

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency *for the District of Columbia*

FY 2022 Budget Request **Summary Statement and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)** May 28, 2021

Background

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) was established by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (the Revitalization Act¹). Following a three-year period of trusteeship, CSOSA was certified as an independent Executive Branch agency on August 4, 2000. CSOSA's mission is to increase public safety, prevent crime, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice in close collaboration with the community.

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

The CSOSA appropriation is composed of two programs:

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

CSP is responsible for the supervision of offenders on probation, parole or supervised release, as well as monitoring Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs) and conducting pre- and post-sentencing investigations; PSA is responsible for supervising pretrial defendants.

¹ Public Law 105-33, Title XI.

FY 2022 President’s Budget Request (CSOSA: CSP and PSA)

The FY 2022 CSOSA President’s Budget request (CSP and PSA) totals \$283,425,000, an increase of \$37,502,000 or 15.25 percent above the FY 2021 Enacted budget.

CSOSA (CSP and PSA)

- The FY 2022 PB request for CSP is \$206,006,000, an increase of \$26,826,000, or 14.97 percent, above the FY 2021 Enacted budget.
- The FY 2022 PB request for PSA is \$77,419,000, an increase of \$10,676,000 or 16.0 percent above the FY 2021 Enacted budget.

FY 2017 – FY 2022 Budget History:

	Thousands of Dollars						Increase (Decrease) from FY 2021 Enacted	
	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program – Annual/Operations	182,721	180,840	177,247	177,247	179,180	191,259	12,079	6.74
Community Supervision Program – 3 Year	0	0	5,919 ²	3,818 ³	0	14,747 ⁶	14,747	NA
Sub-Total – CSP	182,721	180,840	183,166	181,065	179,180	206,006	26,826	14.97
Pretrial Services Agency – Annual/Operations	63,487	63,458	66,254	66,461	66,284	70,115	3,831	5.78
Pretrial Services Agency – 2 Year	1,800 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pretrial Services Agency – 3 Year	0	0	7,304 ²	998 ⁴	459 ⁵	7,304 ⁷	6,845	1,491.29
Sub-Total – PSA	65,287	63,458	73,558	67,459	66,743	77,419	10,676	16.0
CSOSA Appropriation Total	248,008	244,298	256,724	248,524	245,923	283,425	37,502	15.25

¹ The FY 2017 Enacted budget contains Two-Year (FY 2017-2018) resource for PSA information technology requirements associated with the establishment of a comprehensive in-house synthetic drug testing program.

² The FY 2019 Enacted budget includes the first installment of Three-Year (FY 2019 – FY 2021) resources for CSP and PSA Headquarters office relocation.

³ The FY 2020 Enacted budget includes \$1,567,000 as the second installment of Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) resources for CSP’s Headquarters relocation. In addition, \$2,251,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) resources is provided for the relocation of CSP’s 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, supervision field office.

⁴ The FY 2020 Enacted budget contains \$998,000 as the second installment of Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) resources for PSA’s Headquarters relocation.

⁵ The FY 2021 Enacted budget contains \$459,000 in Three-Year (FY 2021-2023) resources for cost increases associated with the PSA Headquarters office relocation.

⁶ The FY 2022 PB contains \$6,639,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) resources for the relocation of CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center. In addition, \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) resources is provided for the relocation of CSP’s 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location and related facilities. Additional resources may be required in future years to fund all aspects of these relocation projects.

⁷ The FY 2022 PB contains \$7,304,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) resources for the PSA Headquarters office relocation.

FY 2017 – FY 2022 CSOSA Budget: Summary of Change

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
FY 2017 Enacted Budget	\$182,721	877	\$65,287	364	\$248,008	1,241
Changes to FY 2018 Base:						
FY 2017 Non-Recurring Resources (FY 2017 Synthetic Drug testing)	0	0	-1,800	0	-1,800	0
FY 2018 Pay Raise	2,709	0	950	0	3,659	0
FY 2018 Non-Payroll Inflation	1,608	0	269	0	1,877	0
FY 2018 Reduction to Base	-6,198	-42	-1,248	-14	-7446	-56
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2018 Base	-1,881	-42	-1,829	-14	-3,710	-56
FY 2018 Program Changes:						
NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total, FY 2018 Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2018 Enacted Budget	\$180,840	835	\$63,458	350	\$244,298	1,185
Changes to FY 2019 Base:						
FY 2019 Reduction to Base	-3,593	-10	0	0	-3,593	-10
FY 2019 Adjustments to Base	0	0	510	0	510	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2019 Base	-3,593	-10	510	0	-3,083	-10
FY 2019 Program Changes:						
CSP/PSA HQ Relocations	5,919	0	7,304	0	13,223	0
PSA PRISM	0	0	2,286	0	2,286	0
Sub-Total, FY 2019 Program Changes	5,919	0	9,590	0	15,509	0
FY 2019 Enacted Budget	\$183,166	825	\$73,558	350	\$256,724	1,175
Changes to FY 2020 Base:						
FY 2019 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP/PSA HQ Relocation)	-5,919	0	-7,304	0	-13,223	0
FY 2020 Pay Raise and Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	0	-30	0	-25	0	-55
FY 2020 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	207	0	207	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2020 Base	-5,919	-30	-7,097	-25	-13,016	-55
FY 2020 Program Changes:						
CSP/PSA HQ Relocations	1,567	0	998	0	2,565	0
CSP 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, Relocation	2,251	0	0	0	2,251	0
Sub-Total, FY 2020 Program Changes	3,818	0	998	0	4,816	0
FY 2020 Enacted Budget	\$181,065	795	\$67,459	325	\$248,524	1,120

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
FY 2020 Enacted Budget	\$181,065	795	\$67,459	325	\$248,524	1,120
<u>Changes to FY 2021 Base:</u>						
FY 2020 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP/PSA HQ Relocation)	-1,567	0	-998	0	-2,565	0
FY 2020 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, Relocation)	-2,251	0	0	0	-2,251	0
FY 2021 Employee Pay Raises	459	-45	0	-5	459	0
FY 2021 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	1,474	0	0	0	1,474	0
FY 2021 Reduction to Base	0	0	-177	0	-177	0
FY 2021 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2021 Base	-1,885	0	-1,175	0	-3,060	0
<u>FY 2021 Program Changes:</u>						
PSA HQ Relocations	0	0	459	0	459	0
Sub-Total, FY 2021 Program Changes	0	0	459	0	459	0
FY 2021 Enacted Budget	\$179,180	750	\$66,743	320	\$245,923	1,070
<u>Changes to FY 2022 Base:</u>						
FY 2021 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP/PSA HQ Relocation)	0	0	-459	0	-459	0
FY 2022 Employee Pay Raises	3,373	0	1,225	0	4,598	0
FY 2022 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	1,168	0	534	0	1,702	0
FY 2022 Treatment and Transitional Housing	0	0	500	0	500	0
FY 2022 Awards Spending	0	0	550	0	550	0
FY 2022 Mission Critical Programs	0	0	793	0	793	0
FY 2022 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2022 Base Employment Increase (Funded by Corresponding Reductions to Base Non-Personnel Costs)	0	25	0	5	0	30
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2022 Base	4,541	25	3,143	5	7,684	30
<u>FY 2022 Program Changes:</u>						
CSOSA RSC at Karrick Hall Relocation	6,639	0	0	0	6,639	0

CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Relocation (to include related facilities)	8,108	0	0	0	8,108	0
CSP Offender Treatment Interventions	7,538	5	0	0	7,538	5
PSA Headquarters Relocation Contingency	0	0	7,304	0	7,304	0
PSA Cash Bail Review	0	0	229	0	229	0
Sub-Total, FY 2022 Program Changes	22,285	5	7,533	0	29,818	0
FY 2022 PB Request	\$206,006	780	\$77,419	325	\$283,425	1,105
Increase / (Decrease) from FY 2021 Enacted	+\$26,826	+30	+\$10,676	+5	+\$37,502	+35
Percent Increase / (Decrease) from FY 2021 Enacted	+14.97%	+4.0%	+16.0%	1.56%	+15.25%	+3.27%

FY 2022 Community Supervision Program: (\$26,826,000 Increase above FY 2021 PB):

I. Community Supervision Program – Adjustments to Base	+\$4,541,000	+25 FTE
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1. FY 2022 Pay Raise Increase \$3,373,000 0 positions 0 FTE

The FY 2022 PB includes \$3,373,000 to support FY 2022 (October 2021 – September 2022) payroll cost increases associated with the actual 1.0 percent 2021 civilian pay raise plus an estimated 2.7 percent 2022 civilian pay raise.

2. FY 2022 Employee Retirement Increase \$1,168,000 0 positions 0 FTE

The FY 2022 PB includes \$1,168,000 to support FY 2022 increases in agency contributions to employee Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) retirement accounts effective FY 2022.

3. FY 2022 Employment Increase \$0 0 positions 25 FTE

CSP's FY 2022 PB includes planned increases in FTE due to increased staff hiring of vacant Base positions funded in FY 2022 by offsetting reductions in Base non-personnel resources. Proposed FY 2022 FTE increases are primarily in law-enforcement staff functions.

4. FY 2022 Non-Pay Inflationary Increases \$0 0 positions 0 FTE

The FY 2022 PB does not contain resources for projected FY 2022 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 2022 rents, primarily due to our efforts to reduce our occupancy footprint.

II. Community Supervision Program –Program Changes	+\$22,285,000	5 FTE
1. FY 2022 CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center Relocation (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE)	+\$6,639,000	0 FTE

CSP requests \$6,639,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding to support space acquisition for the expiring lease at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE, Washington, DC). CSP operates our Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at the Karrick Hall location. CSP’s delegated lease for the RSC at Karrick Hall expires on September 30, 2024.

The RSC at Karrick Hall provides intensive assessment and reintegration programming for CSP offenders and PSA defendants. RSC participants have significant behavioral health and/or substance use disorder issues that require immediate residential services. CSP began operations of the RSC at Karrick Hall in February 2006 supported by No-Year appropriated funding to completely renovate the facility and recurring, annual appropriated funding supporting program operations².

CSP leases Karrick Hall from the DC Government under a delegated, non-GSA lease that expires September 30, 2024. CSP prefers to continue occupancy of the current location. However, the DC Government’s stated desire to re-develop the Karrick Hall property requires CSP to work with GSA on a plan to replace this 24/7 residential facility with similar-sized space in the District of Columbia.

CSP requires funds in FY 2022 to support a relocation to occur in 2023-2024. CSP’s request is based on 50,000 Usable Square Feet (USF) and 60,000 Rentable Square Feet (RSF). This funding request is made in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 585(a), 40 U.S.C. § 3307(a)(1) and (2) and (h), and applicable GSA procedures and regulations. Continued real estate development of the District has created challenges for CSP in obtaining space for offender supervision field site operations. Finding space for a 24/7 residential facility will prove even more difficult. Due to these challenges, it is necessary to have appropriated funding in place in FY 2022 to provide ample time for the solicitation of new space to support this critical public safety program.

The RSC at Karrick Hall serves as the sole 24/7 residential facility operated by CSOSA to support the highest-risk, highest-need CSP offender and PSA defendant supervision population. Many of the offenders and defendants supported in this facility are not eligible for placement into our contract residential programs nor are there services offered by the DC Government to meet their needs in a timely manner.

There are typically approximately 75 CSP staff at the RSC performing 24/7 operation of five (5) separate units supporting: a) PSA defendants, b) offender sanctions, c) female-specific programming, and d) two (2) units for offenders with co-occurring disorders (suffering from both mental health and substance abuse issues). In addition, there are specialized contractors performing medical, psychiatric and other mental health services. The maximum capacity of Karrick Hall is 83 residents. The program duration for most participants is 28-42 concurrent

² P.L. 107-96 (December 21, 2001): \$13,015,000 in No-Year funding appropriated to CSOSA/CSP for renovation/construction of the RSC at Karrick Hall.

days depending upon the assessed needs of the offender or defendant. However, in FY 2019, deployed a new Extended Stay unit to provide longer-term support to defendants and offenders.

Most CSP offenders and PSA defendants are referred to the RSC program through internal Agency assessment and placement mechanisms versus a public order placement. The treatment model calls for participating offenders to remain at the RSC facility for the duration of their program, only leaving the facility for medical appointments or other required departures; however, unless placement is court-ordered, participating offenders may walk-away from the program prior to completion. CSP's Rapid Engagement Team immediately engages CSP offenders who leave the RSC prior to program completion to encourage the offender to return to the program. Walk-aways result in CSP sanctions and possible issuance of an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) to the releasing authority.

CSP must request resources to relocate the RSC at Karrick Hall due to the imminent expiration of the lease at this location. This request cannot be postponed to future fiscal years without significant risk of not having this critical residential support program in place beyond September 2024. Without this program, these offenders and defendants could literally have no other place to go to receive necessary support services, to the detriment of their successful return to the community.

Additional resources may be required in future fiscal years to complete all aspects of the relocation project.

2. FY 2022 CSP Office Relocation (800 North Capitol Street, NW) +\$8,108,000 0 FTE

CSP requests \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding as a contingency to support space acquisition for expiring leases at 800 N Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC. CSP's delegated lease for 800 N Capitol Street, NW, expires on June 29, 2023 and the 800 N Capitol Street, NW, backfill lease expires on October 31, 2022.

Prospectus PDC-01-WA21 (supported by a Move and Replication Cost Estimate dated April 2020) currently totals 79,274 USF and 96,000 RSF.

CSP's request for FY 2022-2024 resources to relocate 800 North Capitol Street, NW, is related to CSOSA's on-going Headquarters Relocation project. CSOSA received a total of \$7,486,000 Three-Year funding in FYs 2019 (\$5,919,000) and 2020 (\$1,567,000) for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities under Prospectus PDC-12-WA19. CSP has worked with GSA to solicit for replacement space for our 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Headquarters locations. However, this project is delayed placing the FY 2019 Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) Headquarters funding at-risk of expiration without obtaining a new Headquarters lease. Therefore, CSP requests \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding in support of Prospectus PDC-01-WA21 to be used to relocate 800 North Capitol Street, NW, and to support the relocation of 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue.

Additional resources may be required in future fiscal years to complete all aspects of the relocation project.

2. FY 2022 CSP Offender Treatment and Support Interventions +\$7,538,000 5 FTE

CSP data shows that the criminogenic and support services needs of supervised offenders are substantial, and addressing those needs is essential to reducing recidivism. CSP implements contract Interventions to address these needs and stabilize individuals for successful supervision.

CSP proposes four increases to our FY 2022 contract Offender Treatment and Support Intervention budget totaling **\$7,538,000**.

1. Transitional Housing: +\$5,538,000

CSP proposes increasing (doubling) contract Transitional Housing resources to enable the Agency to meet our offender population's substantial housing needs. \$5,538,000 would support an additional 58 offenders per day (116 total offenders per day in FY 2022). Additional contract transitional housing in the DC area will bring transitioning offenders closer to home and provide an alternative to halfway house placements/treatment.

CSP Offender Housing Need: In FY 2020, just under ten percent of new offender entries began supervision with unstable housing, two points higher than the percentage of entries that began supervision with unstable housing in FY 2019. Over three-fourths of those with unstable housing (216) lived in homeless shelters. The remaining offenders resided in transitional housing (53), hotels or motels (12), halfway houses (4), or had no fixed address (15). The number of new offender entries in FY 2020 decreased significantly as a result of the Superior Court for the District of Columbia suspending the majority of its operations in March 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. CSP anticipates a significant increase in FY 2021 and FY 2022 new offender entries and corresponding increases in offenders with critical housing needs.

New Offender Entries Residing in Unstable Housing Conditions, FYs 2018–2020

Unstable Housing	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Homeless Shelters	407	323	216
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	87	66	53
Hotels/Motels	11	9	12
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	2	6	4
No Fixed Address	0	0	15
Total, Unstable Housing	507	404	300
Total Entries	5,886	5,372	3,169
% Unstable Housing	8.6%	7.5%	9.5%

2. Vocational Training Program: +\$700,000

CSP proposes to increase the Agency's Treatment and Support Interventions budget by \$500,000 to enable the implementation of a proposed new offender vocational training program. CSP proposes to contract with local vendors to train offenders in HVAC, plumbing, and electrical vocations. Proposed resources would support the training of approximately 200 offenders per year. In addition, CSP plans to double the number of

participants in our Credible Messenger fellowship program from five to ten at an approximate cost of \$200,000. Credible Messengers would support offenders participating in vocational training programs.

Employment is a key factor in successful community supervision. As of September 30, 2020, CSP supervised 7,321 total offenders, of which 4,520 were deemed employable. Offenders are considered employable if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving supplemental security income (SSI) benefits, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Of the 4,520 employable offenders, only 1,889 were employed.

3. Accredited, Highly-Structured, Residential Therapeutic Community Treatment Program for Violent Young Adult Offenders: +\$500,000

CSP proposes a new program to target young, high-risk, high-need individuals with limited education, few marketable skills, poor or no employment history, no stable housing, chronic health issues, substance abuse needs, or fragile support networks. Offenders would be provided a structured, supporting environment that offers stabilization, with targeted programming designed to change maladaptive behavior and cognitive errors while simultaneously developing literacy, life skills, and job readiness with a pipeline to employment and stable housing upon completing a 60-90 day program. This program would serve as an intermediate sanction alternative that emphasizes strict surveillance and maintains a higher level of offender control and accountability.

\$500,000 is requested for contractors to assist credentialed staff in meeting necessary accreditation standards. We estimate that 85 offenders per day and 500 per year would participate in this new intervention program.

4. Residential and Outpatient Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) Program: +\$800,000

CSP proposes a new program to target high-risk, high-need offenders with opioid use disorders. This program offers a combination of medication therapy, counseling, and behavioral interventions to provide a “whole person” approach to treating substance use disorders. Programs are clinically driven and tailored to meet the offender’s needs and proven to reduce the need for inpatient detoxification services and increase the offender’s ability to gain and maintain employment

CSP requests \$800,000 for medication costs necessary to support this proposed new program that would be operated out of CSOSA’s RSC.

Pretrial Services Agency: (\$10,676,000 Increase above FY 2021 Enacted)

I. Pretrial Services Agency – Changes to Base	\$3,143,000	5 FTE
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Non-Recurring FY 2021 Resources	-\$459,000	0 FTE
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The 2021 Budget included \$459,000 in three-year (FY 2021-2023) funding to support additional costs associated with Prospectus Number PDC-12-WA19, for the lease replacement project. This funding does not recur in FY 2022. This funding supports PSA's relocation of its Headquarters locations at 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 1025 F Street, NW.

2022 Pay Raise	\$1,225,000	0 FTE
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PSA requests \$1,225,000 to fund civilian pay raises in 2021 and 2022. Effective January 2021, the 2021 enacted pay raise was 1 percent. The proposed pay raise for 2022 is 2.7 percent and would be effective in January 2022.

FY 2022 Agency FERS Contributions	\$534,000	0 FTE
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OMB A-11 Section 32.3, dated July 2020, outlines increases in agency contributions to employee Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) retirement accounts effective FY 2022. Based on the new rates, PSA computes agency contributions would increase by approximately \$534,000 in FY 2022.

Awards Spending	\$550,000	0 FTE
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PSA requests \$550,000 to restore monetary awards for non-SES employees. This funding will allow PSA to recognize and award outstanding performance of its personnel, particularly mission-critical staff who have reported in-person for duty and continued necessary active in-person engagement with PSA's defendant population during the COVID-19 pandemic.

PSA eliminated its awards budget for non-SES employees in FY 2020 and FY 2021 in order to cover unanticipated expenses arising from both the COVID-19 pandemic and to support the development and implementation of the agency's new client management system (CMS).

Restoration of this funding for non-SES award spending will enable PSA to strategically implement incentive awards, bonuses, and recruitment and retention allowances to reward and retain high-performing employees and to retain those with critical skill sets. It will also allow PSA to support awards based on performance and ensure that meaningful distinctions are made, when recognizing the contributions of high-performing employees.

Mission Critical Programs	\$793,000	0 FTE
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PSA requests \$793,000 be added to its baseline budget to support bringing mission-critical core programs back up to pre-pandemic levels.

During fiscal years 2020 and 2021, PSA significantly reduced mission-critical services, including forensic toxicology reagents, defendant GPS surveillance, defendant substance use disorder and mental health treatment, and employee training. These reductions were required as a result of unanticipated expenses arising from both the COVID-19 pandemic and development of the agency’s new client management system (CMS), now known as PARIS.

FY 2022 Employment Increase	\$0	5 FTE
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PSA’s FY 2022 PB includes planned increases in FTE due to increased staff hiring of vacant base positions funded in FY 2022 by offsetting reductions in non-personnel costs.

II. Pretrial Services Agency – Program Changes	+\$7,533,000	0 FTE
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Replacement Lease Prospectus	\$7,304,000	0 FTE
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PSA requests \$7,304,000 in three-year (2022/2024) funding to replace 2019/2021 funding that is likely to lapse due to protracted delays in the General Services Administration (GSA) procurement process to secure a new headquarters location for the agency.

The estimated cost for this request was derived from GSA’s Move and Replication Cost Estimate and represents a long-term investment in space management through the execution of a 20-year replacement lease. Estimated costs include design and construction, information technology, communications and security equipment and setup, and GSA management fees.

In FY 2019, PSA received a three-year (2019/2021) appropriation to support space acquisition and planning and relocation costs for PSA’s expiring leases identified in Prospectus Number PDC-12-WA19, which was submitted to OMB by GSA, and subsequently to Congress for approval. The prospectus includes replacement of three leases for PSA workspaces.

In addition, the design phase of this project was projected to start during the first quarter of FY 2019. However, as of the second quarter of FY 2021, GSA’s procurement process is still pending and neither a definitive location nor schedule to start the design is known to PSA.

PSA is dependent on GSA for its space needs. There are no other alternatives at this time through which PSA can secure continued housing for its mission-critical operations other than working with GSA to complete this process. Furthermore, PSA does not have the flexibility to fund this project within its base operations budget. This action takes into consideration any further unforeseen delays and will ensure that enough funding is available when the process to secure needed space is complete.

Cash Bail Review	\$229,000	0 FTE
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PSA requests \$229,000 to conduct a retrospective that examines the use of cash bail in the District in Columbia.

For over fifty years, the District of Columbia has operated a primarily non-financial system of release for defendants awaiting trial in its local and federal courts. The system has proven to be

an effective solution to the problem of balancing the fair administration of justice against the need for public safety.

PSA is the federal agency responsible for administering the District's bail system. Originating from the 1966 Federal Bail Reform Act, PSA was established in 1967.

2022 will mark 30 years since the DC Council passed the DC Bail Reform Amendment Act, which resulted in several enhancements to the city's bail system. PSA seeks to document the impact of this change by conducting a retrospective that examines pretrial functions and outcomes prior to and since passage of the 1992 law. PSA believes this study can make a significant contribution to the ongoing national conversation regarding bail reform, particularly the reduction and/or elimination of cash bail.

PSA proposes to engage a senior management analyst and technical writer for a six-month engagement to produce a summary report highlighting the District's experience, including lessons learned, to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the legislation.

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

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

In FY 2020, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 8,300 offenders on any given day and 11,837 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year, including offenders on probation, parole or supervised release, as well as individuals subject to Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs).

As of September 30, 2020, 45 percent of offenders were supervised as part of a specialized supervision caseload (e.g., high-risk, sex offender, mental health, and domestic violence), approximately 14 percent were female, and 16 percent were aged 25 or younger. Over 54 percent of offenders eligible for a risk assessment were assessed, classified, and supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum).

During FY 2020, PSA supervised 15,541 defendants on pretrial release, which corresponds to an average of 3,782 defendants on any given day. PSA served an additional 12,789 defendants by providing services such as court date notification and criminal history checks for people who were released on citation or personal recognizance, or whose charges were dismissed. Overall, PSA served 28,240 defendants and arrestees during this period. Additionally, PSA conducted drug testing for 8,874 non-defendants.

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

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

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

incarceration if he/she violates the conditions of release that are prescribed by U.S. Parole Commission and CSP.

- **Deferred Sentencing AgreementsSA:** An arrangement made between the U.S. Attorney's Office and the defendant (usually in domestic violence cases and minor D.C. Code offenses) in which the defendant enters a guilty plea in exchange for a continuation of sentencing for several months. While the defendant is pending sentencing, he or she is required to abide by certain conditions (e.g., community service, participation in treatment programs, etc.). If the conditions are met at the time of sentencing, the U.S. Attorney's Office moves to withdraw the charges, and the case is closed without conviction. If, however, the individual violates the conditions of the agreement, the case proceeds to sentencing.
- **Civil Protection Orders:** A civil order imposed by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for approximately twelve months to restrict or prohibit contact between individuals issued to protect an individual from further harassment or abuse by another individual.

3. Does CSOSA supervise juvenile offenders?

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

During FY 2020, CSP supervised 11 offenders under the age of 18 who were convicted as adults (17 males and 1 female).

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

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

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

While the period of supervision varies according to the individual's status, monitored and supervised offenders are typically expected to remain under CSP supervision for the following durations:³

³ Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP's FY 2020 Total Supervised Population. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration in the calculation.

Probation:	22 to 23 months;
Parole:	12 to 19 years;
Supervised Release:	41 to 43 months;
DSA:	10 to 11 months; and
CPO:	12 to 16 months

The length of pretrial supervision varies since it is a function of the time needed to adjudicate a criminal case. During FY 2020, defendants under PSA supervision spent an average of 140 days on supervision. This figure increased significantly because Superior Court of the District of Columbia hearings were suspended in March 2020, with the exception of arraignments, emergency and detention hearings, which were held virtually. Similarly, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia also instituted virtual court operations.

6. How many offenders/defendants entered CSOSA supervision in FY 2020?

In FY 2020, 3,169 unique offenders entered CSP supervision; 1,995 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; 1,043 offenders released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility on parole or supervised release; 86 offenders with DSAs; and 45 individuals with CPOs. CSP experienced a significant reduction in probation intakes because the Superior Court of the District of Columbia limited operations effective March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In FY 2020, approximately 69 percent of the 1,043 prison releasees transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Re-entry Center (also known as a halfway house).

In FY 2020, PSA supervised 15,451 defendants on pretrial release. PSA served an additional 12,789 defendants by providing services such as court date notification and criminal history checks for persons who were released on citation or personal recognizance, or whose charges were dismissed. Overall, PSA served more than 28,240 defendants during this period.

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

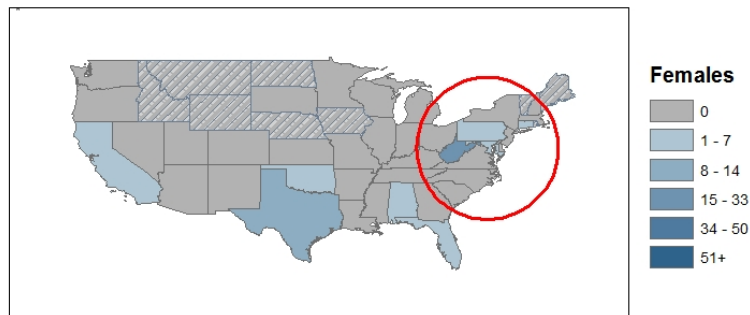
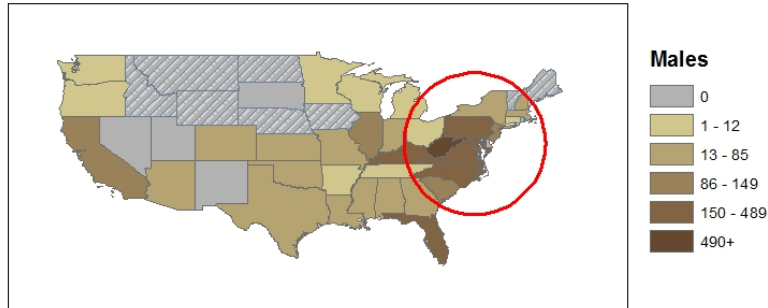
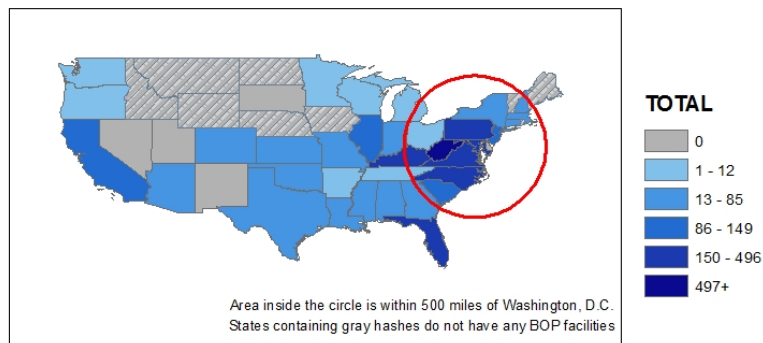
The legislation that established CSOSA in 1997 also transferred the custody of offenders sentenced in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia to the Federal BOP. In 2000, this transfer was completed and the District's Lorton Correctional Complex closed. Convicted misdemeanants with very short sentences or terms of split-sentence probation (a term of incarceration followed immediately by a term of supervised probation) are incarcerated by the D.C. Department of Corrections at the Central Detention Facility or the Correctional Treatment Facility. Sentenced felons and individuals whose community supervision are revoked by the releasing authority (Superior Court of the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission) are placed in Federal BOP facilities around the country.

In FY 2020, 1,043 individuals were released from Federal BOP facilities and entered CSP supervision on parole or supervised release.

On September 30, 2020, there were 3,029 inmates (2,969 male; 60 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the Federal BOP following conviction in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

The states with the highest population of DC offenders were West Virginia (521), Pennsylvania (362) and North Carolina (234). The leading three states housing male inmates were West Virginia (498), Pennsylvania (358) and North Carolina (234). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (23), Texas (10) and Florida (6). These estimates do not include 278 inmates who were in-transit to or from a Federal BOP facility or in a temporary facility on September 30, 2020.

Distribution of DC Inmates Housed in Federal BOP Facilities as of September 30, 2020



8. Of the 3,169 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2020, how many had been under CSP's supervision within the previous three years?

Of the 3,169 offenders entering supervision in FY 2020, 24.4 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2020 supervision start date. This is comparable to five years ago, where 24.7 percent of offenders entering supervision in FY 2015 had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2015 supervision start date.

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

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 Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (**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 CSP 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.

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

Risk Assessment: PSA uses a scientifically-validated risk assessment that examines relevant defendant data to help identify the most appropriate supervision levels for released defendants.⁴ The assessment scores various risk measures and assigns weights for each item that are specific to the District's defendant population (e.g., previous failure to appear for court, previous dangerous and violent convictions, suspected substance use disorder, current relationship to the criminal justice system, among numerous others). It then generates a score that provides a guideline for determining each defendant's risk level. This risk level designation informs the recommendation made by PSA at arraignment and, for defendants released to PSA while

⁴ PSA periodically revalidates its risk assessment tool to ensure continued accuracy and validity of the tool in predicting risk among the District's defendant population. PSA completed its most recent revalidation in FY 2018.

awaiting trial, the level and nature of supervision required to reduce the risk of failure to appear in court and rearrest.

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

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

CSP data show that the criminogenic and support service needs of offenders beginning supervision remain high, and addressing these needs is essential to reduce recidivism. Approximately 40 percent of offenders beginning supervision in FY 2020 were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament, and 30 percent began supervision with an identified substance abuse need. Just over 25 percent of offenders lacked prosocial leisure activities and a similar percentage were identified as having low levels of achievement. Fifteen percent reported having family factors contributing to criminal behavior, and six percent reported having anti-social peers. Behavioral health issues, including mental health diagnoses, among offenders under supervision are common. Slightly more than 30 percent of FY 2020 entries were identified by CSP's needs model as having a mental health need. Offenders with mental health concerns have more and a greater extent of criminogenic needs which, if left unaddressed, may result in them returning to criminal behavior.

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

The District of Columbia experienced an increase in homicides in 2020, as well as an increase in robberies and the total number of firearms recovered. On average, 30 percent of these 2020 incidents of serious violence were closed with an arrest, and approximately 1 in 5 of these arrestees were under CSOSA supervision. While CSOSA-supervised persons are approximately 12 times more likely to be arrested for homicide than a typical DC resident, it is important to note that most persons under supervision are not involved in these types of crimes.

Despite the increase in homicides and certain other crimes, the overall number of incidents of serious violence⁵ in the District of Columbia is considerably lower than it was a decade ago. In 2012, the average number of serious incidents per day in the District was 21; by 2020, the average declined 11, marking the lowest daily rate in the past nine years. Importantly, the percentage of CSP offenders arrested for serious violent incidents while under supervision remains fairly low. Of the 10,989 unique offenders supervised by CSP during calendar year

⁵ 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.

2020, less than two percent were arrested for serious violence and less than .25 percent were arrested for homicide; this is similar to the percentage of CSP's TSP arrested for incidents of serious, violent crime in 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 approximately 1 in 5 of those arrested for serious violence. These offenders 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 of CSP offenders in those crimes.

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

CSP performed a review of offenders entering supervision in FY 2019 to determine illicit substance abuse treatment needs. In FY 2019, a total of 5,374 offenders entered CSP supervision. Approximately 85 percent of these offenders self-reported some history of using illicit substances at intake. Approximately thirty percent (1,540 offenders) of the FY 2019 intakes tested positive for drugs (excluding alcohol) on at least three occasions within one year of their supervision start date. Sixty-three percent these 1,540 persistent drug users (973 offenders) had a special condition for court-ordered treatment/treatment evaluation during their first year of supervision, and 75 percent (1,160 offenders) were supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive or maximum) at some point during that year.

13. What portion of offenders and defendants entering CSOSA supervision in FY 2020 had mental health issues?

CSP performed a review of offenders entering supervision in FY 2020 and determined that 31.5 percent reported mental health issues at intake. These offenders are likely to require mental health services while under supervision and may be supervised by the agency's specialized behavioral health unit.

During FY 2020, 730 defendants were assigned to PSA's Specialized Supervision teams. Specialized Supervision provides services to defendants with mental health or a combination of substance use disorder and mental health treatment needs to assist them in meeting pretrial obligations.

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

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

Nearly ten percent of the FY 2020 offenders began supervision in unstable housing, defined by CSP as residing in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or having no fixed address. Over three-fourths of those with unstable housing lived in homeless shelters or were living without a fixed address. The remaining offenders resided in CSP-funded transitional housing, halfway houses through public law placements, or hotels or motels.

Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability⁶ to include persons who:

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

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

⁶ Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22) Section 1003.

15. How many CSP offenders have dependent children?

Of the offenders entering supervision in FY 2020 for whom family information was available, just under two-thirds (64 percent) reported having children. Of those with children, and for whom age data were available, 96.8 percent had dependent children (under age 18). Over thirty six percent of offenders with dependent children identified themselves as the primary caretakers of their dependents, and nearly two-thirds reported residing in the same household as their dependents.

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

CSP had 256 total, on-board CSO employees as of September 30, 2020 performing offender supervision (187), diagnostic / investigative (47), domestic violence treatment (9) and Rapid Engagement Team (13) functions.

PSA had 197 supervisory PSOs, PSOs, and assistant PSOs performing defendant supervision, diagnostic, court representation, assessment, and/or treatment-related services.

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

Prior to the Revitalization Act, supervision CSO caseloads averaged over 100 offenders, far in excess of the nationally recognized standards of the American Probation and Parole Association and best practices. As of September 30, 2020, the overall ratio of supervised offenders to on-board supervision CSO employees is 39:1; a significant improvement since the agency's inception. Offenders on specialized units (e.g., high-risk, mental health, sex offenders) are supervised at lower caseloads. CSP anticipates an increase in supervision caseloads in FY 2021 as the Superior Court for the District of Columbia resumes full operations. CSP plans for a CSO hiring academy in FY 2021.

CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) / Offender Caseloads
(Total Offenders Per On-Board Supervision CSO, by Case Type, as of September 30, 2020)

Offender Case Type	Supervised Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, High-Risk, Domestic Violence)	3,274	115	28:1
General Supervision	1,791	39	46:1
Interstate Supervision	1,197	27	44:1
Sub-Total	6,262	181	35:1
Warrant / RAP Teams	1,059	6	167:1
TOTAL	7,321	187	39:1

18. How many CSP offenders have used illicit drugs?

A review of offenders entering supervision in FY 2020 revealed that 84.6 percent self-reported having a history of illicit drug use.

Illicit Drug Use of Offenders Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2020, by Drug (Self-Reported)

Illicit Drug	Percentage of FY 2020 Entrants Reporting Drug Use	Average Age at First Use	Average Length of Use (Years)
Marijuana	75.6%	15	12.3
Cocaine	31.9%	24	12.4
PCP	30.6%	21	9.1
Opiates	16.4%	25	11.1
Amphetamines	9.1%	24	5.7

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

Yes. CSP receives District of Columbia offender arrest data from the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) several times each day and daily arrest information from Maryland and Virginia. Arrest data is loaded into and matched against supervised offenders in our offender case management system (SMART). If a CSP offender is arrested, an automated alert is immediately sent to the supervising CSO and his/her supervisor for an appropriate response. Additionally, a daily report is sent to supervision staff.

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

PSA receives automatic electronic notification of new arrests in the District of Columbia. PSA case managers promptly notify the appropriate calendar judge of the new arrest and, when appropriate, recommend termination of PSA supervision as a result of the new arrest. In addition, case managers conduct regular nationwide warrant and criminal history updates for all supervised defendants. Minimizing rearrests among defendants released to the community pending trial to help assure public safety is one of PSA's key strategic outcome measures. In FY 2020, 88 percent of released defendants remained arrest-free.

20. What is the arrest history of offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2020?

Of the FY 2020 offender entrants with arrest histories, over 75 percent had prior arrests for property offenses, and 70 percent had prior arrests for public order offenses. Nearly two-thirds had prior arrests for drug-related offenses, violent offenses and simple assaults.

Arrest History of Offenders Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2020

Arrest Charge Type	Percentage with Arrest History ¹	Average Age at First Arrest	Average Number of Arrests
Property Offense	76.5%	21	5.9
Public Order	71.6%	23	5.1
Simple Assault	64.6%	24	3.1
Drug-Related Offense	64.1%	22	4.7
Violent Offense	64.1%	21	3.1
Traffic	45.8%	26	3.1
Firearm Offense	48.0%	22	2.4
Domestic Violence	24.8%	28	2.4
Sex Offense	13.5%	27	1.6
Prostitution	3.8%	27	2.7

¹ An offender may have arrests for multiple charge types.

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

Sanctions are a critical element of CSP's offender supervision model. Research emphasizes the need to impose sanctions quickly and uniformly for maximum effectiveness. A swift response to non-compliant behavior can restore compliance before the offender's behavior escalates to include new crimes. From its inception, the agency worked closely with both the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission to develop a range of options that CSOs can implement immediately, without returning offenders to the releasing authority.

Sanction options include increasing the offender's frequency of drug testing or supervision contacts, assigning the offender to community service, placing the offender in the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center, or placing the offender on GPS electronic monitoring. Sanctions take into account both the severity of the non-compliance and the offender's supervision level.

If sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP informs the releasing authority (Superior Court of 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 submits an AVR electronically to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for any new arrest of a probationer or for conditions of repeat non-compliance. Effective FY 2019, the U.S. Parole Commission requests that an AVR be submitted only in cases where CSP is requesting revocation or a modification of release conditions for parole/supervised release cases.

In FY 2020, CSP filed 5,259 AVRs with the releasing authorities and 27.4 percent of the Total Supervised Population (TSP) had at least one AVR filed with their releasing authority. The percentage of the supervised offenders with AVRs has steadily increased since FY 2012 when CSP filed AVRs for 18.7 percent of the TSP.

AVRs Filed by CSP, by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Percentage of TSP with at Least One AVR Filed
2012	18.7%
2013	19.1%
2014	23.0%
2015	24.0%
2016	26.7%
2017	29.0%
2018	30.3%
2019	29.4%
2020	27.4%

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

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

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

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

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

- CSP continuously receives arrest data electronically from the D.C. 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 the D.C. Code.
- 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 provides 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.

24. In FY 2004, CSP first received resources to implement Global Positioning System (GPS) electronic monitoring of high-risk offenders. What is the status of this initiative? What is the impact of placing an offender on GPS?

CSP continues to use GPS to monitor offenders who have a releasing authority-imposed special condition for GPS and those who are non-compliant with their supervision conditions. On September 30, 2020, 311 CSP offenders were on GPS electronic monitoring.

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 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.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, CSOSA was forced to shift from largely in-person contacts with offenders to remote supervision. This resulted in the suspension of drug testing as well as changes in the administration of violations. CSOSA is currently examining how these changes have impacted supervision, including for offenders on GPS.

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.

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

Yes. CSP developed and established a secure database for sex offender registration information. CSP assumed responsibility for the registration function in October 2000. As of September 30, 2020, 2,191 total registrants were listed in the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, 1,139 of which were in active (viewable by the 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 2020, information for 204 new registrants was 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. Office of the Chief Technology Officer on behalf of D.C. MPD at www.mpdc.dc.gov.

26. What are CSP offender Housing Contacts?

CSP CSOs conduct three types of housing contacts: accountability tours, home verifications, and home visits. These housing contacts may be conducted independently of one another, or they may be combined (e.g., accountability tour with a home verification, or a home visit with a home verification). FY 2020 CSO housing contact activity was reduced due to COVID-19.

- *Accountability tours* are visits to the homes of high-risk offenders conducted jointly by a CSO and a D.C. MPD Officer in support of our public safety mandate. They may be

scheduled or unscheduled visits, and are one of the tools used to closely supervise the highest risk offenders. In FY 2020, CSOs conducted a total of 577 accountability tours for 501 offenders.

- *Home verifications* are conducted by a CSO with the owner of the residence in which the offender resides to ensure that the offender lives at the address provided to CSOSA, and does not reside in some other, unapproved location. In FY 2020, CSOs conducted 1,387 home verifications for 1,040 offenders.
- *Home visits* are conducted by a CSO at the offender's residence 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 2020, CSOs conducted 10,641 home visits for 3,553 offenders.

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

CSP's program model emphasizes decentralizing supervision from a single headquarters office (known as fortress supervision) and supervising offenders in the community where they live and work. By doing so, Community Supervision Officers maintain a more active, visible and accessible community presence by 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. In addition, CSP's cost savings efforts have required a reduction of three supervision field unit locations (25 K Street, NE, 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, and 4415 S. Capitol Street, SE) since FY 2017.

CSP currently has four 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. 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 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.

CSP has an administrative field unit located at 800 North Capitol Street, NW. CSP's leases for this location expire in October 2022 and June 2023.

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.

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

The CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE) provides high-risk offenders and defendants with an 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 support in the community. 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 providers. For FY 2021, CSP continues to adjust 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.

RSC on-site, residential operations ceased March 2020 due to COVID-19. In FY 2020, the RSC admitted a total of 417 high risk-offenders/defendants and discharged 410. Of the 410 discharges, 285 (69.5%) successfully completed the RSC program.

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

In FY 2001, CSP assumed responsibility for collecting DNA samples from probationers and parolees convicted of certain qualifying District of Columbia offenses, typically violent crimes and sex offenses, for transmission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Offenses that require DNA collection are specified in accordance with D.C. Code § 22-4151. The FBI maintains the DNA information in their Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) used for crime-solving. CSP does not collect or transmit DNA data for qualifying offenders whose information is already maintained in CODIS. In FY 2020, a total of 431 offender samples were collected by CSP and transmitted to the FBI.

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

In FY 2020, CSP made 762 contract substance abuse treatment, transitional housing, and halfway back treatment sanction placements using appropriated funds.

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

CSP Contract Offender Intervention Placements

Treatment and Housing Services	FY 2020 Placements
Detoxification	25
Residential Treatment	257
Outpatient Treatment	303
Sanctions-Based Treatment	23
Transitional Housing	154
Total Contract Offender Placements	762

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

This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

CSP conducts drug testing on all offenders placed on CSP supervision by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission, as well as offenders for whom CSP is completing a pre-sentence investigation, in accordance with its drug testing policy. Surveillance drug testing is primarily intended to enforce the release condition of abstinence and identify offenders in need of treatment services. Substance abuse is a major factor in supervision failure. Through aggressive surveillance testing, CSP can identify and intervene—through sanctions and/or treatment placement—before the offender’s drug use escalates to the point of revocation. CSP maintains a zero tolerance of drug use. All offenders are placed on a drug testing schedule, with frequency of testing dependent upon prior substance abuse history, supervision risk level, and length of time under CSP supervision. Effective in FY 2019, most offenders reporting to High Intensity Supervision Teams (HISTs) are subject to daily, random testing.

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

32. How many offenders has CSP drug tested?

CSP temporarily ceased offender drug testing March 2020 due to COVID-19 and resumed limited testing July 2020. In the nine months of FY 2020 during which CSP performed drug testing, CSP collected an average of 8,195 samples from 2,787 offenders per month in our four collection units located throughout the District and the Re-entry and Sanctions Center. In FY 2020, each urine sample was tested for up to nine substances (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates [codeine/morphine], Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Alcohol, Heroin, and Synthetic Cannabinoids [K2]). In addition, samples are tested for Creatinine levels to determine sample validity and for Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG) to confirm alcohol use. Effective FY 2015, CSP reduced the testing of most probationers for marijuana due to changes in the District of Columbia’s laws, however, CSP continues to test parolees and supervised releasees for marijuana use.

CSP offender urine samples are tested by PSA and results are provided to CSP electronically.

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

In FY 2020, the OFTS conducted 895,686 drug tests on 102,792 urine or oral fluid specimens from defendants on pretrial release, offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release, as well as for persons (juveniles and adults) whose matters are handled by the Family Court.

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

In FY 2020, approximately 31 percent of the defendant samples tested had at least one positive test.

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

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

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

In response to the previous Administration's priorities to address drug addiction and opioid abuse, over the past few years, PSA studied the trends in fentanyl use among the DC criminal justice population. Universal testing of fentanyl, and other opioids, will provide data that can be used to support the following: aid in future decision-making on curbing use within the general population, provision of appropriate treatment protocols for the supervised population, assistance with keeping the community safe, and demonstration of reasonable efforts in supporting the nation-wide call to abate opioid abuse.

PSA planned to expand its substance use testing panel to include universal fentanyl testing in April 2020, but delayed this expansion due to a temporary suspension of the agency's laboratory testing operations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. PSA is ready to implement fentanyl screening upon the agency's return to normal operations.

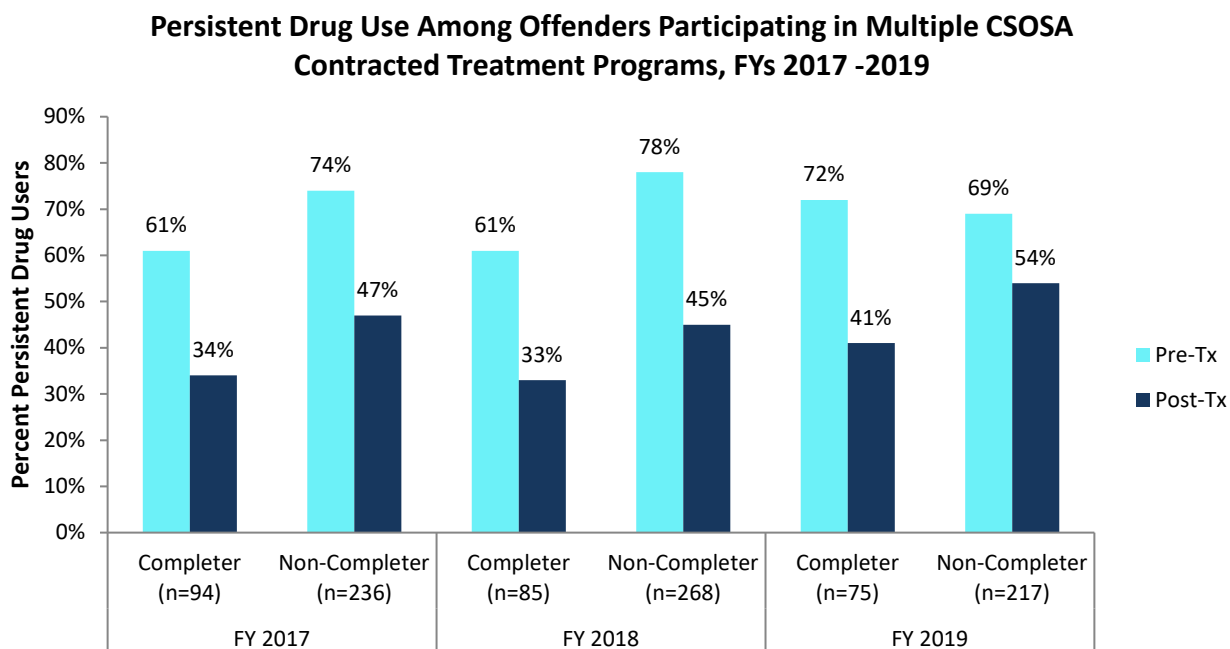
37. Is CSP offender drug testing and treatment effective?

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

CSP's ORE examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders under supervision in FYs 2017 – 2019 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 2017 through 2019, 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 30 to 40 percent continued to use illicit substances on a persistent basis during the 180 days after treatment completion, compared to 45 to 55 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.



38. Does CSOSA perform annual financial audits?

CSOSA (CSP and PSA), as a Federal agency, is required by law to prepare and audit agency financial statements on an annual basis. CSOSA issued its FY 2020 Agency Financial Report, including audited financial statements, on November 18, 2020. CSOSA received an Unmodified (positive) opinion on the FY 2020 financial statements from an independent auditor; the auditor did not identify any material internal control issues.

39. What is CSP's Hire One Program?

CSP launched our Hire One offender employment program in FY 2020 to inform potential employers of the benefits of hiring returning citizens and increase employment amongst our offender population. Of the offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2020, 63.8 percent were unemployed when they began supervision. Obtaining stable employment upon re-entry to the community is a critical component to successful supervision outcomes.

Through our Hire One Program we partner with other organizations such as the D.C. Department of Employment Services and the Society for Human Resources Management to identify potential employers and to market the value of CSP's offender workforce. To date, Miller & Long Concrete Construction, Spin, D.C. Central Kitchen, Hyatt, Walmart, Target, Giant Foods, Safeway, Starbucks, and the United Parcel Service have partnered with CSP to hire offenders. Once hired, CSP continues to provide post-employment support services to ensure continued success.

40. What were some characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of the offenders under CSP supervision during FY 2020?

As shown in the table below, offenders under CSP supervision in FY 2020 were primarily male, African-American, and ages 35 or younger. Two-thirds of offenders achieved a high school diploma, GED or higher education level. Roughly 3 out of 10 charges associated with offenders rearrested in DC while under CSP supervision were violations of their release conditions; 16 percent were charges for property offenses and 15 percent for weapons-related offenses. Six percent of charges accrued were for violent offenses.

Characteristics of the FY 2020 CSP Total Supervised Population (11,837 Offenders)

	Percent
Gender	
Male	86%
Female	14%
Race	
African American	89%
Caucasian	5%
Hispanic	5%
Other/Unknown	1%
Educational Level¹	
Less than High School	29%
High School Diploma/GED	49%
Post Secondary	17%
Missing/Unknown	4%
Age	
25 and Under	15%
26 to 35	34%
36 to 45	22%
46 to 55	15%
56 to 65	11%
66 and above	3%
Criminal Charge ²	
<u>Violent Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Homicide, Sex Offense, Robbery Aggravated Assault, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Assault with Intent to Kill, Carjacking, Offenses Against Family & Children)	6%
<u>Simple Assault</u> (Charge Category: Other Assaults)	13%
<u>Drug Offenses</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse)	9%
<u>Property Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism)	16%
<u>Public Order Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Driving Under the Influence, Disorderly Conduct, Fail to Comply w/ Public Transportation Regs., Gambling, Loitering, Obstruction of Justice, Prostitution & Commercialized Vice, Traffic, Vagrancy, Liquor Laws)	9%
<u>Weapons Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Weapons-Carrying/Possessing)	15%
<u>Release Condition Violations</u> (Charge Categories: Parole and Probation Violations)	27%
<u>Other Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)	2%
<p>¹ As reported by the offender; not necessarily as assessed by CSOSA Educational Specialists. ² Reflects arrest charges for offenders rearrested in D.C. while under CSOSA supervision through September 30, 2020 (n=2,506).</p>	

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

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