

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

for the District of Columbia

FY 2020 Budget Request

Summary Statement and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

March 18, 2019

Background

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) was established by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (the Revitalization Act).¹ Following a three-year period of trusteeship, CSOSA was certified as an independent Executive Branch agency on August 4, 2000.

The Revitalization Act was designed to provide financial assistance to the District of Columbia by transferring full responsibility for several critical, front-line public safety functions to the Federal Government. Three separate and disparately functioning entities within the District of Columbia government were reorganized into one federal agency, CSOSA. The new agency assumed its probation function from the D.C. Superior Court Adult Probation Division, and its parole function from the D.C. Board of Parole. The Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA), responsible for supervising pretrial defendants, became an independent entity within CSOSA and receives its funding as a separate line item in the CSOSA appropriation. On August 5, 1998, the parole determination function was transferred to the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC). On August 4, 2000, parole was abolished and replaced with supervised release, with the USPC assuming responsibility for parole and supervised release revocations and modifications with respect to felons. With the implementation of the Revitalization Act, the Federal government took on a unique, front-line role in the day-to-day public safety of everyone who lives, visits or works in the District of Columbia.

The CSOSA appropriation is composed of two programs:

- The Community Supervision Program (CSP), and
- The Pretrial Services Agency (PSA).

CSP is responsible for developing investigation reports; supervising offenders on probation, parole or supervised release; and monitoring Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs); PSA is responsible for supervising pretrial defendants.

¹ Public Law 105-33, Title XI

Community Supervision Program: The mission of the Community Supervision Program (CSP) is to effectively supervise adults under our jurisdiction to enhance public safety, reduce recidivism, support the fair administration of justice, and promote accountability, inclusion and success through the implementation of evidence-based practices in close collaboration with our criminal justice partners and the community. CSP provides supervision for adults released by the D.C. Superior Court or the U.S. Parole Commission on probation, parole or supervised release. The CSP strategy emphasizes public safety, successful re-entry into the community, and effective supervision through an integrated system of comprehensive risk 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 reports and 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), the D.C. Superior Court, and the D.C. Department of Corrections, as well as the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), the U.S. Parole Commission, the U.S. Attorney's Office, and the U.S. Marshals Service to increase public safety for everyone who lives, visits or works in the District of Columbia. CSP has established Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) 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 for routine, electronic data exchanges to more quickly share information and 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 offender population.

In FY 2018, CSP supervised approximately 10,000 offenders on any given day and 15,734 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year; 84 percent of offenders supervised during the year were male, and 16 percent were female. In FY 2018, 5,886 offenders entered CSP supervision: 4,305 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, 1,206 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release, 204 offenders with DSAs, and 171 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 must serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community.

Offenders typically remain under CSP supervision for the following durations:²

Probation: 20.5 to 21.4 months;
Parole³: 12.0 to 17.5 years; and
Supervised Release: 40.5 to 41.9 months

² Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP's FY 2018 Total Supervised Population. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration in the calculation.

³ Life sentences have been excluded

On September 30, 2018, CSP supervised 9,669 offenders, including: 5,926 individuals on probation; 3,332 individuals on supervised release or parole; 201 individuals under a DSA; and 210 individuals with CPOs. Just under 8,000 of these offenders resided in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 71 adult residents of the District on this date.⁴ The remaining supervised offenders reside in another jurisdiction and are supervised in accordance with the Interstate Compact Agreement (ICA).

The FY 2018 Total Supervised Population (TSP) of 15,734 represents a 4.1 percent decrease compared to the FY 2017 population of 16,407. During the year, the number of offenders of all supervision types decreased. Parolees decreased at the greatest rate during this time (12.6 percent decrease), which is expected given that parole was abolished in the District of Columbia in 2000. Both the number of supervised releasees and the number of probationers also decreased from FY 2017 to FY 2018 (9.4 and 8.5 percent decreases, respectively).

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 half of offenders beginning supervision in FY 2018 were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament, and just over one-third had a substance abuse need. Roughly three in ten offenders were identified as having low levels of achievement, and a similar proportion lacked prosocial leisure activities. Just under 20 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 thirty percent of offenders beginning supervision in FY 2018 were identified as having a mental health need. It is important to note this issue 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 FY 2018, the average declined to 12 incidents per day. Importantly, the percentage of CSP offenders arrested for serious violent incidents while under supervision is fairly low. In 2018, CSP supervised just under 16,000 unique offenders of whom 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, such as the proliferation of synthetic drugs and crime spikes, and the potential increase in the offender population over the next few years. To measure our success, CSP established in our FY 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan:

- One outcome indicator: Decreasing recidivism among the supervised offender population, and
- One outcome-oriented performance goal: Successful completion of supervision.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (569,751). Data as of December 17, 2018.

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 5,886 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2018 were characterized by the following:

- 83.7 percent self-reported having a history of substance use;⁵
- 56.2 percent were unemployed when they began supervision;⁶
- 30.6 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 30.1 percent were identified as having mental health needs;⁴
- 63.5 percent self-reported having children; 43.9 percent *of those with dependent-age children* reported being the primary caretaker of those children;⁴
- 24.6 percent were aged 25 or younger; and
- 8.6 percent reported that their living arrangement was unstable at intake.⁷

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, CSP has been successful in that the overwhelming majority of closed cases (90.4 percent) in FY 2018 did not result in revocation to incarceration. In addition, 64.3 percent of case closures in FY 2018 were characterized as successful completions of supervision.

CSP also 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

⁵ Based on offender entrants for whom an AUTO Screener assessment was completed. Data reflect assessments completed closest to when the offender began supervision.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

factors, as well as monitor and adjust as needed our interventions to meet offender needs. Revoked offenders often return to CSP supervision. Of the 5,886 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2018, 20.7 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their supervision start date.

CSP research has shown that, compared to the total supervised population, offenders who are eventually revoked to incarceration (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.

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 2018 CSP Total Supervised Population Profile:

FY 2018 ENTRANTS	FY 2018 TSP	FY 2018 EXITS
<p>Total: 5,886</p> <p>213 Parole 993 Supervised Release 4,305 Probation 204 DSA 171 CPO</p> <p><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 84 percent self-reported having a history of substance use² 56 percent were unemployed³ 31 percent had less than a high school education 9 percent resided in unstable conditions⁴ 30 percent were identified as having mental health needs² 64 percent self-reported having children; 44 percent of those with dependent-age children reported being the primary caretaker of those children² 	<p>Total: 15,734</p> <p>Supervised 15,734 unique offenders over the course of the fiscal year and approximately 10,000 offenders on any given day</p> <p><u>Characteristics under supervision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 41 percent of offenders assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels¹ 19 percent aged 25 and under 16 percent female 25 percent of offenders were rearrested while under supervision 57 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 30 percent of supervised offenders 	<p>Total: 6,305</p> <p>314 Parole 1,310 Supervised Release 4,218 Probation 232 DSA 231 CPO</p> <p><u>Supervision outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64 percent of cases closed successfully 90 percent of offenders under supervision in FY 2018 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 unemployable.





⁴ Based on home verifications completed closest to when each offender began supervision. Offenders are considered to have "unstable housing" if they reside in a homeless shelter, halfway house through 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.

Pretrial Services Agency (PSA): PSA’s mission is to promote pretrial justice and enhance community safety. In fulfilling this mission, PSA assists judicial officers in both the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (DCSC) and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia (USDC) by conducting a risk assessment for every arrested person who will be presented in court; identifying detention eligibility; and formulating release recommendations, as appropriate, based upon the arrestee’s demographic information, criminal history, and substance use and/or mental health information. For defendants who are placed on conditional release pending trial, PSA provides supervision and treatment services that reasonably assure that they return to court and do not engage in criminal activity pending their trial and/or sentencing.

PSA has responsibility for over 17,000 defendants each year and supervises an average of 4,232 individuals on any given day. The vast majority of defendants are awaiting trial in DCSC, with a smaller number awaiting trial in USDC. PSA’s current caseloads include individuals being supervised on a full range of charges from misdemeanor property offenses to felony murder. On average, defendants remain under supervision for 100 days. During this period, PSA administers evidence-based and data informed risk assessment and supervision practices to identify factors related to pretrial misconduct and maximize the likelihood of arrest-free behavior and court appearance during the pretrial period.

Through the successful fulfillment of its mission, PSA continued to meet or exceed the performance targets for its strategic goal performance indicators in FY 2018, except for strategic goal 3, which was within one percent of the performance target:

Performance Indicator Area	Indicator Description	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2018-2022 Target
Strategic Goal 1	Judicial Concurrence with PSA Recommendation	81% 	70%
Strategic Goal 2	Continued Pretrial Release	85% 	85%
Strategic Goal 3	Arrest Free Rate	87% 	88%
Strategic Goal 4	Court Appearance Rate	89% 	87%

PSA’s *FY 2020 Budget Request* reinforces the Agency’s commitment to be a performance-based, results-driven organization and highlights its dedication to ensuring public safety and promoting pretrial justice through high-quality risk assessment, supervision and treatment services. PSA’s budget balances its obligation to public safety in the District with its commitment to the President’s plan to reform government operations, as well as with other federally mandated requirements that drive the costs of operations.

Mission and Goals (CSOSA: CSP and PSA)

CSOSA's shared mission is to increase public safety and support the fair administration of justice in the District of Columbia. Given that 70 percent of convicted offenders serve all or part of their sentence in the community and approximately 85 to 90 percent of pretrial defendants are released to the community, CSOSA's functions of effective supervision of pretrial defendants and convicted offenders, along with effective service to the courts and paroling authority, are critical to public safety. Although CSP and PSA have two distinct mandates, they share common strategic goals for the Agency's management and operations. The primary elements of CSP's Strategic Plan are outlined below:

- Establish strict accountability and prevent the population supervised by CSOSA from engaging in criminal activity.
- Deliver preventative interventions to the population supervised by CSOSA based on assessed need.
- Support the fair administration of justice by providing accurate information and meaningful recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers.

To achieve these goals, CSOSA has developed strategic objectives encompassing all components of community-based supervision. These strategic objectives include:

- Establish and implement (a) an effective risk and needs assessment and case management process to help officials determine whom it is appropriate to release and at what level of supervision, and (b) an ongoing evaluation process that assesses a defendant's compliance with release conditions and an offender's progress in reforming his/her behavior.
- Provide close supervision of high-risk defendants and offenders, with immediate graduated sanctions for violations of release conditions and incentives to encourage compliance.
- Provide appropriate treatment and support services, as determined by the needs assessment, to assist defendants in complying with release conditions and offenders in reintegrating into the community.
- Establish partnerships with other law enforcement agencies and community organizations.
- 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.

These strategic objectives are the foundation for CSOSA's structure and operations, as well as the Agency's plans for allocating resources, measuring performance, and achieving outcomes. In terms of both day-to-day operations and long-term performance goals, these strategic objectives are fundamental to CSOSA's efforts. They unite CSP's and PSA's strategic plans, operations, and budgets.

FY 2020 President's Budget Request (CSOSA: CSP and PSA)

The FY 2020 CSOSA President's Budget request (CSP and PSA) totals \$248,524,000, which is a \$4,226,000 or 1.73 percent increase above the funding level contained in the annualized FY 2019 Continuing Resolution (CR).¹

CSOSA (CSP and PSA)

- The FY 2020 Budget request for CSP is \$181,065,000, a net increase of \$225,000, or 0.12 percent, above the FY 2019 annualized CR.
- The FY 2020 Budget request for PSA is \$67,459,000, an increase of \$4,001,000, or 6.30 percent, above the FY 2019 annualized CR.

FY 2015 – FY 2020 Budget History:

Program / Fund	Thousands of Dollars						Increase/(Decrease) from FY 2019 Annualized CR	
	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 CR ⁴	FY 2020 Request	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program – Annual	164,155	179,247	182,721	180,840	180,840	177,247	(3,593)	(1.99)
Community Supervision Program – 3 Year	9,000 ²	3,159 ³	0	0	0	3,818 ⁵	3,818	100.00
Sub-Total – CSP	173,155	182,406	182,721	180,840	180,840	181,065	225	0.12
Pretrial Services Agency – Annual	60,845	62,357	63,487	63,458	63,458	66,461	3,003	4.7
Pretrial Services Agency – 2 Year	0	0	1,800 ⁴	0	0	0	0	0
Pretrial Services Agency – 3 Year	0	0	0	0	0	998 ⁵	998	100.00
Sub-Total – PSA	60,845	62,357	65,287	63,458	63,458	67,459	4,001	6.30
CSOSA Appropriation Total	234,000	244,763	248,008	244,298	244,298	248,524	4,226	1.73

¹ The FY 2019 Annualized CR provides appropriated funding based on FY 2018 Enacted. A full-year 2019 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115–245). The amounts included for 2019 reflect the annualized level provided by the CR.

² The FY 2015 Enacted budget contains Three-Year (FY 2015-2017) resources for the relocation of CSP offender supervision field offices.

³ The FY 2016 Enacted budget contains Three-Year (FY 2016-2018) resources for the relocation of CSP offender supervision field offices.

⁴ The FY 2017 Enacted budget contains Two-Year (FY 2017-2018) resources for PSA information technology requirements associated with the establishment of a comprehensive in-house synthetic drug testing program.

⁵ CSOSA's FY 2020 budget request includes \$2,565,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) resources to fund the remainder of the costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices, and related facilities. In addition, \$1,565,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) resources is requested to relocate CSP's 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, supervision field unit.

FY 2015 – FY 2020 CSOSA Budget: Summary of Change

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
FY 2015 Enacted Budget	\$173,155	885	\$60,845	372	\$234,000	1,257
<u>Changes to FY 2016 Base:</u>						
FY 2016 Pay Raise and Retirement Benefit Cost Increase	1,738	0	670	0	2,408	0
FY 2016 Non-Payroll Inflation	1,404	0	142	0	1,546	0
FY 2015 Non-Recurring Resources (FY 2015 Field Unit Relocation)	-3,168	0	0	0	-3,168	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2016 Base	-26	0	812	0	786	0
<u>FY 2016 Program Changes:</u>						
CSP Field Unit Relocation (3-Year)	3,159	0	0	0	3,159	0
CSP Offender Drug Treatment	2,500	0	0	0	2,500	0
CSP/PSA Telecommunications System	1,662	0	0	0	1,662	0
CSP Offender Case Management system Re-Design	1,200	0	0	0	1,200	0
CSP/PSA Electronic Document Records Management system	756	2	700	1	1,456	3
Sub-Total, FY 2016 Program Changes	9,277	2	700	1	9,977	3
FY 2016 Enacted Budget	\$182,406	887	\$62,357	373	\$244,763	1,260
<u>Changes to FY 2017 Base:</u>						
FY 2016 Non-Recurring Resources (FY 2016 Field Unit Relocation)	-1,298	0	0	0	-1,298	0
FY 2016 Non-Recurring Resources (FY 2016 Telecommunications System)	-1,662	0	0	0	-1,662	0
FY 2016 Non-Recurring Resources (FY 2016 Records Management System)	-220	0	-500	0	-720	0
FY 2017 Pay Raise	1,847	0	817	0	2,664	0
FY 2017 Non-Payroll Inflation	1,114	0	131	0	1,245	0
FY 2017 FTE Adjustment	0	-10	0	-10	0	-20
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2017 Base	-219	-10	448	-10	229	-20
<u>FY 2017 Program Changes:</u>						
CSP/PSA Synthetic Drug Testing	534	0	2,082	1	2,616	1
Contract Drug Treatment	0	0	400	0	400	0
Sub-Total, FY 2017 Program Changes	534	0	2,482	1	3,016	1
FY 2017 Enacted Budget	\$182,721	877	\$65,287	364	\$248,008	1,241

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
FY 2017 Enacted Budget	\$182,721	877	\$65,287	364	\$248,008	1,241
<u>Changes to FY 2018 Base:</u>						
FY 2017 Non-Recurring Resources (FY 2017 Synthetic Drug Testing)	0	0	-1,800	0	-1,800	0
FY 2018 Reduction to Base	-1,881	-42	-29	-14	-1,910	-56
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2018 Base	-1,881	-42	-1,829	-14	-3,710	-56
<u>FY 2018 Program Changes:</u>						
NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total, FY 2018 Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2018 Enacted Budget	\$180,840	835	\$63,458	350	\$244,298	1,185
FY 2019 Annualized CR¹	\$180,840	835	\$63,458	350	\$244,298	1,185
<u>Changes to Base:</u>						
FY 2019						
FY 2019 Requested Program Increase – IT Investment	0	0	2,286	0	2,286	0
FY 2019 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	510	0	510	0
FY 2019 Reduction to Base	-3,593	-10	0	0	-3,593	-10
FY 2020						
FY 2020 Building Security	0	0	77	0	77	0
FY 2020 Drug Testing Supplies	0	0	130	0	130	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to Base	-3,593	-10	3,003	0	-590	-10
FY 2020 Base:	\$177,247	825	\$66,461	350	\$243,708	1,175
<u>Program Changes:</u>						
FY 2019						
FY 2019 HQ Lease Replacement – Technical Anomaly ²	5,919	0	7,304		13,223	0
FY 2019 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2020	-5,919	0	-7,304		-13,223	0
FY 2020						
FY 2020 HQ Lease Replacement ³	1,567	0	998		2,565	0
FY 2020 NE DC Field Unit Lease Replacement ⁴	2,251	0	0		2,251	0
Sub-Total, Program Changes	3,818	0	998	0	4,816	0
FY 2020 President's Budget	\$181,065	825	\$67,459	350	\$248,524	1,175
Increase from FY 2019 CR (\$)	+\$225	-10	+\$4,001	0	+\$4,226	-10
Increase from FY 2019 CR (%)	+0.12%	-1.20%	+6.30%	0%	+1.73%	-0.84%

¹ The FY 2019 Annualized CR provides appropriated funding based on FY 2018 Enacted. A full-year 2019 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115–245). The amounts included for 2019 reflect the annualized level provided by the CR.

² CSOSA's FY 2019 PB request includes Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) resources for the first installment of costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices, and related facilities. The need for these resources does not recur in FY 2020.

³ CSOSA's FY 2020 PB request includes Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) resources for the second of two installments to complete the project for a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices, and related facilities. The need for these resources does not recur in FY 2021.

⁴ CSOSA's FY 2020 PB requests \$2,251,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) resources for the relocation of CSP's 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, supervision field unit. The need for these resources does not recur in FY 2021.

CSOSA (CSP and PSA) Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. How many offenders and defendants are under CSOSA's supervision?

In FY 2018, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 10,000 offenders on any given day and 15,734 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year, including offenders on probation, parole or supervised release, as well as offenders with Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs).

Of the CSP average daily supervised population, 37 percent were supervised as part of a specialized supervision caseload (e.g., women, young adults, sex offenders, mental health, traffic alcohol, and domestic violence), approximately 16 percent were female, and 18 percent were under the age of 25. Over 40 percent of offenders eligible for a risk assessment were assessed, classified and supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum).

In FY 2018, PSA supervised over 17,000 defendants, and had oversight of an average of 4,232 individuals on any given day. The vast majority of defendants are awaiting trial in D.C. Superior Court, with a smaller number awaiting trial in U.S. District Court. PSA's current caseloads include individuals being supervised on a full range of charges from misdemeanor property offenses to felony murder. During this period, PSA administers evidence-based and data informed risk assessment and supervision practices to identify factors related to pretrial misconduct and maximize the likelihood of arrest-free behavior and court appearance during the pretrial period.

2. What are the sentence types for which a CSP offender may be supervised?

The great majority of offenders supervised by CSP have been released by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia on probation or released by the U.S. Parole Commission on parole or supervised release. In addition, CSP currently supervises a small number of offenders sentenced under Deferred Sentence Agreements (DSAs) and Civil Protection Orders (CPOs).

- **Probation:** A sentence imposed by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia in lieu of incarceration. An adjudicated offender is placed under the supervision of CSP.
- **Parole:** A form of early release from prison based on an offender's positive adjustment to rehabilitative goals established during the incarceration period. As a parolee, an offender is placed under the supervision of CSP in lieu of serving the remainder of his/her term of imprisonment, as long as his/her conduct complies with the conditions of release prescribed by the U.S. Parole Commission and CSP. Only offenders who were convicted of felony offenses prior to August 5, 2000 are eligible for parole, as parole was abolished on August 4, 2000.
- **Supervised Release:** A sentence in which the offender must serve 85 percent of his or her sentence before being considered for release and, upon release from incarceration, has a period of supervision to complete in the community. Under such a sentence, once an offender has served the required length of imprisonment, a Supervised Release certificate is issued by the U.S. Parole Commission. Offenders who were convicted of felony offenses on or after August 5, 2000 may be eligible for

Supervised Release and, like parole, an offender may be revoked back to incarceration if he/she violates the conditions of release that are prescribed by U.S. Parole Commission and CSP.

- **DSA:** An arrangement made between the U.S. Attorney's Office and the defendant (usually in domestic violence cases and minor D.C. Code offenses) in which the defendant enters a guilty plea in exchange for a continuation of sentencing. The continuation generally lasts about nine months and, during that time, the client is required to abide by certain conditions (e.g., community service, participation in treatment programs, etc.). If the conditions are met at the time of sentencing, the defendant may withdraw his/her plea of guilt and the case is closed without conviction. If, however, the offender violates the conditions of the agreement, sentencing will proceed on the case.
- **CPO:** A civil order imposed by the Superior Court the District of Columbia for up to twelve months to protect an individual from further harassment or abuse by another individual (the CSP offender).

3. Does CSOSA supervise juvenile offenders?

Neither CSP nor PSA supervise offenders/defendants adjudicated as juveniles; this function remains the responsibility of the D.C. Government's Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS). However, both agencies supervise defendants and offenders waived as adults (charged or convicted as adults), some of whom are under the age of 18.

During FY 2018, CSP supervised 21 offenders under the age of 18 who were convicted as adults (20 males and 1 female). Additionally, CSP determined that approximately 7 unique clients supervised by CSP each month were also committed to DYRS supervision.

4. What differentiates probationers supervised by CSP versus those supervised by U.S. Probation for the District of Columbia?

Probationers supervised by CSP are DC Code offenders sentenced by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, which is the trial court for the District of Columbia. The Superior Court for the District of Columbia hears cases involving criminal and civil law, as well as family court, landlord and tenant, probate, tax, and driving violations (no permit and DUI). U.S. Probation for the District of Columbia supervises offenders assigned from federal court that raise a "federal question" involving the U.S. Government, the U.S. Constitution, or other federal laws; and cases involving "diversity of citizenship," which are disputes between two parties not from the same state or country, and where the claim meets a set dollar threshold for damages.

5. What is the duration that offenders and defendants are supervised by CSOSA?

While the period of supervision varies according to the individual's status, offenders are typically expected to remain under CSP supervision for the following durations:⁸

Probation:	20.5 to 21.4 months;
Parole ⁹ :	12.0 to 17.5 years; and
Supervised Release:	40.5 to 41.9 months

The length of pretrial supervision varies, since it is a function of the time needed to adjudicate a criminal case. During FY 2018, defendants under PSA supervision spent an average of 100 days on supervision.

6. How many offenders/defendants entered CSOSA supervision in FY 2018?

In FY 2018, 5,886 unique offenders entered CSP supervision; 4,305 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, 1,206 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release, 204 offenders with DSAs, and 171 clients with CPOs. In FY 2018, approximately 70 percent of the 1,206 prison releases transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Re-entry Center (also known as a halfway house).

Defendants are placed into PSA supervision programs during the pretrial release period based on the release conditions ordered by the Court. In FY 2018, PSA supervised approximately 17,000 defendants.

7. Where are offenders under CSP supervision confined prior to their release?

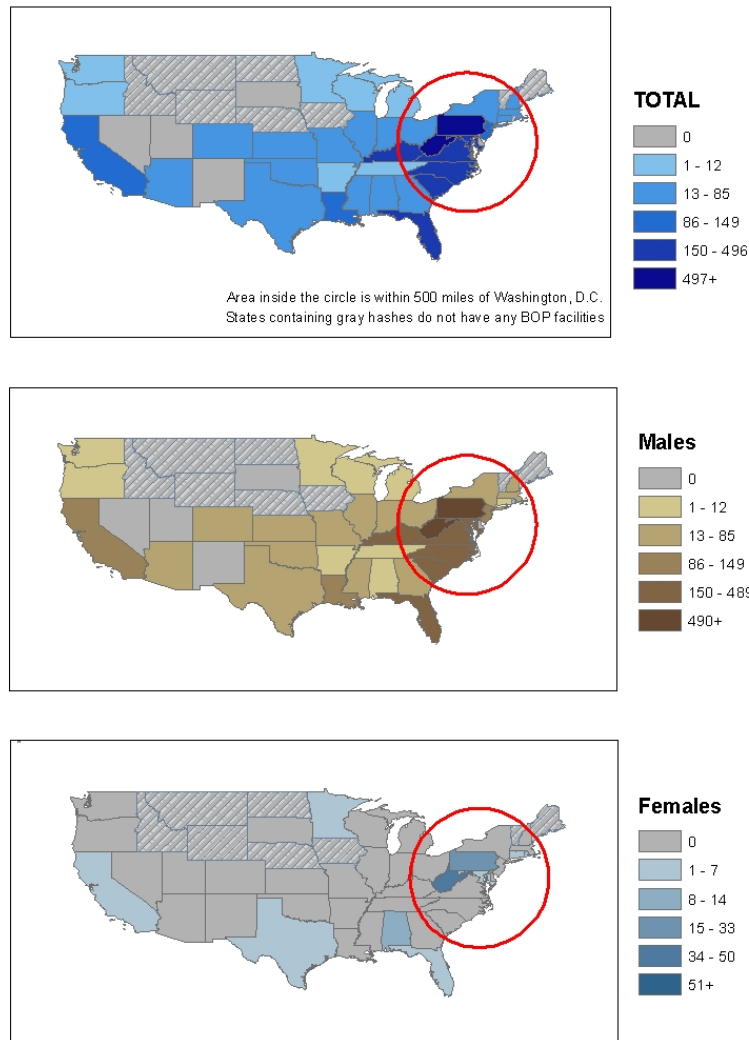
The legislation that established CSOSA in 1997 also transferred the custody of offenders sentenced in D.C. Superior Court to the Federal BOP. This transfer was completed, and the District's Lorton Correctional Complex closed, in 2000. Convicted misdemeanants with very short sentences or terms of split-sentence probation (a term of incarceration followed immediately by a term of supervised probation) are incarcerated by the D.C. Department of Corrections at the Central Detention Facility or the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF). Sentenced felons and individuals whose community supervision is revoked by the releasing authority (Superior Court for the District of Columbia or the USPC) are placed in BOP facilities around the country. In FY 2018, 1,206 individuals were released from BOP facilities and entered CSP supervision on parole or supervised release.

On September 30, 2018, there were **4,126** inmates (4,008 male; 118 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) following adjudication

⁸ Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP's FY 2017 Total Supervised Population. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration in the calculation.

⁹ Life sentences have been excluded.

in DC Superior Court. The states with the highest population of DC clients were: West Virginia (847), Pennsylvania (615), and North Carolina (380). The leading three states housing male inmates were: West Virginia (801), Pennsylvania (602), and North Carolina (379). The leading three states housing female inmates were: West Virginia (46), the District of Columbia (23), and Pennsylvania (13). These estimates do not include 374 inmates who were in-transit to or from a BOP facility on September 30, 2018.



8. Of the 5,886 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2018, how many had been under CSP's supervision within the previous three years?

Of the 5,886 offenders entering supervision in FY 2018, 20.7 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2018 supervision start date. This is an improvement as compared to ten years ago, where 23.7 percent of offenders entering supervision in FY 2008 had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2008 supervision start date.

9. How do CSP and PSA assess offender and defendant risk of re-offending while in the community?

CSP's offender classification system consists of a comprehensive risk and needs assessment that results in a recommended level of supervision and the automated development of an individualized prescriptive supervision plan. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation and Office of Information Technology have developed a comprehensive offender screening instrument, the CSP Auto Screener, to identify risk and needs, as well as an immediate risk assessment tool, the Triage Screener.

The Auto Screener is a fourth generation, automated assessment tool developed by CSP in FY 2006 (and re-calibrated in FY 2016) with questions covering the eight criminogenic needs domains, as well as some stabilization factors, and addresses both static and dynamic indicators of risk and need.¹⁰ 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. Scores are based on a series of complex, non-parametric statistical models, and are used to determine an offender's supervision level and programming needs. The Auto Screener is applied to eligible offenders at intake and at intervals of 180 days of supervision; the initial Auto Screener may take up to five weeks to complete.

Deployed in July 2018, the CSP Triage Screener provides an immediate, risk-anticipated assessment providing an appropriate supervision level on the first day of an offender's supervision. Offenders are supervised at the level resulting from the Triage Screener until the comprehensive Auto Screener assessment is completed.

PSA's defendant pre-release process assesses both risk of rearrest and failure to appear for scheduled court appearances. The assessment process has two components:

Risk Assessment: PSA uses a scientifically-validated risk assessment that examines relevant defendant data to help identify the most appropriate supervision levels for released defendants.¹¹ The assessment scores various risk measures and assigns weights for each item that are specific to the District's defendant population (e.g., previous failure to appear for court, previous dangerous and violent convictions, suspected substance use disorder, current relationship to the criminal justice system, among numerous others). It then generates a score that provides a guideline for determining each defendant's risk level. This risk level designation informs the

¹⁰ Fourth generation assessment tools include items related to criminal history and other static factors, as well as dynamic factors—such as employment, peer groups, and family relationships—that may change over time. These instruments also integrate systematic intervention and monitoring with the assessment of a broader range of offender risk factors and other personal factors important to treatment (Andrews, Bonta & Wormith, 2006).

¹¹ PSA periodically re-validates its risk assessment tool to ensure continued accuracy and validity of the tool in predicting risk among the District's defendant population. PSA completed its most recent revalidation in FY 2018.

recommendation made by PSA at arraignment and, for defendants released to PSA while awaiting trial, the level and nature of supervision required to reduce the risk of failure to appear in court and rearrest.

Recommendation to the Court: PSA makes recommendations for release or detention based on risk determination and statutory guidelines. If pretrial release is recommended, the Agency recommends the least restrictive conditions for each defendant given the need for public safety and reasonable assurance that the defendant will return to court. When warranted, PSA recommends to the Court a variety of release conditions including, but not limited to, drug testing, substance use disorder treatment, mental health treatment, orders to stay-away from specified persons or places, regular and frequent face-to-face contact with a Pretrial Services Officer (PSO), halfway house placement, GPS and electronic monitoring.

10. What are the criminogenic and support service needs of offenders beginning supervision with CSP?

CSP data show that the criminogenic and support service needs of offenders beginning supervision remain high, and addressing these needs is essential to reduce recidivism. About half of offenders beginning supervision in FY 2018 were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament, and just under 40 percent began supervision with an identified substance abuse need. Approximately 30 percent of entries were identified as having low levels of achievement and a similar percentage lacked prosocial leisure activities. Roughly 20 percent reported having family factors contributing to criminal behavior, and seven percent reported having anti-social peers. Behavioral health issues—including, for example, mental health diagnoses—among offenders under supervision are common. Approximately 30 percent of FY 2018 entries were identified by CSP’s needs model as having a mental health need. Offenders with mental health concerns have more and a greater extent of criminogenic needs which, if left unaddressed, may result in them returning to criminal behavior.

11. What level of serious violent crime committed in the District of Columbia is attributed to CSP offenders?

CSP’s Office of Research and Evaluation examined incidents of serious violent crime in the District of Columbia from 2012 – 2018 to understand how crime rates have changed over time and to determine the extent to which offenders supervised by CSP are involved in these incidents.¹² In 2012, the average number of serious violent incidents per day in the District was 19. This average decreased to approximately 12 incidents per day in 2018. Each year, less than two percent of CSP offenders were arrested for an incident of serious violence while under supervision.

¹² Incidents of serious violent crime include robbery, homicide, assault with a dangerous weapon, and sex abuse

12. What portion of offenders entering CSP supervision have illicit substance abuse treatment needs?

CSP performed a review of FY 2017 offender intakes to determine illicit substance abuse treatment needs. In FY 2017, a total of 6,162 offenders entered CSP supervision. Approximately 83 percent of these offender intakes with Auto Screener data self-reported some history of using illicit substances. Approximately one-third (2,143 offenders) of the FY 2017 offender intakes tested positive for drugs (excluding alcohol) on at least three occasions within the first year of supervision. Over 70 percent of these 2,143 offenders (1,502 offenders) had a special condition for court-ordered treatment/treatment evaluation during their first year of supervision, and 68 percent (1,466 clients) were supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive or maximum) at some point during that year.

13. What portion of offenders and defendants entering CSOSA supervision in FY 2018 had mental health issues?

Based upon self-reported information obtained from the CSP Auto Screener, 30.1 percent of FY 2018 offender intakes reported mental health issues. These offenders are likely to require mental health assistance while under supervision and may be supervised by officers in the agency's specialized behavioral health unit.

During the course of FY 2018, over 1,650 defendants were assigned to PSA's Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU). The SSU provides services to defendants with mental health or a combination of substance use disorder and mental health treatment needs to assist them in meeting pretrial obligations.

The SSU plays a vital role in supporting the Mental Health Community Court (MHCC), which is a partnership among DCSC, OAG, USAO, local defense bar and PSA, created to provide an alternative to traditional case processing for appropriate defendants with mental health issues. The MHCC is available to eligible defendants charged with either misdemeanors or felonies and enables positive defendant judicial interaction and full participation in mental health services. PSA's participation in the MHCC includes assessing and recommending eligible defendants for participation, providing close supervision and connection to mental health and substance use disorder treatment, and reporting compliance to the court.

14. Of the offenders under CSP supervision, how many have unstable housing?

Over eleven percent of the FY 2018 average daily offender population had unstable housing, defined by CSP as residing in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or having no fixed address. Over three-fourths of those with unstable housing lived in homeless shelters. The remaining individuals resided in CSP-funded transitional housing, halfway houses through public law placements, hotels or motels; or were living without a fixed address.

Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability¹³ to include persons who:

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

CSP 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.

15. How many CSP offenders have dependent children? How is CSP attempting to meet the needs of offenders with children?

Of the FY 2018 new offender entrants for whom family information was available in a completed CSP Auto Screener, just under two-thirds (63.5 percent) reported having children. Of those with children and for whom age data were available, 94.0 percent had dependent children (under age 18). Almost one-half of offenders with dependent children (43.9 percent) identified themselves as the primary caretakers of their dependents; and nearly two-thirds (66.4 percent) reported residing in the same household as their dependents.

A limited number of CSP contract substance abuse treatment providers allow children (under age 11) to accompany offenders to residential drug treatment. The children are provided educational support (or are enrolled in school, if age appropriate), and receive primary health care screening and referrals.

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

In FY 2014, CSP launched a pilot initiative in coordination with BOP's Secure Female Facility at Hazelton, WV, to perform video-conferencing to connect D.C. females incarcerated at the facility with their children living in the District of Columbia. The bi-weekly program is conducted at CSP field locations where children can visit and connect with their mothers via videoconferencing. Efforts to enable offenders to develop and maintain relationships with their children prior to re-entry will be expanded to include male offenders. CSP is also beginning to work with the local child welfare agency, the D.C. Child and Family Services Agency, to reconnect incarcerated parents with their children in foster care.

16. Does CSP provide unique supervision programs for young adult offenders?

Roughly one-fifth of CSP's September 30, 2018, offender population were aged 25 or under. Data show that young adult offenders¹⁴ are less compliant with supervision and intervention strategies, pose a higher risk for re-offending/re-arrest and exhibit high rates of drug and alcohol abuse. Among this population, 41 percent lack a high school diploma or GED. Overall, these youthful offenders are simply more challenging to supervise from the point of intake to the completion of their term of supervision. To address these challenges, CSP implemented a Young Adult Supervision program in FY 2013. Currently, three specialized supervision teams are designated to employ comprehensive and integrated case management strategies that tailor supervision plans specifically to the level of risk and unique needs of these offenders; provide streamlined access to programs and interventions; engage the young adult offender and associated CSP partners earlier in the case management process; and use routine interactions as opportunities to enhance motivation and reinforce pro-social behavior.

17. What has CSP accomplished towards providing specialized services for female offenders?

Female offenders represent approximately 16 percent of CSP's average daily supervised population. CSP has made great efforts toward re-organizing existing resources to provide specialized supervision services to meet the unique needs of female offenders:

- Re-organized existing CSO resources to create three supervision teams dedicated to only supervising female offenders.
- Converted one male unit of our Re-entry and Sanctions Center into a unit for female offenders with mental health and substance abuse issues.
- Contracts for specialized substance abuse treatment and transitional housing services for female offenders, including female offenders with dependent children.

¹⁴ Offenders age 25 and younger.

18. How many Community Supervision Officers (CSO) and Pretrial Services Officers (PSO) does CSOSA have?

CSP had 279 total, on-board CSO employees as of September 30, 2018 performing offender supervision (212), diagnostic (29), investigative (19), domestic violence treatment (12) and Rapid Response Team (7) functions.

PSA has 196 supervisory PSOs, PSOs and assistant PSOs performing defendant supervision, diagnostic, court representation, assessment, quality assurance or treatment-related services.

19. In previous budgets, CSP requested and Congress provided resources to allow CSP to reduce the number of offenders supervised by each CSO. What has been the effect of these additional resources on offender caseloads?

Prior to the Revitalization Act, supervision CSO caseloads averaged over **100** offenders, far in excess of the nationally recognized standards of the American Probation and Parole Association and best practices.

As of September 30, 2018, the overall ratio of supervised offenders to on-board supervision CSO employees is **45.6:1**; a significant improvement since the agency's inception. A CSO workload balancing initiative resulted in closer monitoring and supervision of high-risk offenders by our special supervision units (e.g., mental health, domestic violence, and sex offender).

CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) / Offender Caseloads
(Total Offenders Per On-Board Supervision CSO, by Case Type, as of September 30, 2018)

Offender Case Type	Supervised Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, Domestic Violence)	3,013	100	30.1:1
General Supervision	3,585	72	49.8:1
Interstate Supervision	1,928	33	58.4:1
Sub-Total	8,526	205	41.6:1
Warrant Team	1,143	7	163.29:1
TOTAL	9,669	212	45.6:1

20. How many CSP offenders have used illicit drugs?

In FY 2018, 83.7 percent of the offenders entering CSP supervision with Auto Screener data self-reported having a history of illicit drug use.

Illicit Drug Use of Offenders Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2018, by Drug (Self-Reported)

Illicit Drug	Percentage of FY 2018 Entrants Reporting Drug Use	Average Age at First Use	Average Length of Use (Years)
Marijuana	72.1%	16	12.4
Cocaine	33.2%	24	14.0
PCP	31.0%	21	9.7
Opiates	15.6%	25	13.7
Amphetamines	8.4%	24	5.0

21. Does CSOSA Track Re-arrests of Supervised Offenders and Defendants?

Yes. CSP receives District of Columbia offender arrest data from the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department several times each day and daily arrest information from the states of Maryland and Virginia. Arrest data is loaded into and matched against supervised offenders in our offender case management system (SMART). If it is determined that a CSP offender has been arrested, an automated alert is immediately sent to the supervising Community Supervision Officer and their supervisor for appropriate response. In addition, a daily report is sent to supervision staff.

Additionally, CSP receives electronic notification from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system for any new CSP offender arrest, warrant or law enforcement inquiry reported to NCIC by any jurisdiction in the United States. This information is recorded in the SMART system.

PSA receives automatic electronic notification of new arrests in the District of Columbia. PSA case managers promptly notify the appropriate calendar judge of the new arrest and, when appropriate, recommend termination of PSA supervision as a result of the new arrest. In addition, case managers conduct regular nationwide warrant and criminal history updates for all supervised defendants. Minimizing rearrests among defendants released to the community pending trial to help assure public safety is one of PSA's key strategic outcome measures. In FY 2018, 87 percent of released defendants remained arrest free.

22. What is the arrest history of offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2018?

Of the FY 2018 offender entrants with arrest histories identified by CSP's AUTO Screener, over 70 percent self-reported having been arrested for property offenses in the past, and nearly two-thirds reported arrests for public order and drug-related offenses. Over half of the offenders reported prior arrests for simple assaults and violent offenses before coming under CSP supervision.

Arrest Charge Type	Percentage with Arrest History ¹	Average Age at First Arrest	Average Number of Arrests
Property Offense	71.0%	22	5.4
Public Order	66.0%	24	4.7
Drug-Related Offense	64.0%	23	4.8
Simple Assault	60.7%	25	2.9
Violent Offense	53.6%	22	2.8
Traffic	45.8%	28	2.9
Firearm Offense	37.4%	23	2.0
Domestic Violence	24.8%	29	2.2
Sex Offense	10.1%	28	1.6
Prostitution	5.0%	29	3.2

¹ An offender may have arrests for multiple charge types.

23. Does CSP Implement Graduated Sanctions in Response to an Offender's Violation of Conditions of Release, Including Rearrest?

Graduated sanctions are a critical element of CSP's offender supervision model. Research emphasizes the need to impose sanctions quickly and uniformly for maximum effectiveness. A swift response to non-compliant behavior can restore compliance before the offender's behavior escalates to include new crimes. 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 options that CSOs can implement immediately, without returning offenders to the releasing authority.

Graduated sanction options include increasing the offender's frequency of drug testing or supervision contacts, assigning the offender to community service, placing the offender in a residential sanctions program (including the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center, or the Halfway Back program), or placing the offender on GPS monitoring. 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.

If an offender continues to be non-responsive to graduated sanctions and/or is re-arrested, the CSO is required to notify the releasing authority (US Parole Commission or the D.C. Superior Court) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR).

In FY 2018, thirty percent of the Total Supervised Population had at least one AVR filed with their releasing authority. The percentage of the supervised offenders with AVRs has risen annually since FY 2012, when CSP filed AVRs for 18.7 of the Total Supervised Population. While the increase in the percentage of offenders with AVRs filed over the past several years had increased relatively steadily across all supervision types through FY 2017, the continued overall increase in AVRs filed in FY 2018 may be attributed to an increased percentage of probationers with AVRs. Almost two and a half percent more probationers had AVRs filed with the releasing authority in FY 2018 compared to the previous year.

Approximately 60 percent of AVRs each year are filed by CSP for re-arrests, 20 percent are filed for offenders failing to report for supervision appointments, and the remaining 20 percent are filed for other technical violations.

24. Is CSOSA a member of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) for the District of Columbia?

CSP and PSA are each permanent members of the CJCC, which is a forum for collaboration among law enforcement entities within the District. The Director of PSA serves as the current co-chair of the CJCC. Other permanent members include the Federal BOP, U.S. Marshals Service, Metropolitan Police Department, U.S. Attorney's Office, U.S. Parole Commission, D.C. Department of Corrections, D.C. Public Defender Service, D.C. Superior Court, the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, and the Mayor of D.C. The Chairs of the City Council of the District of Columbia and Council Judiciary Committee also serve as permanent CJCC members.

25. Does CSP Share Offender Data with Community Justice Partners?

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

- CSP continuously receives arrest data electronically from the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and the states of Maryland and Virginia. D.C. MPD arrest data is retrieved multiple times per day via the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) secure web services interface; Maryland and Virginia arrest data is received (once) 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 community supervision officer (CSO) and his or her supervisor (SCSO) receives a notification of the arrest via Agency email and alerts are triggered in the SMART application.
- CSP makes SMART offender data available to the CJCC's Justice Information System (JUSTIS) via a real-time web service interface.
- CSP receives information on current and upcoming offender cases including Pre-Sentence Investigations, Deferred Sentencing Agreements, Probation, Domestic Violence, Civil Protection Order, charges, and new charges and request via the CJCC secure web services interface.
- CSP receives arrest data multiple times per day 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. This same process transmits law enforcement inquiries made in NCIC on CSP actively supervised offenders, to CSP's SMART database.
- CSP retrieves warrant data from Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) by comparing warrant information against the records in the NCIC Supervised Release File and makes this data available in SMART. Data on warrants for actively supervised offenders is updated monthly. Data on warrants for sex offenders is updated daily.

- 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. The Supervised Release File provides law enforcement across the United States with the ability to contact CSOSA in the event that a law enforcement activity necessitates it.
- CSP updates the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NCIC/National Sex Offender Registry multiple times per day with data on registered sex offenders in the District of Columbia. The NCIC/National Sex Offender Registry is updated pursuant to NCIC regulation and D.C. Law.
- CSP receives offender drug testing results electronically from the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA). The data is loaded into SMART multiple times during the day; the supervising community supervision officer (CSO) receives a notification of the positive test results or failure to report status in SMART; and a supervision violation is automatically generated.
- CSP sends requests for offenders to be tested for drugs electronically from SMART to the PSA PRISM system. The data is sent via a real-time web service interface.
- CSP transmits offender Alleged Violation Reports 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 information on actively supervised offenders who have tested positive for one or more drugs 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 positive drug test 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 amongst 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 provides data required to be made available to the public via the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department's (MPD) Sex Offender Public Website. SOR also interfaces with the Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Website to provide publicly available data for DC sex offender registrants. SOR supplies non-public sex offender registrant data to D.C. MPD via a custom access view to the system. SOR also supplies non-public data via an electronic interface to the Department of Justice Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking for recording in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) Exchange Portal, which is a database of information on registered sex offenders who are moving/relocating between jurisdictions.

- CSP has an electronic interface with the D.C. Sentencing Commission (DCSC) whereby offender criminal history data is entered into an electronic form on DCSC's system which calculates a criminal history score and sentencing recommendation based on DCSC algorithms. CSP uses this information for preparing Pre-Sentence Investigations submitted to the D.C. Superior Court. CSP receives actual sentencing data back from the DCSC, paired with the original sentencing recommendation, when it becomes available.
- CSP has an automated interface to the D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer Master Address Repository (MAR) system. CSP sends address information to confirm the address is a verifiable DC address. CSP receives associated Police Servicing Area/District as well as Latitude and Longitude values from the D.C. MAR system.

26. In FY 2004, CSP first received resources to implement Global Positioning System (GPS) Electronic Monitoring of high-risk offenders. What is the status of this initiative? Is CSP's GPS program effective?

CSP continues to use GPS to monitor high-risk offenders who have a special condition for GPS and those who are non-compliant with their supervision conditions. On September 28, 2018, 195 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring, with 1,795 different offenders being placed and monitored on GPS at some point during FY 2018.

CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FYs 2015 - 2018, comparing violations and rearrests in the 60 days before GPS activation to the 60 days after. The table below shows that, with the exception of FY 2018, rearrests of offenders decreased dramatically while they were on GPS monitoring. Although drug violations increased during monitoring, this increase may be the result of changes in CSP supervision conditions that accompany GPS placement, such as increased monitoring and drug testing.

Violations and Rearrests for Offenders on GPS Monitoring for At Least 60 Successive Days, FYs 2015–2018

	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	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	5.2	7.1	4.4	7.3	4.7	8.6	4.6	7.1
<i>Drug Violations¹</i>	4.6	5.8	4.0	6.3	4.1	6.7	4.0	5.4
<i>Non-Drug Violations</i>	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0	1	0	0.7	0	1.6	0	1.4
Total Rearrests While on Supervision	80	20	108	25	101	23	60	57

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

27. In FY 2001 CSP was charged with setting up a Sex Offender Registry for the District of Columbia. Has this been accomplished?

Yes. CSP developed and established a secure database for sex offender registration information. CSP assumed responsibility for the registration function in October 2000. As of September 30, 2018, 3,419 registrants were listed in the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, of which 1,183 were in active (viewable by the public) status. 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 2018, information for 189 new registrants was transmitted by CSP to MPD. The Sex Offender Registry database is maintained by CSP; however, the website for use by the public is hosted by D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO) on behalf of MPD at www.mpd.dc.gov.

28. What are CSP offender Housing Contacts?

CSP Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) conduct three types of housing contacts: accountability tours, home verifications and home visits. These housing contacts may be conducted independently of one another, or they may be combined (e.g., accountability tour with a home verification, or a home visit with a home verification).

- *Accountability tours* are visits to the homes of high-risk offenders conducted jointly by a CSO and a D.C. MPD Officer in support of our public safety mandate. They may be scheduled or unscheduled visits, and the purpose of these tours is to closely supervise the highest risk offenders. In FY 2018, CSOs conducted a total of 1,917 accountability tours for 1,555 offenders.
- *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 CSOSA, and does not reside in some other, unapproved location. In FY 2018, CSOs conducted 26,338 home verifications for 7,322 offenders.
- *Home visits* are conducted by a CSO with 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 2018, CSOs conducted 44,139 home visits for 7,911 offenders.

29. How many community-based offender supervision offices does CSP have?

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

CSP currently has five community-based offender (Probation and Parole) supervision field offices throughout the District.

1. 1230 Taylor Street, NW,
2. 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE,
3. 3850 South Capitol Street, SE (including 4415 South Capitol Street, SW),
4. 800 North Capitol Street, NW, and
5. 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE.

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 is transferring most operations to other CSP locations in 2019. In addition, CSP operates our residential treatment readiness facility, the Re-entry and Sanctions Center, at 1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE; CSP's lease for this location expires September 2022.

CSOSA's current headquarters is located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. CSP performs offender supervision functions at this location. The lease for 633 Indiana Avenue, NW expires September 2020 and CSOSA requests FY 2019 and FY 2020 resources to support a replacement lease.

CSP's delegated lease for our current 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, Washington D.C. supervision field unit expires January 2021. CSP requests FY 2020 resources to support a replacement lease. The 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE site serves as CSP's only field unit location in the NE quadrant of the District, and it is important that we maintain a physical presence in this area of the city.

30. What services does CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center provide?

The CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE) provides high-risk offenders and defendants with a treatment readiness program that includes intensive assessment and reintegration programming. The RSC program is specifically tailored for offenders/defendants who have long histories of crime and substance abuse, coupled with long periods of incarceration and little outside support. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to both criminal and drug relapse at the point of release.

The RSC has one unit dedicated to sanctioned offenders, two units dedicated to meeting the needs of dually diagnosed (mental health and substance abuse) male offenders, one unit for female offenders, and one unit for reentrant offenders and PSA defendants. Offenders/defendants assigned to the RSC participate in a 28-day holistic, residential and multidisciplinary program (42 days for participants in the female unit).

In FY 2018, the RSC admitted a total of 834 high risk-offenders/defendants and discharged 753. Of the 753 discharges, 541 (71.8%) successfully completed the RSC program.

Treatment readiness and motivation are the focus of each of the interventions offered at the RSC. These interventions are structured to address one or more of the factors identified as particular challenges to an offender's/defendant's successful reentry including psychological disorders, substance abuse, cognitive impairments, protracted withdrawal, poor attachment/social bonding and criminogenic factors.

RSC offenders/defendants also receive counseling; a complete physical, psychological and behavioral assessment; and have a comprehensive treatment plan developed that includes referrals to an individualized continuum of inpatient, residential, and/or daily outpatient substance abuse treatment programs.

31. Does CSP collect DNA samples from its offender population?

In FY 2001, CSP assumed responsibility for collecting DNA samples from probationers and parolees convicted of certain qualifying District of Columbia offenses, typically violent crimes and sex offenses, for transmission to the FBI. Offenses that require DNA collection are specified in accordance with D.C. Code § 22-4151. The FBI maintains the DNA information in their Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) used for crime solving. CSP does not collect or transmit DNA data for qualifying offenders whose information already is maintained in CODIS. In FY 2018, a total of 226 offender samples were collected by CSP and transmitted to the FBI.

32. How many offenders have been placed in contract treatment, transitional housing and residential sanctions programs?

In FY 2018, CSP made 2,053 contract substance abuse treatment, transitional housing, and halfway back treatment sanction placements using appropriated funds.

Typically, those offenders referred to treatment with severe illicit substance use disorders require a contract treatment program continuum consisting of at least three separate substance abuse treatment placements (in-house or contract) to fully address their issues. This may include placement in detoxification, residential treatment, and transitional housing in conjunction with intensive outpatient continuing care.

CSP Contract Offender Placements

Treatment and Housing Services	FY 2018 Placements
Detoxification	115
Residential Treatment	759
Outpatient Treatment	769
Sanctions-Based Treatment	103
Transitional Housing	307
Total Contract Offender Placements	2,053

33. How does CSOSA determine who should be subject to drug testing?

This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

CSP conducts drug testing on all offenders placed on CSP supervision by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC), as well as offenders for whom CSP is completing a pre-sentence investigation, in accordance with its drug testing policy. Surveillance drug testing is primarily intended to enforce the release condition of abstinence and identify offenders in need of treatment services. Substance abuse is a major factor in supervision failure. Through aggressive surveillance testing, CSP can identify and intervene—through sanctions and/or treatment placement—in the offender’s drug use before it escalates to the point of revocation. CSP maintains a zero tolerance of drug use. 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.

PSA attempts to obtain a baseline drug test for every defendant processed through lock-up. Subsequent testing is done pursuant to a court order. Defendants placed in PSA’s treatment programs are tested randomly and frequently, generally two to three times per week. Other defendants are tested on a fixed, non-random schedule, usually once per week.

34. How many offenders has CSP drug tested?

In FY 2018, CSP collected an average of 13,757 samples from 4,586 offenders per month in our four collection units/sites located throughout the District and the Re-entry and Sanctions Center. In FY 2018, each urine sample was tested for up to nine substances (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates [codeine/morphine], Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Alcohol, Heroin, and Synthetic Cannabinoids [K2]). In addition, samples are tested for Creatinine levels to determine sample validity and for Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG) to confirm alcohol use. Effective 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 use.

CSP offender urine samples are tested by PSA and results provided back to CSP within 48 hours after the sample is taken.

35. How many drug samples are processed by PSA’s Office of Forensic Toxicology Services (OFTS)?

In FY 2018, the OFTS conducted 2,146,185 drug tests on 240,241 urine samples from defendants on pretrial release, offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release, as well as for persons (juveniles and adults) whose matters are handled the Family Court.

36. How many defendant drug samples collected by PSA tested positive?

In FY 2018, approximately 31.6 percent of the defendant samples tested had at least one positive test.

37. What is the procedure when a drug test result is disputed?

When a defendant/offender disputes a drug screen result, the supervising Pretrial Services Officer/Community Supervision Officer (PSO/CSO) may request a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GC/MS) confirmation test on the specimen. Results are reviewed and reported through automated systems. PSOs/CSOs almost always request a confirmation if the test result will trigger a judicial sanction or adverse action. GC/MS confirmations are also routinely performed to confirm opiates and amphetamines when a defendant/offender has provided a prescription for a medication containing these substances and to verify low levels of PCP to rule out other drug involvement. The majority of the GC/MS confirmations are performed on amphetamines and opiates. In general, after a GC/MS confirmation test is performed, a toxicologist from the lab is subpoenaed to testify to the accuracy of the test result, particularly if the defendant/offender persists in disputing the result.

38. How is PSA addressing the use of synthetic drugs within the DC criminal justice populations?

During the past five years, both CSP and PSA have worked with various criminal justice, research, health, and policy partners to assess the prevalence of synthetic cannabinoids (SCs) in the defendant and offender populations in the District of Columbia. Often referred to as “synthetic marijuana,” synthetic cannabinoids exist in several different forms, with newer ones being synthesized and added to the class rapidly.

Since late FY 2015, CSOSA has allocated financial resources to purchase K2-2 reagent kits, and PSA’s Office of Forensic Toxicology Services began large scale screening of all incoming specimens for synthetic cannabinoids beginning October 1, 2015. In fiscal years 2016 and 2017, PSA conducted research on the detection of newer varieties of SCs using the third generation screening reagent (K2-3) in response to a decline in the rate of positive tests using the K2-2 screening reagent (less than 1 percent). On May 1, 2017, PSA fully integrated K2-3 into the routine screening of all incoming specimens for SCs and the rate of positive tests for SCs increased to approximately 4 percent. OFTS continues to conduct research on synthetic cannabinoids and maintain a partnership with the DC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME). Through this partnership, OCME tested 998 specimens, which were previously screened by PSA, for SCs. OCME confirmed the use of 11 new SC metabolites that had not previously been identified in tests. These include PB-22 3-carboxyindole, BB-22 3-carboxyindole, AKB48 N-pentanoic acid, MDMB-FUBINACA M1, AB-CHMINACA M2, AB-PINACA pentanoic acid, ADB-PINACA pentanoic acid, ADBICA N-pentanoic acid, 5-fluoro PB-22 3-carboxyindole, 5-fluoro AMB metabolite 3 and 5-fluoro AMB metabolite 7.

Opioid Testing – In FY 2018, PSA’s OFTS conducted a study to determine trends in fentanyl use among the DC criminal justice population. A sample population of 2,463 specimens collected over a four month period from both the defendant and offender populations was tested for fentanyl use. The study revealed a 7.56 percent positive rate among the PSA defendant surveillance population and a 4.84 percent positive rate among the lockup population. The study also revealed a 5.69 percent positive rate among CSP offenders. For all groups, users tested positive for fentanyl in combination with at least one other drug.

In light of this recent study data and ONDCP's FY 2020 drug control priorities, PSA requests additional funding to expand routine testing of fentanyl to all urine specimens collected for drug testing. PSA plans to begin testing for fentanyl in the second half of FY 2019; but additional resources are requested to fully implement routine testing in FY 2020.

39. Has the increase in CSP offender drug testing and treatment been effective?

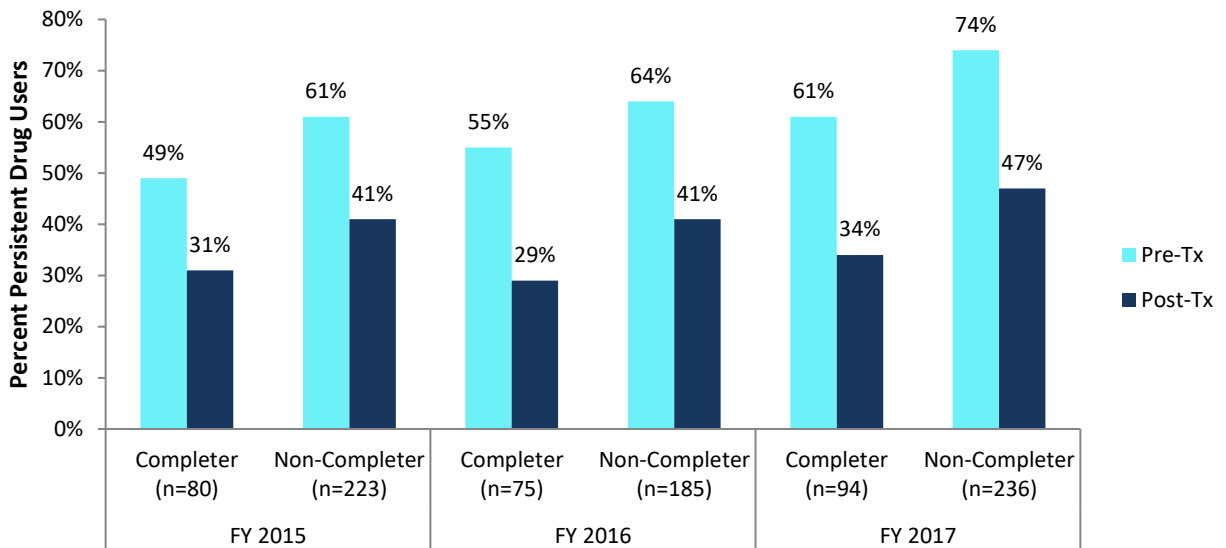
Results of two studies of CSP offenders indicate that the increase in drug testing and substance abuse treatment is having a positive impact on CSP's supervised population:

- 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 2015 – 2017 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 on the following page shows that, in FYs 2014 through 2016, approximately 50 to 75 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, approximately 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 demonstrably better than no treatment.

Persistent Drug Use Among Offenders Participating in Multiple CSOSA Contracted Treatment Programs, FYs 2015 -2017



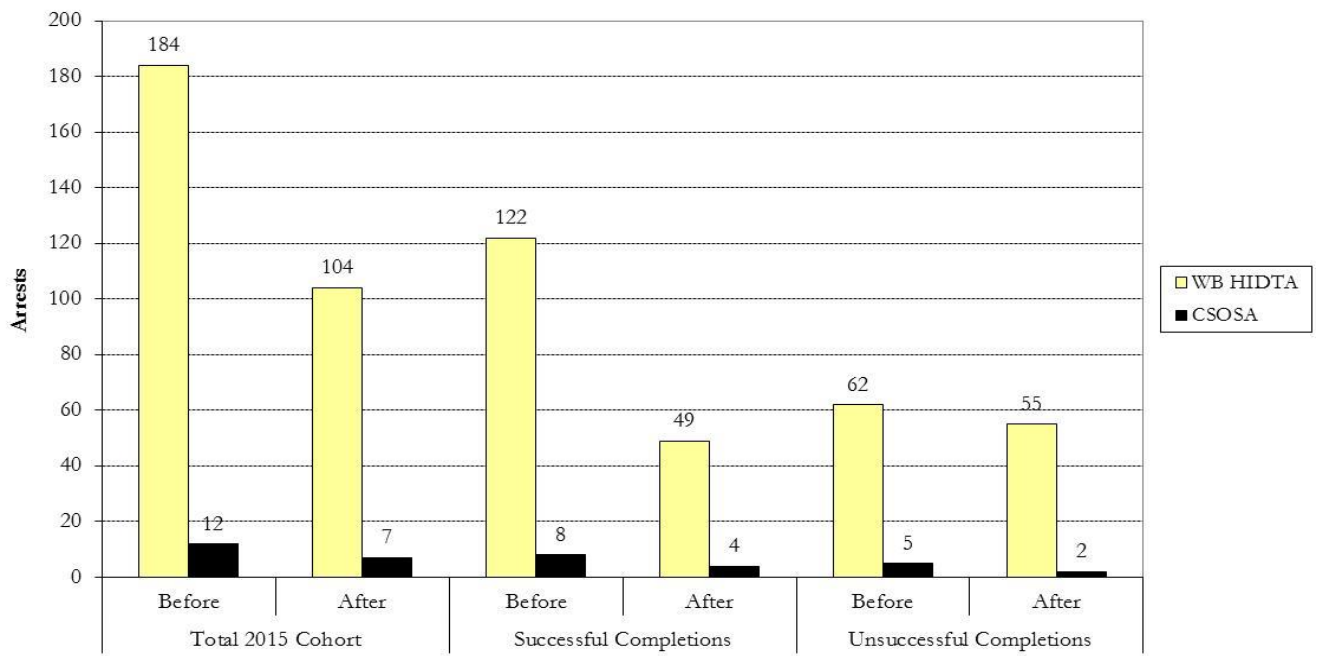
- II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health¹⁵ found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency's Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program and successfully completed post-RSC drug treatment funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy's Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (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.

¹⁵ 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.

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



40. What were some characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of the offenders under CSP supervision during FY 2018?

As shown in the table below, offenders under CSP supervision in FY 2018 were primarily male, African-American, and ages 35 or younger. Nearly two-thirds of offenders achieved a high school diploma, GED or higher education level. Roughly 3 out of 10 charges associated with offenders rearrested in DC while under CSP supervision were violation of their release conditions; one-fifth were charges for public order offenses.

Characteristics of the FY 2018 CSP Total Supervised Population (15,734 Offenders)

	Percent
Gender	
Male	84%
Female	16%
Race	
African American	89%
Caucasian	5%
Hispanic	5%
Other/Unknown	1%
Educational Level¹	
Less than High School	30%
High School Diploma/GED	47%
Post Secondary	18%
Missing/Unknown	5%
Age	
25 and Under	19%
26 to 35	32%
36 to 45	20%
46 to 55	16%
56 to 65	11%
66 and above	2%
Criminal Charge ^{2 3}	
<u>Violent Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Criminal Homicide, Robbery, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Aggravated Assault, Offenses Against Family & Children, Other Assaults)	17%
<u>Drug Offenses</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse)	11%
<u>Property Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism)	13%
<u>Public Order Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Weapons-Carrying/Possessing, Driving Under the Influence, Disorderly Conduct, Fail to Comply w/ Public Transportation Regs., Gambling, Loitering, Obstruction of Justice, Prostitution & Commercialized Vice, Traffic, Vagrancy, Liquor Laws)	19%
<u>Release Condition Violations</u> (Charge Categories: Parole and Probation Violations)	28%
<u>Other Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)	11%

¹ As reported by the offender; not necessarily as assessed by CSOSA Educational Specialists.
² Reflects arrest charges for offenders rearrested in D.C. while under CSOSA supervision through September 30, 2018 (n=3,672).
³ Charge Categorization taken from the Bureau of Justice Statistics

41. Does CSOSA perform annual financial audits?

CSOSA (CSP and PSA), like all other Federal agencies, is required by law to prepare and audit agency financial statements on an annual basis. CSOSA issued its FY 2018 Agency Financial Report, including audited financial statements, on November 15, 2018. CSOSA received an Unmodified (positive) opinion on the FY 2018 financial statements from an independent auditor; the auditor did not identify any material internal control issues.

42. Where can I find more information on CSP's and PSA's Programs?

Information on CSOSA programs may be found online at www.csosa.gov and on social media -- Facebook at DCCSOSA and Twitter @DC_CSOSA. CSP also has a site containing multimedia programming related to public safety in the District of Columbia at <http://media.csosa.gov> in order to share information with the community and our law enforcement partners. PSA's website can be found at <http://www.psa.gov/>.