must have at least 180 days remaining on supervision. Offenders are ineligible for reassessment if they are assigned to a team specializing in supervising offenders who reside outside D.C. (i.e., an Interstate-Out team). Persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure. This measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders with an Auto Screener approved during the reporting period and within 180 days of their prior assessment.</p> <p>*Note: Methodology prior to FY 2014 measured performance based on CSO completion of a reassessment within 180 calendar days of an offender's previous assessment.</p>						

Strategic Objective 1.2: Close Supervision

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2019 Request	Change From FY 2018 CR
Strategic Objective 1.2: Close Supervision	56,095	56,147	-1,355	1,994	56,786	639

Approximately 31 percent of FY 2019 requested funding (\$56,786,000) and 292 FTE support Close Supervision.

Program Summary

Close supervision in the community is the basis of effective offender management. Offenders must know that the system is serious about enforcing compliance with the conditions of their release, and that violating those conditions will bring swift and certain consequences. CSP's challenge in effectively reducing recidivism among its offender population is substantial.

Nationally, the number of adults in the correctional population is staggering. The United States Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that more than 6.74 million adults were under the supervision of the U.S. correctional system (approximately 2.17 million incarcerated plus approximately 4.65 million supervised in the community on parole or probation) at the end of 2015. In 2015, about **one in every 37 adults in the United States**, or 2.7 percent of adult residents, was on probation or parole or incarcerated in prison or jail. However, the total number of offenders under the supervision of adult correctional systems at year-end 2015 declined significantly by approximately 115,500 (or 1.7 percent) versus 2014; 2015 represents a change from a consecutive year of stable annual rate decline of about 0.6% in the U.S. correctional system population.¹⁶ 2015 represents the largest decline since 2010 and the lowest in the Federal prison population since 1994.

The 4.65 million adults on community supervision nationally as of December 31, 2015 is the equivalent of approximately **one in every 53 adults in the United States**.¹⁷ However, the number of adults on community supervision declined by 62,300 in 2015; 2015 represents the seventh consecutive year of declines in national community supervision levels. The significant decline in 2015 national community supervision levels is solely attributable to decreases (by 1.33%) in probationers; national parole levels continued to increase (by 1.5%) in 2015.¹⁷

On September 30, 2017, CSP supervised 10,110 offenders, including 6,369 probationers¹⁸ and 3,741 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 84 percent of CSP supervised offenders are male and 16 percent are female. Of the offenders supervised on September 30, 2017, 2,496 (39.2 percent) of

¹⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, Correctional Populations in the United States, 2015; December 2016.

¹⁷ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015; December 2016.

¹⁸ Includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs.

those eligible for classification¹⁹, were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive combined).

Similar to decreases in national community supervision, CSP also experienced a reduction in the number of supervised offenders in FY 2017. This decrease is primarily in the number of re-entrants (i.e., parolees and supervised releasees) supervised by CSP. Of the 10,110 total offenders under supervision on September 30, 2017, just under 8,250 of these offenders resided in the District of Columbia, representing about **1 in every 68** adult residents of the District.²⁰

Total Supervised Offenders:

The number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2017 (10,110) decreased from the number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2016 (10,602) and September 30, 2015 (11,150). This is primarily the result of fewer offenders under supervision on parole or supervised release. At the end of September 2017, there were 22.6 percent fewer re-entrants under CSOSA supervision than at the end of September 2015. The number of probationers under supervision as of the last day of the fiscal year, however, has remained roughly the same over the past three years.

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Type on September 30, 2015/2016/2017

Supervision Type	<u>September 30, 2015</u>		<u>September 30, 2016</u>		<u>September 30, 2017</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation ¹	6,318	56.7	6,321	59.6	6,369	63.0
Parole	1,393	12.5	1,228	11.6	1,045	10.3
Supervised Release	3,439	30.8	3,053	28.8	2,696	26.7
TSP	11,150	100.0	10,602	100.0	10,110	100.0

¹ Includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs

¹⁹ Clients are considered “eligible” for an Auto Screener assessment if they are in any Active supervision status or are in any of the following Monitored supervision statuses: Monitored–Halfway Back, Monitored–Hospitalization, Monitored–In Residential Treatment, Monitored–Long Term Care, Monitored–RSC, Monitored–RSAT, or Monitored–In SRTP. On September 30, 2016, there were 6,796 offenders eligible for classification.

²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (560,603). Data as of January 8, 2018.

Incarcerated Offenders

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

On September 30, 2017, there were 4,416 inmates (4,282 male; 134 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) following adjudication in DC Superior Court. The states with the highest population of DC clients were West Virginia (956), Pennsylvania (670) and North Carolina (414).

DCSC Offenders in BOP Facilities, As of September 30th, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male	5,175	4,956	4,633	4,463	4,282
Female	185	172	147	142	134
TOTAL	5,360	5,128	4,780	4,605	4,416

The states with the highest population of DC clients were West Virginia (956), Pennsylvania (670) and North Carolina (414). The leading three states housing male inmates were West Virginia (902), Pennsylvania (650) and North Carolina (411). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (54), Pennsylvania (20), and the District of Columbia (20). These estimates do not include 313 inmates who were in-transit to or from a BOP facility on September 30, 2017.

CSP New Offender Intakes:

In FY 2017, 4,825 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia (to include 232 offenders deferred sentence agreements and 215 individuals with civil protection orders) and 1,337 individuals on parole or supervised release who were released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility. Approximately 21.3 percent of total FY 2017 new offender entrants had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2017 supervision start date.

Approximately 64 percent of prison releases transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Reentry Center (also known as halfway house).

The number of FY 2017 offender intakes (6,162) represents a decrease from FY 2016 (6,248) and FY 2015 (6,461) offender intake levels; the majority of this decrease is in the number of offenders returning from incarceration.

The proportion of re-entrants on parole continues to decrease, while the proportion on supervised release continues to increase, as we move further from the effective date (August 4, 2000) when individuals convicted of D.C. Code offenses transitioned from parole to supervised release status.

Offender Intakes by Supervision Type FYs 2015 – 2017

Supervision Type	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Variance	
	October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2015	October 1, 2015 – September 30, 2016	October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017	FY 2016 vs. FY 2017	
Probation ¹	4,869	4,827	4,825	-2	(0.0%)
Parole	259	251	230	-21	(-8.4%)
Supervised Release	1,333	1,170	1,107	-63	(-5.4%)
Total Offender Intakes	6,461	6,248	6,162	-86	(-1.4%)

¹ Includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs

Offender Risk Level:

Supervision levels are based on CSP’s validated risk and needs assessment tool, the Auto Screener. In rare cases, a CSO may request an override of the Auto Screener’s recommended supervision level which must be approved by a supervisor.

As of September 30, 2017, 2,496 (39.2 percent) of total supervised cases eligible for an Auto Screener assessment were supervised at the highest risk levels (Intensive or Maximum), which is an increase over September 30, 2016 (37.8 percent) and September 30, 2015 (36.4 percent). 420 (or 6.6 percent) of total supervised cases as of September 30, 2017 were in a To Be Determined (TBD) status, which means the Auto Screener had not yet been completed on these clients.

CSP Supervised Offenders by Assessed Supervision Level, As of September 30th, 2015 – 2017

Supervision Level	September 30, 2015		September 30, 2016		September 30, 2017	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Intensive (INT)	706	9.5%	658	9.7%	618	9.7%
Maximum (MAX)	1,991	26.9%	1,908	28.1%	1,878	29.5%
Medium (MED)	1,642	22.2%	1,534	22.6%	1,456	22.9%
Minimum (MIN)	2,501	33.8%	2,133	31.4%	1,957	30.8%
To Be Determined (TBD) ¹	493	6.7%	505	7.4%	420	6.6%
Not Applicable (N/A) ²	63	<1.0%	58	<1.0%	35	<1.0%
Total Eligible ³	7,396	100%	6,796	100%	6,364	100%
Total Ineligible ⁴	3,754	(66.3%)	3,806	(64.1%)	3,746	(62.9%)
TSP	11,150	(100%)	10,602	(100%)	10,110	(100%)

¹ Clients in To Be Determined (TBD) status are eligible for an Auto Screener assessment, but have not yet had one completed.

Clients in this status are supervised by CSP at the Maximum supervision level until their assessment has been completed.

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

³ Clients are considered “eligible” for an Auto Screener assessment if they are in any Active supervision status or are in any of the following Monitored supervision statuses: Monitored–Halfway Back, Monitored–Hospitalization, Monitored–In Residential Treatment, Monitored–Long Term Care, Monitored–RSC, Monitored–RSAT, or Monitored–In SRTP. Percentages in parentheses are of the total supervised population on September 30th of each year.

⁴ Clients are considered “ineligible,” or unavailable, for an Auto Screener assessment if they are in any Warrant supervision status OR in any of the following Monitored supervision statuses: Monitored–AVR Submitted & Decision Pending, Monitored–Confined, Monitored–Detainer, Monitored–Deported, Monitored–Inactive Parole, Monitored–Interstate Compact Out, Monitored–Non Transferable, Monitored–Pending Release, Monitored–Split Sentence, Monitored–Unsupervised Probation, or Monitored–Pending Death Verification. Percentages in parentheses are of the total supervised population on September 30th of each year.

Offender Supervision Caseloads:

The most important component of effective Close Supervision is Caseload Size. Prior to the Revitalization Act²¹, offender caseload ratios were over 100 offenders for each officer, far in excess of those recommended by nationally recognized standards and best practices. Caseload ratios of this magnitude made it extremely difficult for CSOs to acquire thorough knowledge of the offender's behavior and associations in the community to apply supervision interventions and swift sanctions, or to hold offenders accountable through close monitoring.

CSP CSOs perform investigative, diagnostic and direct supervision functions. With resources received in prior fiscal years, the CSP made great progress in reducing supervision CSO officer caseloads to more manageable levels. The ratio of total offenders supervised on September 30, 2017 (10,110) to on-board supervision CSO positions (230) is 43.96:1.

²¹ Public Law 105-33, Title XI

Community Supervision Program
Supervision Caseload Comparison
September 30, 2016 - September 30, 2017

	September 30, 2016			September 30, 2017		
	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision:						
Sex Offender	617	18	34.3:1	627	18	34.83:1
Mental Health	2,169	63	34.4:1	2,654	65	40.83:1
Domestic Violence	1,268	31	40.9:1	1,110	32	34.69:1
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA	226	7	32.3:1	215	6	35.83:1
Sub-Total, Special Supervision	4,280	119	36.0:1	4,606	121	38.07:1
General Supervision:						
Men Only	2,339	50	46.8:1	1,544	48	32.17:1
Women Only	258	6	43.0:1	208	6	34.67:1
Young Adult	340	15	22.7:1	471	16	29.44:1
Sub-Total, General Supervision	2,937	71	41.4:1	2,223	70	31.76:1
Interstate Supervision:						
Interstate In	615	12	51.3:1	616	16	38.50:1
Interstate Out ¹	1,429	16	89.3:1	829	11	75.36:1
Interstate Compact Team ³				581	6	96.83:1
Sub-Total, Interstate Supervision	2,044	28	73.0:1	2,026	33	61.39:1
Total: (Special, General, Interstate)	9,261	218	42.5:1	8,855	224	39.53:1
Warrant Team:	1,175	7		1,255	6	
Kiosk Reporting:²	166	2	83.0:1	0	0	0
Total Supervised Offenders:	10,602	227	46.7:1	10,110	230	43.96:1

Status Definitions:	
Special	Sex Offenders, Mental Health, Domestic Violence, Traffic Alcohol and Substance Abusing Offenders (STAR/HIDTA)
General	All other convicted felons and misdemeanors
Interstate	In - Offenders who are supervised in DC from another jurisdiction.
	Out - Offenders who are supervised in another jurisdiction, but whose cases are monitored in CSP.
Warrant	Includes offenders for whom probation bench warrants or parole arrest warrants have been issued or parolees detained in local, state, and federal institutions awaiting further disposition by the U.S. Parole Commission.
Kiosk	Minimum risk offenders reporting for supervision through an automated Kiosk. (KIOSK was discontinued after June 30, 2017)
CSOs	CSP had a total of 298 On-Board CSO positions as of September 30, 2017: 230 Supervision CSOs (Special, General, Interstate, and Warrant), and an additional 68 CSP CSOs performing Diagnostics (31), TIPS (20), Domestic Violence Treatment (10), and Rapid Response Team (7).

Graduated Sanctions:

Another focus of Close Supervision is the establishment of offender accountability and the implementation of Graduated Sanctions to respond to violations of conditions of release. Graduated sanctions are a critical element of CSP's offender supervision model. From its inception, the agency has worked closely with both D.C. Superior Court and the U.S. Parole Commission to develop a range of sanctioning options that CSOs can implement immediately, in response to non-compliant behavior, without returning offenders to the releasing authority. Research emphasizes the need to impose sanctions quickly and uniformly for maximum effectiveness. A swift response to non-compliant behavior can restore compliance before the offender's behavior escalates to include new crimes. Offender sanctions are defined in an Accountability Contract established with the offender at the start of supervision. Sanctions take into account both the severity of the non-compliance and the offender's supervision level. Sanction options include:

- Increasing the frequency of drug testing or supervision contacts,
- Assignment to Community Service or the CSP Community Engagement and Achievement Center (CEAC),
- Placement in a residential sanctions program (including the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center and the Halfway Back program), and
- Placement on Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring

If sanctions do not restore compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, the CSO will inform the releasing authority by filing an AVR. An AVR is automatically filed in response to any new arrest.

On September 30, 2017, 198 high-risk offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring, which is a 61 percent decrease from the number of offenders on GPS monitoring at the end of FY 2016 (512).²² A total of 2,030 different offenders were placed on GPS at some point during FY 2017, which is comparable to FY 2016 when 2,097 offenders were placed on GPS.

CSP GPS Program Review: CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FYs 2014 through 2017 comparing violations and rearrests in the sixty days before GPS activation to the sixty days after GPS activation for those offenders. The table below shows that, in each year, offenders accumulated more overall violations while on GPS monitoring than they did prior to being monitored by GPS. On average, in FY 2017, offenders accumulated 4.7 violations during the 60 days prior to being placed on GPS, compared to 8.6 violations during their first 60 days on GPS. The increase in violations is largely due to an increase in drug-related violations, with offenders accruing over two more violations during the first 60 days on GPS than they did during the 60 days prior to placement. Notably, rearrests of offenders decreased significantly in all years while offenders were on GPS. An evaluation of the GPS program would need to be conducted in order to determine effectiveness.

²² Data for FY 2015 and 2016 were obtained from the GPS vendor (Satellite Tracking of People – Veritraks) report.

Violations and Rearrests for Offenders on GPS Monitoring for At Least 60 Successive Days, FYs 2014 – 2017

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)
Average Number of Violations	5.7	8.0	5.2	7.1	4.4	7.3	4.7	8.6
<i>Drug Violations¹</i>	5.2	6.4	4.6	5.8	4.0	6.3	4.1	6.7
<i>Non-Drug Violations</i>	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0	1.3	0	1	0	0.7	0	1.6
Total Rearrests While on Supervision	31	11	80	20	108	25	101	23

¹ Drug violations include: failing to submit a sample for substance use testing, illegally possessing a controlled substance, illegally using a controlled substance, and water-loading.

One of CSOSA’s most important accomplishments was the opening of the Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall in February 2006. The RSC provides intensive assessment and reintegration programming for high risk offenders/defendants who violate conditions of their release. When fully functional, the RSC has the capacity to serve 102 offenders/defendants in six units, or 1,200 offenders/defendants annually. Two of the six units are dedicated to meeting the needs of dually diagnosed (mental health and substance abuse) male offenders.

Community-Based Supervision:

When CSOSA was first established, supervision officers supervised large offender caseloads from centralized downtown locations and had minimal contact with the offenders in the community (known as fortress parole and probation). CSP made a commitment to implement a community-based approach to supervision, taking proven evidence-based practices and making them a reality in the District of Columbia. The agency created a new role for its supervision staff, Community Supervision Officers (CSOs), instead of Probation and Parole Officers, and located the CSOs in field sites throughout the community (known as geographic-based parole and probation). CSOs are assigned caseloads according to geographic locations, or Police Service Areas, allowing CSOs to supervise groups of offenders in the same neighborhood and get to know the community. This supervision practice also complements the Metropolitan Police Department’s (MPD’s) community-oriented policing strategy. Now, most officers spend part of their workday in the community, making contact with the offenders, where they live and work. CSOs supervise a mixed probation and parole caseload and perform home and employment verifications and visits, including accountability tours, which are face-to-face field contacts with offenders conducted jointly with an MPD officer.

Offender Drug Testing:

Routine drug testing is an essential element of supervision and sanctions. Given that two-thirds of the supervised population has a history of substance abuse, an aggressive drug testing program is necessary to detect drug use and interrupt the cycle of criminal activity related to use. The purpose of drug testing is to identify those offenders who are abusing substances and to allow for

appropriate sanctions and/or treatment interventions for offenders under supervision, and treatment recommendations for those offenders under investigation. CSP has a zero tolerance drug use policy. All offenders are placed on a drug testing schedule, with frequency of testing dependent upon prior substance abuse history, supervision risk level, and length of time under CSP supervision. In addition, all offenders are subject to random spot testing at any time.

Accomplishments

- In July 2017, CSP created the Rapid Engagement Team (RET) to address gaps in services for clients during non-traditional work hours and to provide a team available to respond to pressing client issues. The new RET supports the close supervision of offenders by swiftly responding to non-compliance of high-risk offenders and maintaining strong relationships with community partners. Team members work during and outside of normal business hours, including regular weekend shifts. In certain high-risk instances, the RET immediately reports non-compliance directly to the Court or USPC.

The RET's activities include proactive engagement and reactive response. RET members respond in-person to suspected GPS violations and RSC walk-aways, Mondays through Saturdays. Additionally, the team responds to instances of failures to report for scheduled supervision visits and losses of contact for certain high-risk offenders. In unusual circumstances, RET members may assist assigned supervision CSOs in engaging treatment and support services or reporting suspected non-compliance to the releasing authority by way of an expedited AVR. The activities of the RET complement the work of the assigned supervision CSO and help the assigned CSOs more closely supervise high-risk clients. The assigned CSOs retain full responsibility for the completion of work on their cases.

- In FY 2017, CSP created the Interstate Compact Team (ICT) to implement the cohesiveness with streamlining the Interstate In and Out Transfer process. Also, to have one centralized personnel designated to assist those who are seeking guidance and/or updates about the Interstate Compact. The ICT enforces the rules of the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision in conjunction with policies and procedures set forth for clients under the supervision of CSP by investigating cases and processing transfer requests thru ICOTS for both incoming and outgoing cases. ICT monitors cases accepted by the compact in other states.

Since the inception of ICT the Transfer In and Out of cases are being completed more timely in comparison to previous fiscal years. The ICOTS Dashboard results on a monthly basis have met or exceeded the designated measures across the board. CSP caseloads have decreased under the Interstate In-Teams.

- In response to increasing warrant status cases, CSP reallocated existing CSO resources to create a Warrant Team responsible for investigating warrants outstanding for more than 90 days. Primarily as a result of this new Warrant Team, the total number of warrant status cases has decreased from 2,043 on September 30, 2011 to 1,255 on September 30, 2017.

- In FY 2017, a total of 986 high-risk offenders/defendants were admitted to the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) and 840 were discharged. Total discharged offenders/defendants does not include clients participating in the RSC program at the end of FY 2017 and excludes 59 cases where a client could not remain at the RSC due to medical reasons, cognitive deficiencies, or his/her supervision period ended. Of the 840 discharged offenders/defendants, 620 (73.8 percent) successfully completed the program.
- CSP significantly increased the number and frequency of offender drug tests since FY 1999. The average number of offenders tested per month during FY 2017 was 5,048 compared to 2,317 in FY 1999. In addition to testing more offenders, CSP is testing offenders more often. During FY 2017, the monthly average of samples collected per tested offender was 3.00 (i.e., offenders tested 3.00 times per month) compared to only 1.86 samples collected per tested offender during FY 1999.
- In FY 2017, CSOs conducted 30,500 home verifications for 7,989 offenders. Of these, 751 were conducted independently; 866 with accountability tours; and 28,883, with home visits. CSOs conducted 45,124 home visits for 8,533 clients. Of these, 15,736 were conducted independently; 505 were conducted with accountability tours; and 28,883, with home verifications. Home verifications are conducted by a CSO with the owner of the residence in which the offender resides to ensure that the offender lives at the address provided to CSP, and not in some other unapproved location. Home visits are conducted by a CSO and an offender to assess the offender's living quarters, interact with other residents, determine how the offender is adjusting to his or her living situation, and to assess any potential problems/barriers that the offender may be experiencing in the home or community that may affect the offender's success under supervision.
- In FY 2017, CSP collected DNA samples from 213 offenders at its collection unit and transmitted this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Performed Global Positioning System (GPS) electronic monitoring for high risk offenders. On September 29, 2017, 198 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring.
- In FY 2001, CSP was charged with setting up a Sex Offender Registry (SOR) for the District of Columbia. CSP developed and established a secure database for sex offender registration information and assumed responsibility for the registration function in October 2000. As of September 30, 2017, 1,927 total registrants were listed on the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, of which 1,024 were active. The data, photographs and supporting documents are transmitted by CSP to the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) for community notification, as required by law. In FY 2017, 187 new offender registrants were transmitted by CSP to D.C. MPD. The Sex Offender Registry database is maintained by CSP; however, the website for use by the public is hosted by D.C. MPD at www.mpdc.dc.gov. In December 2012, CSP deployed an enhanced version of the Sex Offender registry application and database that is compliant with DC law and meets Federal technology, privacy and security regulations.

- In FY 2017, CSP operated four Community Engagement Achievement Centers (formerly the Day Reporting Centers/DRCs) providing on-site intermediate sanction-based cognitive restructuring programming designed to change an offender's adverse thinking patterns, provide education and job training to enable long-term employment, and hold unemployed offenders accountable during business days (primary hours 10am-3pm). The CEAC located at 1230 Taylor Street field unit primarily serves male offenders residing in NW Washington D.C.; the second CEAC, located at the 25 K Street field unit - until it was recently relocated to 601 Indiana Avenue - provides services for female offenders reporting to that field unit; a third CEAC, located at 4415 South Capitol Street, primarily serves young adult male offenders; and the fourth CEAC, located at 2101 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, recently opened in June 2017. In FY 2017, 65 offenders received services at the Taylor Street CEAC, 401 offenders were enrolled in the K Street/601 Indiana Avenue CEAC, 223 offenders participated in programs at the South Capitol Street CEAC, and 89 offenders received services at the new 2101 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue CEAC.
- In FY 2017, CSP placed 110 offenders into a contract Halfway Back Residential Sanctions program.
- Community Service placements are closely monitored work assignments in which offenders perform a service, without pay, for a prescribed number of hours. A judge or the United States Parole Commission may order an offender to complete a set number of community service hours. In addition, CSP may sanction offenders to complete a specified number of community service hours in response to non-compliant behavior. In FY 2017, CSP completed 409 Community Service placements. These placements were made possible through collaborations with local government agencies or non-profit organizations that have signed agreements to serve as a regular Community Service referral site.
- In FY 2017, CSP completed three separate cohorts of the agency's Violence Reduction Program (VRP). Each of the VRP cohorts was targeted toward young adult males.

Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
1.2.1	Supervision periods end successfully. Target: 65% *APG	63.2%	64.5%	68.1%	65.8%	63.2%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Cases that close successfully are those that: (a) expire/terminate satisfactorily, (b) expire/terminate unsatisfactorily, (c) are returned to the sending jurisdiction, or (4) are transferred to U.S. Probation. All supervision revocations, including revocations for new offenses and technical violations as well as cases closed pending revocation, are considered 'unsuccessful'. 'Other' or 'neutral' termination reasons include the death or deportation of the offender. A case expires or terminates unsatisfactorily when the offender reaches the end of their sentence without satisfying all special conditions (e.g., community service, fines, victim compensation) of their supervision. The DC Superior Court regards such unsatisfactory completions as successes. If an offender terminates from concurrent sentences, each sentence contributes to the measure. The measure is expressed as the proportion of case terminations that are successful.</p>						
1.2.2	Eligible offenders are drug tested once per month. Target: 85%	86.7%	84.3%	82.6%	83.6%	85.4%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Offenders are ineligible for monthly drug testing if they are at the Minimum supervision level during the month, are not in an Active supervision status throughout the month, are on kiosk supervision during the month, or if they are assigned to a team specializing in supervising offenders who reside outside D.C. (i.e., an Interstate-Out team). All other offenders are eligible. The measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders who submitted a sample for urinalysis during the monthly reporting period.</p>						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
1.2.3	Offenders sign an Accountability Contract within 35 days of the start of supervision. Target: 85%	83.8%	80.6%	84.4%	86.6%	86.9%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: For offenders transferred to CSOSA under the Interstate Compact Agreement, the Accountability Contract must be signed by the offender within 35 calendar days of the CSOSA intake date. For all other offenders, the Accountability Contract must be signed within 35 calendar days of the supervision period begin date. Offenders are ineligible if they enter a supervision status making them unavailable to execute the contract (i.e., any Monitored status other than 'Monitored - RSC' or any Warrant status) during the first 35 calendar days of supervision. Offenders on kiosk supervision are ineligible. Offenders supervised by CSOSA who reside in another jurisdiction (i.e., Interstate-Out offenders) are eligible provided they are in 'Active - Non-Transferable' status during one or more of the first 35 calendar days of supervision. Accountability Contracts signed up to 180 calendar days prior to the start of supervision (e.g., during a presentence investigation or reentry planning) satisfy the measure. The measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders with a timely Accountability Contract.</p> <p>*Note: In FY 2013, cases supervised by CSOSA for another jurisdiction (i.e., Interstate-In offenders) were excluded.</p>						
1.2.4	Documented violations of the Accountability Contract are sanctioned in a timely manner. Target: 75%	69.0%	54.3%	67.0%	74.4%	79.6%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The measure is expressed as the proportion of violations cleared by a recorded sanction within five calendar days of violation. Violations may be cleared by sanction records indicating that no sanction is required (e.g., because the violation was determined to be unfounded). Violations ascribed to persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure, since most types of technical violations and arrests are not violations of CPOs.</p> <p>*Note: In FY 2013, only non-drug violations (i.e. violations that were not system-generated) were considered in reporting.</p>						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
1.2.5	<p>Documented violations of the Accountability Contract are sanctioned in an appropriate manner.</p> <p>Target: 75%</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: This measure expresses both the appropriateness and timeliness of sanctions. A sanction is appropriate if it comports with the type of sanction prescribed by the Agency sanctions and incentive matrix. A sanction is timely if administered within five calendar days of the violation. Violations ascribed to persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure, since most types of technical violations and arrests are not violations of CPOs. This measure expresses the proportion of violations met with an appropriate and timely sanction.</p>						

Strategic Objective 1.3: Law Enforcement Partnerships

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2019 Request	Change From FY 2018 CR
Strategic Objective 1.3: Law Enforcement Partnerships	9,763	9,804	-168	342	9,979	175

Approximately five (5) percent of FY 2019 requested funding (\$9,979,000) and 47 FTE support Law Enforcement Partnerships.

Program Summary

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



CSP/Police Community Partnership

To improve public safety and increase offender accountability, CSP is working closely with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to form partnerships with the community. Partnerships enhance the contribution CSP can make to the community by increasing law enforcement presence and visibility.

Working in specific Police Service Areas, our CSOs collaborate with police officers to share information and provide joint supervision of offenders in the area through regular meetings. In addition, CSOSA works with MPD to visit the home and places of employment of offenders (accountability tours) and to conduct mass orientation of offenders new to CSOSA supervision to inform them of what is expected of them and the resources available to assist them.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2017, CSP staff participated in 23 joint special initiatives with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), including Home Visit events, Call-In and National Night Out events, events in support of MPD's Summer Crime initiative, and Cross Border Tour initiatives with Montgomery County Police Department in Maryland.
- In FY 2017, CSOs conducted a total of 2,310 accountability tours for 1,833 clients. Of these, 939 were conducted independently; 866 were conducted in conjunction with home verifications; and 505, with home visits. Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high risk offenders and are conducted jointly by a CSO and a D.C. MPD Officer. Accountability tours can be scheduled or unscheduled (unannounced) visits to ensure offenders are at home, working, or otherwise engaged in an appropriate activity. Accountability tours are a visible means to heighten the awareness of law enforcement presence to the offenders and to the citizens in the community.
- In FY 2017 (as of September 30th), the CSS GPS Unit trained 203 individuals on the use of CSP's GPS data, including 132 Agency staff and 71 public safety partners. From October 1, 2011 until September 30, 2017, CSP has trained a total of 168 CSOSA staff and 874 public safety partner staff from the various law enforcement agencies on the use of CSP's GPS data. This training of partner agencies has allowed CSOSA to improve information sharing and better coordinate law enforcement efforts with the ultimate goal of improving public safety.
- CSP participates in GunStat, a collaborative information sharing process among local law enforcement agencies, including the D.C. Government, the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, the United States Attorneys Office, D.C. Superior Court, D.C. Pretrial Services Agency, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. GunStat tracks gun cases from arrest to prosecution, and allows DC law enforcement partners to identify repeat offenders, follow trends, and create law enforcement strategies that will prevent gun-related crimes. Since the beginning of FY 2010, CSP has participated in GunStat sessions that have focused on the following: identifying the most dangerous repeat gun offenders and determining how to focus resources on those offenders; developing and updating GunStat eligibility criteria; discussing and analyzing relevant trends, policies and initiatives that impact gun-related crimes; and developing additional interagency strategies to reduce the likelihood of repeat gun-related offenses in D.C. CSP currently supervises an average of 35-40 offenders per month that meet GunStat eligibility criteria. When an offender meets GunStat criteria, CSP places the offender on GPS for a minimum of 90 days. Select supervision information on all CSP GunStat offenders, including current address information, is shared with the other participating agencies on a monthly basis.
- CSP continuously receives arrest data electronically from the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department and the states of Maryland and Virginia. D.C. Metropolitan Police Department arrest data is received in near real-time via the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) secure web services interface; Maryland and Virginia arrest data is received daily. The data is processed by a custom matching algorithm to determine if CSP offenders were re-arrested in the District or a neighboring state, and then loaded into SMART. If an

offender was re-arrested, the supervising CSO and his or her supervisor (SCSO) receives an immediate notification of the arrest via Agency email and alerts are triggered in the SMART application.

- CSP receives near real-time arrest data from Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) which matches arrests made in the United States against the records in the NCIC Supervised Release File and makes this data available in SMART on a daily basis every three hours between 7AM and 11PM ET. This same process transmits law enforcement inquiries made in NCIC on CSP actively supervised offenders, to CSP's SMART database.
- CSP updates the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NCIC Supervised Release File on a daily basis with information for CSP's actively supervised offenders and supervising officers, and the NCIC Sex Offender Registry File with registered sex offender data. The Supervised Release File provides law enforcement across the US the ability to, for example, contact CSOSA in the event a law enforcement activity necessitates it. The Sex Offender Registry File is update pursuant to federal law.
- CSP receives daily offender drug testing results electronically from the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA). The data is loaded into SMART on a daily basis and the supervising CSO receives a notification of the positive test results or failure to report status in SMART and a supervision violation is automatically generated.
- CSP makes available SMART offender data to the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's Justice Information System (JUSTIS) via a real-time web service interface.
- CSP transmits Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) to the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC), and receives Notices of Action from USPC via an electronic web services interface in near real-time throughout the day.
- CSP electronically transmits positive drug test data for actively supervised offenders to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) which serves to prohibit the individual from purchasing firearms for one year from the date of every drug test positive result.
- CSP obtains offender data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on a monthly basis for all re-entrants expected to be released by BOP to CSP supervision within the next three months. In addition, CSP obtains a weekly data file of sex offenders of current BOP inmates planned for release to CSP.
- CSP has multiple interfaces with its Sex Offender Registry (SOR) System. The CSP SOR system maintains and serves data required to be made available to the public via the DC Metropolitan Police Department's (MPDC) Sex Offender Registry Website. SOR also interfaces with the Department of Justice National Sex Offender Registry to provide publicly available data for DC Sex Offender Registrants and in accordance with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). SOR supplies non-public sex

offender registrant data to MPDC via a custom access role to the system and supplies non-public data via an electronic interface to the Department of Justice Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending (SMART Office)

Performance Goals

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

We are in the process of developing additional measures that focus on the *effectiveness* of our partnership activities rather than the *extent* of these activities. Such measures may involve different methodologies, such as survey research or sampling.

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
1.3.1	Offenders classified at either the Intensive or Maximum supervision levels have their case presented at MPD partnership meetings within 60 days of initial risk classification. Target: 75%	14.1%	51.0%	69.6%	77.2%	75.1%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: This measure reflects the proportion of offenders who were initially placed in either the Maximum or Intensive supervision levels and whose cases were presented at an MPD partnership meetings within 60 calendar days of that placement. Case presentations made before the offender enters the Maximum or Intensive supervision level, but after the offender begins supervision, satisfy the measure. Persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure.</p>						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
1.3.2	<p>Offenders classified at either the Intensive or Maximum supervision levels have a Joint MPD Accountability Tour conducted within 90 days of initial risk classification.</p> <p>Target: 75%</p>	66.5%	51.0%	62.2%	69.9%	77.2%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Eligible offenders must have a new intake case and have had an initial Auto Screener approved at the Intensive or Maximum supervision level. Also, eligible offenders must not enter a Monitored or Warrant supervision status and must reside in a housing type accessible to CSOSA officers (i.e., apartment, condominium, friend's or relative's residence, house, rooming house, or townhouse) while the accountability tour is expected. Offenders supervised by CSOSA who reside in another jurisdiction are ineligible (i.e., Interstate-Out offenders). Persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure. This measure reflects the proportion of eligible offenders who had timely accountability tours conducted. Accountability Tours made before the offender enters the Maximum or Intensive supervision level, but after the offender begins supervision, satisfy the measure.

Strategic Objective 2.1: Treatment and Support Services

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2019 Request	Change From FY 2018 CR
Strategic Objective 2.1: Treatment and Support Services	54,505	54,485	-1,545	1,395	54,335	-150

Approximately 30 percent of FY 2019 requested funding (\$54,335,000) and 187 FTE support Treatment and Support Services.

Program Summary

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

Substance Abuse Treatment:

CSP Substance Abuse Treatment Need: In FY 2016, a total of 6,248 offenders entered CSP supervision. CSP estimates treatment need for offender entrants by taking into account both actual drug use (as measured by urinalysis results) and court orders for drug treatment (or treatment evaluation) within the first year of supervision.

A review performed by CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) revealed that roughly one-third of FY 2016 intakes (2,054 clients) tested positive for drugs (excluding positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions within one year of their supervision start date. Nearly 65 percent of these 2,054 offenders (1,329 offenders) had a special condition for court-ordered treatment/treatment evaluation during their first year of supervision, and 65 percent (1,342 offenders) were supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive or maximum) at some point during that year.

High-risk offenders, however, are not the only group to demonstrate a possible need for treatment. Of the 2,361 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2016 and were assessed at either the medium or minimum risk level, 652 exhibited tested positive three or more times during their first year of supervision.

In addition, over one-third of FY 2016 total entrants (2,194 clients) were court-ordered to treatment (or treatment evaluation) within their first year of supervision, but did not test positive for illicit substances on at least three occasions during that year. Because SMART does not distinguish court orders for actual treatment from orders for treatment evaluation, these non-persistent drug using clients are not included in calculations of treatment need (see page 36), but it is possible they would require some form of treatment.

The Intersection of Persistent Drug Use, Special Conditions for Drug Treatment and Risk Level for FY 2016 Offender Entries

Special Condition	Persistent Drug Use	Risk Level										Total	%
		INT		MAX		MED		MIN		NA/TBD			
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Yes	Yes	318	5%	508	8%	286	5%	174	3%	43	1%	1329	21%
	No	208	3%	539	9%	365	6%	590	9%	492	8%	2194	35%
	Total	526	8%	1047	17%	651	10%	764	12%	535	9%	3523	56%
No	Yes	236	4%	280	4%	136	2%	56	1%	17	0%	725	12%
	No	205	3%	478	8%	320	5%	434	7%	563	9%	2000	32%
	Total	441	7%	758	12%	456	7%	490	8%	580	9%	2725	44%
Total		967	15%	1805	29%	1107	18%	1254	20%	1115	18%	6248	100%

¹ Includes orders for drug treatment associated with the supervision period(s) for which an client began supervision in FY 2016, as long as the condition was ordered within one year of the client's supervision start date

² Defined as three or more positive drug tests within one year of beginning supervision

Many of the persistent drug users require full substance abuse treatment services to address their issues, which consists of residential detoxification services (7 days) (where applicable), followed by residential treatment (28-90 days), and outpatient treatment (54 sessions) or transitional housing (90 days).

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

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

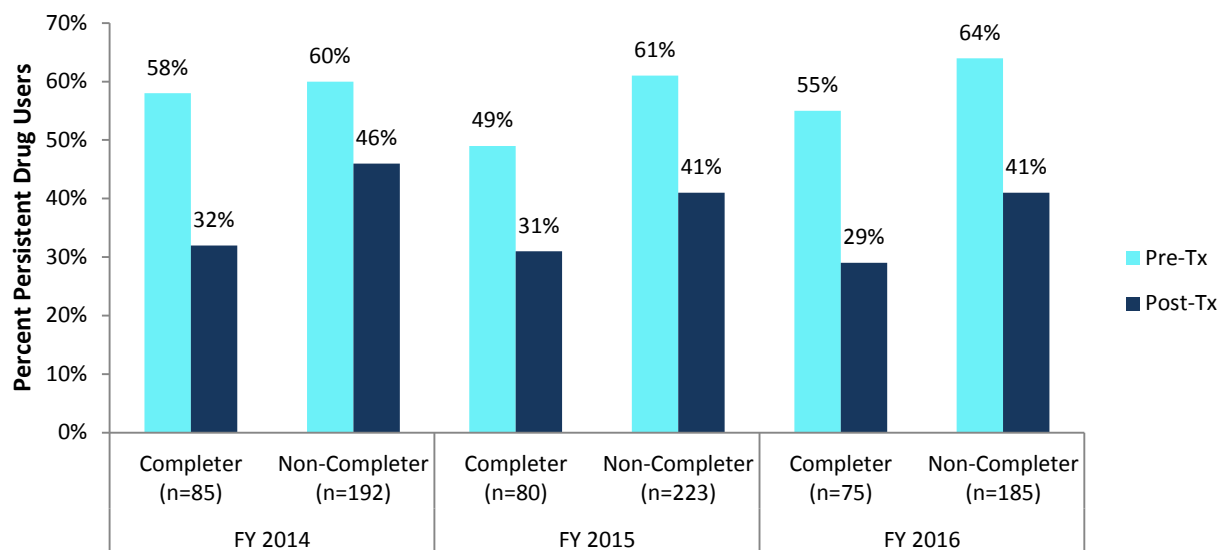
- I. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders under supervision in FYs 2014 – 2016 who participated in multiple treatment programs (i.e., two or more substance abuse treatments) within one year and determined that offenders who successfully completed multiple treatment programs were less likely to be classified as persistent drug users (three or more positive drug tests, excluding alcohol) 180 days after discharging from their final treatment compared those who did not complete all of their

programs. Data also show, however, that participation in treatment programs (regardless of whether or not they are completed successfully) may reduce an offender’s future drug use.

The figure below shows that, in FYs 2014 through 2016, approximately 50 to 60 percent of all offenders who participated in multiple treatment programs in one year were persistent drug users prior to beginning their first treatment episode. For the groups that successfully completed treatment, less than one-third continued to use illicit substances on a persistent basis during the 180 days after treatment completion, compared to over 40 percent offenders who did not complete treatment successfully.

This review indicates that offenders who complete full substance abuse treatment services demonstrate a greater decrease in persistent drug use compared to offenders who do not complete services. Non-completers, however, also demonstrate a decrease in persistent drug use, suggesting that participation in treatment programs may help to decrease drug use even if an offender does not complete treatment. In other words, while treatment completion is ideal, some treatment is better than no treatment.

Persistent Drug Use Among Offenders Participating in Multiple CSOSA Contracted Treatment Programs, FYs 2014 -2016

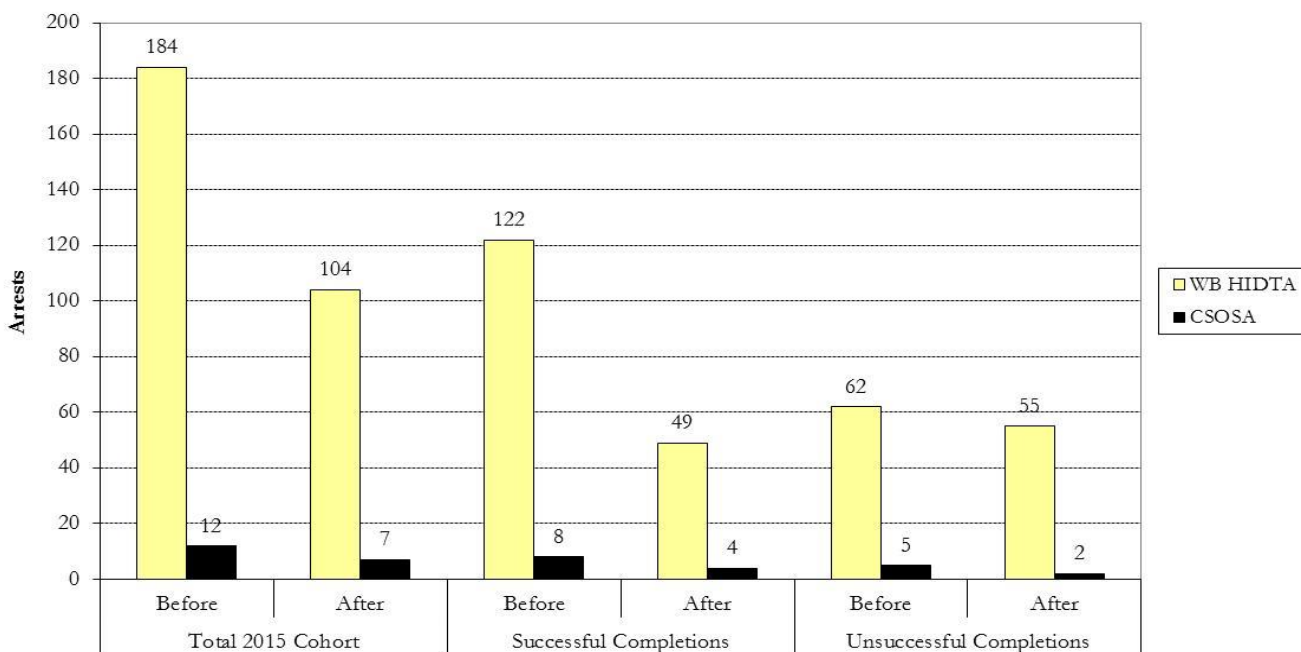


II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health²³ found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program and successfully completed post –RSC drug treatment funded by the Washington/Baltimore (W/B) HIDTA were less likely to be arrested after completing the program. CSOSA is one of ten jurisdictions within the W/B HIDTA area that received grant funding to support drug treatment in calendar year 2015. CSOSA uses W/B HIDTA funding to support post-RSC contract treatment for offenders/defendants meeting HIDTA eligibility criteria.

In 2015, the overall number of participants arrested in the *entire* W/B HIDTA drug treatment program, including CSOSA offenders/defendants, dropped 43 percent from 184 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 104 in the one year after treatment. The decrease in arrests is even more pronounced for those participants who successfully completed the treatment program; a 60 percent decrease from 122 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 49 participants arrested in the one year after treatment.

In 2015, the number of CSOSA offenders/defendants arrested dropped 42 percent from 12 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 7 in the one year after treatment.

**Individuals Arrested One-Year Before and One-Year After
Completing Treatment Funded by Washington/Baltimore HIDTA (2015
Cohort)**



²³ The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Leaving Treatment in Calendar Year 2015. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., May 4, 2017.

Transitional Housing:

Housing continues to be an ongoing need for offenders, particular among the older offender population. This has become increasingly challenging in the changing socio-economic landscape of the District of Columbia, now one of the most expensive residential markets in the country. CSP provides short-term housing, through contract providers, to a limited number of offenders who are homeless or living in acutely unstable housing situations.

CSP Transitional Housing Need: A CSP review revealed that 1,173 (or 11.6 percent) of the 10,110 offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2017 had unstable housing. Most of these offenders resided in homeless shelters. It is important to note that the definition used by CSP to identify offenders whose living conditions are unstable is less comprehensive than that developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. As such, based on National standards, CSP's estimation of offenders living in unstable conditions is likely an underestimate.

Vocational Opportunities for Training, Education, and Employment Unit:

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

CSP Employment and Education Need: As of September 30, 2017, 49.9 percent of employable offenders were unemployed and 31.3 percent of offenders age 18 and over reported no high school diploma or GED.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2017, CSP made 1,537 contract substance abuse treatment placements using appropriated funds.

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2017
Detoxification	126
Residential	837
Outpatient	574
Total Contract Placements	1,537

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

- In FY 2017, CSP made 390 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant housing) placements using appropriated funds.
- In FY 2017, CSP made 200 contract sex offender assessment placements and 400 contract sex offender treatment placements.
- In FY 2017, the Vocational Opportunities for Training, Education, and Employment (VOTEE) unit completed 784 offender education and employment assessments and referred 499 offenders to employment opportunities and 346 offenders to vocational training opportunities.
- The CSP Victim Services Program (VSP) serves residents in the District of Columbia who have been victims of domestic violence, sexual offenses, traffic/alcohol-related crimes, or property crimes. VSP works diligently with supervision CSOs and other Federal and community-based victim service agencies in identifying victims of crime, providing education on victim rights, delivering orientations, and arranging technical assistance to victims and the community. In FY 2017, the VSP performed the following services:

VSP Activities	FY 2017
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	429
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	3,265

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

Performance Goals

CSP’s treatment-related performance measures focus on ensuring that the offender accesses treatment in a timely manner and monitors the rate of successful program completion. These measures provide a foundation for assessing overall treatment effectiveness.

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
2.1.1	Offenders referred for treatment or support services receive a formal evaluation of need in a timely manner. Target: 50%	N/A	N/A	68.1%	57.4%	47.6%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: This measure expresses the median number of calendar days that elapse from an offender's first referral for a treatment modality or service until the first completed evaluation. If a referral is made and then closed short of evaluation (e.g., due to offender misbehavior) it is treated as a censored observation, and the metaphorical stopwatch pauses until the offender is referred again. This measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders who receive a formal evaluation in a timely manner.

*Note: Beginning in FY 2017, the VOTEE program was included reporting.

Detailed Performance by Referral Type:

	N	FY 2017 Achieved
• Treatment		
○ Substance Abuse	5845	43.7%
• Treatment Assessment/Readiness		
○ RSC	1455	93.1%
Treatment & Treatment Assessment/Readiness Subtotal	7300	53.6%
• Other Treatment/Support Service		
○ Anger Management Group	394	10.7%
○ VOTEE	1294	15.1%
○ Young Adult Needs	440	78.0%
Other Treatment/Support Service Subtotal	2128	27.3%

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
2.1.2	Treatment and support services are directed to those offenders who pose a substantial threat to public safety. Target: 75%	N/A	N/A	61.9%	57.5%	69.0%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: In corrections research, the risk principle holds that offender treatment and support services are most effective at reducing recidivism when directed to those offenders who pose the greatest risk. This measure expresses the proportion of CSOSA-sponsored (i.e., placements for treatment or services that CSOSA either provides directly or pays for under contract with a third-party) discretionary treatment/service placements that are placements of high-risk offenders (i.e, those who are supervised at the Maximum or Intensive supervision levels or whose most proximate assessment places them at or above the 55th percentile of offenders on risk to public safety).

*Note: Beginning in FY 2017, the VOTEE program was included reporting.

Detailed Performance by Treatment Type:

	N	FY 2017 Achieved
• Treatment		
○ <i>Substance Abuse</i>	3357	58.6%
• Treatment Assessment/Readiness		
○ <i>RSC</i>	1290	81.0%
<i>Treatment & Treatment Assessment/Readiness Subtotal</i>	4647	64.8%
• Other Treatment/Support Service		
○ <i>Anger Management</i>	41	68.3%
○ <i>VOTEE</i>	1,338	81.8%
○ <i>Young Adult Needs</i>	97	94.9%
<i>Other Treatment/Support Service Subtotal</i>	1476	82.2%

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
2.1.3	Offenders evaluated as being in need of a specific type of treatment or support service are placed within 21 days. Target: 50%	N/A	N/A	76.1%	75.4%	72.7%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: This measure expresses the median number of calendar days that elapse between clinical evaluation and placement. Evaluations that do not result in placements within the reporting period are treated as censored observations. This measure expresses the proportion of offenders deemed in need of treatment who are placed in a timely manner.

Detailed Performance by Referral Type:

	N	FY 2017 Achieved
• Treatment		
○ Substance Abuse	2079	64.4%
○ Central Intervention Team (CIT) Sanction Staffing	170	66.5%
• Treatment Assessment/Readiness		
○ RSC	1286	90.2%
Treatment & Treatment Assessment/Readiness Subtotal	3535	73.9%
• Other Treatment/Support Service		
○ Anger Management	78	15.4%
○ Young Adult Needs	392	73.2%
Other Treatment/Support Service Subtotal	470	63.6%

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
2.1.4	Offenders who start treatment or support services successfully complete the intervention. Target: 75%	62.2%	59.7%	55.1%	59.4%	63.7%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: All placements in CSOSA-sponsored treatment programs for which participation is tracked through discharge (i.e., Re-Entry Sanctions Center, substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral interventions, and group therapy sessions) are included. This measure expresses the proportion of CSOSA-sponsored (i.e., placements for treatment that CSOSA either provides directly or pays for under contract with a third-party) treatment placements that end with the offender being successfully/satisfactorily discharged from the program.

*Note: Methodology prior to FY 2014 measured performance based only on offenders who started substance abuse treatment programs. The list of eligible programming was expanded in FY 2014.

Detailed Performance by Treatment Type:

	N	FY 2017 Achieved
• Treatment		
○ Substance Abuse	1914	57.9%
▪ Detox	149	98.0%
▪ Outpatient	579	48.9%
▪ Residential	491	62.3%
▪ Short-term Residential	209	88.0%
▪ Transitional	330	45.5%
• Support Service		
▪ Aftercare	156	25.6%
• Treatment Assessment/Readiness		
▪ RSC	629	66.9%
Treatment & Treatment Assessment/Readiness Subtotal	2543	60.2%
• Other Treatment/Support Services		
○ Domestic Violence	343	87.8%
○ Anger Management Group	104	78.9%
○ Young Adult Needs	88	51.1%
Other Treatment/Support Service Subtotal	535	80.0%

Strategic Objective 2.2: Community Partnerships

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2019 Request	Change From FY 2018 CR
Strategic Objective 2.2: Community Partnerships	12,767	12,821	-197	452	13,077	256

Approximately seven (7) percent of FY 2019 requested funding (\$13,077,000) and 59 FTE support Community Partnerships.

Program Summary

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

CSP’s Community Relations Specialists mobilize the community, identify resources to address offender needs, build support for CSOSA programs, and establish relationships with human service agencies, as well as the faith-based community, businesses, and non-profit organizations. These efforts, enhance offender supervision, increase community awareness and acceptance of CSP’s work, and increase the number of jobs and services available to offenders.



CSOSA/Faith Community Partnership

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

Mentoring has been the primary focus of this initiative. The Mentoring Initiative links offenders with concerned members of the faith community who offer support, friendship, and assistance

during the difficult period of re-entry. During the transition from prison to neighborhood, returning offenders can be overwhelmed by large and small problems. Participating offenders are matched with a volunteer mentor from one of the participating faith-based institutions.

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

Since the Faith-Based Initiative began in 2002, 366 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 1,819 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 6,273 offenders have been referred to the program.

Effective July 2013, CSP staff assumed responsibility for day-to-day coordination of the Faith-Based Initiative. Currently, 11 faith institutions and 11 mentors remained actively engaged with the program, resulting in 17 offenders being matched with a mentor as of September 2017. Approximately 932 offender mentees have successfully completed the program since August 2007.

In terms of assessing the intermediate outcomes, early results derived by CSP indicate that offenders who participate in the mentoring program may experience lower rates of technical violations, positive drug tests, and re-arrests the longer they remained actively engaged with a mentor.



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

Accomplishments

- In FY 2017, CSP partnered with the Federal BOP and various District of Columbia government and community partners to present three Community Resource Day (CRD) video-conferences for offenders prior their release from a BOP institution. Each video-conference was broadcast to at least 20 BOP institutions with both male and female populations of District of Columbia inmates. The video-conferences provide offenders with advance orientation and release preparation information critical to successful re-entry. For the eighth consecutive year, CSP developed and distributed CRD packages for BOP institutions with District of Columbia inmates.
- In FY 2017, CSP held two (2) Employment Opportunity Forum video-conferences. CSP invited local employers and labor organizations to make a presentation discussing future employment opportunities, as well as the business climate of Washington, D.C. with the

inmates. The goal is to help prepare the male population (from the District of Columbia) at Rivers FCI in seeking gainful employment once they return to the District of Columbia.

- In FY 2017, CSP continued a weekly program in partnership with Hope House D.C. to provide the children of incarcerated female inmates with the opportunity to visit with their parent via teleconference.
- In FY 2017, CSP held 20 Community Justice Advisory Network (CJAN) meetings. CJANs function within each of the city's seven police districts and are comprised of residents and key stakeholders, such as Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, faith based institutions, schools, non-profit and civic organizations, businesses, government agencies and local law enforcement entities. CJANs are designed to resolve existing and emerging public safety issues to improve the quality of life in the city's neighborhoods.

Performance Goals

Throughout the first years of CSOSA’s existence, performance measures in this area focused on establishing the framework for community partnerships. CSP adopted two “milestone” measures: establishing active partnerships with the Metropolitan Police Department in all Police Districts and establishing functional Community Justice Advisory Networks in all police districts. These measures have been achieved and have resulted in scheduled partnership activities: case presentations and accountability tours with MPD, CJAN meetings, and offender Mass Orientations in each police district. In addition, CSP’s partnership activities have expanded to encompass our work with the faith community and our role in grant administration.

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
2.2.1	Agreements will be established, renewed, or updated with organizations to provide job training, housing, education or other services for offenders. Target: 20 per year	35	24	22	20	20
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: An eligible “established” agreement is a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or written agreement between CSOSA and a local organization (e.g., service provider, business, faith based institution, or community organization). A “new” agreement provides services that are not already available under the provisions of an existing agreement with the designated provider, renews a previously existing agreement, or extends the scope of an existing agreement. This measure is expressed as a count of new, renewed, or extended agreements to provide these offender services.</p>						
2.2.2	Agreements will be established and maintained with organizations through which offenders can fulfill community service requirements. Target: 10 per year	13	14	19	155	152
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: An eligible “established” agreement is a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or written agreement between CSOSA and a local organization (e.g., service provider, business, faith based institution, or community organization). A “new” agreement provides services that are not already available under the provisions of an existing agreement with the designated provider, renews a previously existing agreement, or extends the scope of an existing agreement. This measure is expressed as a count of new, renewed, or extended agreements to provide these offender services.</p> <p>*Note: Beginning in FY 2016, one-time special events where offenders could fulfill community service requirements (i.e., flyer distribution, litter pick-up, etc.) counted as progress towards this goal.</p>						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
2.2.3	CJAN meetings will be conducted. Target: 12 per year	15	12	10	28	20
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CJAN meetings are coordinated by CSOSA Community Relation Specialists and are held in each police district for the purpose of informing residents of existing and emerging public safety issues, as well as steps being taken to resolve such issues. This measure is expressed as a count of the number of CJAN meetings held during the reporting period.</p>						

Strategic Objective 3.1: Timely and Accurate Information

Analysis by Strategic Objective						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2019 Request	Change From FY 2018 CR
Strategic Objective 3.1: Timely and Accurate Information to Decision Makers	24,146	24,177	-368	878	24,688	511

Approximately 13 percent of FY 2019 requested funding (\$24,688,000) and 122 FTE support Timely and Accurate Information to Decision-Makers.

One of CSP's key responsibilities is to produce accurate and timely information and to provide meaningful recommendations, consistent with the offender's risk and needs profile, to criminal justice decision-makers. The quality and timeliness of this information has a direct impact on public safety in the District of Columbia.

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

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

CSP Diagnostic Reports

Function	FY 2017 Activity	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	2,276	As of September 30, 2017, CSP Diagnostic CSO staff completed 2,276 Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) reports . PSI reports contain comprehensive criminal and social history information that is used by CSP staff to recommend a sentence to the judiciary, and for the judiciary to determine the offender's sentence. The Federal BOP also uses this report, in conjunction with other information, to determine an offender's incarceration classification. In addition, the United States Parole Commission (USPC) uses this report-for background information and support for their decisions. In rare instances when a PSI has not been performed, a Post Sentencing Investigation will be prepared by CSP staff prior to the offender being designated to a maintaining institution with the BOP.

CSP Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSOs in Branch I ensure that offenders transitioning directly from prison to the community or through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) receive assessment, counseling, and appropriate referrals for treatment and/or services. TIPS CSOs work with each offender to develop a Transition Plan while the offender resides in a RRC under the jurisdiction of BOP.

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

Function	FY 2017 Activity	
TIPS Transition Plans	485	In FY 2017, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO staff completed 485 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 811 Direct Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.
Direct Release Plans	811	

Accomplishments

- In FY 2017, supervision CSOs submitted Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) for 4,763 total offenders, 1,910 offenders on parole/supervised release and 2,853 offenders on probation.
- In FY 2017, CSP submitted 2,276 Pre and Post-Sentence Investigation reports (PSIs) electronically to the judges of the D.C. Superior Court and the United States Attorney’s Office. These reports assist the judiciary in improving the efficiency and timeliness of sentencing hearings. CSP completes all PSIs within a seven-week time frame and continues to improve the quality, investigation and analysis of these reports.
- Provided Sentencing Guidelines recommendations on all eligible criminal offenses as part of the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) report.
- Incorporated vocational assessments into the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) process so that offenders classified by BOP receive the appropriate, needed vocational opportunities.
- Implemented evidence-based practices in the Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO Teams’ release planning and the Diagnostic Teams’ pre-sentence investigation processes. TIPS staff employ motivational interviewing techniques as a method of encouraging offenders in Federal BOP Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs) to increase their participation in programs. In FY 2017, TIPS staff completed 811 direct release plans and 485 transition plans for offenders released from prison into CSP supervision.
- Continued to collaborate with the Federal BOP on offender release planning issues, via regularly scheduled teleconferencing and video conferencing.

Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
3.1.1	Pre-sentence investigation reports, ordered by the Court, are completed and submitted by the assigned due date. Target: 95%	83.4%	88.0%	94.0%	93.0%	92.6%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: By special agreement with the DC Superior Court, pre-sentence investigation (PSI) reports are due within 14 or 51 calendar days conditional on whether the Court requests an expedited investigation. This measure expresses the proportion of PSI reports submitted to the court on time.						
3.1.2	Pre-release investigations are completed and sent to BOP no less than 14 calendar days prior to the offender's release from BOP. Target: 95%	64.5%	85.0%	90.8%	93.4%	93.7%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA strives to complete pre-release investigations and reentry plans for prisoners returning through both the halfway house and (direct) institutional release pathways at least 14 calendar days prior to the offenders' planned release date. This measure expresses the proportion of pre-release investigations that were completed in a timely manner. *Note: Prior to FY 2014, only institutional releases were considered in reporting.						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
3.1.3	Annual progress reports are submitted to the USPC within five days following each anniversary of the start of each parole or supervised release supervision period. Target: 80%	N/A	34.9%	65.9%	73.7%	73.4%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The USPC requires CSOSA to submit an annual progress report for offenders serving periods of supervised release or parole within five calendar days of the anniversary date of each supervision period. Consider a hypothetical offender serving two concurrent parole periods, one which began 2013-04-01 and another which began 2013-04-10. For this offender, annual progress reports must be submitted within each of the following periods: 2014-04-01 through 2014-04-05, 2014-04-10 through 2014-04-15, 2015-04-01 through 2015-04-15, 2015-04-10 through 2014-04-15, and so on for as long as supervision continues. The measure expresses the proportion of eligible supervision periods for which timely annual progress reports were submitted. If a supervision period begins on Leap Day (i.e., February 29), the annual progress report must be submitted between March 1 and March 5 in non-leap years. Offenders remain eligible regardless of supervision status (i.e., annual progress reports must be submitted for supervision periods in Monitored or Warrant statuses).</p>						
3.1.4	AVRs are submitted to the releasing authority within five calendar days of loss of contact with an offender. Target: 75%	30.1%	42.3%	57.9%	62.3%	68.4%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: If an offender enters loss of contact (LOC) status, the supervising officer is expected to submit an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) to the releasing authority within five calendar days. If the offender exits LOC status after fewer than five calendar days, then an AVR is encouraged but not required. This measure is expressed as a proportion. The numerator of the proportion is the sum of LOC spells five calendar days or greater in duration for which an AVR was submitted within five calendar days and LOC spells less than five calendar days in duration for which an AVR was submitted during the spell. The denominator is the sum of LOC spells five calendar days or greater in duration and LOC spells less than five calendar days in duration for which an AVR was submitted during the spell. Persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure since such persons are not legally required to maintain routine contact with their supervising officer.</p>						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
3.1.5	AVRs are submitted to the releasing authority within five calendar days of re-arrest notification. Target: 75% *APG	59.5%	36.7%	48.8%	50.7%	47.4%

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

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

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

Management Objectives

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

Management Objective 1:

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

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

Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M1.1	Diversity training is completed by new non-temporary employees. Target: 85%	N/A	88.0%	96.0%	92.0%	100.0%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Diversity training is provided to new employees within a year of the start of their employment with the Agency. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of new employees who reached their one-year anniversary with CSOSA during a fiscal year and completed diversity training within the year by the total number of new employees who reach their one year CSOSA anniversary during a fiscal year.</p>						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M1.2	CSOSA's eligible employees will be assessed on their leadership competencies. Target: 80%	N/A	74.0%	85.0%	85.0%	100.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The assessment will be a survey based on OPM's Executive Core Qualifications and Executive Fundamental Competencies. Eligible employees include those on the general schedule (GS) pay scale at GS-14 or GS-15 as well as non-Senior Executive Service Supervisors. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of eligible employees who are assessed during the year by the total number of eligible employees.						
M1.3	By FY 2015, CSOSA's eligible employees will have an approved leadership development plan. Target: 50%	N/A	10.0%	60.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: At least one-half of CSOSA's eligible employees will have a formal, approved leadership development plan. Eligible employees are non-temporary workers on the on the GS pay scale at a GS-14 or GS-15 level as well as workers who occupy non-Senior Executive Service Supervisory positions. Eligible employees must have been in active duty status in their current position for at least 90 days. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of eligible employees with an approved leadership development plan by the total number of eligible employees.						
M1.4	Each FY, CSOSA will score at or above the Government-wide average positive score on the Federal Viewpoint Survey items related to health and wellness. Target: TBD	N/A	+4.5%	+4.0%	+4.0%	+4.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA scores on Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey items related to employee health and wellness will be compared to the government-wide average on those items.						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M1.5	Each FY, CSOSA will audit employees performance plans to ensure the plans are aligned with Agency and office goals. Target: 20%	N/A	N/A	100% ¹	95.0%	99.0%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will compare the number of performance plans audited to the number of performance plans to determine whether the target is reached. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of performance plans audited by the total number of employee performance plans.

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

Management Objective 2:

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

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

Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M2.1	CSOSA's information technology network will be available for employees to conduct their work. Target: 99%	N/A	N/A	99.5%	99.9%	100.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Performance will be calculated by dividing the number of business hours of network availability at all CSOSA locations during the fiscal year by the total business hours at all CSOSA locations during the fiscal year.						
M2.2	CSOSA will increase remote access data usage by employees while working in the field or teleworking. Target: TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	+3.7%	+20.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will determine the average number of licenses used on a daily basis for FY2015 as the baseline for this performance goal. The percent change will be calculated by dividing the difference in remote access data usage during the reporting year compared to the baseline year. The average number of daily licenses used in FY 2015 was 107.						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M2.2	CSOSA will continuously monitor the cybersecurity state of critical IT assets. Target: 100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will report the percent of its critical IT assets where an automated capability is applied for the continuous monitoring against potential cyber threats. To calculate performance, CSOSA will identify the number of technology assets being continuously monitored and divide that number by the total number of technology assets. An IT asset is defined as a physical or virtual server.</p>						

Management Objective 3:

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

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

Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M3.1	CSOSA’s Agency Financial Report (AFR) is completed on-time and contains all required report elements. Target: 100%	N/A	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Agency staff will verify that the AFR is completed and submitted to all required recipients in a timely manner. In addition, Agency staff will verify that the submitted AFR contains all required report elements.						
M3.2	CSOSA’s financial statements receive an unqualified audit opinion with minimal or no material control weaknesses and few, if any, significant control deficiencies. Target: 100%	N/A	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: An external auditor is required to conduct an audit of the CSOSA’s financial statements on an annual basis. CSOSA staff will review the Audit Reports, produced by the auditor, contained in the completed AFR to determine whether the auditor issued an unqualified (positive) audit opinion with minimal or no material control weaknesses and few, if any, significant control deficiencies.						

Management Objective 4:

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

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

Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M4.1	CSOSA will complete procurement awards in a timely manner. Target: 90%	N/A	55.0%	80.0%	80.0%	90.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA uses a standard protocol for measuring timeliness of awards. Known as the Procurement Administrative Lead Time (PALT), CSOSA establishes the expected number of days required to complete an award, ranging from five to 120 days, depending on the type of award and dollar amount. CSOSA will report the percent of completed awards that meet the timeliness standards set forth in the PALT.						
M4.2	CSOSA will decrease the Agency's Rental Square Feet (RSF) by 5%. Target: -5%	N/A	N/A	+1.0%	0.0%	+14.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will use the RSF from FY 2014 as the base line and compare it to the RSF in FY 2018 to determine the percentage of reduction. The RSF in FY 2014 was 342,500.						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M4.3	CSOSA employees will be issued HSPD-12 compliant Personal Identification Verification (PIV) cards for the PACS. Target: 90%	N/A	66.7%	92.0%	95.0%	95.0%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The percentage of employees issued PIV cards will be measured at the end of each fiscal year by dividing the number of employees with PIVs by the number of employees deemed eligible to receive the PIV cards. Eligibility is determined by CSOSA's Office of Security upon completion of a background investigation or re-investigation.</p>						
M4.4	By FY 2018, CSOSA will achieve substantial progress on tasks necessary to continue operations in the event of an emergency. Target: 100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.0%	74.0%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA evaluates its continuity program using FEMA's Readiness Reporting System's Monthly Assessment Form, which assigns a score for each task from 0 to 10. Tasks with scores of 7 or higher indicate substantial progress. With this Form, CSOSA assesses implementation of over two hundred specific continuity tasks as outlined in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Continuity Directive 1. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of continuity tasks rated at 7 or above by the total number of continuity tasks.</p>						

Management Objective 5:

Promote Open and Accountable Government

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

Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M5.1	CSOSA responds timely to FOIA requests. Target: 95%	N/A	N/A	70.0%	60.2%	TBD
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The Freedom of Information Act specifies timelines for response times. Using these standards, CSOSA will keep track of how long it takes to respond to a request and assess whether each request meets timelines. Annually, all requests that are received within the fiscal year will be counted. CSOSA's count of FY 2017 requests is in-process.						
M5.2	CSOSA employees are trained on Federal ethics rules. Target: 95%	N/A	83.0%	97.0%	68.0%	94.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Ethics training is legally mandated for certain positions within CSOSA. By policy, CSOSA also trains all other employees. Training logs will be used to determine what CSOSA staff completed federal ethics training during the fiscal year. The percent of staff completing trainings will be assessed using a count of staff employed during the fiscal year whose training due date occurred during the fiscal year. Employees on extended sick or family leave are excluded from this requirement.						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M5.3	CSOSA achieves annual percentage increases in the number of visits to http://media.csosa.gov . Target: 3% annual increase	N/A	+23.0%	-2.0%	-18.0%	-32.0%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will calculate a baseline for visits to http://media.csosa.gov during FY 2013. The annual percentage increase in visits will be calculated according to the baseline. There were 187,300 visits to the website in FY 2013.</p>						

Management Objective 6:

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

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

Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M6.1	Data-driven performance review attendees say the information delivered helps to facilitate performance improvement. Target: 75%	N/A	N/A	77.1%	60.0%	88.0%
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will conduct a survey of persons attending each data-driven performance reviews following each review. The percent of completed surveys will be assessed using a count of attendees who agree the information delivered was helpful for improving performance.						

Performance Goal		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
M6.2	CSOSA will expand deployment of dashboards to all offices to improve performance across the Agency. Target: 100%	N/A	22.0%	28.6%	57.0%	60.0%
<p>Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will track progress in the implementation of departmental dashboards until all the performance goals are implemented in an integrated CSOSA Performance Dashboard. The annual progress toward this goal is tracked by counting the number (percentage) of departmental dashboards that have been tested and are deployed to users.</p>						

Budget Displays:

Community Supervision Program Summary of Change *fiscal year 2019*

	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2017 Enacted Budget	877	182,721
FY 2018 Continuing Resolution ¹	835	181,480
Changes to Base:		
Adjustments to FY 2019 Base	(10)	(4,233)
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	(10)	(4,233)
FY 2019 Base	825	177,247
Program Changes:		
Replacement Lease for CSOSA Headquarters, Field Offices and Related Facilities ²	0	5,919
Sub-Total, FY 2019 Program Changes	0	5,919
Total Changes	(10)	1,686
FY 2019 President's Budget	825	183,166
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2018 Continuing Resolution:	(10)	1,686
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2018 Continuing Resolution:	-1.20%	0.93%

¹ A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended).

² CSP's FY 2019 budget request includes Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) funding for a portion of the costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices and related facilities. Additional resources may be required in future years to fund all aspects of the relocation project.

**Community Supervision Program
FY 2019 Requested Program Changes**

	FTE	Amount (\$000)
GS-15	0	0
GS-14	0	0
GS-13	0	0
GS-12	0	0
GS-11	0	0
GS-10	0	0
GS-9	0	0
GS-8	0	0
GS-7	0	0
GS-6	0	0
GS-5	0	0
Total	0	0
11.1 Full Time Permanent		0
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent		0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost		0
11.8 Special Personnel Services		0
12.1 Benefits		0
Total Personnel		0
21.0 Travel and Training		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		4,783
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.		0
24.0 Printing		0
25.1 Contract Services		354
25.2 Other Services		0
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts		0
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		31
25.6 Medical Care		0
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		751
32.0 Buildout		0
Total Non-Personnel		5,919
Total		5,919

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

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual		FY 2017 Actual (FY 2015-2017 Office Relocation Funding) 1		FY 2017 Actual (FY 2016-2018 Office Relocation Funding) 2		FY 2018 Annualized CR 3		FY 2019 Request 4		Variance	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
EX	1	155	-	-	-	-	1	155	1	155	-	-
SES	11	1,815	-	-	-	-	11	1,980	11	1,980	-	-
GS-15	25	3,706	-	-	-	-	25	3,877	25	3,877	-	-
GS-14	64	8,079	-	-	-	-	66	8,764	66	8,764	-	-
GS-13	128	13,399	-	-	-	-	130	13,706	128	13,456	(2)	(250)
GS-12	332	30,526	-	-	-	-	332	31,825	324	31,025	(8)	(800)
GS-11	94	6,328	-	-	-	-	94	7,273	94	7,273	-	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	43	3,228	-	-	-	-	43	3,302	43	3,302	-	-
GS-08	24	1,410	-	-	-	-	24	1,442	24	1,442	-	-
GS-07	74	3,666	-	-	-	-	76	4,000	76	4,000	-	-
GS-06	8	423	-	-	-	-	8	433	8	433	-	-
GS-05	19	582	-	-	-	-	19	695	19	695	-	-
GS-04	5	234	-	-	-	-	5	239	5	239	-	-
GS-03	1	38	-	-	-	-	1	39	1	39	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTE	829	73,589	-	-	-	-	835	77,730	825	76,680	(10)	(1,050)
11.1 Full Time Permanent	829	73,456	-	-	-	-	835	77,606	825	76,556	(10)	(1,050)
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	124	-	-
11.5 Other Personal Compensation	-	1,677	-	-	-	-	-	1,133	-	1,133	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.1 Personnel Benefits	-	31,268	-	-	-	-	-	32,710	-	32,260	-	(450)
13.0 Former Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Obligations	829	106,534	-	-	-	-	835	111,573	825	110,073	(10)	(1,500)
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons	-	903	-	-	-	-	-	581	-	587	-	6
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	131	-	2	-	-	-	150	-	154	-	4
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	7,169	-	-	-	-	-	10,053	-	15,076	-	5,023
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	7,370	-	-	-	-	-	5,444	-	5,553	-	109
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.	-	2,532	-	93	-	-	-	2,596	-	2,656	-	60
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	39	-	1
25.1 Consulting Services	-	11,699	-	732	-	-	-	8,764	-	9,334	-	570
25.2 Other Services	-	29,900	-	729	-	403	-	26,514	-	23,982	-	(2,532)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts	-	2,055	-	16	-	-	-	2,003	-	2,049	-	46
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities	-	533	-	27	-	-	-	1,368	-	1,430	-	62
25.6 Medical Care	-	1,628	-	59	-	-	-	1,647	-	1,685	-	38
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment	-	367	-	-	-	-	-	473	-	484	-	11
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	2,507	-	-	-	-	-	1,842	-	1,884	-	42
31.0 Furniture and Equipment	-	7,137	-	883	-	2,692	-	8,182	-	7,923	-	(259)
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout	-	956	-	4,791	-	-	-	224	-	229	-	5
42.0 Claims	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	-
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	74,969	-	7,332	-	3,095	-	69,907	-	73,093	-	3,186
TOTAL	829	181,503	-	7,332	-	3,095	835	181,480	825	183,166	(10)	1,686

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

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

3 A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore the budget assumes this account is operating under Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018

(Division D of P.L 115-56) as amended.

4 FY 2019 Request totals \$183,166,000, including \$177,247,000 in FY 2019 annual funding and \$5,919,000 in Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) resources to relocate CSOSA's headquarters.