

Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency

**Community Supervision
Program**



Congressional Budget Justification
Fiscal Year 2021

February 10, 2020

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COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 2021 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 individuals subject to Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSA) or 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 assessments, close supervision, drug testing, treatment and support services, and incentives and sanctions. CSP also develops and provides the Court and the U.S. Parole Commission with critical and timely information for sentencing determinations, supervision conditions and offender compliance.

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

The purpose of the realignment is to maximize organizational efficiencies, as well as the Agency's opportunities to positively impact public safety, through the use of EBPs. The realignment resulted in the creation of CSP's Office of Community Supervision & Intervention Services (OCSIS) which addresses the following mission-critical functions: operations support activities, accountability and monitoring of offenders, and high-risk containment and behavioral intervention strategies for CSOSA's highest-risk offenders.

D.C. MPD Collaboration: In FY 2019, CSP partnered with D.C. MPD to hold several coordinated weekend/night events in high crime areas, each over a two-night period. The heightened, visible law enforcement presence occurred when violent crime spiked and demonstrated the Agency's commitment to public safety. Law enforcement reported a significant decline in violent activity in the targeted areas during these collaborative evening events. In addition, CSP participated in joint crime initiatives throughout the summer of 2019, where CSP expanded employment visits, increased community contacts, and held Saturday morning reporting twice per month that offered offenders various programs to aid in successful reintegration.

High Intensity Supervision Teams (HISTs): In FY 2019, CSP realigned existing supervision resources to create five (5) HISTs performing close supervision of our highest-risk offenders. The optimum supervision caseload ratio for the HISTs is 25:1, or lower, allowing for intense supervision by a CSP law enforcement officer. HIST Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) provide pro-active supervision and address non-compliance with swift and certain sanctions. HIST CSOs often work nights and weekends, assisting D.C. MPD in high-crime areas or with special crime initiatives. CSP expanded the number of HISTs and CSOs with intensive supervision caseloads in FY 2020 to address the number of arrests for violence, weapons, and other felonies occurring disproportionately among offenders at the highest risk levels.

Triage Screener: In July 2018, CSP deployed our Triage Screener providing an immediate, risk-anticipated assessment with an appropriate supervision level within 24 hours after an offender begins supervision. In August 2019, the response time for Triage Screener results was improved to less than one minute, allowing CSP to immediately place an offender in appropriate supervision upon intake.

Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR): In FY 2019, CSP acquired the DRAOR offender assessment instrument. The DRAOR augments static risk scales by accounting for real-time changes in dynamic and acute risks (i.e., those demonstrated to anticipate an *imminent* supervision failure). Also, unlike many other correctional assessment tools, the DRAOR assesses protective factors that may mitigate the risk of an offender engaging in future criminal behavior. The DRAOR is one of the assessment tools that will be used by the Agency to aid in identifying risks and needs among the supervised population. Deployment of the DRAOR began in the first quarter of FY 2020.

Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs): In FY 2019, CSP increased our use of Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (CBI) for addressing high-risk offenders. CBI focuses on criminogenic needs that research states reduce recidivism, create safer communities, and reduces victimization. CSP provides extensive staff training and established informal learning teams to perpetuate CBI practices and culture.

Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center: In June 2019, CSP created a Compliance Monitoring Intelligence Center, located at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW (co-located with D.C. MPD's headquarters). The Center operates from 6:00 AM until 10:00 PM Monday-Saturday ensuring offender compliance with real-time Global Positioning System (GPS) requirements, sharing intelligence on high-risk offenders with D.C. MPD and other law enforcement agencies, tracking offender rearrests, and coordinating CSP's immediate responses to compliance issues.

Rapid Engagement Team (RET): The RET was created to address high-risk, non-compliant offenders with emphasis on those who are not compliant with GPS requirements, Re-entry and Sanction Center walk-aways, and offenders on warrant status. The RET engages with D.C. MPD to conduct after-hour accountability tours and work with the Warrant Team to apprehend high-risk offenders who have active arrest warrants. In addition, in FY 2019 and continuing into FY 2020, RET collaborates with D.C. MPD and the Metro Transit Police Department to conduct visibility tours that target areas of increased criminal activity. The RET operates 6:00 AM until 10:00 PM Monday-Saturday.

Randomized Offender Drug Testing: In May 2019, CSP implemented a program to perform randomized drug testing of all HIST offenders. HIST offenders are required to contact CSP every business day to determine if they have been selected for drug testing on that day at one of four CSP substance collection units. Randomized drug testing is expected to serve as an increased deterrent to drug use.

Community Engagement and Achievement Centers (CEACs): As of September 30, 2019, 29.1 percent of our total offender population lacked a GED or high school diploma, and 47.5 percent of our employable offender population was unemployed. In FY 2019, CSP initiated the re-engineering of our CEACs and plans to provide increased remedial education and vocational training based on continued employment and education challenges faced by our offenders. CSP plans to expand CEAC programming to the Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) in FY 2020.

Employment Initiatives: In FY 2019, CSP expanded its efforts to train offenders for the workplace and identify employment opportunities. Specifically, CSP invited prospective employment partners and a congressional leader to a Second Chance hiring event, established a new working relationship with the Society for Human Resource Management, and developed a set of new programs aimed at implementation in FY 2020. One program is patterned after the Joseph Project, a successful employment initiative in Wisconsin, that identifies and recruits employers who agree to hire offenders completing a job preparation program run by CSP and a community partner. Moreover, CSP is seeking approval from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to hire a small number of former offenders to temporary six-month positions with the Agency. Those selected for this program would serve as “Credible Messengers” to offenders under supervision, offering mentoring and coaching based on their own unique experiences. Finally, CSP developed the “Hire One” campaign, directly aimed at the region’s employers, seeking their commitment to offer employment to former offenders.

Supervised Offender Summary

In FY 2019, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 9,500 adult offenders on any given day and 14,830 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year. Approximately 85 percent of offenders supervised during the year were male, and 15 percent were female. During FY 2019, 5,372 offenders entered CSOSA supervision: 4,175 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia (to include those with DSAs and CPOs) and 1,197 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release. Parolees serve a portion of their sentence in prison before they are eligible for parole at the discretion of the U.S. Parole Commission, while supervised releasees serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community.

Offenders are typically expected to remain under CSP supervision for the following durations¹:

Probation:	20 to 21 months;
Parole:	12 to 18 years;
Supervised Release:	40 to 41 months;
DSA:	9 to 10 months; and
CPO:	12 to 13 months

On September 30, 2019, CSP supervised 8,900 individuals, including 5,591 probationers, 2,982 offenders on supervised release or parole, 182 defendants with DSAs, and 145 respondents with CPOs. Just over 7,100 of those under supervision reside in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 81 adult residents of the District on this date.² The remaining supervised offenders, defendants, or respondents reside in another jurisdiction, and their cases are monitored by CSP per the Interstate Compact Agreement (ICA).

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Type, as of FYs 2017–2019

Supervision Type	September 30, 2017		September 30, 2018		September 30, 2019	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	5,853	57.9	5,926	61.3	5,591	62.8
Parole	1,045	10.3	950	9.8	884	9.9
Supervised Release	2,696	26.7	2,382	24.6	2,098	23.6
DSA	242	2.3	201	2.1	182	2.1
CPO	274	2.7	210	2.2	145	1.6
Supervised Population	10,110	100.0	9,669	100.0	8,900	100.0

¹ Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP's FY 2019 Total Supervised Population. Life sentences have been excluded and, where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration in the calculation

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (577,581). Estimated population data as of July 1, 2019.

Total Supervised Offender Population:

CSP's Total Supervised Population (TSP) includes all offenders with Probation, Parole, and Supervised Release sentences, and individuals with DSAs or CPOs that are assigned to a CSO and supervised for at least one day within the 12-month reporting period.

In FY 2019 (October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019), CSP supervised 14,830 unique offenders. As shown in the table below, probationers make up the majority of CSP's TSP, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the population; nearly one-fourth of the population are on supervised release, and just under eight percent are on parole. DSAs and CPOs comprise approximately two percent of the population each.

Data also show that CSP's TSP has been decreasing for the past several years. The TSP for FY 2019 was 5.7 percent lower than the FY 2018 TSP. Supervised releasees decreased by approximately nine percent, parolees by seven percent, and probationers by three percent. While the percentage decrease of DSA and CPOs is fairly high (30 and 13 percent, respectively), as noted above, they comprise a very small portion of the TSP.

Total Supervised Population (TSP) by Supervision Type FYs 2017–2019

<u>Supervision Type</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>		<u>FY 2018</u>		<u>FY 2019</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	10,125	61.7%	10,055	63.9%	9,754	65.8%
Parole	1,448	8.8%	1,266	8.0%	1,173	7.9%
Supervised Release	3,932	24.0%	3,563	22.6%	3,236	21.8%
DSA	481	2.9%	415	2.6%	361	2.4%
CPO	421	2.6%	435	2.8%	306	2.1%
TSP	16,407	100.0%	15,734	100.0%	14,830	100.0%

Offender Risk and Needs:

CSP data shows that the criminogenic and support services needs of supervised offenders are substantial, and addressing those needs is essential to reducing recidivism. The 5,372 offenders entering CSP supervision during FY 2019 were characterized by the following:

- 41.2 percent were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament;³
- 31.1 percent were identified as having an immediate substance abuse need while 82.9 percent self-reported having a history using illicit substances;³
- 25.2 percent lacked prosocial leisure activities;³
- 54.0 percent were unemployed when they began supervision;⁴

³ Based on offender entrants for whom a comprehensive assessment was completed. Data reflect assessments completed closest to when the offender began supervision.

⁴ Based on offenders deemed "employable" according to job verifications completed closest to when they began supervision.

- 29.4 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 30.4 percent were identified as having mental health needs;
- 63.9 percent self-reported having children; 40.7 percent of those with dependent-age children reported being the primary caretaker of those children; ³ and
- 7.5 percent reported that their living arrangement was unstable at intake.⁵

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

Offender Outcomes:

To monitor how well the Agency is achieving its mission, 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 outcomes, CSP 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 supervision conditions.

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. It is not unusual for offenders to return to CSP supervision. Of the 5,372 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2019, 21.6 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,

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.

⁵ 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 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. CSP 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.

lack employment, and/or be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels. As such, CSP is continuing to realign existing supervision and offender support services to provide focused interventions and appropriate supervision for our offender population in an attempt to reduce recidivism and increase successful completion of supervision.

Offender Arrests for Incidents of Serious, Violent Crime:

The District of Columbia experienced an increase in homicides in 2019, as well as an increase in robberies and the total number of firearms recovered. Of the 72 individuals arrested for homicides committed in 2019 in the District of Columbia, eighteen percent (18%) of these arrests involved individuals under CSOSA supervision at the time of the a homicide. In addition, CSP offenders were disproportionately impacted as victims of homicides in the District of Columbia in 2019, when compared with the total population of the District, accounting for approximately fifteen percent (15%) of all homicide victims.

Despite this increase in homicides and certain other crimes, the overall number of incidents of serious violence⁶ in the District of Columbia has declined since FY 2012. In FY 2012, the average number of serious incidents per day in the District was 21; by FY 2019, the average declined to less than 13 incidents per day. From FY 2012 through FY 2019, between six and seven percent of total serious, violent incidents reported to law enforcement per fiscal year were attributed by arrest to offenders CSP was supervising at the time of the incident. Importantly, the percentage of CSP offenders arrested for serious violent incidents while under supervision remains fairly low. Of the 14,830 unique offenders supervised by CSP in FY 2019, two percent were arrested for an incident of serious violence in the District while under supervision; this is similar to the percentage of CSP's TSP arrested for an incident of serious, violent crime in FY 2012.

Despite the low number of CSP offenders arrested for an incident of serious violence in District, the increase in homicides, firearm recoveries and robberies is of concern to the Agency. As previously noted, CSP offenders account for eighteen percent (18%) of the homicide arrests in 2019; CSP offenders are also disproportionately impacted as victims of homicides in the District, accounting for approximately fifteen percent (15%) of the 2019 homicide victims. These homicide victims and suspects, as well as those CSP offenders arrested for other incidents of serious violence or firearms are more likely to be assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels. CSP is actively addressing this critical public safety issue by focusing our resources on our highest-risk offenders with the intent of further reducing all types of serious violence within the District and the participation or victimization of CSP offenders in those crimes. To that end, CSP is improving our offender risk and needs assessments and interventions. CSP has created HISTs and implemented the RET and Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center initiatives to immediately address non-compliant activities and share data on high-risk offenders. CSP is partnering with D.C. MPD to perform night/weekend supervision activities in high-crime areas. CSOSA is also collaborating with the U.S. Marshals Service and other federal and local law enforcement agencies to locate offenders with outstanding arrest warrants. As a result of this collaborative warrant initiative that began in the first quarter of FY 2020, the number of offenders with outstanding warrants has been reduced by more than 10 percent thus far.

⁶ Serious, violent incidents include homicide, aggravated assault, sexual assault, assault with a dangerous weapon, assault with intent to kill, carjacking and robbery. Incidents counted are those that occurred during the year, even if the arrest was not made until after the end of the year.

CSP FY 2019 Total Supervised Population Profile:

FY 2019 ENTRIES	FY 2019 TOTAL SUPERVISED POPULATION	FY 2019 EXITS
<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 5,372</p> <p>209 Parole 988 Supervised Release 3,880 Probation 185 DSA 110 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics at intake</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision at some point within the last three years • 41 percent were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament² • 31 percent were identified as having an immediate substance use need and 83 percent self-reported having a history of using illicit substances² • 25 percent lacked prosocial leisure activities • 54 percent were unemployed • 29 percent had less than a high school education • 8 percent resided in unstable conditions⁴ • 30 percent were identified as having mental health needs² • 63 percent self-reported having children; 41 percent of those with dependent-age children reported being the primary caretaker of those children² 	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 14,830</p> <p>Supervised 14,830 unique offenders over the course of the fiscal year and approximately 9,500 offenders on any given day</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics under supervision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 45 percent of offenders assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels¹ • 18 percent aged 25 and under • 15 percent female • 24 percent of offenders were rearrested while under supervision • 2 percent (290) of supervised offenders were rearrested for incidents of serious, violent crime in the District of Columbia³ • 51 percent of the drug tested population⁴ tested positive for illicit substances (excluding alcohol) • Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) issued Alleged Violation Reports to the releasing authority for 29 percent of supervised offenders 	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 6,509</p> <p>288 Parole 1,276 Supervised Release 4,500 Probation 218 DSA 227 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Supervision outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66 percent of cases closed successfully • 92 percent of offenders under supervision in FY 2019 were not revoked to incarceration

¹ CSOSA assesses the risk to public safety posed by offenders during supervision at intake and throughout the term of supervision using various assessment tools. Risk assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of D.C. 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 assessment was completed. Data reflect assessments completed closest to when the offender began supervision.

³ Serious, violent incidents include homicide, aggravated assault, sexual assault, assault with a dangerous weapon, assault with intent to kill, carjacking and robbery. Incidents counted are those that occurred during the year, even if the arrest was not made until after the end of the year.

⁴ Includes all offenders in active status during a reporting month who were supervised at the medium, maximum or intensive level.

FY 2021: CSP Budget Request

The FY 2021 Budget Request for CSP is \$180,973,000, a net decrease of \$92,000 or 0.05 percent below the FY 2020 Enacted Budget.

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Community Supervision Program				
	FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2017 Enacted Budget	877	182,721	-	182,721
FY 2018 Enacted Budget	835	180,840	-	180,840
FY 2019 Enacted Budget	825	177,247	5,919	183,166
FY 2020 Enacted Budget ¹	795	177,247	3,818	181,065
Changes to Base:				
FY 2020 Non-Recurring Relocation Initiative	-	-	(1,567)	(1,567)
FY 2020 Non-Recurring Relocation Initiative	-	-	(2,251)	(2,251)
FY 2021 Pay Raise	-	1,457	-	1,457
FY 2021 Employee Awards	-	795	-	795
FY 2021 Employee Retirement Contributions	-	1,474	-	1,474
FY 2021 Non-Payroll Inflation	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	-	3,726	(3,818)	(92)
FY 2021 BASE	795	180,973	-	180,973
Requested Program Changes:				
NA	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	-	-	-
FY 2021 President's Budget	795	180,973	-	180,973
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2020 Enacted	-	3,726	(3,818)	(92)
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2020 Enacted:	0.00%	2.10%	-100.00%	-0.05%

¹ CSP's FY 2020 Enacted Budget includes \$1,567,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices and related facilities and \$2,251,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) funding for a replacement lease for our 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, field unit. This funding does not recur in FY 2021.

FY 2021 Changes to Base:

1. Non-Recurring FY 2020 Resources -\$1,567,000 0 positions 0 FTE

The FY 2020 Enacted Budget contains \$1,567,000 in Three Year (FY 2020-2022) funding as the second installment of resources to support space acquisition and planning for a portion of expiring CSP leases identified in Prospectus Number PDC-12-WA19. This funding does not recur in FY 2021. This funding will be used in conjunction with Three Year (FY 2019-2021) funding contained in FY 2019 Enacted budget (\$5,919,000) to support CSP's relocation of our Headquarters locations at 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW.

2. Non-Recurring FY 2020 Resources -\$2,251,000 0 positions 0 FTE

The FY 2020 Enacted Budget contains \$2,251,000 in Three Year (FY 2020-2022) funding to support space acquisition and planning for CSP's expiring lease at our 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, supervision field office. This funding does not recur in FY 2021.

3. FY 2021 Pay Raise Increase \$1,457,000 0 positions 0 FTE

The FY 2021 PB includes \$1,457,000 to support FY 2021 (October 2020 – September 2021) payroll cost increases associated with the actual 3.52 percent 2020 civilian pay raise plus an estimated 1.0 percent 2021 civilian pay raise.

4. FY 2021 Employee Awards Increase \$795,000 0 positions 0 FTE

The FY 2021 PB includes \$795,000 to support an increase in FY 2021 employee awards to enable the agency to strategically plan incentive awards, bonuses, recruitment, and retention allowances toward rewarding high-performing employees and those with critical skill sets.

5. FY 2021 Employee Retirement Increase \$1,474,000 0 positions 0 FTE

The FY 2021 PB includes \$1,474,000 to support FY 2021 increases in agency contributions to employee Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) retirement accounts effective FY 2021.

6. FY 2021 Non-Pay Inflationary Increases \$0 0 positions 0 FTE

CSP's FY 2021 budget request does not contain resources for projected FY 2021 cost increases to non-personnel cost categories, including rents, supplies, materials, equipment, utilities, and contracts with the private sector. CSP does not project increases in net Non-Pay Inflationary Cost increases, such as planned FY 2021 rents, primarily due to our efforts to reduce our occupancy footprint. Similarly, CSP plans to absorb the costs associated with proposed expanded drug testing (e.g., fentanyl, other opioids) within FY 2021 Base funding.

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 currently measures recidivism through revocations to incarceration following 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 align with how releasing authorities define successful completion and to more precisely classify all offenders as “successful,” “unsuccessful,” or “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 has now been expanded to include those offenders discharged from supervision whose supervision periods expired satisfactorily, expired unsatisfactorily, terminated satisfactorily, or terminated unsatisfactorily, or whose case(s) were returned to the sending jurisdiction in compliance or transferred to U.S. Probation. Unsuccessful completion of supervision includes cases closed with a status of revoked to incarceration, revoked unsatisfactorily, deported, returned to the sending jurisdiction out of compliance, or pending USPC institutional hearing. Cases that closed for administrative reasons or death are now classified as Other, neither successful or unsuccessful.

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

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

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

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 in 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 complete picture of an offender's criminal activity. While common measurements include rearrest, reconviction and reincarceration, there is no standard definition of recidivism. Furthermore, there is no broadly accepted length of follow-up to track recidivism. Recidivism rates will vary for the same group depending on how it is defined and the follow-up period used. In addition, although failure rates serve as the foundation of recidivism research, it is essential to move beyond them to improve recidivism as a performance measure. Constructs such as desistance (cessation of criminal activity), crime severity, and behavior changes should also be included as indicators of success.⁷

Traditionally, CSP has measured recidivism through revocations to incarceration following a new conviction and/or for violating release conditions. In 2019, CSP estimated the probability that offenders entering supervision during FYs 2011-2016 would recidivate within one, two, and three years of beginning supervision.⁸ The three-year estimates on both recidivism measures—revocation for new offense and revocation for technical violation—are highest for offenders under supervised release. Within the first three years of supervision, approximately half of supervised releasees have their supervision terminated unsuccessfully, one-third are revoked for technical violations, and one-fourth are revoked for new offenses. Parolees are least likely to be revoked for new offenses, while probationers are least likely to be revoked for technical violations. Contrasting persons beginning supervision during FY 2015 with those beginning during FY 2016, we find that the FY 2016 cohort of supervised releasees were less often revoked on technical violations and equally likely to be revoked for new offense. Among parolees, both categories of revocation saw decreases in the FY 2016 cohort as compared with the FY 2015 entrants. Among probationers, revocation for technical violations decreased, and revocation for new offenses increased.

⁷ King, R. & Elderbroom, B. (2014). *Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.

⁸ 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 17-18) 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.

Percentage of Entrants Expected to Recidivate by Supervision Type, Failure (Recidivism) Type and Time From Supervision Start, FYs 2011–2016¹

Supervision Type	Recidivism Type	Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹
			N=8,813	N=8,967	N=7,896	N=7,066	N=6,461	N=6,248
Parole	Revoked (Violation)	1	2	4	3	2	4	4
		2	9	15	11	11	14	16
		3	16	20	17	17	22	20
	Revoked (New Offense)	1	3	6	6	3	3	1
		2	15	15	14	8	8	4
		3	22	20	21	12	12	9
Supervised Release	Revoked (Violation)	1	7	7	7	8	9	10
		2	14	19	19	21	23	23
		3	21	28	29	32	36	33
	Revoked (New Offense)	1	9	10	10	10	7	8
		2	23	25	23	19	17	20
		3	33	33	30	24	25	26
Probation	Revoked (Violation)	1	9	9	9	7	7	8
		2	15	16	14	12	12	14
		3	18	19	17	14	16	14
	Revoked (New Offense)	1	9	7	6	5	5	7
		2	14	14	12	9	8	11
		3	16	16	12	10	10	13

¹ This analysis considers a three year follow-up period. FY 2016 is the most recent cohort analyzed.

During its most recent strategic planning period, however, CSP recognized the importance of developing measures to detect smaller, incremental changes in offender behavior that may be indicative of recidivism. CSP began developing such measures to include monitoring of changes in risk and needs scores, changes in the duration between arrests, fluctuations in offense severity and specialization, and changes in the frequency and variety of illicit drug use. Particularly for high-risk offenders, positive changes in these indicators can all signify real progress.

CSP plans to report on these new measures in the upcoming performance year.

Revocations to Incarceration:

CSP 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 to incarceration by continuing to develop, implement, and evaluate effective supervision programs and techniques.

After a careful review, CSP updated its reporting methodology for revocations in FY 2012. Prior to FY 2012, CSP counted the number of offenders re-incarcerated based on the offender’s supervision status at the end of the respective fiscal year. As such, offenders who were revoked to incarceration early in the fiscal year, but then began a new supervision period with CSP before the end of the year (and whose last supervision status did not reflect a revoked status), were not included in the count of incarcerated offenders. In FY 2012, CSP modified its measurement to ensure that all revocations were captured for reporting, including those for offenders who may

have begun a new supervision period before the end of the fiscal year. This method was applied to previous fiscal years, and data in the table below reflect the updated methodology for all years, which more accurately represents Agency activities and performance.

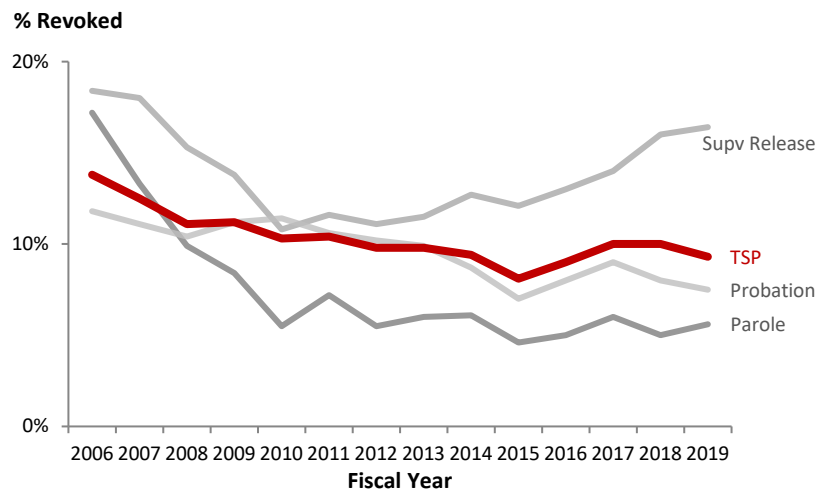
Data show that, although there has been some fluctuation throughout the years in revocations by supervision type, the overall percentage of CSP's TSP revoked to incarceration has been steadily decreasing since FY 2006. From FYs 2006 to 2010, overall revocations decreased from nearly 14 percent to just over 10 percent. This decrease was driven primarily by parole and supervised release cases supervised on behalf of the U.S. Parole Commission. Revocations of parolees decreased by nearly 12 percentage points and revocations of supervised release offenders decreased by almost eight percentage points during that time. From FY 2011 to FY 2015, overall revocations decreased by two additional percentage points, which was primarily attributed to decreases in revocations of probationers which decreased steadily over that time. There were slight increases in revocation rates among all supervision types in FY 2016 and more moderate increases the following year, resulting in an overall revocation rate that was just under 10 percent in FY 2017. Since FY 2017, the overall revocation rate has decreased, with roughly 9 percent of offenders under supervision in FY 2019 revoked to incarceration. Again, this is primarily attributed to decreasing revocations among probationers. The revocation rate for probationers decreased over one percentage point over the past two years while revocations of offenders on supervised release (those who were incarcerated for a portion of their sentence and then serve the remainder in the community) increased more than two percentage points during that time.

CSP Total Supervised Population Revoked to Incarceration¹, by Supervision Type, FYs 2006–2019

FY	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation²</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked
2006	5,852		17.2	2,508		18.4	16,345		11.8	24,705		13.8
2007	5,053	-13.7	13.3	3,444	37.3	18.0	16,181	-1.0	11.1	24,678	-0.1	12.5
2008	4,465	-11.6	9.9	4,116	19.5	15.3	16,130	-0.3	10.4	24,711	0.1	11.1
2009	4,177	-6.5	8.4	4,591	11.5	13.8	16,018	-0.7	11.2	24,786	0.3	11.2
2010	4,009	-4.0	5.5	4,943	7.7	10.8	16,257	1.5	11.4	25,209	1.7	10.3
2011	3,413	-14.9	7.2	5,213	5.5	11.6	16,185	-0.4	10.6	24,811	-1.6	10.4
2012	3,060	-10.3	5.5	5,350	2.6	11.1	16,087	-0.6	10.2	24,497	-1.3	9.8
2013	2,716	-11.2	6.0	5,338	-0.2	11.5	15,011	-6.7	9.9	23,065	-5.8	9.8
2014	2,340	-13.8	6.1	5,166	-3.2	12.7	13,357	-11.0	8.7	20,863	-9.5	9.4
2015	1,934	-17.4	4.6	4,857	-6.0	12.1	11,636	-12.9	7.0	18,427	-11.7	8.1
2016	1,659	-14.2	4.8	4,394	-9.5	12.3	10,943	-6.0	7.6	16,996	-7.8	8.5
2017	1,448	-12.7	6.0	3,932	-10.5	14.1	11,027	0.8	8.7	16,407	-3.5	9.8
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
2019	1,173	-7.3	5.5	3,236	-9.2	16.5	10,421	-4.4	7.5	14,830	-5.7	9.3

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 Sentencing Agreement (DSA) cases.



Although CSP strives to reduce recidivism and address offenders’ criminogenic needs while they are in the community, it is equally important for us to recognize and respond to offender noncompliance on supervision to protect public safety. CSP views its ability to stabilize the revocation rate among re-entrants (e.g., parole and supervised release) over the past year while continuing to mitigate threats to public safety as a significant strategic accomplishment. 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.

Compared to the overall supervised population, offenders revoked to incarceration during FY 2019 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (73.4 percent compared to 45.2 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to have unstable housing situations (20.1 percent compared to 9.9 percent for the total supervised population);
- Have lower educational attainment (44.5 percent with less than a high school education compared to 28.6 percent of the total supervised population); and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (17.4 percent compared to 52.3 percent for the total supervised population).

Both females and parolees were slightly under-represented in the FY 2019 revoked population. Women made up 15.3 percent of the overall supervision population during FY 2019, but only 12.0 percent of offenders revoked to incarceration were female. Additionally, parolees constituted 7.9 percent of the FY 2019 supervised population, but only 4.7 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 (Superior Court for the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR can result in incarceration or the imposition of additional supervision special conditions. CSP prepares and electronically submits

an AVR to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia for any new arrest of a probationer. Effective FY 2019, the U.S. Parole Commission requested that an AVR be submitted only in cases where CSP is seeking revocation or a modification of release conditions for parole/supervised release cases.

Each releasing authority handles AVRs for new arrests differently. For probation cases, the Superior Court for the District of Columbia generally waits for a conviction before revoking an offender who has been rearrested, where the re-arrest is the only violation of probation. For parole/supervised release cases in which the U.S. Parole Commission issues a warrant, it will first hold a preliminary hearing to determine probable cause. If probable cause is determined, the U.S. Parole Commission 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 a technical violation issue(s) is resolved by the releasing authority without revocation, the offender continues under CSP supervision, often with additional compliance instructions or added special conditions from the releasing authority.

In FY 2019, CSP developed and filed a total of 6,851 AVRs for offenders under supervision. Nearly two-thirds of AVRs were filed for probationers (to include offenders with DSAs and individuals with CPOs), 30 percent for supervised releasees, and the remainder for parolees. Approximately 60 percent of AVRs each year are filed for rearrests, 20 percent are filed for offenders failing to report for supervision appointments, and the remaining 20 percent for other technical violations.

AVR Filed by CSP, by Supervision Type, FYs 2015–2019

Fiscal Year	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Supervised Release</u>	<u>Probation¹</u>	<u>Total</u>
2015	557	2,561	3,109	6,227
2016	473	2,546	3,529	6,548
2017	449	2,602	4,291	7,342
2018	450	2,343	4,706	7,499
2019²	366	2,068	4,417	6,851

¹ Probation also includes offenders with Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs).

² An AVR is filed with the Superior Court for the District of Columbia in response to any new arrest in every probation case. Effective FY 2019, for supervised release and parole cases, an AVR is filed with the U.S. Parole Commission only in response to any new arrest where the Agency is requesting revocation or modification of release conditions.

In FY 2019, just under 30 percent of the TSP had at least one AVR filed with the releasing authority. Slight decreases in the percentage of the population with more than one AVR filed in FY 2019 versus FY 2018 were realized across all supervision types. However, the percent of the TSP for whom at least one AVR was filed in FY 2019 is considerably greater than FY 2015.

CSP Offenders For Whom At Least One AVR Was Filed by Supervision Type, FYs 2015–2019

	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation¹</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%
2015	1,934	410	21.2	4,857	1,709	35.2	11,636	2,314	19.9	18,427	4,433	24.0
2016	1,659	346	20.9	4,394	1,691	38.5	10,943	2,508	22.9	16,996	4,545	26.7
2017	1,448	327	22.6	3,932	1,583	40.3	11,027	2,853	25.9	16,407	4,763	29.0
2018	1,266	288	22.7	3,563	1,400	39.3	10,905	3,084	28.3	15,734	4,772	30.3
2019	1,173	265	22.6	3,236	1,243	38.4	10,421	2,850	27.3	14,830	4,358	29.4

¹ Probation also includes offenders with Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs).

CSP’s Office of Research and Evaluation reviewed offenders entering CSP supervision during FYs 2014 – 2018 and determined the percentage of offenders for whom AVRs were sent to the releasing authority within one year of beginning supervision. For those with AVRs filed, the number of days that elapsed from the beginning of the supervision period until the first AVR was issued was also determined. In FY 2014, roughly two out of five 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 increased from FY 2014 to FY 2017, with nearly half of FY 2017 and FY 2018 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.

AVRs Issued to Offender Entrants Within One Year of Entry to CSP Supervision, FYs 2014–2018

Fiscal Year	Offender Entrants to CSP Supervision	Percentage of Entrants with AVRs Issued w/in One Year	Average Days to First AVR		
			LL	Mean	UL
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
2018	5,886	48.0	124	128	132

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 U.S. Parole Commission institutional hearing, or the offender has been deported. Cases that close for administrative reasons or death are neither successful or unsuccessful, and classified as “Other.” These definitions are consistent with how the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission define successful and unsuccessful cases.

Following a notable decrease in the percentage of successful completions from FY 2015 to FY 2017, our successful completion rate has steadily increased over the past two years. In FY 2019, a total of 7,984 CSP supervision cases closed: 5,997 probation/CPO/DSA cases, 1,563 supervised release cases, and 424 parole cases. The table below shows that 5,234 (65.7 percent) of these case closures represented successful completions of supervision and 2,359 (29.5 percent) were unsuccessful. We believe our evidence-based strategy of focusing resources on the highest-risk offenders over the past several years played a significant role in nearly two-thirds of supervision cases closing in FY 2019. Five percent of cases that closed in FY 2019 were closed administratively or due to death.

Similar to previous years, a higher percentage of probation cases completed successfully (73.3 percent) compared to parole/supervised release cases (42.3 percent). In FYs 2018 and 2019, we realized an increase in the percentage of probation cases closing successfully, while the percentage of successful parole and 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.

Supervision Completions¹ by Supervision Type, FYs 2015 – 2019

	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation²</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	N	% Succ	% Unsucc	N	% Succ	% Unsucc	N	% Succ	% Unsucc	N	% Succ	% Unsucc
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	587	61.2	28.6	1,849	44.7	47.1	6,125	72.6	23.2	8,561	65.8	28.7
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
2019	424	54.0	31.8	1,563	39.2	51.8	5,997	73.3	23.6	7,984	65.7	29.5

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

² Probation also includes Civil Protection Order (CPO) and Deferred Sentencing Agreement (DSA) cases.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Rearrest

Rearrest is a commonly used indicator of criminal activity among offenders on supervision, though it does not in itself constitute recidivism (defined as a return to incarceration). Until FY 2008, CSP captured data only for arrests occurring in the District of Columbia. 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. 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 technical violations. The acquisition of these data allows for more comprehensive reporting of offender rearrests.

As of September 30, 2019, nearly twenty-four percent (23.9%) of CSP's FY 2019 TSP had been rearrested in D.C., MD, or VA (all charges considered), while under supervision during the year, which is one percentage point lower than the FY 2018 rearrest rate. Although decreases in rearrests were realized across all supervision types, parolees and probationers demonstrated greater decreases than those on supervised release.

When only D.C. arrests are considered, data reveal larger decreases in the rearrest rates of CSOSA offenders from FY 2018 to FY 2019, suggesting that offenders may be committing more crime outside the District than in previous years. In addition, while 21.7 percent of supervised offenders were rearrested in the District in FY 2019 when all charges were considered, this percentage dropped to 16.4 percent when arrests for parole/probation violations were excluded. These data indicate that a nontrivial number of supervised offenders are rearrested each year in the District due to violations of their release conditions, rather than for the commission of a new crime.

Data show that offenders on supervised release are consistently rearrested at a higher rate than parolees and probationers. This trend continued into FY 2019 with just under one-third of supervised releases rearrested as of September 30, 2019 (D.C., MD, and VA; all charges considered). While rearrests in D.C. decreased for offenders of all supervision types, the overall rearrest rate, when MD and VA arrests are considered, remained fairly stable. This suggests that offenders may be committing more crimes outside of the District than in previous years. When examining the rearrests of offenders in D.C. for new charges, however, arrest rates decreased among all supervision groups. This suggests that while offenders may be continuing to violate release conditions, they may not be committing as much new crime.

Percentage of Total Supervised Population Rearrested,¹ FYs 2015–2019

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Probation²					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	15.7%	18.5%	21.6%	21.2%	19.5%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	12.0%	14.7%	17.7%	16.9%	15.4%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	17.6%	20.6%	23.3%	22.7%	21.8%
Parole					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	16.4%	18.6%	18.3%	19.7%	17.3%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	13.1%	14.1%	14.3%	15.2%	12.8%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	17.7%	19.7%	19.4%	20.9%	19.0%
Supervised Release					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	25.6%	31.2%	31.3%	31.2%	30.5%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	19.4%	24.3%	24.1%	23.6%	20.7%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	27.9%	33.1%	32.5%	32.5%	32.4%

Total Supervised Population

<i>DC Arrests</i>	18.4%	21.8%	23.6%	23.3%	21.7%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	14.1%	17.2%	18.9%	18.3%	16.4%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	20.3%	23.7%	25.2%	24.8%	23.9%

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 clients with Civil Protection Orders and offenders with Deferred Sentence Agreements.

³ Excludes arrests made for parole or probation violations.

D.C. Rearrests: The percentage of the TSP rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD and VA rearrests) decreased by one percentage point from FY 2018 to FY 2019. The table below details the types of charges associated with the arrests of offenders while under supervision. In FY 2019, CSP updated its charge categorization to remove simple assaults and weapons-related offenses from the violent and public order charge categories, respectively. Charge estimates were updated for all fiscal years to follow the new reporting structure. With the exception of release condition violations (which comprise roughly 30 percent of all charges each year), offenders rearrested while under supervision are most often charged for property and public order offenses. Although the percentage of charges attributed to property offenses decreased from FY 2016 through FY 2018, it increased two percentage points over the last year. While public order offenses have been decreasing steadily since FY 2017, simple assaults steadily increased during that time. Each year, drug offenses account for approximately 11 percent of all charges for rearrested CSP offenders. Notably, the percentage of violent charges accrued by offenders decreased considerably from FY 2015 to FY 2017 and remains relatively low, comprising four and a half percent of all charges.

Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested in D.C. While Under CSP Supervision, FYs 2015–2019

Charge Category ¹	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Property Offenses	1,164	16.0	1,299	16.4	1,364	13.9	1,168	13.2	1,285	15.7
Public Order Offenses	1,197	16.5	1,026	12.9	1,339	13.6	1,151	13.0	976	12.0
Simple Assaults	962	13.3	1,006	12.7	1,115	11.4	1,086	12.2	1,028	12.6
Drug Offenses	727	10.0	924	11.7	1,057	10.8	940	10.6	894	11.0
Violent Offenses	533	7.3	475	6.0	438	4.5	397	4.5	373	4.6
Firearm Offenses	366	5.1	322	4.1	555	5.7	577	6.5	652	8.0
Other Offenses	271	3.7	568	7.2	1,153	11.8	1,023	11.5	497	6.1
Release Condition Violations	2,041	28.1	2,297	29.0	2,778	28.3	2,526	28.5	2,440	30.0
TOTAL²	7,261	100.0	7,917	100.0	9,799	100.0	8,868	100.0	8,145	100.0

¹ Each Charge Category includes the following charges:

Violent Offenses: Murder/Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Robbery, Carjacking, Aggravated Assault, Assault With a Deadly Weapon Assault With the Intent to Kill, Kidnapping, Offenses Against Family & Children

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

Firearms Offenses: Firearms - Carrying/Possessing

Simple Assault: Simple Assaults

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

Drug Offenses: Drug Distribution and Drug Possession

Release Condition Violations: Parole and Probation Violations

Other Offenses: Other Felonies and Misdemeanors

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

Technical Violations

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

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

In FY 2019, there were 1.9 percent more technical violations recorded in SMART compared to FY 2018. This overall increase may be attributed to there being approximately nine percent more non-drug violations in FY 2019 than FY 2018.

Technical Violations, FYs 2015–2019

Violation Type	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug	116,061	93.6	122,001	93.9	108,864	90.4	86,362	91.2	87,424	90.6
Non-Drug	7,920	6.4	7,862	6.1	11,547	9.6	8,361	8.8	9,104	9.4
TOTAL	123,981	100.0	129,863	100.0	120,411	100.0	94,723	100.0	96,528	100.0

Drug Violations:

Approximately 90 percent of technical violations recorded in SMART are related to drug use and drug testing violations. 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. In FY 2019, nearly three out of five drug violations were attributed to offenders failing to submit a specimen for testing, which is an increase over prior years. This increase may be attributed to an initial increase in offenders failing to report for drug testing following the deployment of CSP’s randomized drug testing protocol. Two of five drug violations were recorded as a result of offenders testing positive for illicit substances.

Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2015 – 2019

Drug Violation Type	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	48.9%	48.6%	48.6%	51.5%	56.7%
Illegally used a controlled substance	51.1%	51.3%	51.3%	48.4%	43.2%
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	116,061	122,001	108,864	86,362	87,424

Non-Drug Violations:

In FY 2019, two violation types accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total recorded non-drug violations: 1) failing to report for supervision as directed, and 2) failing to comply with GPS monitoring. Roughly 50 other violations make up the balance of recorded non-drug violations.

Non-Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2015 - 2019

Non-Drug Violation Type	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Failed to report for supervision as directed	43.2%	46.0%	33.7%	41.0%	33.2%
GPS violations	30.0%	26.8%	44.6%	27.5%	31.4%
Failed to cooperate with drug treatment	3.8%	3.8%	4.3%	7.0%	9.9%
Other non-drug violations	23.0%	23.4%	17.4%	24.5%	25.5%
Total Number of Non-Drug Violations	7,920	7,862	11,547	8,361	9,104

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 also include alcohol use) and to assess the offender's level of need for substance abuse treatment. Effective mid-FY 2019, all offenders reporting to HISTs are subject to daily, random testing. For non-HIST offenders, 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 the District 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 12,951 samples from 4,209 unique offenders each month in FY 2019 at four CSP illegal substance collection unit sites, as well as offenders at the RSC. 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 reported back in SMART for CSO action. 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 2019, 51.4 percent tested positive for illicit drugs at least one time (excluding alcohol), which is five and a half percentage points lower than FY 2018 (when 56.9 percent tested positive). This decrease in the percentage of the population drug testing positive may be attributed to changes in drug testing protocol that no longer requires probationers to test for marijuana if they do not have a court order.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test, FYs 2015–2019

% Testing Positive	FY 2015	FY 2016¹	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Tests including alcohol	58.1	61.1	63.1	60.5	55.7
Tests excluding alcohol	53.1	56.4	59.9	56.9	51.4

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.

Changes in drug testing protocol may explain the nearly five percentage point decrease in drug users testing positive for marijuana in FY 2019 compared to FY 2018. Still, marijuana is very prevalent among the tested population, with more than half of drug users testing positive for the substance. Data show cocaine and opiate use is also fairly prevalent in medium- through intensive-risk offenders, and over the past year, the use of both substances has increased slightly. PCP use also increased over the past year, with nearly 17 percent of users testing positive for this substance in FY 2019. Fewer than eight percent of higher-risk drug users tested positive for synthetic cannabinoids, which is a notable decrease compared to FY 2018.

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

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test (Excluding Alcohol), by Drug, FYs 2015–2019

% Positive by Drug	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Marijuana	62.3	57.1	62.8	62.1	57.7
PCP	19.8	17.8	16.6	15.4	17.3
Opiates	33.9	28.6	25.0	21.3	22.1
Methadone	9.0	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.8
Cocaine	34.0	29.9	28.4	29.4	32.1
Amphetamines	10.1	6.3	4.0	3.8	5.6
Heroin	N/A	10.1	8.4	5.8	7.2
Synthetic Cannabinoids	N/A	7.9	9.8	9.9	7.4

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

Note: Column data are not mutually exclusive. Examples: One offender testing positive for marijuana and PCP during FY 2019 will appear in the data row/percentage for both marijuana and PCP. One offender who tests positive for only marijuana on multiple occasions throughout FY 2019 will count as a value of one in the data row/percentage for marijuana.

Note: CSP tests each offender drug sample for up to eleven drugs, including alcohol, ETG, and creatinine. An 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 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 him/herself; meet family obligations, such as paying child support, obtain independent housing, meet special conditions, such as restitution, 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 just over half of those employable are employed.⁹ It is important to note that CSP continues to work to ensure that offenders obtain the skills necessary to secure gainful employment. In FY 2019, the percentage of employable offenders who were employed rose to its highest level in five years, despite the fact that the percentage of offenders who are "employable" was at its lowest level in five years.

Percentage of Employable Supervised Population Reporting Employment,¹ FYs 2015 – 2015

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
% Employed of Employable	49.4	51.2	50.1	50.6	52.5
% Employable of September 30 th population	62.2	61.4	62.4	60.9	60.1
September 30th population	11,150	10,602	10,110	9,669	8,900

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 2015, 33.1 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 29.1 percent by FY 2019. By supervision type, parolees demonstrated the greatest decline in offenders failing to obtain a GED or high school diploma from FY 2015 to FY 2019.

⁹ 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 to the educational opportunities available to offenders on community supervision is necessary. One-fourth of both parolees and probationers and two-fifths of offenders on supervised release lacked a GED or high school diploma in FY 2019.

Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma,¹ FYs 2015 – 2019

% With No GED/HS Diploma	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Probation ²	28.9	28.2	28.4	27.1	25.8
Parole	31.3	29.6	29.1	26.9	25.7
Supervised Release	42.5	42.2	41.7	41.5	39.8
TOTAL	33.1	32.4	31.3	30.6	29.1
September 30th Population, Aged 18+	11,134	10,587	10,095	9,664	8,892

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 housing¹⁰, 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.¹¹

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

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ From the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22, Section 1003).

no fixed address, he or she is deemed as having “unstable housing.” On September 30, 2019, 994 (or 11.2 percent) of the 8,900 offenders under CSP supervision had unstable housing. This rate is comparable to the percentage of offenders in unstable housing for the past few years. Over 80 percent of those with unstable housing (835) lived in homeless shelters or had no fixed address. The remaining offenders resided in transitional housing (127), halfway houses through public law placements (12), or hotels or motels (20).

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

CSP Offenders with Unstable Housing, as of September 30th, FYs 2015–2019

Unstable Housing	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Homeless Shelters or No Fixed Address	743	914	941	900	835
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	188	209	195	181	127
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	15	17	14	8	12
Hotels/Motels	18	33	23	26	20
Total, Unstable Housing	964	1,173	1,173	1,115	994
Total Offender Population	11,150	10,602	10,110	9,669	8,900
% Unstable Housing	8.6%	11.1%	11.6%	11.5%	11.2%

Organizational Structure

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

- CSOSA Office of the Director,
- Office of Investigations, Compliance and Audits [New FY 2019 organization]
- Research and Evaluation,
- General Counsel,
- Legislative, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs,
- Office of Administration (Procurement, Facilities/Property and Security),
- Office of Financial Management,
- Office of Human Resources,
- Training and Career Development,
- Equal Employment Opportunity, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Professional Responsibility,
- Information Technology,
- RSC at Karrick Hall, and
- OCSIS

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

- **Operations Support Division**
 - Offender intake, Sex Offender Registry (SOR)
 - Offender investigations, diagnostics, and evaluations
 - Performance, Analytics, Supervision Support and Policy
- **Accountability and Monitoring Division**
 - General and specialized supervision (Sex Offender, Domestic Violence, Behavioral Health)
 - Interstate supervision
 - Illegal Substance Abuse Collection
- **High-Risk Containment Strategies Division**
 - High-Risk Intervention Coordination
 - Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Unit (high-risk offender data sharing)
 - GPS Unit
 - Rapid Engagement Team (RET)
 - High Intensity Supervision Teams (HIST)
 - Warrant Apprehension Team
- **Behavioral Interventions Division**
 - Assessment, Evaluation, and Placement Unit
 - Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Unit
 - CEACs
 - Restorative Justice, Community Service and Victim Services

Field Unit Locations

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

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

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

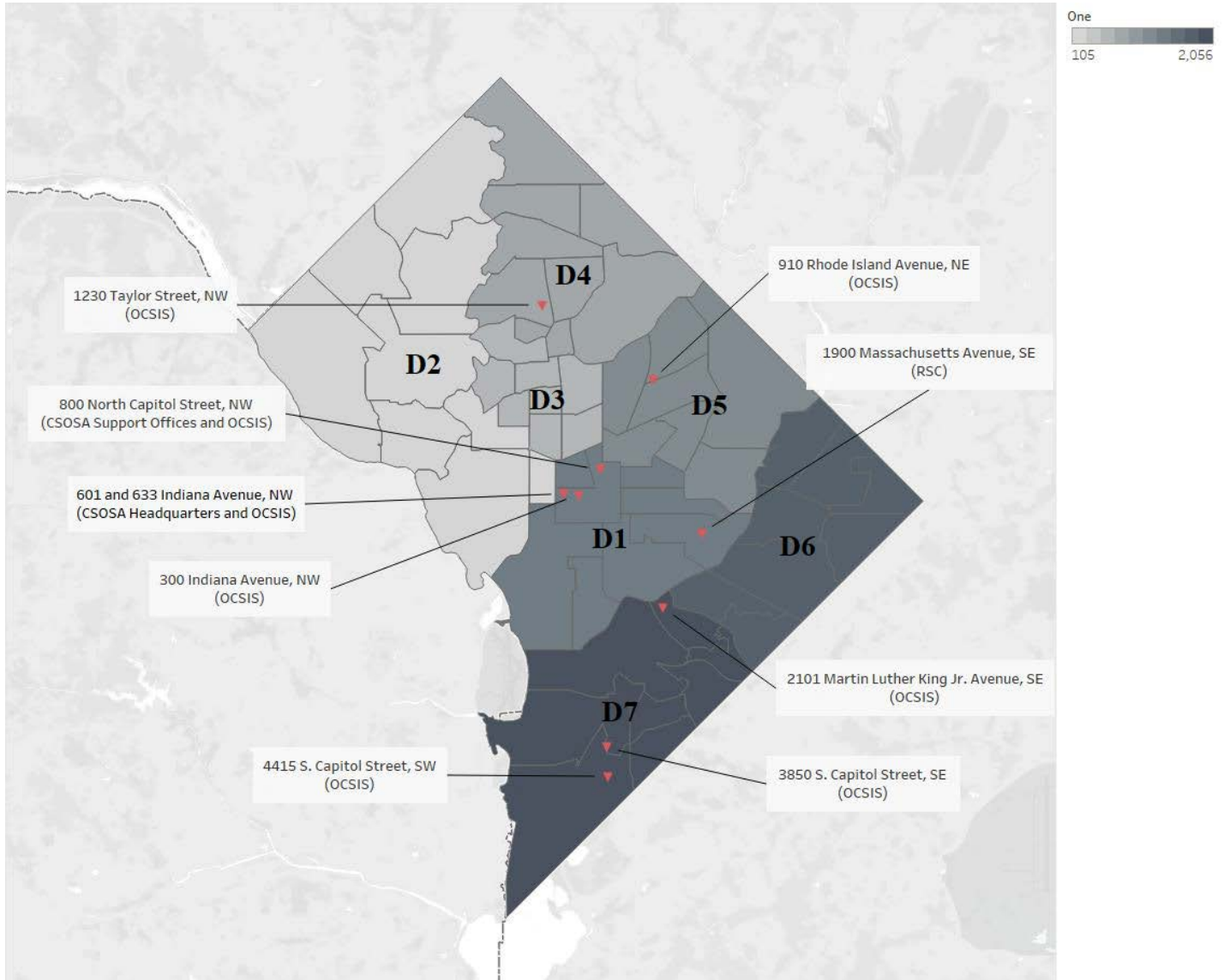
CSOSA's headquarters is located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. CSP also performs offender supervision operations at this location and at our 601 Indiana Avenue, NW, location due to proximity to the courts. The lease for 633 Indiana Avenue, NW expires September 2020 and the FY 2019 and FY 2020 Enacted Budgets include resources to complete the project for a replacement lease for this location and 601 Indiana Avenue, NW.

The FY 2020 Enacted Budget also includes resources to relocate from the existing field office at 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, as the lease for this location expires January 2021.

CSP is actively engaging the lessor at 4415 S. Capitol Street, SE, to end the Agency's lease at this location for efficiency and cost savings purposes.

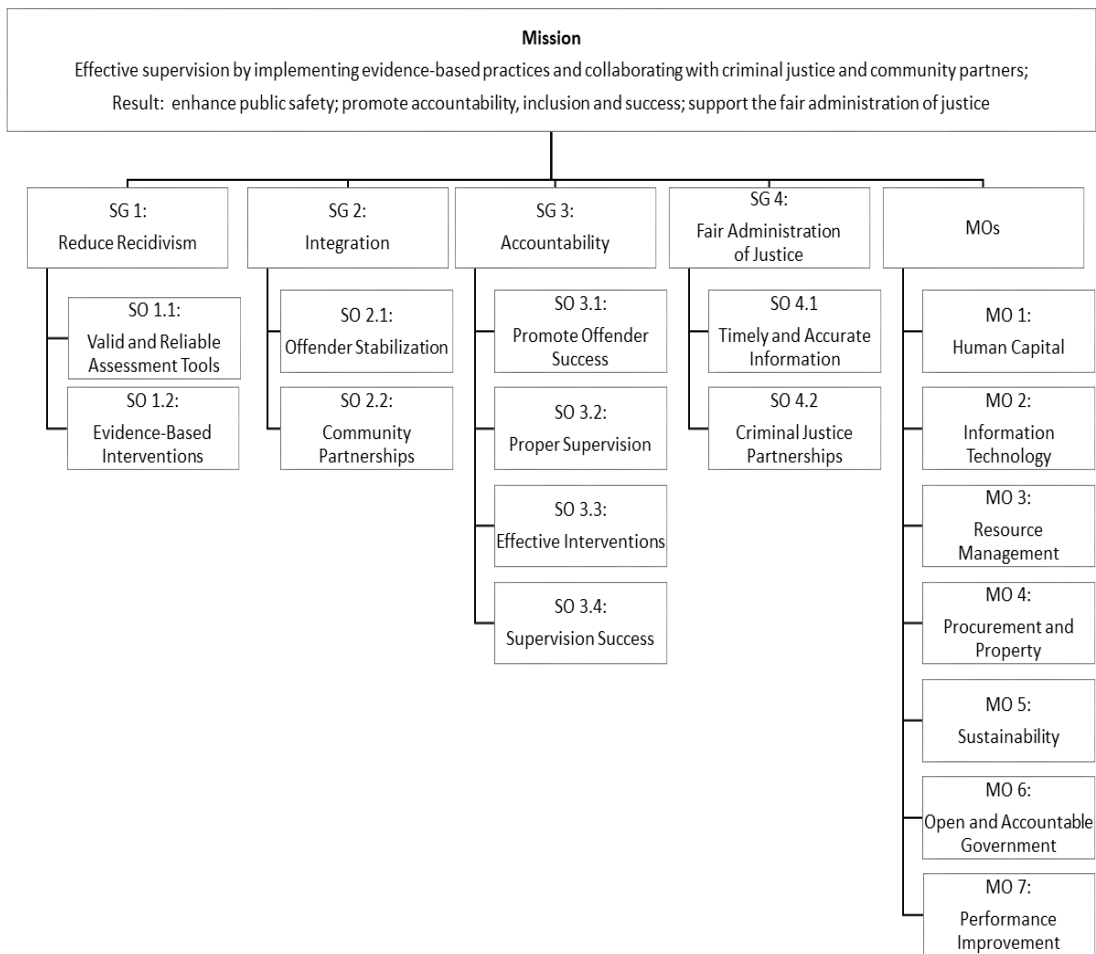
Finally, CSP operates our 24/7 residential treatment facility for high-risk offenders/defendants, the Re-entry and Sanctions Center, at 1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE. CSP's lease for this location expires in September 2024.

CSP Office Locations and Offender Residences (September 2019):



Resource Requirements by Strategic Goal

CSOSA presents our FY 2021 performance budget using the structure of the new FY 2018–FY 2022 Strategic Plan. CSP uses a cost allocation methodology to determine actual and estimated appropriated resources, including both directly allocated (e.g., staff performing direct offender supervision) and indirect (e.g., rent, management) resources, supporting each of the four (4) Strategic Goals. The primary elements of CSP’s FY 2018 – FY 2022 Strategic Plan are outlined below:



The chart below reflects the funding allocation by Strategic Goal for FYs 2019, 2020, and 2021. The program strategy, major accomplishments, and resource requirements of each Strategic Goal are discussed in the following sections.

Funding by Strategic Plan Goal and Strategic Goal
Community Supervision Program

	Strategic Objective	FY 2019 Actual		FY 2020 Enacted		FY 2021 Request		Change FY 2020 - FY 2021	
		\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Strategic Goal 1 Reduce Recidivism by Targeting Criminogenic Risk and needs Using Innovative and Evidence-Based Strategies	Strategic Objective 1.1 Assess Offender Risk/Needs Using Valid and Reliable Instruments	29,948	133	31,706	133	31,689	133	(17)	-
	Strategic Objective 1.2 Address Offenders' Criminogenic Needs Through Evidence-Based Interventions								
Strategic Goal 2 Integrate Offenders into the Community by Connecting Them with Resources and Interventions	Strategic Objectives 2.1 Stabilize Offenders by Placing Them in support Services or connecting Them to Community Resources	38,974	156	40,551	156	40,536	156	(15)	-
	Strategic Objective 2.2 Build and Maintain Strong Relationships with Community Partners								
Strategic Goal 3 Strengthen and Promote Accountability by Ensuring Offender Compliance and Cultivating a Culture of Continuous Measurement and Improvement	Strategy 3.1 Promote Offender Compliance on Supervision by Informing Them of Release Conditions, Holding Them Accountable for Noncompliance and Incentivizing Consistently Compliant Behavior								
	Strategy 3.2 Offenders are Supervised at the Proper Level and Receive Appropriate Interventions	\$73,586.04	359	78,109	359	78,066	359	(43)	-
	Strategy 3.3 Ensure Interventions for Addressing Criminogenic Need are Appropriate and Effective								
	Strategy 3.4 Offenders Fulfill Conditions of Release, Engage in Agency Interventions and Successfully Complete Supervision								
Strategic Goal 4 Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information to Criminal Justice Decision-Makers	Strategy 4.1 Provide Timely and Accurate Information to Criminal Justice Decision-Makers	28,922	147	30,698	147	30,681	147	(17)	-
	Strategy 4.2 Build and Maintain Strong Relationships with Criminal Justice Partners								
All Strategic Goals		171,430	795	181,065	795	180,973	795	(92)	-

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce Recidivism by Targeting Criminogenic Risk and needs Using Innovative and Evidence-Based Strategies

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2021 Request	Change From FY 2020 Enacted
Strategic Goal 1: Reduce Recidivism By Targeting Criminogenic Risk and Needs Using Innovative and Evidence-Based Strategies	29,948	31,706	-17	0	31,689	-17

Approximately 18 percent of FY 2021 requested funding (\$31,689,000) and 133 FTE support Strategic Goal 1.

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.

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, 2019, there were 3,763 inmates (3,682 male; 81 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the Federal BOP following adjudication in the Superior Court for the District of Columbia. The states with the highest population of D.C. offenders were West Virginia (725), Pennsylvania (523) and North Carolina (322). The leading three states housing male inmates were West Virginia (691), Pennsylvania (515) and North Carolina (321). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (34), Texas (12) and Pennsylvania (8). These estimates do not include 309 inmates who were in-transit to or from a Federal BOP facility on September 30, 2019.

Superior Court for the District of Columbia Offenders in Federal BOP Facilities, as of September 30th, 2017–2019

DCSC Offenders in BOP Facilities (N)	9/30/2017	9/30/2018	9/30/2019
Male	4,282	4,008	3,682
Female	134	118	81
TOTAL	4,416	4,126	3,763

Federal BOP Facilities Housing the Greatest Number of D.C. offenders as of September 30, 2019

Facility	STATE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
FCI Hazelton	WV	231	201	30
Rivers Correctional Institution	NC	207	207	0
FCI Cumberland	MD	191	191	0
USP Hazelton	WV	171	171	0
FCI Gilmer	WV	166	166	0

CSP New Offender Intakes:

In FY 2019, 5,372 offenders entered CSP supervision: 4,175 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia (to include those with deferred sentence agreements and civil protection orders) and 1,197 individuals on parole or supervised release who were released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility. In FY 2019, approximately two-thirds of the 1,197 prison releases transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a Federal BOP Residential Re-entry Center (also known as a halfway house).

Offender Entries by Supervision Type, FYs 2017–2019

Supervision Type	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Percentage Change FY2018 to FY2019
Probation	4,378	4,305	3,880	-9.9%
Parole	230	213	209	-1.9%
Supervised Release	1,107	993	988	-0.5%
DSA	232	204	185	-9.3%
CPO	215	171	110	-35.7%
Total Offender Entries	6,162	5,886	5,372	-8.7%

Overall, the number of intakes decreased by 8.7 percent compared to FY 2018 (5,886 intakes). Approximately 10 percent fewer offenders entered CSP supervision on probation in FY 2019 compared FY 2018, while the number of parole and supervised release entries remained relatively unchanged. Parole entries are expected to continue to decrease since parole in the District of Columbia was abolished in 2000.

Over 21 percent of offenders who began supervision in FY 2019 had been under supervision at least one other time during the three years prior to their supervision begin date.

Offender Churn, FYs 2017–2019

Fiscal Year	Total Entries	% of population under CSP supervision within the past 36 months
2017	6,162	21.3
2018	5,886	20.7
2019	5,372	21.6

Risk Classification Systems:

CSP’s classification system consists of a comprehensive risk and needs assessment that results in a recommended level of supervision and development of an individualized supervision plan that is designed to address the offender’s risk and needs. CSP uses several assessment instruments to identify risk and needs, to include a comprehensive screening instrument, the **Auto Screener**, and an immediate risk assessment tool, the **Triage Screener**. In FY 2019, the Agency procured the **DRAOR** as another assessment tool that can be used throughout the supervision term to aid in identifying changing factors that impact risk and need.

Responses to the assessment tools contribute to several scores that collectively quantify the risk of the 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 AVR requesting revocation sent to the releasing authority. 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.

Because a comprehensive 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 immediately direct resources to those posing a greater risk to public safety. Offenders are supervised at the level resulting from the Triage Screener until a comprehensive assessment is completed.

Throughout the term of supervision, offenders supervised at the intensive, maximum, and medium supervision levels are regularly assessed to identify any changes in their risks or needs that may impact their supervision level and/or appropriate interventions.

An individualized plan is developed for each offender that identifies any special conditions of supervision and the needs of the offender. Action items and interventions are developed, and the plan is reviewed regularly with the offender. The plan is reviewed and updated throughout the supervision term to respond to changes in the offender’s risk and/or needs.

CSP Offender Risk Assessments, FY 2019

Function	FY 2019 Activity	Description
Offender Risk and Needs Assessments	11,186	In FY 2019, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSO positions performed 11,186 Risk and Needs Assessments using the CSP Auto Screener Instrument in SMART. An initial risk assessment provides a basis for determining an offender's initial level of supervision, which addresses the risk the offender may pose to public safety. Diagnostic CSOs conduct a risk assessment for each offender for whom a Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) is prepared. Supervision CSOs conduct a risk assessment on those offenders who initially report to supervision and did not have a PSI prepared within the past six months, who did not transition through a Federal BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) within the past six months, or who are Interstate offenders. In addition, offenders with a supervision level of intensive, maximum, or medium were 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 an RRC.

Offender Risk Level:

Offenders are supervised according to the risk they pose to public safety. Assessment tools are used to aid in the determination of an offender's risk. Supervision is individualized to each offender employing strategies that adhere to EBPs. On September 30, 2019, over 48 percent of CSP offenders were assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum).

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Level, as of September 30th, 2017-2019

<u>Supervision Level</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>		<u>FY 2018</u>		<u>FY 2019</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Intensive	618	9.7%	564	5.8%	1,258	14.1%
Maximum	1,878	29.5%	1,832	18.9%	3,032	34.1%
Medium	1,456	22.9%	1,531	15.8%	2,290	25.7%
Minimum	1,957	30.8%	1,977	20.4%	1,932	21.7%
TBD ¹	420	6.6%	47	0.5%	179	2.0%
NA ²	35	0.5%	12	0.1%	209	2.3%
Total Eligible Offenders ³	6,364	62.9%	5,963	61.7%	NA	
Total Ineligible Offenders ⁴	3,746	37.1%	3,706	38.3%	NA	
Total Supervised	10,110		9,669		8,900	

¹ Offenders in To Be Determined (TBD) status are eligible for a comprehensive assessment but have not yet had one completed. Offenders in this status are supervised by CSP at the Maximum supervision level until their assessment has been completed.

² Comprehensive assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of D.C. who are supervised primarily by mail. If an offender does not require an assessment, his/her risk level remains as "NA".

³ In FYs 2017 and 2018, offenders were considered "eligible" for a comprehensive assessment if they are in any Active supervision status OR 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. In FY 2019, CSP integrated results from its triage screener, which assigns an initial risk level to offenders the day after case assignment based on administrative records. There is still a small percentage of offenders for whom records are not available and are supervised at the TBD level until a comprehensive assessment is completed.

⁴ In FYs 2017 and 2018, offenders were considered "ineligible," or unavailable, for a comprehensive 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-NonTransferable, Monitored-Pending Release, Monitored-Split Sentence, Monitored-Unsupervised Probation, or Monitored-Pending Death Verification.

Initial Drug Screening:

All offenders submit to drug testing during the intake process. Offenders transitioning to release in the community through a Federal BOP RRC 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).

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 provide a written acknowledgment 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 violation

is 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 are 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. In FY 2019, results from the Triage Screener were fully integrated into the agency's case management system.
- In FY 2019, CSP acquired the DRAOR offender assessment instrument. The DRAOR is one of the assessment tools that will be used by the Agency to aid in identifying risks and needs among the supervised population. Deployment of the DRAOR began in the first quarter of FY 2020.

CSP's Reception and Processing (RAP) Center within OCSIS processed 5,372 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2019, including 3,880 probationers, 185 offenders with DSAs, 110 clients with CPOs, and 1,197 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release.

Strategic Goal 2: Integrate Offenders into the Community by Connecting Them with Resources and Interventions

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2021 Request	Change From FY 2020 Enacted
Strategic Goal 2: Integrate Offenders into the Community by Connecting Them with Resources and Interventions	38,974	40,551	-15	0	40,536	-15

Approximately 22 percent of FY 2021 requested funding (\$40,536,000) and 156 FTE support Strategic Goal 2.

Program Summary

A cornerstone of CSOSA’s public safety strategy is to forge partnerships with city agencies, social service providers, businesses, the faith community, and individual community members.

Collaboration with community partners 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. CSP develops partnerships to provide job training, housing, education and other services for offenders, as well as to identify organizations with whom applicable offenders can complete their community service 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 collaboration to provide reintegration services for ex-offenders returning to the community from incarceration. These services are designed to support and enhance the participant’s successful re-reentry into the community. This program bridges the gap between prison and community by welcoming the ex-offender home and helping him or her get started with a new life.

The Mentoring Initiative is the primary focus of this program. It links offenders with concerned members of the faith community who offer support, friendship, and assistance during the difficult period of re-entry. Participating offenders are matched with a volunteer mentor from one of the participating faith-based institutions to assist them in navigating the often-overwhelming transition from prison to neighborhood.

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 and tap into faith-based resources that assist in the growth and development of mentees.

Since the Faith-Based Initiative began in 2002 through September 2019, 368 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 2,016 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 6,734 offenders have been referred to the program.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2019, CSP partnered with the Federal BOP and various District of Columbia government and community partners to present four Community Resource Day (CRD) video-conferences for offenders prior to 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 2019, 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 2019, CSP held 19 CJAN meetings.
- In FY 2019, 3,815 offenders were referred to Mass Orientation programs. Mass Orientation programs were provided to new offenders with an overview of the supervision process and expectations and were conducted monthly in FY 2019 in each police district.

Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen and Promote Accountability by Ensuring Offender Compliance and Cultivating a Culture of Continuous Measurement and Improvement

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2021 Request	Change From FY 2020 Enacted
Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen and Promote Accountability by Ensuring Offender Compliance and Cultivating a Culture of Continuous Measurement and Improvement	73,586	78,109	-43	0	78,066	-43

Approximately 43 percent of FY 2021 requested funding (\$78,066,000) and 359 FTE support Strategic Goal 3.

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.

Community-Based Supervision:

When CSOSA was 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, 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 D.C. MPD’s community-oriented policing strategy. Now, most CSOs spend part of their workday in the community, making contact with the offenders where they live and work. CSOs supervise a mixed probation, supervised release, and parole caseload. They perform home and employment verifications and visits, including accountability tours, which are face-to-face field contacts with offenders conducted jointly with a D.C. MPD officer.

Close Supervision:

The most important component of effective Close Supervision is caseload size. Prior to the Revitalization Act,¹² 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

¹² Public Law 105-33, Title XI

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, 2019 (8,900) to on-board supervision CSO positions (207) is 43:1. CSP has lower caseloads for offenders supervised on specialized supervision units, such as HIST, mental health and sex offender. In FY 2019, CSP migrated many offenders assigned behavioral health teams to new HISTs. In addition, Young Adult supervision teams were repurposed to HIST functions.

Community Supervision Program									
Supervision Caseload Comparison									
September 30, 2017 - September 30, 2019									
	September 30, 2017			September 30, 2018			September 30, 2019		
	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision:									
Sex Offender	627	18	34.83:1	499	17	29.35:1	453	16	28.31:1
Behavioral Health (Mental Health)	2,654	65	40.83:1	1,741	54	32.24:1	604	31	19.48:1
Domestic Violence	1,110	32	34.69:1	577	21	27.48:1	503	16	31.44:1
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA	215	6	35.83:1	196	8	24.50:1	351	4	87.75:1
High Intensity Supervision (HIST)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	823	44	18.70:1
Sub-Total, Special Supervision	4,606	121	38.07:1	3,013	100	30.13:1	2,734	111	24.63:1
General Supervision:									
Men Only	1,544	48	32.17:1	2,987	51	58.57:1	2,585	51	50.69:1
Women Only	208	6	34.67:1	164	6	27.33:1	441	7	63.00:1
Young Adult	471	16	29.44:1	434	15	28.93:1	NA	NA	NA
Sub-Total, General Supervision	2,223	70	31.76:1	3,585	72	49.79:1	3,026	58	52.17:1
Interstate Supervision:									
Interstate In	616	16	38.50:1	560	15	37.33:1	565	15	37.67:1
Interstate Out	829	11	75.36:1	664	11	60.36:1	658	11	59.82:1
Interstate Compact Team	581	6	96.83:1	704	7	100.57:1	690	6	115.00:1
Sub-Total, Interstate Supervision	2,026	33	61.39:1	1,928	33	58.42:1	1,913	32	59.78:1
Total: <i>(Special, General, Interstate)</i>	8,855	224	39.53:1	8,526	205	41.59:1	7,673	201	38.17:1
Warrant Team:	1,255	6		1,143	7		1,227	6	
Total Supervised Offenders:	10,110	230	43.96:1	9,669	212	45.61:1	8,900	207	43.00:1

Status Definitions:

Special Supervision: Sex offenders, mental health, high-risk, traffic alcohol, and substance-abusing (STAR/HIDTA) offenders.

General Supervision: All other convicted 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.

Sanctions:

Another focus of supervision is the establishment of offender accountability and the implementation of appropriate sanctions to respond to violations of conditions of release. Sanctions are a critical element of CSP's offender supervision model. From its inception, the Agency worked closely with both Superior Court for the District of Columbia 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. Potential sanctions are reviewed 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 for technical non-compliance include:

- Increasing the frequency of drug testing or supervision contacts,
- Assignment to Community Service or to a CSP CEAC,
- Placement in a residential sanctions program (including the RSC and the Halfway Back program), and
- Placement on electronic surveillance, i.e., GPS monitoring.

If sanctions do not restore compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, or if the public safety risk cannot be contained with the use of sanctions, the CSO informs the releasing authority by filing an AVR. An AVR is filed with the releasing authorities in response to any new arrest.¹³

Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC): The 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. In FY 2019, the program provided intensive assessment, reentry, and treatment readiness counseling program in a 24/7 residential setting. The RSC program is specifically tailored for men and women with long histories of crime and substance use disorders coupled with long periods of incarceration and little outside support. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to both criminal and drug relapse. Most that complete the RSC program are determined to need treatment services and are referred to contract treatment. For FY 2020, CSP is adjusting the RSC model from a treatment readiness program to a treatment program with additional cognitive behavior interventions to respond to the evolving and complex needs of our offender population.

GPS Electronic Monitoring: On September 30, 2019, 491 offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring, which is a considerable increase compared to the number of offenders on GPS monitoring as of September 30, 2018 (195).¹⁴

CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FYs 2016 through 2019, comparing violations and rearrests in the sixty days

¹³ An AVR is filed with the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in response to any new arrest in every probation case. For supervised release and parole cases, an AVR is filed with the U.S. Parole Commission in response to any new arrest where the Agency is requesting revocation or a modification of release conditions.

¹⁴ Data for FY 2017 and 2018 were obtained from the GPS vendor (Satellite Tracking of People – Veritraks) report.

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 2019, offenders accumulated 6.0 violations during the 60 days prior to being placed on GPS, compared to 10.8 violations during their first 60 days on GPS. The increase in violations is largely due to an increase in drug-related violations, which is not surprising considering that placement on GPS is also often associated with increased drug testing and, therefore, increased opportunity to accrue drug testing violations. In addition, during FY 2019, CSP deployed its random drug testing protocol for high-risk offenders. As with any new initiative, it took some time for offenders to adjust to the change and there were increases in offenders failing to report for drug testing within the first few months of deployment. Notably, rearrests of offenders decreased significantly each year while offenders were on GPS, with the exception of FY 2018, suggesting that placement on GPS may have some impact on offending behavior.

Violations and Rearrests for Offenders on GPS Monitoring for At Least 60 Successive Days, FYs 2016–2019

	FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019	
	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)
Average Number of Violations	4.4	7.3	4.7	8.6	4.6	7.1	6.0	10.8
<i>Drug Violations¹</i>	4.0	6.3	4.1	6.7	4.0	5.4	5.3	9.0
<i>Non-Drug Violations</i>	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0	0.7	0	1.6	0	1.4	0	1.3
Total Rearrests While on Supervision	108	25	101	23	60	57	126	46

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.

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. Most 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. Beginning in mid-FY 2019 and continuing into FY 2020, most offenders reporting to HISTs are subject to daily, random testing.

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

Substance Abuse Treatment:

CSP Substance Abuse Treatment Need: In FY 2018, a total of 5,886 offenders entered CSP supervision. CSP estimates treatment need for offender entrants by taking into account both actual drug use (as measured by urinalysis results) and court orders for drug treatment (or treatment evaluation) within the first year of supervision.

Approximately one-third of FY 2018 intakes (1,999 offenders) tested positive for drugs (excluding positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions within one year of their supervision start date. Seventy-one percent of the 1,999 persistent drug users (1,429 offenders) had a special condition for court-ordered treatment/treatment evaluation during their first year of supervision, and 68 percent (1,364 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 2,487 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2018 and were assessed at either the medium or minimum risk level, 619 exhibited persistent drug use during their first year of supervision.

In addition, over one-third of FY 2018 total entrants (2,356 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. It is possible, however, they would require some form of treatment.

The Intersection of Persistent Drug Use, Special Conditions for Drug Treatment and Risk Level for FY 2018 Offender Entries

Special Condition ¹	Persistent Drug Use ²	Risk Level										Total	%
		<u>INT</u>		<u>MAX</u>		<u>MED</u>		<u>MIN</u>		<u>NA/TBD</u>			
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%		
Yes	Yes	374	6%	569	10%	321	5%	153	3%	12	0%	1,429	24%
	No	353	6%	598	10%	538	9%	705	12%	162	3%	2,356	40%
	Total	727	12%	1,167	20%	859	15%	858	15%	174	3%	3,785	64%
No	Yes	186	3%	235	4%	100	2%	45	1%	4	0%	570	10%
	No	221	4%	403	7%	284	5%	341	6%	282	5%	1,531	26%
	Total	407	7%	638	11%	384	7%	386	7%	286	5%	2,101	36%
Total		1,134	19%	1,805	31%	1,243	21%	1,244	21%	460	8%	5,886	100%

¹ Includes orders for drug treatment associated with the supervision period(s) for which an offender began supervision in FY 2018, as long as the condition was ordered within one year of the offender'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 consist of residential detoxification services (7 days) (where applicable), followed by residential treatment (28-90 days), and outpatient treatment (54 sessions) or transitional housing (90 days).

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

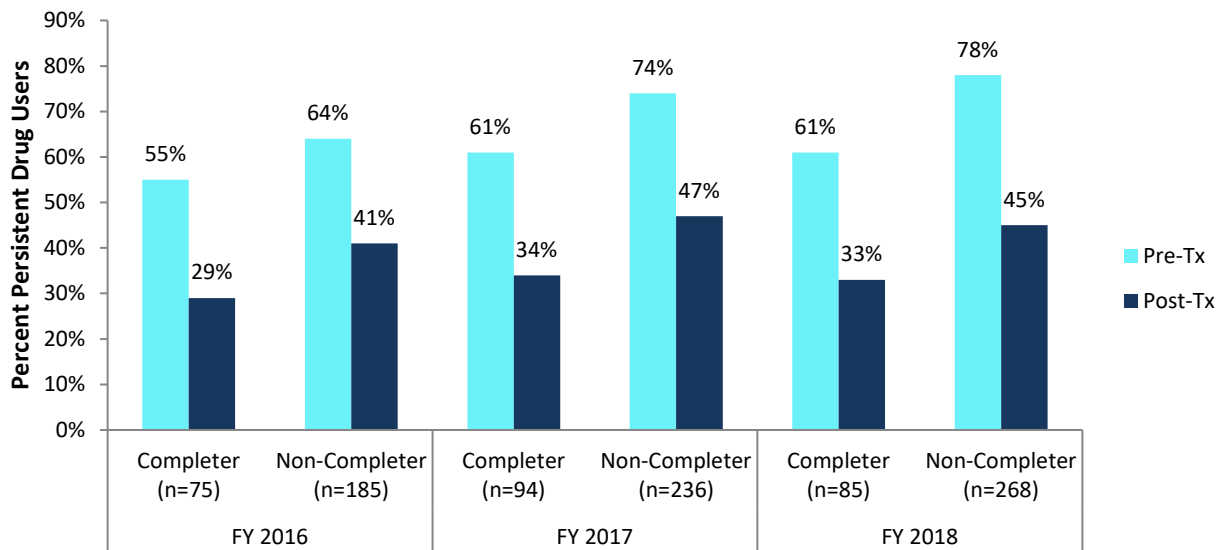
CSP Treatment Program Impact: Results of CSP reviews indicate that drug testing and substance abuse treatment is having a positive impact on CSP's supervised population.

The Agency examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders under supervision in FYs 2016 – 2018 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 discharge 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 2016 through 2018, the percentage of offenders who were persistent drug users during the year prior to participating in multiple treatment programs has been increasing, with approximately 70 percent of treatment participants testing positive for illicit substances on three or more occasions during that year. 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 45 percent of 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 2016 -2018



Transitional Housing:

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

CSP Transitional Housing Need: A CSP review revealed that 404 (or 7.5 percent) of the 5,372 offenders entering supervision in FY 2019 had unstable housing at intake and that over 11 percent of the September 30, 2019, supervised population had unstable housing. Most of these offenders resided in homeless shelters or had no fixed address. 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 offender employability and employment as well as improve educational achievement through both in-house service delivery and partnerships. Through our 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 D.C. Office of the State Superintendent of Education, and the D.C. Department of Employment Services to provide literacy, workforce development services, employment training, and job placement services.

CSP Employment and Education Need: As of September 30, 2019, 47.5 percent of employable offenders were unemployed, and 29.1 percent of offenders age 18 and over reported no high school diploma or GED.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2019, CSP made 1,273 contract substance abuse treatment placements using appropriated funds.

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2019
Detoxification	87
Residential	522
Outpatient	664
Total Contract Placements	1,273

- In FY 2019, CSP made 273 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant housing) placements using appropriated funds.
- In FY 2019, CSP made 289 contract sex offender assessment placements and 770 contract sex offender treatment placements.
- 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 2019, the VSP performed the following services:

VSP Activities	FY 2019
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	490
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	5,639

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

- In FY 2019, a total of 880 high-risk offenders/defendants were admitted to the RSC, and 720 were discharged. Total discharged offenders/defendants does not include offenders participating in the RSC program as of September 30, 2019 and excludes 53 cases where an offender could not remain at the RSC due to medical reasons, cognitive deficiencies, or his/her supervision period ended. Of the 720 discharged offenders/defendants, 510 (70.8 percent) successfully completed the program.
- In FY 2019, CSOs conducted 23,080 home verifications for 6,989 offenders. Of these, 639 were conducted independently; 177 with accountability tours; and 22,264, with home visits. 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.

- In FY 2019, CSOs conducted 42,816 home visits for 11,398 offenders. Of these, 20,368 were conducted independently; 184 were conducted with accountability tours; and 22,264, with home verifications. 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 2019, CSP collected 1,044 DNA samples at its collection unit and transmitted this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Performed GPS electronic monitoring for high-risk offenders. On September 30, 2019, 491 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS.
- 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, 2019, 2,019 total registrants were listed on the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, of which 1,153 were in active (viewable by public) status. The data, photographs and supporting documents are transmitted by CSP to the D.C. MPD for community notification, as required by law. In FY 2019, 189 new offender registrants were transmitted by CSP to D.C. MPD. The Sex Offender Registry database is maintained by CSP; however, the website for use by the public is hosted by D.C. MPD at www.mpdc.dc.gov.
- CSP operated four 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 10 am - 3 pm). Offenders report to the CEAC up to four (4) hours per day, four (4) days per week. The length of participation in the CEAC is estimated at thirty (30) to ninety (90) days, conditional on the offenders’ performance and compliance.

FY 2019 CEAC Activity

CEAC Location	Number of Offenders Receiving Services
1230 Taylor Street, NW	331
2101 MLK Avenue, SE	805
4415 / 3850 South Capitol Street, SW*	367
633 Indiana Avenue, NW	575
Total	2,078

*CEAC located at 4415 South Capitol Street, SE, moved to 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, in FY 2019.

- In FY 2019, CSP placed 86 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 2019, CSP completed 429 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.

Strategic Goal 4: Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information to Criminal Justice Decision-Makers

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2021 Request	Change From FY 2020 Enacted
Strategic Goal 4: Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information for Criminal justice Decision Makers	28,922	30,698	-17	0	30,681	-17

Approximately 17 percent of FY 2021 requested funding (\$30,681,000) and 147 FTE support Strategic Goal 4.

Program Summary

Public safety in the District of Columbia cannot be accomplished by CSOSA alone. 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 have a direct impact on public safety in the District of Columbia.

Establishing effective partnerships with other criminal justice agencies facilitates close supervision of offenders in the community. CSP works closely with law enforcement entities, the District of Columbia government, local faith-based and non-profit organizations to provide critical social services to the offender population. CSP engages in both information and resource sharing efforts with our partners to facilitate decision-making on individual offenders, maximize law enforcement resources in the District, and build meaningful relationships with our partners.

D.C. MPD, the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, D.C. Department of Corrections, U.S. Attorney's Office, D.C. Public Defender Service, D.C. Housing Authority Police, D.C. Family Court Social Services, the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, and the D.C. Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) are key players in CSP's public safety goal. Since D.C. MPD police officers, D.C. Housing Authority Police and other federal and local law enforcement officers are in the community every day responding to law violations and are responsible for arresting individuals, they assist CSP with close supervision. DYRS and the Family Court Social Services play important roles in relation to those offenders on CSP supervision who also have active cases in the juvenile justice system.

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

Timely and Accurate Information: Investigations

The Superior Court for the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission rely on CSP to provide accurate, timely, and objective reports that are used in determining the appropriate offender disposition.

CSP Diagnostic CSOs research and write Pre-Sentence and Post-Sentencing Investigation (PSI) reports containing 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 prosecution and the defense use the information contained in PSI reports to inform and support their respective sentencing recommendations. The Federal BOP also uses this report, in conjunction with other information, to determine an offender's incarceration classification. In addition, the U.S. Parole Commission uses this report for background information and support for their decisions. In rare instances when a Pre-Sentencing Investigation Report has not been performed, CSP staff will prepare a Post Sentencing Investigation Report prior to the offender being designated to a maintaining institution with the BOP.

CSP Diagnostic Reports

Function	FY 2019 Activity	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	1,696	In FY 2019, CSP Diagnostic CSO staff completed 1,696 Pre-Sentence Investigation and Post Sentencing Investigation (PSI) reports.

The Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) program ensures that offenders transitioning directly from prison to the community or through a Federal BOP RRC receive assessment, counseling, and appropriate referrals for treatment and/or services. For offenders transitioning directly to the community, TIPS CSOs develop a Direct Release Plan towards the end of the period of incarceration. For offenders transitioning through an RRC, TIPS CSOs work with each offender to develop a Transition Plan while the offender resides in an RRC under the jurisdiction of BOP.

CSP TIPS Transition and Release Plans

Function	FY 2019 Activity	Description
TIPS Transition Plans	365	In FY 2019, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO staff completed 365 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 857 Direct Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.
Direct Release Plans	857	

Timely and Accurate Information: Alleged Violation Reports

If sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP supervision CSOs inform the releasing authority (Superior Court for the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission) by filing an 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 issued by CSP for any rearrest.¹⁵ AVRs are developed by supervising CSOs and submitted via an electronic web services interface in near real-time throughout the day.

CSP AVRs

Function	FY 2019 Activity	Description
AVRs	6,851	In FY 2019, CSP supervision CSO staff developed 6,851 Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) that were electronically transmitted to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission for non-compliant offenders.

CSP/Police Community Partnership

To improve public safety and increase offender accountability, CSP is working closely with the D.C. 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 D.C. MPD and D.C. Housing Authority police officers to share information and provide joint supervision of offenders in the area through regular meetings. In addition, CSP works with D.C. MPD to visit the home and places of employment of offenders. Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high-risk offenders conducted jointly by a CSO and a D.C. MPD Officer. Accountability tours can be scheduled or unscheduled (unannounced) visits and are a visible means to heighten the awareness of law enforcement presence to the offenders and to the citizens in the community. CSP's new RET engages with D.C. MPD to conduct after-hour accountability tours.

CSP's new Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center (co-located with D.C. MPD's headquarters) shares intelligence on high-risk offenders, such as GPS information, with D.C. MPD and other law enforcement agencies and coordinates responses to offender compliance issues.

CSP participates in GunStat, a collaborative information sharing process among local law enforcement agencies, including the D.C. Government, the D.C. MPD, the United States Attorneys Office, Superior Court for the District of Columbia, PSA, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). GunStat tracks gun cases from arrest to

¹⁵ An AVR is filed with the Superior Court for the District of Columbia in response to any new arrest in every probation case. For supervised release and parole cases, an AVR is filed with USPC in response to any new arrest where the Agency is requesting revocation or a modification of release conditions.

prosecution and allows D.C. 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 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. When an offender meets GunStat criteria, CSP typically places the offenders on a specialized caseload and 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.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2019, supervision CSOs submitted 6,851 AVRs for 6,485 for offenders on parole/supervised release and 366 for offenders on probation.
- In FY 2019, CSP submitted 1,696 PSIs to the judges of the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, the United States Attorney's Office, and the criminal defense bar. CSP completes PSI's within eight weeks to assist the judiciary in improving the efficiency and timeliness of sentencing hearings.
- In FY 2019, TIPS CSOs completed 857 Direct Release Plans and 365 Transition Plans for offenders released from prison into CSP supervision.
- In FY 2019, CSOs conducted a total of 1,538 accountability tours with D.C. MPD for 1,329 offenders. Of these, 1,177 were conducted independently; 177 were conducted in conjunction with home verifications; and 184 with home visits.
- In FY 2019, CSP actively participated in regular GunStat sessions. CSP currently supervises an average of 35-40 offenders per month that meet GunStat eligibility criteria identified by CJCC.

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

- CSP continuously receives arrest data electronically from the D.C. MPD, as well as Maryland and Virginia. D.C. MPD arrest data is retrieved multiple times per day via the 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 rearrested in the District or a neighboring state, and then loaded into SMART. If an offender is rearrested, the supervising CSO and his or her supervisor receive a notification of the arrest via Agency email and alerts are triggered in the SMART application.
- CSP makes certain SMART offender data available to the CJCC's Justice Information System (JUSTIS) via a real-time web service interface.

- CSP receives information regarding current and upcoming offender cases, including Pre-Sentence Investigations, Deferred Sentencing Agreements, Probation, Domestic Violence, Civil Protection Order, charges, and new charges via the CJCC secure web services interface.
- CSP receives arrest data multiple times per day from the 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 the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 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 enables law enforcement across the United States to contact CSOSA in the event that 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 PSA. The data is loaded into SMART multiple times per day; the supervising CSO receives a notification of the positive test results or failure to report status in SMART; and a supervision violation is automatically generated.
- CSP 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 AVRs to the U.S. Parole Commission, and receives Notices of Action from the U.S. Parole Commission via an electronic web services interface in near real-time throughout the day.
- CSP transmits offender AVRs to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, and receives Court orders from the Court via CaseFileXpress, an electronic web service that provide near real-time transmission of AVRs throughout the day.
- CSP electronically transmits information on actively supervised offenders who have tested positive for one or more drugs to the Federal BOP's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), which serves to prohibit the individual from purchasing firearms for one year from the date of every positive drug test result.

- CSP obtains offender data from the Federal 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 SOR system. The CSP SOR system maintains and provides data required to be made available to the public via the D.C. MPD Sex Offender Public Website. SOR also interfaces with the Department of Justice's National Sex Offender Public Website to provide publicly available data for D.C. 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's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking for inclusion 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 Superior Court for the District of Columbia. CSP receives data about the actual sentence imposed from the DCSC, paired with the original sentencing recommendation, when it becomes available.
- CSP has an automated interface to the D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer Master Address Repository (MAR) system. CSP sends offender address information to confirm the address is a verifiable D.C. address. CSP receives associated Police Servicing Area/District as well as Latitude and Longitude values from the D.C. MAR system.
- CSP receives GPS data such as offender location, out of range messages, low battery indicators and other warnings from our contract provider. CSP matches GPS data with D.C. MPD's arrest data for crime scene correlation purposes.

Budget Displays:

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Community Supervision Program				
	FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2017 Enacted Budget	877	182,721	-	182,721
FY 2018 Enacted Budget	835	180,840	-	180,840
FY 2019 Enacted Budget	825	177,247	5,919	183,166
FY 2020 Enacted Budget ¹	795	177,247	3,818	181,065
Changes to Base:				
FY 2020 Non-Recurring Relocation Initiative	-	-	(1,567)	(1,567)
FY 2020 Non-Recurring Relocation Initiative	-	-	(2,251)	(2,251)
FY 2021 Pay Raise	-	1,457	-	1,457
FY 2021 Employee Awards	-	795	-	795
FY 2021 Employee Retirement Contributions	-	1,474	-	1,474
FY 2021 Non-Payroll Inflation	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	-	3,726	(3,818)	(92)
FY 2021 BASE	795	180,973	-	180,973
Requested Program Changes:				
NA	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	-	-	-
FY 2021 President's Budget	795	180,973	-	180,973
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2020 Enacted	-	3,726	(3,818)	(92)
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2020 Enacted:	0.00%	2.10%	-100.00%	-0.05%
¹ CSP's FY 2020 Enacted Budget includes \$1,567,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices and related facilities and \$2,251,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) funding for a replacement lease for our 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, field unit. This funding does not recur in FY 2021.				

Community Supervision Program
Summary of Requirements by Grade and Object Class
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted Annual Funds (Actual Obligations)		FY 2019 Enacted (FY 2019-2021) HQ Relocation Funds (Actual Obligations)		FY 2020 Enacted Annual Funds (Projected Obligations)		FY 2020 Enacted (FY 2020-2022) Relocation Funds (Projected Obligations)		FY 2020 Unobligated Carry-Forward (FY 2019-2021) HQ Relocation Funding (Projected Obligations)		FY 2021 PB Request	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
EX	1	125	-	-	1	171	-	-	-	-	1	174
SES	12	2,156	-	-	12	2,316	-	-	-	-	12	2,354
GS-15	26	3,860	-	-	26	4,186	-	-	-	-	26	4,254
GS-14	70	9,210	-	-	70	9,660	-	-	-	-	70	9,817
GS-13	116	13,172	-	-	116	13,572	-	-	-	-	116	13,793
GS-12	364	35,486	-	-	364	36,104	-	-	-	-	364	36,692
GS-11	63	4,914	-	-	63	5,292	-	-	-	-	63	5,378
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	29	1,786	-	-	29	2,001	-	-	-	-	29	2,034
GS-08	25	1,400	-	-	25	1,525	-	-	-	-	25	1,550
GS-07	68	3,536	-	-	68	3,944	-	-	-	-	68	4,008
GS-06	6	276	-	-	6	294	-	-	-	-	6	299
GS-05	9	378	-	-	9	387	-	-	-	-	9	393
GS-04	6	210	-	-	6	210	-	-	-	-	6	213
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTE	795	76,509	-	-	795	79,662	-	-	-	-	795	80,960
11.1 Full Time Permanent	795	76,386	-	-	795	79,527	-	-	-	-	795	80,825
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		123	-	-		135	-	-	-	-		135
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		1,816	-	-		1,215	-	-	-	-		2,010
11.8 Special Personal Services		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-
12.1 Personnel Benefits		32,255	-	-		35,292	-	-	-	-		36,925
13.0 Former Personnel Benefits		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-
Total Personnel Obligations	795	110,580	-	-	795	116,169	-	-	-	-	795	119,895
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		1,114	-	-		587	-	-	-	-		587
22.0 Transportation of Things		135	-	-		85	-	-	-	-		85
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		10,506	-	-		11,287	1,623	4,783				11,513
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		4,642	-	-		3,868	-	-				3,967
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		1,924	-	-		2,400	-	-				2,400
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		6	-	-		30	-	-				30
25.1 Consulting Services		6,279	-	-		9,645	156	354				9,645
25.2 Other Services		25,615	-	-		25,798	-	-				25,473
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		1,551	-	-		2,099	-	-				2,099
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		494	-	-		453	407	31				453
25.6 Medical Care		2,070	-	-		1,959	-	-				1,959
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		279	-	-		77	-	-				77
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		6	-	-		6	-	-				6
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2,195	-	-		1,994	-	-				1,994
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		2,516	-	-		750	1,632	751				750
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout		1,419	-	-		-	-	-				-
42.0 Claims		99	-	-		40	-	-				40
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	60,850	-	-	-	61,078	-	3,818	-	5,919	-	61,078
TOTAL	795	171,430	-	-	795	177,247	-	3,818	-	5,919	795	180,973