Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

Community Supervision Program



Congressional Budget Justification and Performance Plan/Report Fiscal Year 2020

March 18, 2019

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COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request

Community Supervision Program

Agency Overview:

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

The criminal justice system in the nation's capital is complex, with public safety responsibility spread over both local and federal government agencies. CSP works closely with law enforcement entities, such as the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), D.C. Superior Court, and D.C. Department of Corrections, as well as the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), 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 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.

Agency Realignment:

In 2018, CSP initiated a major, significant organizational realignment. This realignment was driven by the need to continuously align business practices with evidence-based practices (EBPs) in community corrections, respond to the changing risk factors of our supervised population, and meet our commitment to continuous quality improvement. Internally, this is part of our ongoing efforts to enhance operational efficiency, improve program effectiveness, and align organizational resources with our priorities and evolving needs. Of equal importance, it also coincides with the development and release of our FY 2018–2022 Strategic Plan. Externally, CSP has been directed to maximize efficiencies and effectiveness in response to OMB Memorandum M-17-22: Comprehensive Plan for Reforming the Federal Government and Reducing the Federal Civilian Workforce. Further, reductions in our FY 2018 and anticipated FY 2019 appropriations require CSP to streamline services, improve standardization of interventions, and eliminate some contracted services.

The purpose of the realignment is expected to be achieved by maximizing organizational efficiencies, as well as the Agency's opportunities to positively impact public safety, through the use of evidence-based practices and data-driven decision making.

In substance, this realignment consolidated our Community Supervision Services (CSS) and Community Justice Program (CJP) components under a single Office of Community Supervision & Intervention Services (OCSIS) unit that addresses the following mission-critical functions: operations support activities, accountability and monitoring of offenders, high risk containment strategies for CSOSA's highest risk offenders, behavioral interventions, and administrative services and contract management and oversight activities.

As a result of this realignment, CSP has begun to:

- Revise its business processes to reflect developments in EBPs in community corrections and the changing risk factors of our supervised population;
- Revise position descriptions and performance plans to support enhanced business processes;
- Provide EBP refresher training to support improved use of practices that reduce recidivism;
- Design two completely new divisions and seven new units to support expedited and focused identification and mitigation of offender risk and need associated with recidivism, and strategic and heightened monitoring of our highest risk offenders;
- Adapt the Agency's case management system to support the enhanced business processes;
- Refine current and add new and innovative screening, assessment and evaluation instruments to better assess criminogenic risk and needs associated with recidivism;
- Contract cognitive behavioral interventions aimed at reducing criminogenic risk and need; and
- Develop guidance memoranda, operational instructions, and policy for new business processes.

Expected short-term outcomes include:

- Reduced time to criminogenic risk and need identification (from 37 days to 24 hours);
- Increased precision of risk and need identification;
- Increased ability to identify changes in dynamic risk factors over time;
- Decreased referral and placement timelines to intensive cognitive behavioral interventions that address criminogenic risk and need factors related to recidivism;
- Reduced time to implementation of risk-based supervision requirements and strategies;
- Increased collaboration among subject matter experts responsible for the case;
- Increased and improved staff use of EBPs with offenders;
- Increased availability of cognitive behavioral interventions that address criminogenic risk and needs factors related to recidivism; and
- Increased monitoring and surveillance of offenders that pose the highest risk to public safety.

Expected long-term outcomes include:

- Succesful supervision termination or swift removal of offenders from the community that pose a high risk to public safety;
- Decreased violence under supervision; and
- Decreased arrests under supervision.

This realignment is continuing in 2019 with the Agency emerging in lean fashion with procedures, staff and supervision services to address the current needs of our offenders using proven, effective, evidence-based practices.

Supervised Offender Summary:

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. Approximately 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 releases serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community.

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

<u>Probation</u>: 20.5 to 21.4 months; <u>Parole²</u>: 12.0 to 17.5 years; and <u>Supervised Release</u>: 40.5 to 41.9 months.

On September 30, 2018, CSP supervised 9,669 offenders, including 5,926 probationers; 3,332 on supervised release or parole; 201 with DSAs; and 210 clients 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.³ The remaining supervised offenders reside in another jurisdiction and their cases are monitored by CSP per the Interstate Compact Agreement (ICA).

The FY 2018 Total Supervised Population (15,734) represents a 4.1 percent decrease compared to the FY 2017 population (16,407). This decrease was the result of there being fewer offenders of all types under supervision during the year. 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

¹ 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.

² Life sentences have been excluded

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (569,751). Data as of December 17, 2018.

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 pay attention to these issues because offenders with mental health concerns tend to present higher on criminogenic needs which, if inadequately addressed, may result in them returning to criminal behavior.

As the supervised population has decreased over the last several years, incidents of serious violence in the District of Columbia have declined as well. In 2012, the average number of serious incidents per day in the District was 19; by 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 lanscape (e.g., the proliferation of synthetic drugs and crime spikes) and the potential increase in the offender population over the next few years. In our FY 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan, CSP established one outcome indicator and one outcome-oriented performance goal related to public safety:

1. Decreasing recidivism among the supervised offender population, and

2. Successful completion of supervision.

In considering these outome 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;⁴
- 56.2 percent were unemployed when they began supervision;⁵
- 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.⁶

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

Despite these challenges faced by offenders, in FY 2018, CSP has been successful in seeing that the overwhelming majority of closed cases (90.4 percent) 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 recognizes that recidivism places an enormous burden on the offender's family, the community and the entire criminal justice system. We monitor revocation rates and other related factors, as well as monitor and adjust (as needed) our interventions to meet offender needs. Revoked offenders often return to CSP supervision. Of the 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 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

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

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

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

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

FY 2018 ENTRIES	FY 2018 tSUPERVISED POPULATION	FY 2018 EXITS
Total: 5,886	Total: 15,734	Total: 6,305
213 Parole993 Supervised Release4,305 Probation204 DSA171 CPO	Supervised 15,734 unique offenders over the course of the fiscal year and approximately 10,000 offenders on any given day	314 Parole 1,310 Supervised Release 4,218 Probation 232 DSA 231 CPO
Characteristics at intake	Characteristics under supervision	Supervision outcomes
 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 	 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 	 64 percent of cases closed successfully 90 percent of offenders under supervision in FY 2018 were not revoked to incarceration

CSP FY 2018 Total Supervised Population Profile:

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.

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

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

Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request:

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 Continuing Resolution. CSP's FY 2020 Budget Request reflects a \$3,593,000 reduction to base and a \$3,818,000 increase in Three-Year funding for replacement leases for CSOSA's headquarters and CSP's 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, offender supervision field unit.

Community Supervision P	rogram			
	FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2018 Enacted Budget	835	180,840	-	180,840
FY 2019 Continuing Resolution (CR) ¹	835	180,840	-	180,840
Changes to Base: FY 2019 FY 2019 Reduction to Base	(10)	(3,593)	-	(3,593)
FY 2020	-		-	_
NA	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	(10)	(3,593)	-	(3,593)
FY 2020 BASE	825	177,247	-	177,247
Requested Program Changes:				
FY 2019 Three-Year Funding 2019/2021				
FY 2019 Headquarters Lease Replacement - Technical Anomaly ²	-	-	5,919	5,919
FY 2019 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2020 ³ FY 2020 Three-Year Funding 2020/2022	-	-	(5,919)	(5,919)
CSOSA Headquarters Lease Replacement Prospectus ⁴			1,567	1,567
CSP NE Field Unit Lease Replacement ⁵	-	-	2,251	2,251
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	-	3,818	3,818
FY 2020 President's Budget	825	177,247	3,818	181,065
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2019 CR:	(10)	(3,593)	3,818	225
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2019 CR:	-1.20%	-1.99%	0.00%	0.12%

¹ 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 Furthering Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-245, as amended)

² Program increase for three-year FY 2019/2021 funding requested in FY 2019 President's Budget (PB) for the CSOSA HQ Lease Replacement Prospectus.

³ Reduction of \$5,919,000 in non-recurring three-year FY 2019/2021 funding associated with the CSOSA HQ Lease Replacement Prospectus. The need for these resources does not recur in FY 2020.

⁴ Three-year FY 2020/2022 funding is requested to fund the remainder of costs associated with the CSOSA HQ Lease Replacement Prospectus.

⁵ Three-year FY 2020/2022 funding is requested to fund the costs associated with the CSP NE Field Unit Lease Replacement Prospectus.

CSP plays a critical role in the District's law enforcement and public safety arena by offering stateof-the-art supervision programs. When CSP is successful in decreasing recidivism and improving the rate of successful completion of supervision, these achievements result in reduced resource demands for the D.C. Government, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the Federal BOP, and improve public safety in the District of Columbia.

FY 2020 Requested Program Increases:

1. 601/633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Relocation +\$1,567,000 0 FTE

CSP requests \$1,567,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) funding to complete anticipated space acquisition and planning for a portion of expiring CSP leases identified in Prospectus Number PDC-03-WA18, submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) by the General Services Administration (GSA). This funding request is made in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 585(a), 40 U.S.C. § 3307(a)(1) and (2) and (h), and applicable GSA procedures and regulations. Additional funding may be required in future years to fund all aspects of the relocation project.

The FY 2019 PB contains 5,919,000 in Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) funding to initiate this relocation project in FY 2019. CSP estimates that the total project cost will equate to 7,486,000 (5,919,000 + 1,567,000).

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

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Prospectus PDC-03-WA18 (as of 5/23/2018)				
		USF		
	CSP	65,051		
	PSA	59,908		
	PDS	44,490		
	Prospectus Total	169,449		
Current Leases Co	vered by Prospectus P	DC-03-WA18		
		CSP Lease	0	
GSA Leased Space	·		Occupants	
<u>GSA Leased Space</u> 1. 633 Indiana A	ces:	CSP Lease	Occupants CSP, PSA, PDS	
	ces: venue, NW	CSP Lease Expiration		
1. 633 Indiana A	ces: Venue, NW NW	CSP Lease Expiration	CSP, PSA, PDS	
1. 633 Indiana A 2. 600 E Street, 1	ces: Venue, NW NW	CSP Lease Expiration	CSP, PSA, PDS PDS	
1. 633 Indiana A 2. 600 E Street, 1	ces: Avenue, NW NW , NW	CSP Lease Expiration	CSP, PSA, PDS PDS	
 633 Indiana A 600 E Street, 1025 F Street, 	<u>ces:</u> Avenue, NW NW , NW	CSP Lease Expiration	CSP, PSA, PDS PDS	
 633 Indiana A 600 E Street, 3 1025 F Street, Non-GSA Leases 	<u>ces:</u> Avenue, NW NW , NW	CSP Lease Expiration 09/30/2020	CSP, PSA, PDS PDS PSA	

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

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

Justification for Program Increase 601/633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Relocation <i>Management Objective 4</i>	(55,910 USF – 249 Staff)	
Program Area	FY 2019 PB	FY 2020 Request
Real Property Costs		
Design	\$369,000	\$0
Construction	\$6,150,000	\$0
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	\$652,000	\$0
GSA Management Fee (4%)	\$182,000	\$0
Slide Scale Overhead Fee	\$30,000	\$0
Less Tenant Improvement Allowance Amortized in Monthly Rent Payments	(\$2,600,000)	\$0
Total Real Property Costs	\$4,783,000	\$0
Personal Property Costs		
Move	\$0	\$238,000
IT/Communications	\$422,000	\$0
Signage, Artwork, Graphics	\$0	\$59,000
Security	\$163,000	\$0
Furniture Units (GSA Standard)	\$0	\$1,245,000
Culture Change Consulting	\$0	\$25,000
IT Collaborative Spaces	\$186,000	\$0
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	\$365,000	\$0
Total Personal Property Costs	<u>\$1,136,000</u>	<u>\$1,567,000</u>
Total GSA's Move and Replication Estimated Costs	\$5,919,000	\$1,567,000
PROJECT TOTAL		\$7,486,000

Background

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

601 Indiana Avenue, NW:	USF
CSP	15,213
PSA	28,243
Total USF	43,456
633 Indiana Avenue, NW:	USF
CSP	55,085
PSA	31,202
PDS	40,739
Total USF	127,026

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

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

Justification of Request

CSP must request resources to relocate our current 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, locations due to the imminent expiration of leases at these locations. This request cannot be postponed to future fiscal years. CSP requests resources to ensure continued supervision operations in close proximity to the Courts. Failure to receive additional FY 2020 resources will require CSP to use resources focused on offender supervision and intervention services to fund these required office moves and may negatively impact public safety.

Reduce the Footprint

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

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

Limited Delineated Area

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

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

Three-Year Funding

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

2. 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, Relocation	+\$2,251,000	0 FTE
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CSP requests \$2,251,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) funding to support space acquisition and planning for the CSP expiring lease at 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, Washington, DC. CSP's delegated lease for 910 Rhode Island Ave expires on January 31, 2021.

Current Lease Pending Expiration		
Non-GSA Leased Space:	CSP Lease Expiration	Occupants
910 RI Avenue, NE	01/31/2021	CSP

CSP's program model emphasizes decentralizing supervision from a single headquarters office to the neighborhoods where offenders live and work. By doing so, CSOs maintain a more active, visible and accessible community presence, collaborating with neighborhood police in the various Police Service Areas, as well as spending more of their time conducting home visits, work site visits, and other

activities that make CSOSA a visible partner in public safety. However, continued real estate development of the District creates challenges for CSP in obtaining and retaining space for offender supervision operations.

Background

CSP first occupied 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, in January 2006 under a GSA-delegated lease with a private owner. CSP prefers to continue occupancy of the current location. However, continued development within this area of the city and the recent sale of the property require CSP to work with GSA on a plan to replace this field unit with similar-sized space in the NE quadrant of the District of Columbia.

CSP requires funds in FY 2020 to support a relocation to occur in early 2021 upon expiration of our curent lease. This funding request is made in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 585(a), 40 U.S.C. § 3307(a)(1) and (2) and (h), and applicable GSA procedures and regulations.

The Rhode Island Avenue location currently serves as CSP's sole offender supervision location in the NE quadrant of the District. There are approximately 50 CSP staff at this location comprising six (6) supervision teams performing General Supervision, Traffic & Alcohol / Sanctions Team for Addiction & Recovery, Domestic Violence Supervision and Domestic Violence Intervention Program treatment and support services. In addition, staff at this location also perform substance abuse treatment evaluations.

The Rhode Island Avenue location serves, primarily, the fifth police district and CSP estimates that 13 percent of our offender population reside within that district. Approximately 425 offenders visit this location each week for supervision reporting and to attend regular domestic violence and anger management groups and substance-abuse evaluations. The facility operates 12.5 hours per business day and is also used for weekend supervision activities. There are community partners in close proximity to the Rhode Island Avenue field unit to which CSP provides immediate referrals for critical offender support services.

CSP requests Three-Year resources to support GSA's solicitation for 18,791 USF for relocation of CSP's 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, location. Since the annual rent for this space requirement will not exceed the net annual rent prospectus threshold imposed by 40 U.S.C. § 3307(a)(1) and (2), GSA is not required to submit a prospectus to OMB and Congress for approval.

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

Building Location	Lease Expiration	Usable Square Footage		Square Footage Change	Percentage Change
		CSP	CSP		
		Current	Planned		
910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE	1/31/2021	18,791			
Replacement Space			18,791		
Total		18,791	18,791	0	0%

Justification for Program Increase 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, Relocation (18,791 USF – 47 Staff)	
Program Area	FY 2020 Funding Request
Real Property Costs	
Design	\$124,000
Construction	\$2,067,000
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	\$219,000
GSA Management Fee (4%)	\$61,000
Slide Scale Overhead Fee	\$30,000
Less Tenant Improvement Allowance Amortized in Monthly Rent Payments	(\$878,000)
Total Real Property Costs	\$1,623,000
Personal Property Costs	
Move	\$80,000
IT/Communications	\$142,000
Signage, Artwork, Graphics	\$20,000
Security	\$55,000
Furniture Units	\$235,000
Culture Change Consulting	\$5,000
IT Collaborative Spaces	\$34,000
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	\$57,000
Total Personal Property Costs	<u>\$628,000</u>
Total GSA's Move and Replication Estimated Costs	\$2,251,000

Justification of Request / Limited Delineated Area

CSP must request resources to relocate our current 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, location due to the imminent expiration of the lease at this location. CSP requests that the replacement space be located close to mass transportation to enable efficient visitation by our supervised population. This request cannot be postponed to future fiscal years. CSP requests resources to ensure continued supervision operations in the NE quadrant of Washington, DC.

Failure to receive FY 2020 resources to support relocation space in NE DC will require offenders to travel to more-distant CSP locations to receive services. This would return CSP community supervision to the downtown "fortress" supervision model and increase the risks associated with centralized offender reporting from numerous DC neighborhoods.

CSP plans to reduce our total space footprint by approximately 12 percent between FY 2018 and FY 2020; additional reductions are planned in FYs 2021-2022 as part of our 601/633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Headquarters relocation. CSP will not have space at our other locations to absorb 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, operations in 2021.

As stated above, CSP is currently evaluating our space needs for the NE quadrant of the District of Columbia. However, CSP may require additional resources in FY 2021 to account for increased lease rates under the new space acquisition.

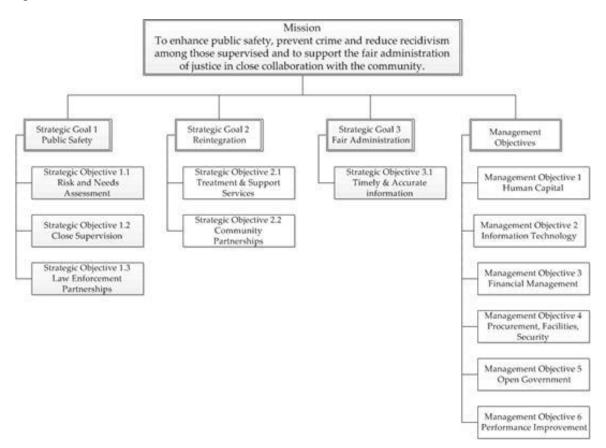
Three-Year Funding

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

CSP Program Purpose and Structure

Mission and Goals

In 2018, CSOSA finalized its FY 2018–FY 2022 Strategic Plan, which includes revised strategic goals and performance indicators. While the agency works to operationalize these new goals, we present our FY 2020 performance budget using the structure of our FY 2014 – FY 2018 Strategic Plan. As articulated in our FY 2014 – FY 2018 Strategic Plan, CSOSA's mission is to improve public safety in the District of Columbia through effective community supervision. Although PSA has a separate strategic plan specific to its mission and role within the criminal justice system, PSA supports CSOSA's overall objectives. The primary elements of CSP's FY 2014 – FY 2018 Strategic Plan are outlined below:



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

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

The second goal targets Successful Reintegration:

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

The third goal targets the Fair Administration of Justice:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Both CSP's Strategic Goals and Strategic Objectives are updated for our FY 2018 – FY 2022 Strategic Plan.

CSP Program Effectiveness

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

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

Outcome indicator: Reducing recidivism among the supervised population

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

Outcome-oriented performance goal: Successful completion of supervision

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

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

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

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

Performance indicators are updated for our FY 2018 – FY 2022 Strategic Plan.

Total Supervised Offender Population

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

In FY 2018, CSP's TSP from October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018, included 15,734 unique offenders. Probationers (a group which includes DSAs and CPOs) represent the largest percentage of our TSP, accounting for more than two-thirds of all offenders under supervision. Supervised release offenders represent just under one-fourth of the population. These offenders committed their offense on or after August 5, 2000, and were sentenced to serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community. Parolees, who make up the balance of the supervised population, committed their offense on or before August 4, 2000 and served a portion of their sentence in prison before becoming eligible for parole at the discretion of the USPC. The proportion of re-entrants (i.e., parolees and supervised release continues to increase, while the propotion of re-entrants on supervised release continues to increase, which is expected as we move further from the effective date (August 4, 2000) when individuals convicted of D.C. Code offenses transitioned from parole to supervised release status.

The FY 2018 TSP (15,734) represents a 4.1 percent decrease compared to the FY 2017 population (16,407). This decrease was the result of there being fewer offenders of all types under supervision during the year. 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).

Sum annihilan Tura	FY 2	2016	FY 2	2017	FY	<u>2018</u>
Supervision Type	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Probation ¹	10,943	64.4	11,027	67.2	10,905	69.3
Parole	1,659	9.8	1,448	8.8	1,266	8.0
Supervised Release	4,394	25.8	3,932	24.0	3,563	22.7
TSP	16,996	100.0	16,407	100.0	15,734	100.0

CSP Total Supervised Population (TSP) by Supervision Type, FYs 2016 - 2018

¹ Includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs

OUTCOME INDICATOR:

Recidivism

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

In 2018, CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation estimated the probability that offenders entering CSP supervision during FYs 2010-2015 would recidivate within one- two- and three years of beginning supervision⁷. For these estimates, CSP used three measures of recidivism:

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

Measuring supervision failure constitutes a wider conceptual definition of recidivism, and measuring revocations to incarceration is a more narrow definition. Using these combined methods provides a more nuanced and more complete understanding of the Agency's performance on reducing recidivism than otherwise possible with either alone. Data for these estimates were drawn from CSP's Supervision Management and Automated Record Tracking (SMART) system. The probabilities of recidivism are calculated as the complement of the Kaplan-Meier¹⁰ survival probability of avoiding failure for one-, two-, or three-year follow-up periods.

⁷ For this report, CSP identified cohorts of offenders entering supervision during each fiscal year and estimated their *probability* of recidivating within three years of beginning supervision. This methodology differs from measures of revocation to incarceration and successful completion of supervision. Estimates of revocations to incarceration (page 20) are based on the actual number of unique offenders revoked during the fiscal year out of all offenders supervised during the year. Estimates of successful completions of supervision (page 23) are based on the actual number of cases (not offenders) that closed successfully during the fiscal year out of the total number of cases that closed during the year. Because the unit of analysis differs between this study and the two other measures, estimates generated by each should not be compared.

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

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

¹⁰ The Kaplan-Meier estimator, also known as the product limit estimator, is a non-parametric statistic used to estimate the survival function from lifetime data. Kaplan, E. L.; Meier, P. (1958). "Nonparametric estimation from incomplete observations". <u>J. Amer.</u> <u>Statist. Assoc.</u> 53 (282): 457–481.

CSP determined that roughly 45 percent of FY 2015 offender entries were expected to fail supervision, 20 percent were expected to be revoked to incarceration for technical offenses and just over 10 percent were expected to be revoked for new crimes within three years. The table below shows the percentage of offenders expected to recidivate by supervision type, recidivism type and time from the start of supervision for offenders beginning supervision in FYs 2010 – 2015. Three-year recidivism estimates for probationers decreased slightly for each expected outcome from FY 2010 to 2011, increased for those beginning in FY 2012, and began decreasing again for offenders entering supervision in FYs 2013 and 2014. While rates of supervision failures continued to decrease and revocations for new offenses remained steady in 2015, revocations for technical violations increased for probationers beginning supervision that year. For parolees and supervised release offenders, revocations for new offenses hovered around 20 and 30 percent for each group, respectively, from FYs 2010 – 2013. These rates decreased several percentage points for each group in FY 2014 and remained steady in FY 2015. Conversely, revocations of parole and supervised release entries for technical violations and rates of supervision failure have been increasing in recent years.

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Supervision Type	Recidivism Type	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				N=9,199	N=8,813	N=8,967	N=7,896	N=7,066	N=6,461
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Parole	Revoked (Violation)	1	3	2	4	3	2	4
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			2	9	9	15	11	11	14
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3	16	16	20	17	17	22
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Revoked (New Offense)	1	2	3	6	6	3	3
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			2	12	15	15	14	8	8
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3	19	22	20	21	12	12
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Supervision Failure	1	6	5	10	9	7	10
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			2	21	25	29	25	23	26
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3	33	36	38	39	33	40
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Supervised Release	Revoked (Violation)	1	5	7	7	7	8	9
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			2	18	14	19	19	21	23
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3	27	21	28	29	32	36
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Revoked (New Offense)	1	6	9	10	10	10	7
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			2	21	23	25	23	19	17
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3	32	33	33	30	24	25
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Supervision Failure	1	11	16	16	17	18	16
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			2	37	36	40	38	37	38
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3	52	49	53	52	51	54
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Probation	Revoked (Violation)	1	10	9	9	9	7	7
Revoked (New Offense)199765216141412931716161210Supervision Failure1232121202023934353533			2	17	15	16	14	12	12
216141412931716161210Supervision Failure1232121202023934353533			3	19	18	19	17	14	16
31716161210Supervision Failure1232121202023934353533		Revoked (New Offense)	1	9	9	7	6	5	5
Supervision Failure1232121202023934353533			2	16	14	14	12	9	8
2 39 34 35 35 33			3	17	16	16	12	10	10
		Supervision Failure	1	23	21	21	20	20	19
			2	39	34	35	35	33	32
3 44 39 44 44 43			3	44	39	44	44	43	41

Percentage of Entrants Expected to Recidivate by Supervision Type,¹ Failure (Recidivism) Type and Time From Supervision Start, FYs 2010 – 2015

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

CSP views these findings as a good step in building a more comprehensive understanding recidivism in the District of Columbia. CSP plans to include both arrest and conviction outcomes in future reports. In addition, although failure rates should serve as the foundation of recidivism research, it is essential to move beyond them to improve recidivism as a performance measure. Constructs such as desistance (cessation of criminal activity), crime severity, and behavior changes should also be included as indicators of success.¹¹ CSP plans to include success indicators, such as these, to its recidivism reporting in the future.

Revocations to Incarceration:

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

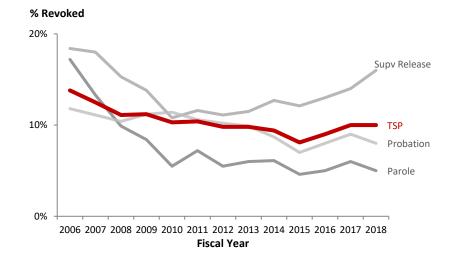
Data show that, although there has been some fluctuation throughout the years in revocations by supervision type, the overall percentage of CSP's Total Supervised Population revoked to incarceration has been steadily decreasing since FY 2006. From FYs 2006 to 2010, overall revocations decreased from nearly 14 percent to just over 10 percent, a significant decrease. This decrease was driven primarily by parole and supervised release cases supervised on behalf of the U.S. Parole Commission. Revocations of parolees decreased nearly 12 percentage points and revocations of supervised release offenders decreased by almost eight percentage points during that time. From FY 2011 to FY 2015, overall revocations decreased among all supervision types, resulting in an overall revocation rate that was one and a half percentage points lower than FY 2014. Compared to FY 2015, however, there were slight increases in revocation rates within all supervision types in FY 2016 and more moderate increases the following year, resulting in an overall revocation rate that of FY 2017. Although the overall revocation rate in FY 2018 was comparable to that of FY 2017, revocations of offenders on supervised release increased while the percentage of both parolees and probationers revoked decreased that year.

¹¹ King, R. & Elderbroom, B. (2014). Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

		Parole		Sup	ervised R	elease]	Probatior	1 ²		Total	
FY	Ν	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	Ν	% Change	% Revoked	Ν	% Change	% Revoked
2006	5,852		17.2	2,508		18.4	16,345		11.8	24,705		13.8
2007	5,053	-13.7	13.3	3,444	37.3	18.0	16,181	-1.0	11.1	24,678	-0.1	12.5
2008	4,465	-11.6	9.9	4,116	19.5	15.3	16,130	-0.3	10.4	24,711	0.1	11.1
2009	4,177	-6.5	8.4	4,591	11.5	13.8	16,018	-0.7	11.2	24,786	0.3	11.2
2010	4,009	-4.0	5.5	4,943	7.7	10.8	16,257	1.5	11.4	25,209	1.7	10.3
2011	3,413	-14.9	7.2	5,213	5.5	11.6	16,185	-0.4	10.6	24,811	-1.6	10.4
2012	3,060	-10.3	5.5	5,350	2.6	11.1	16,087	-0.6	10.2	24,497	-1.3	9.8
2013	2,716	-11.2	6.0	5,338	-0.2	11.5	15,011	-6.7	9.9	23,065	-5.8	9.8
2014	2,340	-13.8	6.1	5,166	-3.2	12.7	13,357	-11.0	8.7	20,863	-9.5	9.4
2015	1,934	-17.4	4.6	4,857	-6.0	12.1	11,636	-12.9	7.0	18,427	-11.7	8.1
2016	1,659	-14.2	4.8	4,394	-9.5	12.3	10,943	-6.0	7.6	16,996	-7.8	8.5
2017	1,448	-12.7	6.0	3,932	-10.5	14.1	11,027	0.8	8.7	16,407	-3.5	9.8
2018	1,266	-12.6	5.4	3,563	-9.4	15.9	10,905	-1.1	8.0	15,734	-4.1	9.6

CSP Total Supervised Population Revoked to Incarceration¹, by Supervision Type, FYs 2006–2018

¹ Revocation (incarceration) data excludes a small number of cases that were closed and revoked but the offender was not incarcerated. ² Probation also includes Civil Protection Order (CPO) and Deferred Sentence Agreement (DSA) cases.



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

<u>FY 2018 Revocations to Incarceration</u>: Compared to the overall supervised population, offenders revoked to incarceration in FY 2018 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (63.4 percent compared to 41.3 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to be supervised by a behavioral health supervision team (34.8 percent compared to 18.5 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to have unstable housing situations (20.6 percent compared to 10.9 percent for the total supervised population);
- Have lower educational attainment (43.6 percent with less than a high school education compared to 30.3 percent of the total supervised population); and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (17.9 percent compared to 50.4 percent for the total supervised population).

Both females and parolees were slightly under-represented in the FY 2018 revoked population. Women made up 16.2 percent of the overall supervision population in FY 2018, but only 13.7 percent of offenders revoked to incarceration were female. Additionally, parolees constituted 8.0 percent of the FY 2018 supervised population, but only 4.5 percent of offenders revoked were on parole.

Alleged Violation Reports:

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

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

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

In FY 2018, 30 percent of the Total Supervised Population (TSP) had at least one AVR filed with the releasing authority. The increase in the percentage of offenders with AVRs filed over the past several years has been relatively steady across all supervision types but, in FY 2018, almost two and a half percent more probationers had AVRs filed with the releasing authority compared to the previous year.

Approximately 60 percent of AVRs each year are filed 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.

		Parole	Supervised Release		lease	Probation ¹			<u>Total</u>			
	Ν	1+AVR	%	Ν	1+AVR	%	Ν	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%
2014	2,340	400	17.1	5,166	1,755	34.0	13,357	2,646	19.8	20,863	4,801	23.
2015	1,934	410	21.2	4,857	1,709	35.2	11,636	2,314	19.9	18,427	4,433	24
2016	1,659	346	20.9	4,394	1,691	38.5	10,943	2,508	22.9	16,996	4,545	26
2017	1,448	327	22.6	3,932	1,583	40.3	11,027	2,853	25.9	16,407	4,763	29
2018	1,266	288	22.7	3,563	1,400	39.3	10,905	3,084	28.3	15,734	4,772	30

CSP Offenders For Whom At Least One AVR Was Filed by Supervision Type, FYs 2014 – 2018

¹ Probation also includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs.

CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation reviewed offenders entering CSP supervision during FYs 2013 – 2017 and determined what percentage had AVRs sent to the releasing authority within one year of beginning supervision. For those with AVRs filed, the number of days that elapsed from when the offender began supervision to when their first AVR was issued was also determined. In FY 2013, roughly three out of every ten new offenders had at least one AVR filed within one year and, on average, their first AVR was filed roughly five months after starting supervision. The percentage of entrants with AVRs filed during the first year of supervision has been increasing since FY 2013, with nearly half of FY 2017 entrants having at least one AVR filed within the first year of supervision. Additionally, the amount of time from when an offender begins supervision to when they accrue their first AVR has been decreasing. These data suggest that the beginning of supervision may be a particularly challenging time for new offenders and CSOs must stress the importance of complying with release conditions early in the supervision period.

Fiscal Year	Offender Entrants to CSP	Percentage of Entrants with	Averag	Average Days to First AVR			
Fiscal Tear	Supervision	AVRs Issued w/in One Year	LL	Mean	UL		
2013	8,116	31.9	147	151	155		
2014	7,724	37.5	145	148	152		
2015	6,461	39.2	143	147	151		
2016	6,248	44.1	135	138	142		
2017	6,162	49.3	126	129	133		

AVRs Issued to Offender Entrants Within One Year of Entry to CSP Supervision, FYs 2013 – 2017

OUTCOME-ORIENTED PERFORMANCE GOAL:

Successful Completion of Supervision

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

In FY 2018, a total of 7,956 CSP supervision cases closed: 5,883 probation/CPO/DSA cases, 1,624 supervised release cases, and 449 parole cases. The table below shows that 5,112 (64.3 percent) of these case closures represented successful completions of supervision and 2,470 (31.0 percent) were unsuccessful. Five percent of cases that closed in FY 2018 were closed administratively or due to death.

The percentage of supervision cases that closed successfully increased steadily from FY 2014 to 2015, with notable declines in FYs 2016 and 2017. The percentage of cases closing successfully increased slightly in FY 2018. We believe our evidence-based strategy of focusing resources on the highest-risk offenders plays a significant role in nearly two-thirds of supervision cases closing successfully each year.

Similar to previous years, a higher percentage of probation cases completed successfully (71.6 percent) compared to parole/supervised release cases (47.0 percent). And, in FY 2018, we realized an increase in the percentage of probation cases closing successfully, while the percentage of successful supervised release cases decreased. This demonstrates a need for us to continue focusing resources on those offenders released from incarceration that demonstrate higher risk and higher needs.

		Parole		<u>Sup</u>	ervised Re	<u>lease</u>		Probation	2			
	N	% Succ	% Unsucc	Ν	% Succ	% Unsucc	Ν	% Succ	% Unsucc	Ν	% Succ	% Unsucc
2014	633	49.3	41.7	1,990	39.7	52.4	7,649	72.0	22.5	10,272	64.3	29.5
2015	727	57.5	30.3	1,972	44.9	48.4	7,009	75.7	20.4	9,708	68.1	26.9
2016	643	60.8	29.7	1,969	43.9	48.2	6,372	72.4	23.4	8,984	65.3	29.3
2017	577	57.7	29.1	1,763	42.6	49.5	6,227	69.6	26.6	8,567	63.2	31.5
2018	449	57.7	27.4	1,624	39.3	52.4	5,883	71.6	25.4	7,956	64.3	31.0

Supervision Completions¹ by Supervision Type, FYs 2014 – 2018

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

² Includes DSA and CPO cases.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Rearrest

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

All charges considered, just under one-fourth of CSP's FY 2018 total supervised population was rearrested in D.C., MD, or VA while under supervision. This is comparable to FY 2017.

As of September 30, 2018, 23.3 percent of supervised offenders were rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD/VA) when all charges (new arrests and technical violations) were considered; however, this percentage dropped to 18.3 percent when arrests for parole and probation technical violations were excluded. These data indicate that a significant number of supervised offenders are rearrested each year due to violations of release conditions, rather than for the commission of a new crime.

Offenders on supervised release are consistently rearrested at a higher rate than parolees and probationers. This trend continued into FY 2018, with nearly one-third of supervised release offenders rearrested as of September 30, 2018 (D.C., MD, and VA; all charges considered). While rearrest rates for both probationers and supervised release offenders decreased slightly from FY 2017 to FY 2018, rearrests of parolees increased slightly by one and a half percentage points.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Probation ²					
DC Arrests	17.3%	15.7%	18.5%	21.6%	21.2%
DC Arrests (new charges) ³	13.4%	12.0%	14.7%	17.7%	16.9%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	18.6%	17.6%	20.6%	23.3%	22.7%
Parole					
DC Arrests	15.9%	16.4%	18.6%	18.3%	19.7%
DC Arrests (new charges) ³	12.9%	13.1%	14.1%	14.3%	15.2%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	16.8%	17.7%	19.7%	19.4%	20.9%
Supervised Release					
DC Arrests	28.5%	25.6%	31.2%	31.3%	31.2%
DC Arrests (new charges) 3	21.5%	19.4%	24.3%	24.1%	23.6%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	29.6%	27.9%	33.1%	32.5%	32.5%
Total Supervised Population					
DC Arrests	19.9%	18.4%	21.8%	23.6%	23.3%
DC Arrests (new charges) 3	15.4%	14.1%	17.2%	18.9%	18.3%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	21.1%	20.3%	23.7%	25.2%	24.8%

Percentage of Total Supervised Population Rearrested¹, FY 2014 - FY 2018

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

² Includes arrests of offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs

³ Excludes arrests made for parole or probation violations.

D.C. Rearrests: The percentage of the Total Supervised Population rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD and VA rearrests) increased from 18 percent in FY 2015 to 23 percent in FY 2018. As shown in the table below, the number of charges filed against CSP offenders rearrested in D.C. also increased during this time, most notably over the last two years. Offenses related to the violations of release conditions have historcally comprised about 30 percent of charges attributed to CSP offenders rearrested in D.C. while under supervision. This remained true in FY 2018. Public order offenses, which decreased slightly in FY 2016, rebounded again last year and, currently, make up about 20 percent of all charges filed against offenders rearrested while under supervision. While the proportion of charges attributed to violent offenses decreased by three percentage points from FY 2016 to FY 2017, it partially rebounded in FY 2018, increasing two tenths of one percent (0.2%) that year. Meanwhile, charges for property crime have decreased steadily over the past two years.

Change Category	FY	2014	FY	2015	FY	<u>2016</u>	FY	2017	FY	<u>2018</u>
Charge Category ¹	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Public Order Offenses	1,763	20.1	1,505	20.9	1,322	16.9	1,863	19.2	1,976	19.4
Violent Offenses	1,631	18.6	1,511	21.0	1,467	18.8	1,535	15.8	1,750	17.2
Property Offenses	1,406	16.0	1,160	16.1	1,276	16.3	1,352	14.0	1,364	13.4
Drug Offenses	1,247	14.2	714	9.9	923	11.8	1,055	10.9	1,098	10.8
Release Condition Violations	2,435	27.7	2,045	28.4	2,296	29.4	2,775	28.6	2,897	28.5
Other Offenses	297	3.4	268	3.7	534	6.8	1,115	11.5	1,082	10.6
TOTAL ²	8,779	100.0	7,203	100.0	7,818	100.0	9,695	100.0	10,167	100.0

Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested in D.C. While Under CSP Supervision, FYs 2014 – 2018

¹ Each Charge Category includes the following charges:

Public Order Offenses: Weapons - Carrying/Possessing, DUI/DWI, Disorderly Conduct, Gambling, Prostitution, Traffic, Vending/Liquor Law Violations, Drunkenness, Vagrancy, Curfew and Loitering Law Violations
 Violent Offenses: Murder/Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Other Assaults, Kidnapping, Offenses Against Family & Children
 Property Offenses: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Fraud, Forgery and Counterfeiting, Embezzlement, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen Property, Vandalism
 Drug Offenses: Drug Distribution and Drug Possession
 Release Condition Violations: Parole and Probation Violations
 Other Offenses: Other Felonies and Misdemeanors, Missing

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

Technical Violations

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

Since 2009, drug-related violations have been automatically captured in SMART, bypassing the previous manual recordation process. Non-drug violations that come to the attention of the CSO must

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

There were 21.3 percent fewer technical violations recorded in SMART in FY 2018 compared to FY 2017. While the decrease in drug-testing violations may, in part, be attributed to even fewer probationers being tested for marijuana during the year, it is likely that the overall decrease in the number of offenders supervised is also a contributing factor. The total supervised population during FY 2018 (15,734) was roughly four percent lower than FY 2017 (16,407).

	<u>FY 2</u>	014	FY 2	<u>015</u>	FY 2	<u>016</u>	FY 2	017	FY 2	<u>018</u>
Violation Type	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Drug	138,395	93.9	116.061	93.6	122.001	93.9	108.864	90.4	86.362	91.2
Non-Drug TOTAL	8,618 147.013	6.1 100.0	7,920 123.981	6.4 100.0	7,862 129.863	6.1 100.0	11,547 120.411	9.6 100.0	8,361 94.723	8.8 100.0

Technical Violations, FYs 2014 – 2018

Drug Violations:

Just over ninety percent of total violations recorded in SMART are related to drug use and drug testing violations. Although this trend has continued into FY 2018, there were roughly 20 percent fewer drug violations recorded in SMART compared to FY 2017. Drug violations are automatically captured in SMART when offenders illegally use or possess controlled substances, when offenders fail to submit specimens for drug testing, and/or when testing indicates water-loading or other non-compliant behavior. From FY 2014 to FY 2017, instances where offenders illegally use controlled substances accounted for over half of the total drug violations, while the percentage of offenders receiving violations for not submitting a specimen for testing made up just under half of drug violations. In FY 2018, this trend reversed. Across all years, fewer than one percent of recorded drug violations are for waterloading, indicating that offenders' attempts to disguise illicit drug use may be declining.

Drug Violation Type	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Illegally used a controlled substance	54.3%	51.1%	51.3%	51.3%	48.4%
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	45.7%	48.9%	48.6%	48.6%	51.5%
Testing of submitted specimen indicates potential waterloading	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Illegally possessed a controlled substance	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Total Number of Drug Violations	138,395	116,061	122,001	108,864	86,362

Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2014 - 2018

Non-Drug Violations:

In FYs 2014-2018, two violation types accounted for nearly 70 to 80 percent of the total recorded nondrug violations: 1) failing to report for supervision as directed, and 2) failing to comply with GPS monitoring. Roughly 50 other violations made up the balance of recorded non-drug violations. Failing to report for supervision accounted for over 40 percent of recorded non-drug violations in FY 2018 violations, whicle GPS violations accounted for just under 30 percent. In FY 2018, failing to cooperate with drug treatment—which historically comprised about four percent of violations—increased to seven percent.

Non-Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2014 - 2018

Non-Drug Violation Type	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Failed to report for supervision as directed	43.9%	43.2%	46.0%	33.7%	41.0%
GPS violations	30.4%	30.0%	26.8%	44.6%	27.5%
Failed to cooperate with drug treatment	3.3%	3.8%	3.8%	4.3%	7.0%
Other non-drug violations	22.4%	23.0%	23.4%	17.4%	24.5%
Total Number of Non-Drug Violations	8,618	7,920	7,862	11,547	8,361

Drug Use

CSP uses drug testing to both monitor the offender's compliance with the releasing authority's requirement to abstain from drug use (which may include alcohol use, as well) and to assess the offender's level of need for substance abuse treatment. CSP has an Offender Drug Testing Protocol policy that defines the schedule under which eligible offenders are drug tested. Offenders are initially drug tested at intake. Based on the results of this initial drug test, offenders can become ineligible for testing for a variety of administrative reasons, including a change in supervision status from active to monitored or warrant, the offender's case transferring from D.C. to another jurisdiction, a rearrest, or admission to a substance abuse treatment program (at which point testing is conducted by the treatment provider). The policy also includes spot testing for those offenders on minimum supervision, as well as those who do not have histories of drug use and who have established a record of negative tests.

On average, CSP collected 13,757 samples from 4,586 unique offenders each month in FY 2018 at four CSP illegal substance collection unit sites, as well as offenders at the Reentry Sanctions Center (RSC). The Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) tests CSP drug samples for up to eleven substances (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates, Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Creatinine, Heroin, ETG, Synthetic Cannabinoids and Alcohol). Drug testing results are transmitted electronically from PSA into SMART on a daily basis, and drug test results are typically available in SMART for CSO action

within 48 hours after the sample is taken. In FY 2015, CSP reduced marijuana testing for most probationers due to changes in the District of Columbia's law; CSP continues to test parolees and supervised releasees for marijuana.

Of the tested population in FY 2018, 56.9 percent tested positive for illicit drugs at least one time (excluding alcohol), which is three percentage points lower than FY 2017 (when 59.9 percent tested positive). This increase in the percentage of the population drug testing positive may be attributed to the introduction of tests for new substances in FY 2016. During that year, CSP began testing for a heroin metabolite (in order to more specifically determine heroin use apart from other opiates) and synthetic cannabinoids.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test, FYs 2014 - 2018

% Testing Positive	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 ¹	FY 2017	FY 2018
Tests including alcohol	61.6	58.1	61.1	63.1	60.5
Tests excluding alcohol	56.3	53.1	56.4	59.9	56.9

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

Marijuana use is very prevalent among medium- through intensive-risk offenders, with just over 60 percent of drug users testing positive for this substance. Cocaine use is also moderately prevalent in medium-intensive risk offenders. Nearly 30 percent of the population tested positive for the substance; a one percentage point increase from FY 2017. The percentage of the population testing positive for nearly all other substances has decreased over the past several years. The percentage of the tested population using PCP, opiates, methadone, and amphetamines have all been decreasing since FY 2015. The percentage of higher-risk drug users testing positive for synthetic cannabinoids has remained steady at roughly 10 percent.

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

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test (Excluding Alcohol), by Drug, FYs 2014 – 2018

% Positive by Drug	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Marijuana	61.3	62.3	57.1	62.8	62.1
PCP	19.9	19.8	17.8	16.6	15.4
Opiates	29.0	33.9	28.6	25.0	21.3
Methadone	2.1	9.0	3.2	2.5	2.3
Cocaine	29.2	34.0	29.9	28.4	29.4
Amphetamines	7.2	10.1	6.3	4.0	3.8
Heroin	N/A	N/A	10.1	8.4	5.8
Synthetic Cannabinoids	N/A	N/A	7.9	9.8	9.9

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

Employment

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

CSP uses the percentage of the population that is employed on the date that end-of-period statistics are generated to measure employment. Roughly three out of five offenders under CSP supervision on a daily basis are employable, and approximately half of those employable are employed.¹² It is important to note that CSP continues to work to ensure that offenders obtain the skills necessary to secure gainful employment.

Percentage of Employable	Supervised Population	Reporting Employment	, ¹ FYs 2014 – 2018
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	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
% Employed of Employable	48.2	49.4	51.2	50.1	50.6
% Employable of September 30 th population	61.5	62.2	61.4	62.4	60.9
September 30 th population	12,320	11,150	10,602	10,110	9,669

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

Education

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

The percent of offenders failing to obtain a GED or high school diploma has declined steadily in recent years. In FY 2014, 34.3 percent of the supervised population aged 18 or older reported that they did not have a GED or high school diploma. This percentage declined to 30.6 percent by FY 2018. By supervision type, parolees demonstrated the greatest decline in offenders failing to obtain a GED or high school diploma from FY 2014 to FY 2018.

¹² Offenders are "employable" if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Employability is unknown for offenders who have not had a job verification conducted.

Although fewer offenders have failed to receive a high school diploma or earn its equivalency in recent years, it is clear that greater attention still needs to be paid to the educational opportunities available to offenders on community supervision. Just under 30 percent of both parolees and probationers, and more than two-fifths of offenders on supervised release lacked a GED or high school diploma at the end September 2018.

% With No GED/HS Diploma	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Probation ²	29.6	28.9	28.2	28.4	27.1
Parole	33.9	31.3	29.6	29.1	26.9
Supervised Release	43.3	42.5	42.2	41.7	41.5
TOTAL	34.3	33.1	32.4	31.3	30.6
September 30 th Population, Aged 18+	12,304	11,134	10,587	10,095	9,664

Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma¹, FYs 2014 – 2018

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

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

Housing

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

- lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,
- have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground,
- live in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing),
- reside in shelters or places not meant for human habitation,
- are in danger of imminently lose their housing¹³, 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.¹⁴

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ From the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22, Section 1003).

CSP uses a more-narrow definition of 'unstable housing'. If an offender resides in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address, he or she is deemed as having "unstable housing." On September 30, 2018, 1,115 (or 11.5 percent) of the 9,669 offenders under CSP supervision had unstable housing. Though comparable to FY 2017, this rate is slightly higher than previous years when roughly 9 percent of our population have lived in unstable housing.

Over three-fourths of those with unstable housing (893) lived in homeless shelters. The remaining clients resided in transitional housing (181), halfway houses through public law placements (8), hotels or motels (26); or were living without a fixed address (7).

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

Unstable Housing	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Homeless Shelters	901	733	904	932	893
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	175	188	209	195	181
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	15	15	17	14	8
Hotels/Motels	15	18	33	23	26
No Fixed Address	20	10	10	9	7
Total, Unstable Housing	1,126	964	1,173	1,173	1,115
Total Offender Population	12,641	11,150	10,602	10,110	9,669
% Unstable Housing	9.1%	8.6%	11.1%	11.6%	11.5%

CSP Offenders with Unstable Housing¹, FYs 2014 – 2018

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

Data and Performance Improvement Management

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

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

Refining Measures and Enhancing Information Systems

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

Organizational Structure

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

- CSOSA Office of the Director,
- Research and Evaluation,
- Office of Community Supervision & Intervention Services,
- General Counsel,
- Legislative, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs,
- Office of Administration (Procurement, Facilities/Property and Security),
- Office of Financial Management,
- Human Resources (and Training),
- Equal Employment Opportunity, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Professional Responsibility,
- Information Technology, and
- Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall.

In an effort to streamline offender supervision services, CSP realigned its Community Supervision Services (CSS) and Community Justice Programs (CJP) organizations into the Office of Community Supervision & Intervention Services (OSCIS). OCSIS is organized under an Associate Director and is comprised of four divisions providing:

Operations Support Division

- o Offender intake, Sex Offender Registry (SOR), and File Managment operations
- o Offender investigations, diagnostics and evaluations
- Illegal substance collection
- Performance and planning support
- Accountability and Monitoring Division
 - General and specialized supervision
 - Interstate supervision

High Risk Containment Strategies Division

- High Risk Intervention Coordination (Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring, Rapid Engagement Team (RET), Warrant Team)
- Fusion analytics (high-risk offender data sharing with law enforcement partners)
- Community Engagement and Achievement Centers (CEACs) to include Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education and Employment (VOTEE) programming
- o Screening, assessment, evaluation and placement
- Intensive cognitive behavioral interventions
- Restorative justice

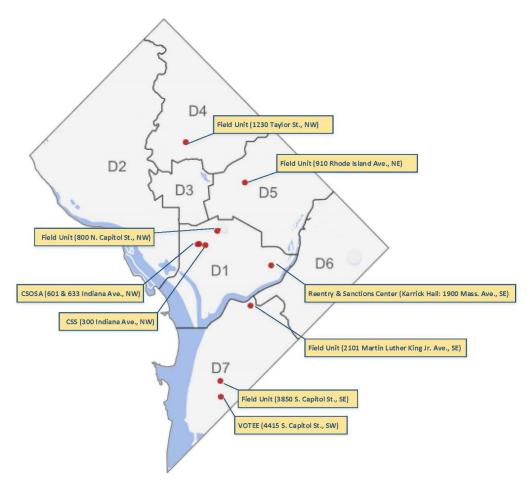
Behavioral Interventions Division

- o Assessment, Evaluation, and Placement Unit
- Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Unit

Field Unit Locations

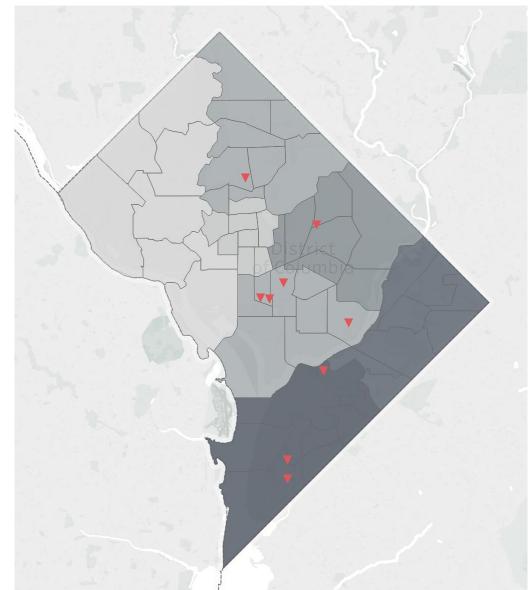
CSOSA's headquarters is located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. The lease for this location expires September 2020 and CSP requests FY 2020 resources to complete the project for a replacement lease. CSP's operations are located at five existing field units (CSOSA headquarters also houses supervision programs) and various program locations throughout the city. CSP requests FY 2020 resources to relocate from the existing field unit at 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, as the lease for this location expires January 2021.

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, in Southeast D.C.; CSP's lease for this location expires September 2022. In 2017, CSP occupied a new supervision office located at 2101 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, SE, and increased occupancy at our 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location in 2018.



CSOSA Offices and Learning Labs by Police District

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



<u>CSP Office Locations and Offender Residences</u>:

(Shaded areas represent higher concentrations of offender residence – February 2019)

Resource Requirements by Strategic Objective

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 Continuing Resolution.

In 2018, CSOSA finalized its FY 2018–FY 2022 Strategic Plan, to include revised strategic goals and performance indicators. While the agency works to operationalize these new goals, we present our FY 2020 performance budget using the structure of our FY 2014–FY 2018 Strategic Plan. CSP's FY 2014–FY 2018 strategic plan structure defined six Strategic Objectives. CSP uses a cost allocation methodology to determine actual and estimated appropriated resources, including both directly allocated (e.g., staff performing direct offender supervision) and indirect (e.g., rent, management) resources, supporting each Strategic Objective.

The chart below reflects the funding allocation by Strategic Objective for FYs 2018, 2019, and 2020. Strategic Objective 1.2, Close Supervision, receives the largest proportion of CSP's budget. The table below illustrates the relationship between the agency's goals, Strategic Objectives and budget authority/request. The program strategy, major accomplishments, and resource requirements of each Strategic Objective is discussed in the following sections.

	Strategic Objective	FY 2018 /	Actual	FY 201	l9 CR	FY 2020	Request	Cha FY 2 FY 2	
		\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Goal 1 Decrease the criminal activity among the supervised population (with a special emphasis on high risk offenders) by increasing the number of offenders who successfully complete supervision and supporting their successful reintegration into society	Strategic Objective 1.1 Risk/Needs Assessment	24,123	117	24,599	121	24,632	119	33	(1)
	Strategic Objective 1.2 Close Supervision	56,119	286	57,220	295	57,296	292	76	(3)
	Strategic Objectives 1.3 Law Enforcement Partnerships	10,074	44	10,282	46	10,296	45	14	(1)
Goal 2 Promote successful re- integration into society by	Strategic Objectives 2.1 Treatment/ Support Services	50,455	187	51,202	194	51,253	191	51	(2)
delivering preventive interventions to offenders with an identified behavioral health, employment, and/or housing need.	Strategic Objective 2.2 Community Partnerships	12,235	54	12,482	56	12,499	55	17	(1)
Goal 3 Support the fair administration of justice by providing timely and accurate information and recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers	Strategy 3.1 Timely/Accurate Information to Decision Makers	24,553	119	25,055	123	25,089	122	34	(2)
All Strategic Obj	ectives	177,559	807	180,840	835	181,065	825	225	(10)

Funding by Strategic Plan Goal and Strategy Objective Community Supervision Program

Strategic Objective 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment

Analysis by Strategic Objective							
dollars in thousands							
FY 2018 Actual FY 2019 CR Net ATB Program FY 2020 Change Fr Changes FY 2019 CR FY 2019 CR							
Strategic Objective 1.1: Risk and Needs Assessment	24,123	24,599	-521	554	24,632	33	

Approximately 13 percent of FY 2020 requested funding (\$24,632,000) and 119 FTE support Risk and Needs Assessment.

Program Summary

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

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

Risk Classification Systems:

CSP's 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 (PSP). CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation developed a comprehensive screening instrument, the **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 assessment tool 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.¹⁵ The Auto Screener is comprised of two service-level inventories:

¹⁵ 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).

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

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

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

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

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. Currently, CSP determines an offender's overall supervision level based primarily on their risk for committing a violent, sexual, or weapon-related offense. Other scores inform the intervention service delivery required to address an offender's criminogenic and stabilization needs.

Upon completion of the Auto Screener, SMART automatically generates a PSP for an offender. The PSP lists the areas from the Needs and Services Level Inventory that the offender needs to address, the specific need, goal(s) related to the need, action items, and target dates. The PSP is reviewed regularly with the offender during office visits, and it is updated throughout supervision.

Because an Auto Screener assessment requires extensive investigation, developing rapport with the offender and a home verification; it may not be completed until approximately the fifth week of supervision. As a remedy, CSP developed and implemented a screener aimed at informing immediate, risk-anticipated, custodial decisions. Deployed in July 2018, the Triage Screener provides an appropriate supervision level on the first day of supervision, is derived exclusively from existing administrative records, and does not require an offender interview. Because this tool distinguishes high- from low-risk offenders at the start of supervision, the Agency is able to direct resources to those posing a greater risk to public safety immediately. Offenders are supervised at the level resulting from the Triage Screener until the full Auto Screener assessment is completed.

Offenders supervised at the intensive, maximum, or medium levels are reassessed by supervision CSOs using the Auto Screener every 180 days, or upon any re-arrest or significant life event.

CSP Risk Assessments Fiscal Year 2018

Function	FY 2018	Description
	Activity	
Offender Risk	11,856	As of September 30, 2018, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole
and Needs		Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSO positions performed 11,856 Risk and
Assessments		Needs Assessments using the CSP Auto Screener Instrument in SMART. An initial risk assessment provides a basis for determining an offender's initial level of supervision, which addresses the risk the offender may pose to public safety. Diagnostic CSOs conduct a risk assessment for each offender for whom a Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) is prepared. Supervision CSOs conduct a risk assessment on those offenders who initially report to supervision and did not have a PSI prepared within the past six months, who did not transition through a
		Federal BOP's Residential Reenty Center (RRC) within the past six months, or who are Interstate offenders. In addition, offenders with a supervision level of intensive, maximum, or medium are reassessed by supervision CSOs every 180 days, and upon any rearrest or significant life event. TIPS CSOs perform risk assessments for parolees and supervised released offenders who transition through a RRC.

Initial Drug Screening:

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

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

Accomplishments and Activities

- CSP deployed the new, automated Triage Screener in July 2018 providing an appropriate supervision level assessment on an offender's first day of supervision.
- CSP's Reception and Processing (RAP) Center within OCSIS processed 5,886 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2018, including 4,680 probationers (including 204 offenders with DSAs, and 171 clients with CPOs), and 1,206 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release.
- 4,255 offenders were referred to Mass Orientation programs in FY 2018. Mass Orientation programs are conducted at CSP field sites in collaboration with our community partners to provide new offenders with the knowledge and resources needed to successfully complete their term of supervision.

Performance Goals

CSP's performance goals in this area focus primarily on the timeliness of diagnostic and assessment activities. For example, each offender's supervision plan should be informed by the offender's risk level and programmatic needs; this cannot happen if the assessment is not completed within an appropriate timeframe.

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
1.1.1	Triage Screener assessments are continuously monitored against observed offender behavior (e.g., actual arrests) to ensure the instruments remain valid. Target: 65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	71.3%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA assesses the risk to public safety posed by clients entering supervision at intake using a fully automated instrument known as the Triage Screener¹⁶. CSOSA monitors the validity of the risk assessments returned by the Triage Screener continuously to ensure it does not fall below benchmark levels. This measure expresses the 120-day moving average of the area under the receiver-operator characteristic curve (AUC). The Triage Screener was designed to assess the risk that an offender will be rearrested for a violent, weapon, or sex offense within six months. If Offender A were selected at random from a pool of offenders who were not rearrested, the AUC statistic reflects the probability that the Triage Screener would have assessed Offender A as a greater risk than Offender B.

¹⁶ Triage Screener assessments are fully automated, based primarily on official records data and static indicators of risk. Use of this instrument is intended to provide an early assessment of risk, but not needs, with little staff effort. Resulting assessments are expected to be less valid than those produced by the Auto Screener, but will provide CSOs interim guidance on how to appropriately supervise offenders prior to the Auto Screener being complete.

Performance Goal	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
 1.1.2 Auto Screener assessments are continuously monitored against observed offender behavior (e.g., actual arrests) to ensure the instruments remain valid. Target: 65% 	N/A	N/A	71.0%	67.9%	68.2%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA assesses the risk to public safety posed by offenders during supervision at intake using an instrument known as the Auto Screener.¹⁷ The Auto Screener assessments are based both on the offender's mostly static characteristics (e.g., criminal history, sex), as well as the latest available dynamic risk factors (e.g., employment status, pro-social community support, drug test results). CSOSA monitors the validity of the risk assessments returned by the Auto Screener continuously to ensure it does not fall below benchmark levels. The measure expresses the 120-day moving average of the area under the receiver-operator characteristic curve (AUC). The Auto Screener was designed to assess the risk that an offender will be rearrested for a violent, weapon, or sex offense within one year. If Offender A were selected at random from a pool of offenders who were "not" rearrested, the AUC statistic reflects the probability that the Auto Screener would have assessed Offender A as a greater risk than Offender B.

¹⁷ Auto Screener assessments incorporate both static and dynamic indicators of risk and need and, as a result, are expected to be more valid than assessments produced by the Triage Screener. Both an offender interview and a home verification are required to complete an Auto Screener assessment. Because it is more labor intensive than the planned Triage Screener, the Auto Screener is often not completed until the second month of supervision.

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
1.1.3	Offenders are assessed for risk and needs using the Auto Screener within 37 days of supervision start.	50.6%	65.3%	70.8%	70.6%	80.4%
Narrati	Target: 85%	For offender	s transferred	l to CSOSA	under the Ir	nterstate
Compa	act Agreement, the Auto Screener mus	t be approve	d (by a supe	rvisor) with	in 37 calend	lar days
	CSOSA intake date. For all other offer					
	ar days of the supervision period begin					
	making them unavailable for interview					
	Warrant status) during the first 37 cale ligible. Offenders supervised by CSOS					
	ers) are eligible provided they are in 'A					
	at 37 calendar days of supervision. Aut					
	E supervision (e.g., during a presentenc				• •	
This m	easure expresses the proportion of elig	gible offende	ers with a tin	nely Auto S	creener.	
1.1.4	Offenders are reassessed using the Auto Screener at intervals no greater than 180 days throughout the period of supervision.	72.1%	77.2%	79.0%	78.6%	07.5%
	the period of supervision.					87.5%
	Target: 85%					87.5%

Strategic Objective 1.2: Close Supervision

Analysis by Strategic Objective							
	dollars in thousands						
FY 2018 ActualFY 2019 CRNet ATBProgramFY 2020Change FreChangesFY 2019 CRFY 2019 CRFY 2019 CRFY 2019 CRFY 2019 CR							
Strategic Objective 1.2: Close Supervision	56,119	57,220	-1,206	1,281	57,296	76	

Approximately 32 percent of FY 2020 requested funding (\$57,296,000) and 292 FTE support Close Supervision.

Program Summary

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

On September 30, 2018, CSP supervised 9,669 offenders, including 6,337 probationers¹⁸ and 3,332 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 84 percent of CSP supervised offenders are male and 16 percent are female. Of the offenders supervised on September 30, 2018, 2,396 (40.1 percent) of those eligible for classification¹⁹, were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive combined).

CSP experienced a reduction in the number of supervised offenders in FY 2018. This decrease is primarily in the number of re-entrants (i.e., parolees and supervised releasees) supervised by CSP. Of the 9,669 total offenders under supervision on September 30, 2018, 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.²⁰

Total Supervised Offenders:

The number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2018 (9,669) decreased from the number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2017 (10,110) and September 30, 2016 (10,602). This is primarily the result of fewer offenders under supervision on parole or supervised release. At the end of September 2018, there were 22.2 percent fewer re-entrants under CSOSA supervision than at the end of September 2016. The number of probationers under supervision as of the last day of the fiscal year, however, has remained roughly the same over the past three years. **CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Type on September 30, 2016/2017/2018**

¹⁸ Includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs.

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

²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (569,751). Data as of December 17, 2018.

Supervision Type	Septembe	er 30, 2016	Septembe	er 30, 2017	<u>Septembe</u>	r 30, 2018
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Probation ¹	6,321	59.6	6,369	63.0	6,337	65.6
Parole	1,228	11.6	1,045	10.3	950	9.8
Supervised Release	3,053	28.8	2,696	26.7	2,382	24.6
TSP	10,602	100.0	10,110	100.0	9,669	100.0

¹ Includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs

Incarcerated Offenders

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

On September 30, 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 in DC Superior Court. The states with the highest population of DC clients were West Virginia (847), Pennsylvania (615) and North Carolina (380).

DCSC Offenders in BOP Facilities, As of September 30th, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	4,956	4,633	4,463	4,282	4,008
Female	172	147	142	134	118
TOTAL	5,128	4,780	4,605	4,416	4,126

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.

CSP New Offender Intakes:

In FY 2018, 4,680 probationers (including 204 offenders with DSAs, and 171 clients with CPOs) and 1,206 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release began CSP supervision. Approximately 20.7 percent of total FY 2018 new offender entrants had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2018 supervision start date.

Approximately 70 percent of prison releases transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Reentry Center (also known as halfway house).

The number of FY 2018 offender intakes (5,886) represents a decrease from FY 2017 (6,162) and FY 2016 (6,248) intakes; the majority of this decrease is in the number of offenders returning from incarceration.

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

Supervision Type	FY 2016 October 1, 2015 –	FY 2017 October 1, 2016 –	FY 2018 October 1, 2017 –	Variance
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	FY 2017 vs. FY 2018
Probation ¹	4,827	4,825	4,680	-145 (-3.0%)
Parole	251	230	213	-17 (-7.4%)
Supervised Release	1,170	1,107	993	-114 (-10.3%)
Total Offender Intakes	6,248	6,162	5,886	-276 (-4.4%)

Offender Intakes by Supervision Type FYs 2016 - 2018

¹ Includes offenders with DSAs and clients with CPOs

Offender Risk Level:

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

As of September 30, 2018, 2,396 (40.1 percent) of total supervised clients eligible for an Auto Screener assessment were supervised at the highest risk levels (Intensive or Maximum), which is a slight increase over September 30, 2017 (39.2 percent). Within the past year, the agency began deploying its triage screener, which provides an initial risk classification at the start of supervision based on administrative records available for a offender. As a result, less than one percent of the September 30, 2018 population had a supervision level still to be determined.

Supervision Level	Septemb	oer 30, 2016	<u>Septem</u> t	per 30, 2017	<u>Septemb</u>	oer 30, 2018
Supervision Level	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Intensive (INT)	658	9.7%	618	9.7%	564	9.5%
Maximum (MAX)	1,908	28.1%	1,878	29.5%	1,832	30.7%
Medium (MED)	1,534	22.6%	1,456	22.9%	1,531	25.7%
Minimum (MIN)	2,133	31.4%	1,957	30.8%	1,977	33.1%
To Be Determined (TBD) ¹	505	7.4%	420	6.6%	47	<1.0%
Not Applicable (N/A) ²	58	<1.0%	35	<1.0%	12	<1.0%
Total Eligible ³	6,796	100%	6 2 6 1	100%	5.063	100%
Total Eligible	0,790	(64.1%)	6,364	(62.9%)	5,963	(61.7%)
Total Ineligible ⁴	3,806	(35.9%)	3,746	(37.1%)	3,706	(38.3%)
TSP	10,602	(100%)	10,110	(100%)	9,669	(100%)

CSP Supervised Offenders by Assessed Supervision Level, As of September 30th, 2016 - 2018

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

Clients in this status are supervised by CSP at the Maximum supervision level until their assessment has been completed. ² Auto screener assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of DC who are supervised primarily by

mail and kiosk. If an client does not require an assessment, his/her risk level remains as "N/A".

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

⁴ Clients are considered "ineligible," or unavailable, for an Auto Screener assessment if they are in any Warrant supervision status OR in any of the following Monitored supervision statuses: Monitored–AVR Submitted & Decision Pending, Monitored–

Confined, Monitored–Detainer, Monitored–Deported, Monitored–Inactive Parole, Monitored–Interstate Compact Out, Monitored–Non Transferable, Monitored–Pending Release, Monitored–Split Sentence, Monitored–Unsupervised Probation, or Monitored–Pending Death Verification. Percentages in parentheses are of the total supervised population on September 30th of each year.

Offender Supervision Caseloads:

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

CSP CSOs perform investigative, diagnostic and direct supervision functions. With resources received in prior fiscal years, the CSP made great progress in reducing supervision CSO officer caseloads to more manageable levels. The ratio of total offenders supervised on September 30, 2018 (9,669) to on-board supervision CSO positions (212) is 45.6:1.

Community Supervision Program Supervison Caseload Comparison								
	Septemb	per 30, 2017 -	- September 3	0, 2018				
		September 30, 20	17		September 30, 20	18		
Special Supervision:	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio		
Sex Offender	627	18	34.83:1	499	17	29.35:1		
Behavioral Health (Mental Health)	2,654	65	40.83:1	1,741	54	32.24:1		
Domestic Violence	1,110	32	34.69:1	577	21	27.48:1		
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA	215	6	35.83:1	196	8	24.50:1		
Sub-Total, Special Supervision	4,606	121	38.07:1	3,013	100	30.13:1		
General Supervision:								
Men Only	1,544	48	32.17:1	2,987	51	58.57:1		
Women Only	208	6	34.67:1	164	6	27.33:1		
Young Adult	471	16	29.44:1	434	15	28.93:1		
Sub-Total, General Supervision	2,223	70	31.76:1	3,585	72	49.79:1		
Interstate Supervision:								
Interstate In	616	16	38.50:1	560	15	37.33:1		
Interstate Out	829	11	75.36:1	664	11	60.36:1		
Interstate Compact Team	581	6	96.83:1	704	7	100.57:1		
Sub-Total, Interstate Supervision	2,026	33	61.39:1	1,928	33	58.42:1		
Total: (Special, General, Interstate)	8,855	224	39.53:1	8,526	205	41.59:1		
Warrant Team:	1,255	6		1,143	7	163.28:1		
Total Supervised Offenders:	10,110	230	43.96:1	9,669	212	45.61:1		

²¹ Public Law 105-33, Title XI

Status Definitions:	
Special Supervision:	Sex offenders, mental health, domestic violence, traffic alcohol, and substance-abusing (STAR/HIDTA) offenders.
General Supervision:	All other convited felons and misdemeanants.
Interstate Supervision:	In - Offenders who are supervised in D.C. from another jurisdiction Out - Offenders who are supervised in another jurisdiction, but whose cases are monitored by CSP
Warrant Team:	Offenders for whom probation bench warrants or parole arrest warrants have been issued or parolees detained in local, state, and federal institutions awaiting further disposition by the U.S. Parole Commission.

Graduated Sanctions:

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

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

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

On September 28, 2018, 195 high-risk offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring, which is comparable to the number of offenders on GPS monitoring at the end of FY 2017 (198).²² A total of 1,795 different offenders were placed on GPS at some point during FY 2018, which is an 11.6 percent decrease compared to FY 2017 when 2,030 offenders were placed on GPS.

<u>CSP GPS Program Review</u>: CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FYs 2015 through 2018 comparing violations and rearrests in the sixty days before GPS activation to the sixty days after GPS activation for those offenders. The table below shows that, each year, offenders accumulated more overall violations while on GPS monitoring than they did prior to being monitored by GPS. On average, in FY 2018, offenders accumulated 4.6 violations during the 60 days prior to being

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

placed on GPS, compared to 7.1 violations during their first 60 days on GPS. The increase in violations is largely due to an increase in drug-related violations, with offenders accruing over two more violations during the first 60 days on GPS than they did during the 60 days prior to placement. Notably, rearrests of offenders decreased significantly each year while offenders were on GPS, with the exception of FY 2018. That year, the number of rearrests made during the 60 days prior to GPS placement was comparable to the number of rearrests made while offenders were on GPS. An evaluation of the GPS program would need to be conducted in order to determine effectiveness.

	FY	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	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	
Drug Violations ¹	4.6	5.8	4.0	6.3	4.1	6.7	4.0	5.4	
Non-Drug Violations	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	
GPS Violations	0	1	0	0.7	0	1.6	0	1.4	
Total Rearrests While on Supervision	80	20	108	25	101	23	60	57	

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

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

The Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall, which opened in February 2006, provides intensive assessment and reintegration programming for high risk offenders/defendants who violate conditions of their 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.

Community-Based Supervision:

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

Routine Drug Testing:

Routine drug testing is an essential element of supervision and sanctions. Given that two-thirds of the supervised population has a history of substance abuse, an aggressive drug testing program is necessary to detect drug use and interrupt the cycle of criminal activity related to use. The purpose of drug testing is to identify those offenders who are abusing substances and to allow for appropriate sanctions and/or treatment interventions for offenders under supervision, and treatment recommendations for those offenders under investigation. CSP has a zero tolerance drug use policy. All offenders are placed on a drug testing schedule, with frequency of testing dependent upon prior substance abuse history, supervision risk level, and length of time under CSP supervision. In addition, all offenders are subject to random spot testing at any time.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2018, a total of 834 high-risk offenders/defendants were admitted to the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC), and 753 were discharged. Total discharged offenders/defendants does not include clients participating in the RSC program at the end of FY 2018 and excludes 51 cases where a client could not remain at the RSC due to medical reasons, cognitive deficiences, or his/her supervision period ended. Of the 753 discharged offenders/defendants, 541 (71.8 percent) successfully completed the program.
- In FY 2018, CSOs conducted 26,338 home verifications for 7,322 clients. Of these, 676 were conducted independently; 591 with accountability tours; and 25,071, with home visits. CSOs conducted 44,139 home visits for 7,911 clients. Of these, 18,663 were conducted independently; 404 were conducted with accountability tours; and 25,071, with home verifications. Home verifications are conducted by a CSO with the owner of the residence in which the offender resides to ensure that the offender lives at the address provided to CSP, and not in some other unapproved location. Home visits are conducted by a CSO and an offender to assess the offender's living quarters, interact with other residents, determine how the offender is adjusting to his or her living situation, and to assess any potential problems/barriers that the offender may be experiencing in the home or community that may affect the offender's success under supervision.
- In FY 2018, CSP collected DNA samples from 226 offenders at its collection unit and transmitted this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Performed Global Positioning System (GPS) electronic monitoring for high risk offenders. On September 28, 2018, 195 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring.
- In FY 2001, CSP was charged with setting up a Sex Offender Registry (SOR) for the District of Columbia. CSP developed and established a secure database for sex offender registration information and assumed responsibility for the registration function in October 2000. As of September 30, 2018, 3,419 total registrants were listed on the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, of which 1,183 were in active (viewable by 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,

189 new offender registrants were transmitted by CSP to D.C. MPD. The Sex Offender Registry database is maintained by CSP; however, the website for use by the public is hosted by D.C. MPD at <u>www.mpdc.dc.gov</u>. In December 2012, CSP deployed an enhanced version of the Sex Offender registry application and database that is compliant with DC law and meets Federal technology, privacy and security regulations.

- CSP operates four Community Engagement Achievement Centers (CEACs) providing on-site intermediate sanction-based cognitive restructuring programming designed to change an offender's adverse thinking patterns, provide education and job training to enable long-term employment, and hold unemployed offenders accountable during business days (primary hours 10am-3pm). In FY 2018, CSP merged the Vocational Opportunities, Training, Employment and Education (VOTEE) program into the CEAC to streamline offender education and employment service delivery. The length of participation in the CEAC is estimated at thirty (30) to ninety (90) days, conditional on the offenders' performance and compliance.
 - o 1230 Taylor Street, NW: Serves primarily Young Adult offenders
 - 2101 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, SE: Serves primarily high-risk offenders (intensive therapy)
 - o 4415 South Capitol Street, SW: Serves primarily Young Adult offenders
 - 633 Indiana Avenue, NW: Serves primarily high-risk offenders (intensive therapy)

I I 2010 CLAC Activity (October 1, 2017		September 30, 2010)
	CEACLeastion	Number of Offenders
	CEAC Location	Receiving Services
	1230 Taylor Street, NW	340
	2101 MLK Avenue, SE	550
	4415 South Capitol Street, SW	366
	601 / 633 Indiana Avenue, NW*	615
	Total	1,871

FY 2018 CEAC Activity (October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018)

*CEAC located at 601 Indiana Avenue, NW, moved to 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, November 2018.

- In FY 2018, CSP placed 103 offenders into a contract Halfway Back Residential Sanctions program.
- Community Service placements are closely monitored work assignments in which offenders perform a service, without pay, for a prescribed number of hours. A judge or the United States Parole Commission may order an offender to complete a set number of community service hours. In addition, CSP may sanction offenders to complete a specified number of community service hours in response to non-compliant behavior. In FY 2018, CSP completed 327 Community Service placements. These placements were made possible through collaborations with local government agencies or non-profit organizations that have signed agreements to serve as a regular Community Service referral site.

Performance Goals

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

FY 2016		FY 2018
65.8%	65.8% 63.2%	64.3%
		03.8% 03.2%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Cases that close successfully are those that: (a) expire/terminate satisfactorily, (b) expire/terminate unsatisfactorily, (c) are returned to the sending jurisdiction, or (4) are transferred to U.S. Probation. All supervision revocations, including revocations for new offenses and technical violations as well as cases closed pending revocation, are considered 'unsuccessful'. 'Other' or 'neutral' termination reasons include the death or deportation of the offender. A case expires or terminates unsatisfactorily when the offender reaches the end of their sentence without satisfying all special conditions (e.g., community service, fines, victim compensation) of their supervision. The DC Superior Court regards such unsatisfactory completions as successes. If an offender terminates from concurrent sentences, each sentence contributes to the measure. The measure is expressed as the proportion of case terminations that are successful.

1.2	2.2	Eligible offenders are drug tested once per month.	84.3%	82.6%	83.6%	85.4%	86.4%
		Target: 85%					

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Offenders are ineligible for monthly drug testing if they are at the Minimum supervision level during the month, are not in an Active supervision status throughout the month, are on kiosk supervision during the month, or if they are assigned to a team specializing in supervising offenders who reside outside D.C. (i.e., an Interstate-Out team). All other offenders are eligible. The measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders who submitted a sample for urinalysis during the monthly reporting period.

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
1.2.3	Offenders sign an Accountability Contract within 35 days of the start of supervision. Target: 85%	80.6%	84.4%	86.6%	86.9%	90.3%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: For offenders transferred to CSOSA under the Interstate Compact Agreement, the Accountability Contract must be signed by the offender within 35 calendar days of the CSOSA intake date. For all other offenders, the Accountability Contract must be signed within 35 calendar days of the supervision period begin date. Offenders are ineligible if they enter a supervision status making them unavailable to execute the contract (i.e., any Monitored status other than 'Monitored - RSC' or any Warrant status) during the first 35 calendar days of supervision. Offenders on kiosk supervision are ineligible. Offenders supervised by CSOSA who reside in another jurisdiction (i.e., Interstate-Out offenders) are eligible provided they are in 'Active - Non-Transferable' status during one or more of the first 35 calendar days of supervision. Accountability Contracts signed up to 180 calendar days prior to the start of supervision (e.g., during a presentence investigation or reentry planning) satisfy the measure. The measure expresses the proportion of eligible offenders with a timely Accountability Contract.

1.2.4	Documented violations of the Accountability Contract are sanctioned in a timely manner.	54.3%	67.0%	74.4%	79.6%	83.3%
	Target: 75%					

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

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
1.2.5	Documented violations of the Accountability Contract are sanctioned in an appropriate manner.* Target: 75%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: This measure expresses both the appropriateness and timeliness of sanctions. A sanction is appropriate if it comports with the type of sanction prescribed by the Agency sanctions and incentive matrix. A sanction is timely if administered within five calendar days of the violation. Violations ascribed to persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure, since most types of technical violations and arrests are not violations of CPOs. This measure expresses the proportion of violations met with an appropriate and timely sanction.

*Note: CSP has, unfortunately, not been able to report estimates on this measure because our current data system does not systematically capture the appropriateness of sanctions to violations. The agency is currently re-engineering its data system and hopes to address limitations such as this one in the future.

Strategic Objective 1.3: Law Enforcement Partnerships

Analysis by Strategic Objective								
dollars in thousands								
FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2020 Request	Change From FY 2019 CR			
10,074	10,282	-227	242	10,296	14			
I	FY 2018 Actual 10,074	FY 2018 Actual FY 2019 CR 10,074 10,282	FY 2018 Actual FY 2019 CR Net ATB 10,074 10,282 -227	FY 2018 Actual FY 2019 CR Net ATB Program Changes 10,074 10,282 -227 242	FY 2018 Actual FY 2019 CR Net ATB Program FY 2020 Changes Request			

Approximately six (6) percent of FY 2020 requested funding (\$10,296,000) and 45 FTE support Law Enforcement Partnerships.

Program Summary

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

CSP/Police Community Partnership

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

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

Accomplishments and Activities

• In FY 2018, CSP staff participated in 17 joint special initiatives with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), including accountability tours, summer tours and other special initiatives.

- In FY 2018, CSOs conducted a total of 1,917 accountability tours on 1,555 clients. Of these, 922 were conducted independently; 591 were conducted in conjunction with home verifications; and 404, with home visits. Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high risk offenders and are conducted jointly by a CSO and a D.C. MPD Officer. Accountability tours can be scheduled or unscheduled (unannounced) visits to ensure offenders are at home, working, or otherwise engaged in an appropriate activity. Accountability tours are a visible means to heighten the awareness of law enforcement presence to the offenders and to the citizens in the community.
- In FY 2018, the CSP GPS Unit trained 498 individuals on the use of CSP's GPS data, including 447 Agency staff and 51 public safety partners.
- CSP participates in GunStat, a collaborative information sharing process among local law enforcement agencies, including the D.C. Government, the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, the United States Attorneys Office, D.C. Superior Court, D.C. Pretrial Services Agency, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). GunStat tracks gun cases from arrest to prosecution, and allows DC law enforcement partners to identify repeat offenders, follow trends, and create law enforcement strategies that will prevent gun-related crimes. Since the beginning of FY 2010, CSP has participated in GunStat sessions that have focused on the following: identifying the most dangerous repeat gun offenders and determining how to focus resources on those offenders; developing and updating GunStat eligibility criteria; discussing and analyzing relevant trends, policies and initiatives that impact gun-related crimes; and developing additional interagency strategies to reduce the likelihood of repeat gun-related offenses in D.C. CSP currently supervises an average of 35-40 offenders per month that meet GunStat eligibility criteria identified by CJCC. When an offender meets GunStat criteria, CSP places the offender on GPS monitoring for a minimum of 90 days. Select supervision information on all CSP GunStat offenders, including current address information, is shared with our law enforcement partners.

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

- 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.

Performance Goals

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

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

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
1.3.1	Offenders classified at either the Intensive or Maximum supervision levels have their case presented at MPD partnership meetings within 60 days of initial risk classification. Target: 75%	51.0%	69.6%	77.2%	75.1%	73.1%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: This measure reflects the proportion of offenders who were initially placed in either the Maximum or Intensive supervision levels and whose cases were presented at an MPD partnership meetings within 60 calendar days of that placement. Case presentations made before the offender enters the Maximum or Intensive supervision level, but after the offender begins supervision, satisfy the measure. Persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure.

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
1.3.2	Offenders classified at either the Intensive or Maximum supervision levels have a Joint MPD Accountability Tour conducted within 90 days of initial risk classification. Target: 75%	62.2%	69.9%	77.2%	81.8%	79.4%

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

Strategic Objective 2.1: Treatment and Support Services

Analysis	by Strateg	ic Objecti	ive			
d	ollars in thous	ands				
	FY 2018	FY 2019 CR	Net ATB	Program	FY 2020	Change From
	Actual			Changes	Request	FY 2019 CR
Strategic Objective 2.1: Treatment and Support Services	50,455	51,202	-818	869	51,253	51

Approximately 28 percent of FY 2020 requested funding (\$51,253,000) and 191 FTE support Treatment and Support Services.

Program Summary

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

Substance Abuse Treatment:

<u>CSP Substance Abuse Treatment Need:</u> In FY 2017, a total of 6,162 offenders entered CSP supervision. CSP estimated treatment need for offender entrants by taking into account both actual drug use (as measured by urinalysis results) and court orders for drug treatment (or treatment evaluation) within the first year of supervision.

CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) performed a review of FY 2017 intakes to determine offender treatment need indicators taking place within one year after entering supervision. ORE's review revealed that roughly one-third of FY 2017 intakes (2,143 offenders) tested positive for drugs (excluding positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions within one year of their supervision start date. Seventy percent of these 2,143 persistent drug users (1,502 clients) had a special condition for court-ordered treatment/treatment evaluation during their first year of supervision, and 68 percent (1,466 offenders) were supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive or maximum) at some point during that year.

High-risk offenders, however, are not the only group to demonstrate a possible need for treatment. Of the 2,362 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2017 and were assessed at either the medium or minimum risk level, 643 exhibited persistent drug use during their first year of supervision.

In addition, over one-third of FY 2017 total entrants (2,357 offenders) were court-ordered to treatment (or treatment evaluation) within their first year of supervision, but did not test positive for illicit substances on at least three occasions during that year. Because SMART does not distinguish court orders for actual treatment from orders for treatment evaluation, these non-persistent drug using offenders are not included in CSP calculations of treatment need, but it is possible they would require some form of treatment.

						Risk L	evel						
Special	Persistent	IN	T	MA	<u>AX</u>	ME	D	MI	N	<u>NA</u> /	TBD		
Condition ¹	Drug Use ²	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	Total	%
Yes													
	Yes	371	6%	611	10%	299	5%	198	3%	23	0%	1502	24%
	No	290	5%	558	9%	456	7%	665	11%	388	6%	2357	38%
	Total	661	11%	1169	19%	755	12%	863	14%	411	7%	3859	63%
No													
	Yes	220	4%	264	4%	97	2%	49	1%	11	0%	641	10%
	No	185	3%	402	7%	277	4%	321	5%	477	8%	1662	27%
	Total	405	7%	666	11%	374	6%	370	6%	488	8%	2303	37%
Total		1066	17%	1835	30%	1129	18%	1233	20%	899	15%	6162	100%

The Intersection of Persistent Drug Use, Special Conditions for Drug Treatment and Risk Level for FY 2017 Offender Entries

¹ Includes orders for drug treatment associated with the supervision period(s) for which an client began supervision in FY 2017, as long as the condition was ordered within one year of the client's supervision start date

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

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

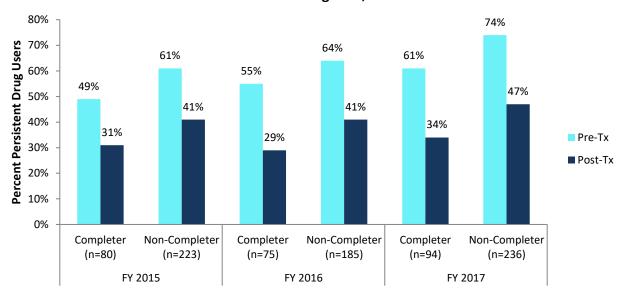
Substance abuse treatment needs are met through contracts with service providers for a range of residential, outpatient, transitional housing, and sex offender treatment services. Contractual treatment also encompasses drug testing and ancillary services, such as mental health screening and assessments,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

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

I. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders under supervision in FYs 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 below 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.

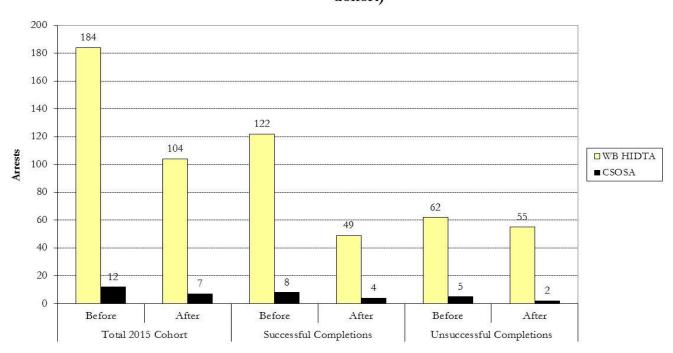
This review indicates that offenders who complete full substance abuse treatment services demonstrate a greater decrease in persistent drug use compared to offenders who do not complete services. Non-completers, however, also demonstrate a decrease in persistent drug use, suggesting that participation 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.

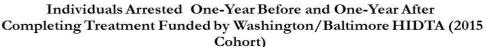


Persistent Drug Use Among Offenders Participating in Multiple CSOSA Contracted Treatment Programs, FYs 2015 -2017 II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health²³ found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency's Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program and successfully completed post –RSC drug treatment funded by the the Office of National Drug Contol 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.





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

Transitional Housing:

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

<u>CSP Transitional Housing Need:</u> A CSP review revealed that 1,115 (or 11.5 percent) of the 9,669 offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2018 had unstable housing. Most of these offenders resided in homeless shelters. It is important to note that the definition used by CSP to identify offenders whose living conditions are unstable is less comprehensive than that developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. As such, based on National standards, CSP's estimation of offenders living in unstable conditions is likely an underestimate.

Community Engagement and Achievement Centers (CEACs):

CSP aims to increase employment and improve educational achievement through both in-house service delivery and partnerships. Through our Community Engagement and Achievement Centers (CEACs), CSP assesses and responds to the individual educational and vocational needs of offenders. Adult basic education and GED preparation are offered at these facilities. CEACs also include transitional employment programs that prepare offenders for training and/or employment, and provides job development and tracking. Additionally, CSP maintains partnerships with the Community College of the District of Columbia, the DC Office of the State Superintendent of Education, and the DC Department of Employment Services to provide literacy, workforce development services, employment training, and job placement services.

<u>CSP Employment and Education Need:</u> As of September 30, 2018, 49.4 percent of employable offenders were unemployed and 30.6 percent of offenders age 18 and over reported no high school diploma or GED.

Accomplishments and Activities

• In FY 2018, CSP made 1,643 contract substance abuse treatment placements using appropriated funds.

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2018
Detoxification	115
Residential	769
Outpatient	759
Total Contract Placements	1,643

- In FY 2018, CSP made 307 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant housing) placements using appropriated funds.
- In FY 2018, CSP made 175 contract sex offender assessment placements and 351 contract sex offender treatment placements.
- In FY 2018, CSP completed 923 offender education and employment assessments and referred 389 offenders to employment opportunities and 284 offenders to vocational training opportunities.
- The CSP Victim Services Program (VSP) serves residents in the District of Columbia who have been victims of domestic violence, sexual offenses, traffic/alcohol-related crimes, or property crimes. VSP works diligently with supervision CSOs and other Federal and community-based victim service agencies in identifying victims of crime, providing education on victim rights, delivering orientations, and arranging technical assistance to victims and the community. In FY 2018, the VSP performed the following services:

VSP Activities	FY 2018
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	475
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	2,408

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

Performance Goals

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

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
2.1.1	Offenders referred for treatment or support services receive a formal evaluation of need in a timely manner.	N/A	68.1%	57.4%	47.6%	47.8%
days th comple misbeh offende	ive Description of Performance Goal: The nat elapse from an offender's first referra- eted evaluation. If a referral is made and navior) it is treated as a censored observa- er is referred again. This measure express evaluation in a timely manner.	l for a trea then close ation, and t	tment moda ed short of e he metapho	lity or servic valuation (e. rical stopwa	ce until the f g., due to of tch pauses u	ïrst fender intil the
	Beginning in FY 2017, the VOTEE program wa ed Performance by Referral Type:	s included re	eporting.			
				N	2018 ieved	
•	Treatment o Substance Abuse Treatment Assessment/Readiness		Ċ	5,584 49	.4%	
	• RSC Treatment & Treatment Assessment	Readiness S		,	.4% . 1%	
•	Other Treatment/Support Service • Anger Management Group			300 48	2.3%	
	• VOTEE			,923 17.	.9%	
	 Young Adult Needs Other Treatment/Supp 	ort Service S			.3% . 8%	

Performance Goal	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1.2 Treatment and support services are directed to those offenders who po a substantial threat to public safety Target: 75%	se	61.9%	57.5%	69.0%	70.9%

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

Detailed Performance by Treatment Type:

	Ν	FY 2018 Achieved
Treatment		
• Substance Abuse	3,639	61.8%
Treatment Assessment/Readiness		
\circ RSC	1,161	82.0%
Treatment & Treatment Assessment/Readiness Subtotal	4,800	66.7%
Other Treatment/Support Service		
• Anger Management	5	60.0%
• VOTEE	2,906	77.7%
• Young Adult Needs	42	90.5%
Other Treatment/Support Service Subtotal	2,953	77.9%

Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
2.1.3 Offenders evaluated as being i need of a specific type of treat or support services are placed within 21 days.		76.1%	75.4%	72.7%	74.6%
Target: 50%					

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

Detailed Performance by Referral Type:

	Ν	FY 2018 Achieved
Treatment		
• Substance Abuse	2,302	67.4%
• CIT Sanction Staffing	209	62.2%
Treatment Assessment/Readiness		
o RSC	1,221	90.8%
Treatment & Treatment Assessment/Readiness Subtotal	3,732	74.8%
Other Treatment/Support Service		
• Anger Management	62	48.4%
• Young Adult Needs	342	77.2%
Other Treatment/Support Service Subtotal	404	72.8%

Performance Goal	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1.4 Offenders who start treats support services successf complete the intervention Target: 65%	ully	55.1%	59.4%	63.7%	62.3%

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

Detailed Performance by Treatment Type:

	Ν	FY 2018 Achieved
Treatment		
• Substance Abuse	1,605	57.1%
 Detox 	89	97.8%
 Outpatient 	508	47.4%
 Residential 	236	45.8%
 Short-term Residential 	470	78.3%
 Transitional 	227	44.3%
Support Service		
• Substance Abuse		
 Aftercare 	75	14.7%
Treatment Assessment/Readiness		
• Substance Abuse		
■ RSC	625	66.7%
Treatment & Treatment Assessment/Readiness Subtotal	2,230	59.8%
Other Treatment/Support Services	,	
• Domestic Violence	332	82.8%
• VOTEE	21	100.0%
• Young Adult Needs	40	12.5%
Other Treatment/Support Service Subtotal	393	76.6%

Analysis by Strategic Objective								
dollars in thousands								
	FY 2018	FY 2019	Net ATB	Program	FY 2020	Change From		
	Actual	CR		Changes	Request	FY 2019 CR		
Strategic Objective 2.2: Community Partnerships	12,235	12,482	-271	288	12,499	17		

Strategic Objective 2.2: Community Partnerships

Approximately seven (7) percent of FY 2020 requested funding (\$12,499,000) and 55 FTE support Community Partnerships.

Program Summary

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

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



CSOSA/Faith Community Partnership

The CSOSA/Faith Community Partnership was initiated in FY 2002 as an innovative and compassionate collaboration to provide reintegration services for ex-offenders returning to the community from incarceration. These

services are designed to support and enhance the participant's successful re-reentry into the community. This program bridges the gap between prison and community by welcoming the exoffender home and helping him or her get started with a new life.

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

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

Since the Faith-Based Initiative began in 2002 through September 2018, 368 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 1,850 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 6,469 offenders have been referred to the program.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2018, CSP partnered with the Federal BOP and various District of Columbia government and community partners to present three Community Resource Day (CRD) video-conferences for offenders prior their release from a BOP institution. Each video-conference was broadcast to at least 20 BOP institutions with both male and female populations of District of Columbia inmates. The video-conferences provide offenders with advance orientation and release preparation information critical to successful re-entry.
- In FY 2018, CSP held two (2) Employment Opportunity Forum video-conferences. CSP invited local employers and labor organizations to make a presentation discussing future employment opportunities, as well as the business climate of Washington, D.C. with the inmates. The goal is to help prepare the male population (from the District of Columbia) at Rivers FCI in seeking gainful employment once they return to the District of Columbia.
- In FY 2018, CSP continued a weekly program in partnership with Hope House D.C. to provide the children of incarcerated female inmates with the opportunity to visit with their parent via teleconference.
- In FY 2018, CSP held 19 Community Justice Advisory Network (CJAN) meetings. CJANs function within each of the city's seven police districts and are comprised of residents and key stakeholders, such as Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, faith based institutions, schools, non-profit and civic organizations, businesses, government agencies and local law enforcement entities. CJANs are designed to resolve existing and emerging public safety issues to improve the quality of life in the city's neighborhoods.

Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
r c t	Agreements will be established, renewed, or updated with organizations to provide job raining, housing, education or other services for offenders. Farget: 20 per year	24	22	20	20	TBD

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: An eligible "established" agreement is a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or written agreement between CSOSA and a local organization (e.g., service provider, business, faith based institution, or community organization). A "new" agreement provides services that are not already available under the provisions of an existing agreement with the designated provider, renews a previously existing agreement, or extends the scope of an existing agreement. This measure is expressed as a count of new, renewed, or extended agreements to provide these offender services. FY 2018 result under development.

Р	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018			
and thro com	Agreements will be established and maintained with organizations through which offenders can fulfill community service requirements.1419155152Target: 10 per year								
organization		ess, faith ba a communit	sed institution y service site	on, or comm e that is not	unity based already avai				
scope of an a agreements t *Note: Methor had not. The ta	existing agreement. This measure to provide opportunities for offen dology in FY 2016 allowed for counting arget for the measure above reflects what	e is expresse iders to satis g special event at was establis	ed as a count fy communi s towards satis hed prior to thi	t of new, ren ity service re fying the meas s change in me	equirements. sure, where as ethodology. W	tends the tended it previously			
scope of an o agreements t *Note: Metho had not. The ta 2018 – 2022 pl	existing agreer to provide opp dology in FY 201 arget for the meas lan, the agency w	nent. This measur ortunities for offen 6 allowed for counting sure above reflects what	nent. This measure is expresse ortunities for offenders to satis 6 allowed for counting special event sure above reflects what was establis ill be re-evaluating all performance to	nent. This measure is expressed as a count ortunities for offenders to satisfy communi 6 allowed for counting special events towards satis sure above reflects what was established prior to thi ill be re-evaluating all performance targets and mod	nent. This measure is expressed as a count of new, remortunities for offenders to satisfy community service references for counting special events towards satisfying the measure above reflects what was established prior to this change in mail be re-evaluating all performance targets and modifying them as will be conducted.				

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CJAN meetings are coordinated by CSOSA Community Relation Specialists and are held in each police district for the purpose of informing residents of existing and emerging public safety issues, as well as steps being taken to resolve such issues. This measure is expressed as a count of the number of CJAN meetings held during the reporting period.

Strategic Objective 3.1: Timely and Accurate Information

Analysis by Strategic Objective							
dollars in thousands							
	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2020 Request	Change From FY 2019 CR	
Strategic Objective 3.1: Timely and Accurate Information to Decision Makers	24,553	25,055	-550	584	25,089	34	

Approximately 14 percent of FY 2020 requested funding (\$25,089,000) and 122 FTE support Timely and Accurate Information to Decision-Makers.

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

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

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

Function	FY 2018	Description
	Activity	
Diagnostic		As of September 30, 2018, CSP Diagnostic CSO staff completed 1,913
PSIs (Pre and	1,913	Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) reports. PSI reports contain
Post)		comprehensive criminal and social history information that is used by
		CSP staff to recommend a sentence to the judiciary, and for the judiciary
		to determine the offender's sentence. The Federal BOP also uses this
		report, in conjunction with other information, to determine an offender's
		incarceration classification. In addition, the United States Parole
		Commission (USPC) uses this report-for background information and
		support for their decisions. In rare instances when a PSI has not been
		performed, a Post Sentencing Investigation will be prepared by CSP
		staff prior to the offender being designated to a maintaining institution with the BOP.

CSP Diagnostic Reports

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

Function	FY 2018	
	Activity	
TIPS	361	In FY 2018, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS)
Transition		CSO staff completed 361 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning
Plans		from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reenty Center
		(RRC) and 841 Direct Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly
		to the community from prison.
Direct Release Plans	841	

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

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2018, supervision CSOs submitted Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) for 4,772 total offenders, 1,688 offenders on parole/supervised release and 3,084 offenders on probation.
- In FY 2018, CSP submitted 1,913 Pre and Post-Sentence Investigation reports (PSIs) to the judges of the D.C. Superior Court and the United States Attorney's Office. These reports assist the judiciary in improving the efficiency and timeliness of sentencing hearings. CSP completes all PSIs within a seven-week time frame and continues to improve the quality, investigation and analysis of these reports.
- Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO completed 841 direct release plans and 361 transition plans for offenders released from prison into CSP supervision.

Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
3.1.1	Pre-sentence investigation reports, ordered by the Court, are completed and submitted by the assigned due date.	88.0%	94.0%	93.0%	92.6%	94.8%
	Target: 95%					
Court	ce investigation (PSI) reports are due w requests an expedited investigation. Th ted to the court on time. Pre-release investigations are			•		
3.1.2	Pre-release investigations are completed and sent to BOP no less than 14 calendar days prior to the offender's release from BOP.	85.0%	90.8%	93.4%	93.7%	94.9%
	Target: 95%					
reentry pathwa	ive Description of Performance Goal: (y plans for prisoners returning through ays at least 14 calendar days prior to th oportion of pre-release investigations th	both the half e offenders'	fway house planned rele	and (direct) and (direct)	institutional	release

Performance Goal		FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3.1.3	Annual progress reports are submitted to the USPC within five days following each anniversary of the start of each parole or supervised release supervision period. Target: 80%	34.9%	65.9%	73.7%	73.4%	76.4%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The USPC requires CSOSA to submit an annual progress report for offenders serving periods of supervised release or parole within five calendar days of the anniversary date of each supervision period. Consider a hypothetical offender serving two concurrent parole periods, one which began 2013-04-01 and another which began 2013-04-10. For this offender, annual progress reports must be submitted within each of the following periods: 2014-04-01 through 2014-04-05, 2014-04-10 through 2014-04-15, 2015-04-01 through 2015-04-15, 2015-04-10 through 2014-04-15, and so on for as long as supervision continues. The measure expresses the proportion of eligible supervision periods for which timely annual progress reports were submitted. If a supervision period begins on Leap Day (i.e., February 29), the annual progress report must be submitted between March 1 and March 5 in non-leap years. Offenders remain eligible regardless of supervision status (i.e., annual progress reports must be submitted for supervision periods in Monitored or Warrant statuses).

3.1.4	AVRs are submitted to the releasing authority within five calendar days of loss of contact with an offender.	42.3%	57.9%	62.3%	68.4%	80.3%
	Target: 75%					

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: If an offender enters loss of contact (LOC) status, the supervising officer is expected to submit an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) to the releasing authority within five calendar days. If the offender exits LOC status after fewer than five calendar days, then an AVR is encouraged but not required. This measure is expressed as a proportion. The numerator of the proportion is the sum of LOC spells five calendar days or greater in duration for which an AVR was submitted within five calendar days and LOC spells less than five calendar days in duration for which an AVR was submitted during the spell. The denominator is the sum of LOC spells five calendar days or greater in duration for which an AVR was submitted during the spell. Persons supervised under the terms of a civil protection order (CPO) are ineligible for this measure since such persons are not legally required to maintain routine contact with their supervising officer.

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
3.1.5	AVRs are submitted to the releasing authority within five calendar days of re-arrest notification. Target: 75%	36.7%	48.8%	50.7%	47.4%	66.9%

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

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

Management Objectives

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

Management Objective 1:

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

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

Performance Goals

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

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
M1.1	Diversity training is completed by new non-temporary employees.	88.0%	96.0%	92.0%	100.0%	97.0%
	Target: 85%					

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Diversity training is provided to new employees within a year of the start of their employment with the Agency. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of new employees who reached their one-year anniversary with CSOSA during a fiscal year and completed diversity training within the year by the total number of new employees who reach their one year CSOSA anniversary during a fiscal year.

M1.2 CSOSA's eligible employees will be assessed on their leadership competencies. 74.0% 85.0	FY 5 2016		FY 2018
Target: 80%	% 85.0%	% 100.0%	100.0%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The assessment will be a survey based on OPM's Executive Core Qualifications and Executive Fundamental Competencies. Eligible employees include those on the general schedule (GS) pay scale at GS-14 or GS-15 as well as non-Senior Executive Service Supervisors. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of eligible employees who are assessed during the year by the total number of eligible employees.

М	1.3	By FY 2015, CSOSA's eligible employees will have an approved leadership development plan.	10.0%	60.0%	60.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Target: 50%					

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: At least one-half of CSOSA's eligible employees will have a formal, approved leadership development plan. Eligible employees are non-temporary workers on the on the GS pay scale at a GS-14 or GS-15 level as well as workers who occupy non-Senior Executive Service Supervisory positions. Eligible employees must have been in active duty status in their current position for at least 90 days. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of eligible employees with an approved leadership development plan by the total number of eligible employees.

M1.4	Each FY, CSOSA will score at or above the Government-wide average positive score on the Federal Viewpoint Survey items related to health and wellness.	+4.5%	+4.0%	+4.0%	+4.0%	+12.0%
	Target: TBD					

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA scores on Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey items related to employee health and wellness will be compared to the government-wide average on those items.

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
M1.5	Each FY, CSOSA will audit employees performance plans to ensure the plans are aligned with Agency and office goals. Target: 20%	N/A	100.0% ¹	95.0%	99.0%	99.0%

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

¹ The agency achieved 100% performance on this goal in FY 2015 as a result of developing and realigning our new 5-level performance plans with the agency's strategic goals and objectives that year. With new hires and the creation of new positions, we expected to remain close to, but not necessarily achieve, 100% on this goal in subsequent years. The 20% annual target was set prior to the decision being made to switch to a 5-level performance system.

Management Objective 2:

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

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

Performance Goals

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

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
M2.1	CSOSA's information technology network will be available for employees to conduct their work. Target: 99%	N/A	99.5%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Performance will be calculated by dividing the number of business hours of network availability at all CSOSA locations during the fiscal year by the total business hours at all CSOSA locations during the fiscal year.

M2.2 CSOSA will increase remote access data usage by employees while working in the field or teleworking. N/A N/A +3.7% +20.0% +50.0% Target: TBD	e j une				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	M2.2	data usage by employees while working in the field or teleworking.	N/A	N/A	+3.7%	+20.0%	+50.0%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will determine the average number of licenses used on a daily basis for FY2015 as the baseline for this performance goal. The percent change will be calculated by dividing the difference in remote access data usage during the reporting year compared to the baseline year. The average number of daily licenses used in FY 2015 was 107.

Performance Goal	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
M2.3 CSOSA will continuously monitor the cybersecurity state of critical IT assets. Target: 100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will report the percent of its critical IT assets where an automated capability is applied for the continuous monitoring against potential cyber threats. To calculate performance, CSOSA will identify the number of technology assets being continuously monitored and divide that number by the total number of technology assets. An IT asset is defined as a physical or virtual server.

Management Objective 3:

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

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

Performance Goals

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

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
M3.1	CSOSA's Agency Financial Report (AFR) is completed on-time and contains all required report elements.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Target: 100%					
and su	tive Description of Performance Goal: abmitted to all required recipients in a t the submitted AFR contains all required	imely man	ner. In add	•		-
M3.2	CSOSA's financial statements receive an unqualified audit opinion with minimal or no material control weaknesses and few, if any, significant control	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%
	deficiencies.					

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: An external auditor is required to conduct an audit of the CSOSA's financial statements on an annual basis. CSOSA staff will review the Audit Reports, produced by the auditor, contained in the completed AFR to determine whether the auditor issued an unqualified (positive) audit opinion with minimal or no material control weaknesses and few, if any, significant control deficiencies. CSOSA's FY 2018 financial audit resulted in an unmodified (positive) opinion with no material control weaknesses. The audit did identify two control deficiencies in financial reporting resulting in a 95% outcome for FY 2018.

Management Objective 4:

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

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

Performance Goals

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

	Performance Goal	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
M4.1	CSOSA will complete procurement awards in a timely manner.	55.0%	80.0%	80.0%	90.0%	95.0%
	Target: 90%					

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA uses a standard protocol for measuring timeliness of awards. Known as the Procurement Administrative Lead Time (PALT), CSOSA establishes the expected number of days required to complete an award, ranging from five to 120 days, depending on the type of award and dollar amount. CSOSA will report the percent of completed awards that meet the timeliness standards set forth in the PALT.

M4.2	CSOSA will decrease the Agency's Rental Square Feet (RSF) by 5%.	N/A	+1.0%	0.0%	+14.0%	0.0%
	Target: -5%					

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will use the RSF from FY 2014 as the base line and compare it to the RSF in FY 2018 to determine the percentage of reduction. The RSF in FY 2014 was 342,500.

Performance Goal		FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018				
M4.3	CSOSA employees will be issued HSPD-12 compliant Personal Identification Verification (PIV) cards for the PACS.	66.7%	92.0%	95.0%	95.0%	100.0%				
	Target: 90%									
be means the number of the num	Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The percentage of employees issued PIV cards will be measured at the end of each fiscal year by dividing the number of employees with PIVs by the number of employees deemed eligible to receive the PIV cards. Eligibility is determined by CSOSA's Office of Security upon completion of a background investigation or re-investigation.									
M4.4	By FY 2018, CSOSA will achieve substantial progress on tasks necessary to continue operations in the event of an emergency.	N/A	N/A	66.0%	74.0%	94.0%				
	Target: 100%									
Target: 100%Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA evaluates its continuity program using FEMA's Readiness Reporting System's Monthly Assessment Form, which assigns a score for each task from 0 to 10. Tasks with scores of 7 or higher indicate substantial progress. With this Form, CSOSA assesses implementation of over two hundred specific continuity tasks as outlined in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Continuity Directive 1. Performance is calculated by dividing the number of continuity tasks rated at 7 or above by the total number of continuity tasks.										

Management Objective 5:

Promote Open and Accountable Government

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

Performance Goals

Performance Goal		FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017*	FY 2018
M5.1	CSOSA responds timely to FOIA requests.	N/A	70.0%	60.2%	TBD	98.0%
	Target: 95%					

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

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: The Freedom of Information Act specifies timelines for response times. Using these standards, CSOSA will keep track of how long it takes to respond to a request and assess whether each request meets timelines. Annually, all requests that are received within the fiscal year will be counted. CSOSA's count of FY 2017 requests is in-process.

*Note: Due to OGC transition, the agency was unable to obtain a performance estimate on this measure in FY 2017.

M5.2	CSOSA employees are trained on Federal ethics rules.	83.0%	97.0%	68.0%	94.0%	94.0%
	Target: 95%					

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: Ethics training is legally mandated for certain positions within CSOSA. By policy, CSOSA also trains all other employees. Training logs will be used to determine what CSOSA staff completed federal ethics training during the fiscal year. The percent of staff completing trainings will be assessed using a count of staff employed during the fiscal year whose training due date occurred during the fiscal year. Employees on extended sick or family leave are excluded from this requirement.

Performance Goal		FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018		
M5.3	increases in the number of visits to http://media.csosa.gov.	+23.0%	-2.0%	-18.0%	-32.0%	N/A		
	Target: 3% annual increase							
Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will calculate a baseline for visits to http://media.csosa.gov during FY 2013. The annual percentage increase in visits will be calculated according to the baseline. There were 187,300 visits to the website in FY 2013.								

Management Objective 6:

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

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

Performance Goals

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

Performance Goal		FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
M6.1	Data-driven performance review attendees say the information delivered helps to facilitate performance improvement. Target: 75%	N/A	77.1%	60.0%	88.0%	100.0%

Narrative Description of Performance Goal: CSOSA will conduct a survey of persons attending each data-driven performance reviews following each review. The percent of completed surveys will be assessed using a count of attendees who agree the information delivered was helpful for improving performance.

Performance Goal		FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
M6.2	CSOSA will expand deployment of dashboards to all offices to improve performance across the Agency. Target: 100%	22.0%	28.6%	57.0%	60.0%	60.0%

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

Budget Displays:

Community Supervision P	rogram			
	FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2018 Enacted Budget	835	180,840	-	180,840
FY 2019 Continuing Resolution (CR) ¹	835	180,840	-	180,840
Changes to Base: FY 2019 FY 2019 Reduction to Base	(10)	(3,593)	-	(3,593)
FY 2020				
NA	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	(10)	(3,593)	-	(3,593)
FY 2020 BASE	825	177,247	-	177,247
Requested Program Changes:				
FY 2019 Three-Year Funding 2019/2021				
FY 2019 Headquarters Lease Replacement - Technical Anomaly ²	-	-	5,919	5,919
FY 2019 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2020 ³ FY 2020 Three-Year Funding 2020/2022	-	-	(5,919)	(5,919)
CSOSA Headquarters Lease Replacement Prospectus ⁴			1,567	1,567
CSP NE Field Unit Lease Replacement ⁵	-	-	2,251	2,251
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	-	3,818	3,818
FY 2020 President's Budget	825	177,247	3,818	181,065
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2019 CR:	(10)	(3,593)	3,818	225
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2019 CR:	-1.20%	-1.99%	0.00%	0.12%

¹ 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 Furthering Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-245, as amended)

² Program increase for three-year FY 2019/2021 funding requested in FY 2019 President's Budget (PB) for the CSOSA HQ Lease Replacement Prospectus.

³ Reduction of \$5,919,000 in non-recurring three-year FY 2019/2021 funding associated with the CSOSA HQ Lease Replacement Prospectus. The need for these resources does not recur in FY 2020.

⁴ Three-year FY 2020/2022 funding is requested to fund the remainder of costs associated with the CSOSA HQ Lease Replacement Prospectus.

⁵ Three-year FY 2020/2022 funding is requested to fund the costs associated with the CSP NE Field Unit Lease Replacement Prospectus.

Community Supervision Program FY 2020 Requested Program Changes

CS-15 0 0 GS-14 0 0 0 GS-13 0 0 0 GS-14 0 0 0 GS-13 0 0 0 GS-11 0 0 0 GS-12 0 0 0 GS-13 0 0 0 GS-14 0 0 0 GS-15 0 0 0 GS-7 0 0 0 GS-5 0 0 0 GS-5 0 0 0 Total 0 0 0 11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent 0 0 11.5 Other Personnel Cost 0 0 11.4 Benefits 0 0 70tal Personnel 0 0 0 21.0 Travel and Training 0 0 21.0 Travel and Training 0 0		FTE	Amount (\$000)
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32.0 Buildout 0 Total Non-Personnel 3,818			1,632
			0
Total 3,818	Total Non-Personnel	-	3,818
	Total	-	3,818

Community Supervision Program Summary of Requirements by Grade and Object Class

(dollars in thousands)

		2018 Annual) tual		016-2018 Office nding) Actual 1	FY 2019	Annualized CR 2	FY 2020 PI	FY 2020 PB Request 3		
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt		
EX	1	46	-	-	1	164	1	164		
SES	11	2,068	-	-	11	2,068	11	2,068		
GS-15	23	3,611	-	-	24	3,768	23	3,611		
GS-14	65	8,583	-	-	67	8,911	67	8,911		
GS-13	123	14,268	-	-	139	16,062	135	15,598		
GS-12	338	31,772	-	-	347	33,312	342	32,832		
GS-11	91	6,991	-	-	91	7,082	91	7,082		
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GS-09	34	2,244	-	-	34	2,244	34	2,244		
GS-08	24	1,344	-	-	24	1,344	24	1,344		
GS-07	71	3,692	-	-	71	3,692	71	3,692		
GS-06	12	552	-	-	12	552	12	552		
GS-05	10	420	-	-	10	420	10	420		
GS-04	4	140	-	-	4	140	4	140		
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total Appropriated FTE	807	75,731	-	-	835	79,759	825	78,658		
11.1 Full Time Permanent	807	75,553	-	-	835	78,658	825	78,658		
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		178		-		157		157		
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		1,771		-		872		872		
11.8 Special Personal Services		-		-		-		-		
12.1 Personnel Benefits		32,061		-		33,036		33,036		
13.0 Former Personnel Benefits		-		-		-		-		
Total Personnel Obligations	807	109,563	-	-	835	112,723	825	112,723		
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		959		-		587		587		
22.0 Transportation of Things		132		-		154		154		
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		8,936		-		11,149		12,984		
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		5,701		-		4,417		3,806		
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		2,389		-		2,616		2,616		
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		26		-		39		39		
25.1 Consulting Services		10,632		-		9,917		8,801		
25.2 Other Services		26,777		-		26,514		23,592		
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		2,084		-		2,099		2,099		
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		452		-		1,368		1,775		
25.6 Medical Care		2,783		-		1,685		1,685		
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		37		-		484		484		
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		5		-		5		5		
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2,564		38		1,884		1,884		
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		4,007		-		4,920		7,552		
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout		468		-		229		229		
42.0 Claims		44		-		50		50		
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	67,996	-	38	-	68,117	-	68,342		
TOTAL	807	177,559	-	38	835	180,840	825	181,065		

1 FY 2016 Enacted (P.L. 114-113) includes \$3,159,000 in three-year (FY 2016-2018) resources to relocate CSP offender supervision field offices.

2 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 Furthering Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-245, as amended).

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³ FY 2020 Request totals \$181,065,000, including \$177,247,000 in FY 2020 annual funding and \$3,818,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) resources to relocate CSOSA's headquaters and 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, field unit