

Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency

**Community Supervision
Program**



Congressional Budget Justification
Fiscal Year 2022

May 28, 2021

Table of Contents

AGENCY OVERVIEW:	3
FY 2022: CSP BUDGET REQUEST	9
FY 2022 REQUESTED PROGRAM INCREASES:	10
FY 2022 REQUESTED CHANGES TO BASE:	19
CSP PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS	20
RECIDIVISM	21
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF SUPERVISION	27
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:	28
REARREST	28
TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS	30
DRUG USE	31
EMPLOYMENT	33
EDUCATION	34
HOUSING	34
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	36
FIELD UNIT LOCATIONS	37
RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY STRATEGIC GOAL	39
STRATEGIC GOAL 1: REDUCE RECIDIVISM BY TARGETING CRIMINOGENIC RISK AND NEEDS USING INNOVATIVE AND EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES	41
STRATEGIC GOAL 2: INTEGRATE OFFENDERS INTO THE COMMUNITY BY CONNECTING THEM WITH RESOURCES AND INTERVENTIONS	46
STRATEGIC GOAL 3: STRENGTHEN AND PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY BY ENSURING OFFENDER COMPLIANCE AND CULTIVATING A CULTURE OF CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT AND IMPROVEMENT	48
STRATEGIC GOAL 4: SUPPORT THE FAIR ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BY PROVIDING TIMELY AND ACCURATE INFORMATION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISION-MAKERS	58
BUDGET DISPLAYS:	64

COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 2022 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 of 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 of 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, the U.S. Marshals Service and the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) 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.

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

Supervised Offender Summary

In FY 2020, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 8,300 adult offenders on any given day and 11,837 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year. Approximately 86 percent of offenders supervised during the year were male, and 14 percent were female. During FY 2020, 3,169 offenders entered CSOSA supervision: 1,995 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia (to include those with DSAs and CPOs) and 1,043 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 durations:¹

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

On September 30, 2020, CSP supervised 7,321 individuals, including 4,240 probationers, 2,842 offenders on supervised release or parole, 143 defendants with DSAs, and 96 individuals with CPOs. Approximately 6,000 of those under supervision reside in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 97 adult residents of the District.² The remaining supervised offenders, defendants, or individuals 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 2018–2020

Supervision Type	September 30, 2018		September 30, 2019		September 30, 2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	5,926	61.3	5,591	62.8	4,240	57.9
Parole	950	9.8	884	9.9	835	11.4
Supervised Release	2,382	24.6	2,098	23.6	2,007	27.4
DSA	201	2.1	182	2.1	143	2.0
CPO	210	2.2	145	1.6	96	1.3
Supervised Population	9,669	100.0	8,900	100.0	7,321	100.0

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted CSP’s FY 2020 supervised population levels. CSP experienced a significant reduction in the number of probationers supervised in FY 2020 primarily due to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia limiting its operations due to the pandemic. As a result, the number of probationers entering CSP supervision in FY 2020 dropped by 52 percent versus FY 2019. CSP expects a significant increase in probation intakes to take place upon resumption of Court activities. Conversely, the total number of parolees supervised by CSP decreased in FY 2020 but at a much lower rate than the total supervised population due to an increase in parolees provided early-release from BOP facilities due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The total number of offenders supervised by CSP decreased in FY 2020. However, limited revocation activities by the releasing authorities due to the pandemic resulted in non-compliant offenders remaining under CSP supervision for longer time periods. This is a

¹ Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP’s FY 2020 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 (577,303). Estimated population data as of July 1, 2019.

contributing factor to an increase in the assessed risk level of CSP’s offender population in FY 2020. Based on the results of CSP’s proprietary offender risk and needs screening tool, the Auto Screener, approximately 54 percent of the end-of-year offender population assessed was supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels. This represents an increase from the end of FY 2019 when 48 percent of the assessed supervision population was supervised at the highest risk levels. Highest-risk offenders require additional supervision and intervention resources to ensure public safety.

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 2020 (October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020), CSP supervised 11,837 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 over nine 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 COVID-19 pandemic temporarily exacerbated this reduction with the FY 2020 TSP declining by 20 percent below the FY 2019 TSP. The number of probationers decreased by approximately 23 percent, supervised releases by 15 percent and parolees by seven percent. While the percentage decrease of DSA and CPOs is fairly high (28 and 41 percent, respectively), as noted above, they comprise a very small portion of the total supervised population.

Total Supervised Population (TSP) by Supervision Type FYs 2018–2020

Supervision Type	<u>FY 2018</u>		<u>FY 2019</u>		<u>FY 2020</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	10,055	63.9%	9,754	65.8%	7,558	63.9%
Parole	1,266	8.0%	1,173	7.9%	1,093	9.2%
Supervised Release	3,563	22.6%	3,236	21.8%	2,743	23.2%
DSA	415	2.6%	361	2.4%	261	2.2%
CPO	435	2.8%	306	2.1%	182	1.5%
TOTAL	15,734	100.0%	14,830	100.0%	11,837	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 3,169 offenders entering CSP supervision during FY 2020 were characterized by the following:

- 42.7 percent were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament;³
- 30.3 percent were identified as having an immediate substance abuse need while 83.7 percent self-reported having a history using illicit substances;³
- 27.9 percent lacked prosocial leisure activities;³
- 63.8 percent were unemployed when they began supervision;⁴
- 33.2 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 30.1 percent were identified as having mental health needs;
- 64.0 percent self-reported having children; 36.3 percent of those with dependent-age children reported being the primary caretaker of those children; ³ and
- 9.5 percent reported at intake that their living arrangement was unstable.⁵

Further, many of our offenders, particularly those who have served long periods of incarceration, do not have supportive family relationships. Recent economic hardship caused by COVID-19 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.

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. 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.

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 3,169 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2020, 24.4 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their supervision start date.

CSP research has shown that, compared to the total supervised population, offenders who are eventually revoked to incarceration are more likely to test positive for drugs, have unstable housing, lack employment, 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 2020, as well as an increase in robberies and the total number of firearms recovered. On average, 30 percent of incidents of serious violence were closed with an arrest, and approximately 1 in 5 of these arrestees were under CSOSA supervision. On average, half of all homicides were closed with an arrest and approximately 1 in 3 arrestees were under CSOSA supervision at the time of the incident. 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 violence⁶ 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 to 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 2020, less than two percent were arrested for serious violence and less than 0.25 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. To that end, CSP is improving our offender risk and needs assessments and interventions. CSP created High Intensity Supervision Teams (HISTs) and implemented the Rapid Engagement Team (RET) and Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center initiatives to immediately address non-compliant activities and share data on high-risk

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.

offenders. CSP partners 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.

CSP FY 2020 Total Supervised Population Profile:

FY 2020 ENTRIES	FY 2020 TOTAL SUPERVISED POPULATION	FY 2020 EXITS
<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 3,169</p> <p>224 Parole 819 Supervised Release 1,995 Probation 86 DSA 45 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics at intake</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision at some point within the last three years • 43 percent were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament² • 30 percent were identified as having an immediate substance use need and 85 percent self-reported having a history of using illicit substances² • 28 percent lacked prosocial leisure activities • 64 percent were unemployed • 33 percent had less than a high school education • 10 percent resided in unstable conditions⁴ • 32 percent were identified as having mental health needs² • 63 percent self-reported having children; 36 percent of those with dependent-age children reported being the primary caretaker of those children² 	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 11,837</p> <p>Supervised 11,837 unique offenders over the course of the fiscal year and approximately 8,300 offenders on any given day</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics under supervision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 49 percent of offenders assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels¹ • 14 percent aged 25 and under • 14 percent female • 21 percent of offenders were rearrested while under supervision • 2 percent of supervised offenders were rearrested for incidents of serious, violent crime in the District of Columbia³ • 41 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 27 percent of supervised offenders 	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 4,821</p> <p>263 Parole 907 Supervised Release 3,412 Probation 133 DSA 106 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Supervision outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71 percent of cases closed successfully • 93 percent of offenders under supervision in FY 2020 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 2022: CSP Budget Request

The FY 2022 Budget Request for CSP is \$206,006,000, an increase of \$26,826,000 or 14.97 percent above the FY 2021 Enacted Budget. \$14,747,000 of this requested increase is for one-time resources necessary to support physical space relocations.

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 ¹	825	177,247	5,919	183,166
FY 2020 Enacted Budget ²	795	177,247	3,818	181,065
FY 2021 Enacted Budget	750	179,180	-	179,180
Changes to Base:				
FY 2022 Employee Pay Raises	-	3,373	-	3,373
FY 2022 Employee Retirement Contributions	-	1,168	-	1,168
FY 2022 Employment Increase ³	25	-	-	-
FY 2022 Non-Payroll Inflation	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	25	4,541	-	4,541
FY 2022 Base	775	183,721	-	183,721
Requested Program Changes:				
CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center Lease Replacement	-	-	6,639	6,639
CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Lease Replacement	-	-	8,108	8,108
CSP Offender Treatment and Support Interventions	5	7,538	-	7,538
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	5	7,538	14,747	22,285
FY 2022 President's Budget ⁴	780	191,259	14,747	206,006
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2021 Enacted	30	12,079	14,747	26,826
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2021 Enacted:	4.00%	6.74%	-	14.97%

¹ CSP's FY 2019 Enacted Budget includes \$5,919,000 in Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices and related facilities.

² 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.

³ CSP's FY 2022 PB includes planned increases in FTE due to increased staff hiring of Base positions funded in FY 2022 by offsetting reductions in Base non-personnel resources.

⁴ CSP's FY 2022 PB includes \$6,639,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center and \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding for a replacement lease for our 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location and related facilities. Additional funding may be required in future years to fund all aspects of these relocation projects.

FY 2022 Requested Program Increases:

1. CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center Relocation **+\$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). CSOSA 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.

Current Lease

<u>Non-GSA Leased Space:</u>	<u>CSP Lease Expiration</u>	<u>Occupants</u>
1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE	09/30/2024	CSP

Background

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 operations⁷.

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. GSA has not formally stated whether it will procure replacement space on behalf of CSP or delegate this procurement to CSP.

CSP requires funds in FY 2022 to support a relocation to occur in 2023-2024. 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

⁷ 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.

contract residential programs nor are there services offered by the DC Government to meet their needs in a timely manner.

RSC participants receive holistic and multi-disciplinary interventions. Comprehensive assessment (physical/psychological), treatment readiness, aggression reduction, reintegration programming, and motivation are the focus of the interventions offered at the RSC. These interventions are structured to address one or more factors that challenge the residents' successful reentry into the community. The treatment and cognitive behavioral health services provided to residents at the RSC are designed to provide the tools necessary to prevent relapse, succeed in a treatment modality, adhere to supervision requirements, improve familial relationships, and initiate productive community reintegration.

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, specialized contractors perform medical, psychiatric and other mental health services. The maximum capacity of Karrick Hall is 83 residents with actual FY 2020 daily occupancy of approximately 60 offenders/defendants, prior to COVID-19. The program duration is 28-42 concurrent days depending upon the assessed needs of the offender or defendant. However, in FY 2019, a new Extended Stay unit was deployed to provide more intensive, longer-term support to highest-risk 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, because of placement requirements, participating offenders may drop out (or, walk-away) from the program prior to completion. CSP's RET 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.

In December 2019, CSP held a tour of the RSC with Superior Court of the District of Columbia judges to encourage additional placement of offenders at the RSC subject to court order. As a result, CSP experienced an increase in court-ordered referrals to the RSC in early 2020 prior to the temporary closure of the RSC in March 2020 due to COVID-19. Upon re-opening of the RSC, CSP anticipates continuation of the increase in judicial placements and a resulting decrease in applicable offenders dropping-out of the program.

During the first six months of FY 2020, a total of 417 high-risk offenders/defendants were admitted to the RSC and 410 were discharged. Total discharged offenders/defendants excludes 39 cases where a offender could not remain at the RSC due to medical reasons, cognitive deficiencies, or his/her supervision period ended. Of the 410 discharged offenders/defendants, 285 (69.5 percent) successfully completed the program. In mid-March 2020, the RSC suspended operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Offenders who were discharged in March 2020 but had been actively engaging in the program at the time were considered 'successful.' The majority of unsuccessful completions in FY 2020 were due to offenders dropping out of the program.

Justification of Request:

CSP requests Three-Year resources to support GSA’s solicitation for 50,000 USF for relocation of CSOSA’s RSC at Karrick Hall. CSP will work with GSA to determine the need for a Prospectus to support this relocation.

Building Location	Lease Expiration	Usable Square Footage		Square Footage Change	Percentage Change
		CSP Current	CSP Requested		
1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE	9/30/2024	50,000			
Requested Replacement Space			50,000		
Total		50,000	50,000	0	0%

CSP is working with GSA to explore options for relocating the RSC, to include moving to existing residential facility space within the District of Columbia and/or co-locating with our public safety or contractor partners. Given financial, time, and DC real estate constraints, new construction or complete renovation of an existing facility to serve solely as the RSC does not seem practical.

CSP is re-shaping the RSC program to meet the evolving needs of our offender and defendant population. CSP is adjusting RSC services for certain units to address pro-social behavior and criminal thinking needs with cognitive interventions. To that end, CSP anticipates that the new facility will have a reduced capacity of approximately 75 offenders and that the duration of the program will vary from 28-42 to 45-60 concurrent days depending upon the unit. Despite the planned reduction in offender capacity, CSP anticipates that the amount of space needed to operate the RSC will remain unchanged due to our intention to provide space for support programming provided by DC Government and other services providers. In addition, CSP implemented Agency Community Engagement and Achievement Center (CEAC) programming at the RSC for RSC participants and as a subsequent service for RSC graduates. Finally, CSP will continue to work with the Courts and releasing authority to explore increasing the number of public order placements to the RSC to increase ramifications for walk-aways.

CSP anticipates that current Base staffing and operations funding will support continued operations at the new facility. However, CSP may require increased funding in FY 2024 if rent at the new location significantly exceeds current levels.

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 at which to receive necessary support services, to the detriment of their successful return to the community.

Budget Estimate:

CSP's relocation cost estimate is derived from GSA's Move and Replication Cost Estimate format and represents an investment in space management through the execution of a long-term replacement lease at existing residential facility space within the District of Columbia. CSP anticipates that renovations/construction will be necessary to adapt procured space to the residential programming and security needs of the RSC. CSP will attempt to re-use existing furniture, equipment and fixtures to the extent possible. However, many of these items are 15+ years old and may require replacement.

Justification for Program Increase		
1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE, Relocation (50,000 USF – 75 Staff)		
Program Area	FY 2022 Request	Future Need
<u>Real Property Costs</u>		
Construction (\$125.00/USF)	\$6,250,000	\$0
Design (\$9.11/USF)	\$611,000	\$0
Management and Inspection Cost (\$8.66/USF)	\$433,000	\$0
Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs (\$25.00/USF)	\$1,250,000	\$0
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	\$0	\$0
GSA Management Fee (4%)	\$199,000	\$0
Slide Scale Overhead Fee	\$30,000	\$0
Less: Tenant Improvement Allowance Amortized in Monthly Rent Payments	(\$2,337,000)	\$0
Less: Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs	(\$1,250,000)	\$0
Total Real Property Costs	\$5,186,000	\$0
<u>Personal Property Costs</u>		
Move	\$0	\$174,000
IT/Communications	\$786,000	\$0
A/V	\$0	\$350,000
Signage, Artwork, Graphics	\$0	\$100,000
Security	\$250,000	\$0
Furniture: Staff and Contractors (60 Units)	\$0	\$327,000
Culture Change Consulting	\$0	\$0
Furniture: Residential Component (75 Beds)	\$0	\$263,000
Furniture: Special Space (meeting, medical, food handling, etc.)	\$0	\$200,000
IT Collaborative Spaces	\$157,000	\$0
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	\$260,000	\$0

	<u><u>\$1,414,00</u></u>
Total GSA Move and Replication Estimated Costs	\$6,639,000 \$1,414,000

Estimated Move (\$174,000), Signage, Artwork, Graphics (\$100,000) and Furniture Unit/AV (\$1,140,000) costs necessary to complete all aspects of the relocation project may be requested in future fiscal years.

CSP may require additional resources effective in FY 2023-2024 to account for increased rent rates under the new RSC space acquisition.

Three-Year Funding

Three-Year funding is requested because CSP has historically had difficulty soliciting for space due to the requirements of our supervision operations. Three-Year funding will provide flexibility to begin the space solicitation well in advance of the planned lease end date.

2. 800 N Capitol Street, NW, Relocation + \$8,108,000 0 FTE

CSP requests \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding 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 Usable Square Feet (USF) and 96,000 Rentable Square Feet (RSF).

Current Leases Pending Expiration:

<u>GSA Leased Space:</u>	<u>CSP Lease Expiration</u>	<u>Occupants</u>
800 N Capitol Street, NW	06/29/2023	CSP
800 N Capitol Street, NW, Backfill Lease	10/31/2022	CSP

CSP’s request for FY 2022-2024 resources to relocate 800 North Capitol Street, NW, is dependent upon the status of CSOSA’s on-going Headquarters Relocation project. CSOSA received a total of \$7,486,000 in 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 worked with GSA to solicit for replacement space for our 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Headquarters locations. However, delays associated with this project place 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 possibly support the relocation of 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW.

Background

CSP initially occupied space at 800 North Capitol Street, NW, in 2013 under a 10-year GSA lease that expires June 29, 2023. CSP acquired additional space in 2017 through the backfill of a GSA lease that expires October 31, 2022. CSP operations at 800 North Capitol Street are primarily administrative. While offenders do not report to this location, CSP does perform indirect offender supervision functions, such as offender investigations, at this location.

Justification of Request:

CSP requests Three-Year resources to support GSA’s solicitation for 79,274 USF for relocation of CSP’s 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location and related facilities.

Budget Estimate:

CSP’s relocation cost estimate is derived from GSA’s Move and Replication Cost Estimate format and represents an investment in space management through the execution of a long-term replacement lease. CSP will attempt to re-use existing furniture, equipment and fixtures to the extent possible.

Building Location	Lease Expiration	Usable Square Footage		Square Footage Change	Percentage Change
		CSP Current	CSP Requested		
800 N Capitol Street, NW	6/29/2023	62,987			
800 N Capitol Street, NW, backfill lease	10/31/2022	16,287			
Requested Replacement Space			79,274		
Total		79,274	79,274	0	0.00%

**Justification for Program Increase
800 N Capitol Street, NW, Relocation (79,274 USF – 401 Staff)**

Program Area	FY 2022 Request	Future Need
<u>Real Property Costs</u>		
Construction (\$76.55/USF)	\$6,069,000	\$0
Design (\$7.96/USF)	\$631,000	\$0
Management and Inspection Cost (\$6.54/USF)	\$518,000	\$0

Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs (\$25.00/USF)	\$1,982,000	\$0
Lessor Profit & Overhead (\$11.61/USF)	\$920,000	\$0
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA (\$11.61/USF)	\$920,000	\$0
GSA Management Fee (4%)	\$226,000	\$0
Slide Scale Overhead Fee	\$30,000	\$0
Less: Tenant Improvement Allowance Amortized in Monthly Rent Payments (\$42.85/USF)	(\$3,397,000)	\$0
Less: Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs (\$25.00/USF)	(\$1,982,000)	\$0
Total Real Property Costs	\$5,917,000	\$0
<u>Personal Property Costs</u>		
Move (\$3.25/USF)	\$0	\$258,000
IT/Communications (\$15.75/USF)	\$1,249,000	\$0
A/V (\$7.00/USF)	\$0	\$555,000
Signage, Artwork, Graphics (\$2.00/USF)	\$0	\$159,000
Security (\$5.00/USF)	\$396,000	\$0
Furniture: Staff and Contractors (401 Units * \$5,683.61 each)	\$0	\$2,279,000
IT Mobility Upgrades (50 Units * \$5,500 each)	\$0	\$276,000
IT Collaborative Spaces (50 Units * \$5,800 each)	\$0	\$290,000
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	\$546,000	\$0
Total Personal Property Costs	<u>\$2,191,000</u>	<u>\$3,817,000</u>
Total GSA Move and Replication Costs	\$8,108,000	\$3,817,000
Project Total		\$11,925,000

Estimated Move (\$258,000), Signage, Artwork, Graphics (\$159,000), Furniture Unit/AV (\$2,834,000), and IT (\$566,000) costs necessary to complete all aspects of the relocation project may be requested in future fiscal years.

Three-Year Funding

Three-Year funding is requested because CSP has historically had difficulty soliciting for space due to the requirements of our operations. Three-Year funding will provide flexibility to begin the space solicitation well in advance of the planned lease end date.

3. Offender Treatment and Support Interventions +\$7,538,000 5 FTE

CSP data show 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 receiving housing services per day. 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.

FY 2022 Requested Changes to Base:

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.

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 U.S. Parole Commission 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.⁸

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.⁹ 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.

⁸ King, R. & Elderbroom, B. (2014). *Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.

⁹ 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 (pages 22-23) 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 (pages 27-28) 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.

In FY 2020, CSP began reporting on a new performance measure examining actual rearrest and reconviction rates by the number of days an offender is supervised. Estimates below show these rates, by supervision type, for offenders supervised during FYs 2017 through 2020.

Both rearrest and reconviction rates per 10,000 offender-supervision-days have, primarily, been declining among all supervision types since FY 2018. In FY 2017, offenders were arrested almost 17 times per 10,000 days and by 2020, arrests were down to approximately 12 per 10,000 days. By supervision type, probationers and offenders with CPOs realized the largest declines in arrests, with reductions of six and nine arrests per 10,000 days supervised for each, respectively, from FY 2017 to FY 2020.

Convictions also decreased slightly over time, from nearly seven per 10,000 days in FY 2017 to six in FY 2019. Considerably lower rates of convictions in FY 2020 are largely attributed to reduced court operations as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Recidivism Events Per 10k Offender-Days-Supervised by Supervision Type, FYs 2017-2020

Recidivism Type	Supervision Type	2017	2018	2019	2020
		N=15,606	N=15,211	N=14,515	N=11,759
Arrest for new crime		16.7	16.4	13.7	11.8
	Probation	17.2	16.3	13.1	11.2
	Parole	8.8	9.8	8.2	7.9
	Supervised Release	19.0	19.3	17.6	15.2
	DSA	9.5	9.9	6.3	7.4
	CPO	20.4	17.0	15.5	11.2
Conviction for new crime		6.6	6.7	5.9	1.5
	Probation	6.1	6.4	5.6	1.6
	Parole	3.9	2.2	2.8	1.1
	Supervised Release	9.1	9.5	8.1	1.7
	DSA	1.0	1.6	1.8	0.1
	CPO	5.0	4.8	3.0	1.2

During its most recent strategic planning period CSP also recognized the importance of developing measures to detect smaller, incremental changes in offender behavior that may be indicative of recidivism. CSP has been 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 Total Supervised Population revoked to incarceration has been steadily decreasing since FY 2006. There were slight increases in revocation rates among all supervision types in FY 2016 and more moderate increases in FY 2017, resulting in an overall revocation rate that was just under 10 percent. From FY 2017 to FY 2019, the overall revocation rate decreased slightly with a more significant decrease of more than two percentage points in FY 2020. While the overall revocation rate had been trending downward over the past several years, the considerable decreases in revocation rates among supervised releasees and probationers in FY 2020 is likely, at least in part, due to the result of limited operations at the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission during the COVID-19 pandemic.

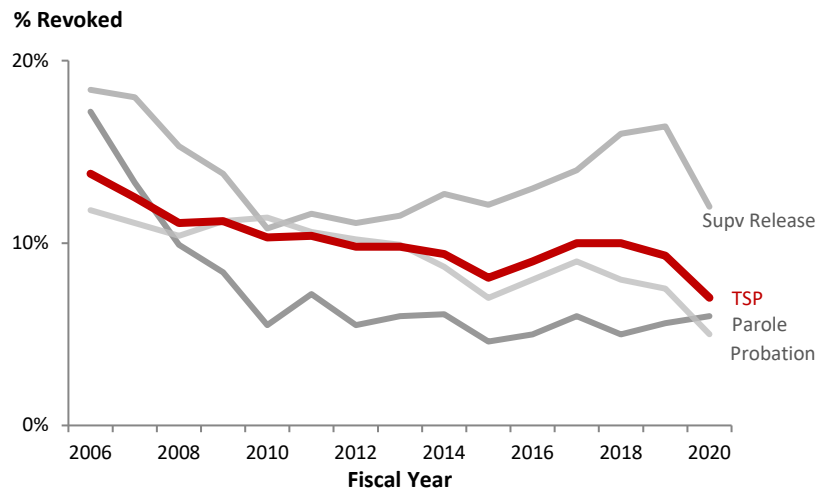
CSP Total Supervised Population Revoked to Incarceration¹, by Supervision Type, FYs 2006–2020 ²

FY	Parole			Supervised Release			Probation ³			Total		
	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked
2006	5,852		17.2	2,508		18.4	16,345		11.8	24,705		13.8
2007	5,053	-13.7	13.3	3,444	37.3	18.0	16,181	-1.0	11.1	24,678	-0.1	12.5
2008	4,465	-11.6	9.9	4,116	19.5	15.3	16,130	-0.3	10.4	24,711	0.1	11.1
2009	4,177	-6.5	8.4	4,591	11.5	13.8	16,018	-0.7	11.2	24,786	0.3	11.2
2010	4,009	-4.0	5.5	4,943	7.7	10.8	16,257	1.5	11.4	25,209	1.7	10.3
2011	3,413	-14.9	7.2	5,213	5.5	11.6	16,185	-0.4	10.6	24,811	-1.6	10.4
2012	3,060	-10.3	5.5	5,350	2.6	11.1	16,087	-0.6	10.2	24,497	-1.3	9.8
2013	2,716	-11.2	6.0	5,338	-0.2	11.5	15,011	-6.7	9.9	23,065	-5.8	9.8
2014	2,340	-13.8	6.1	5,166	-3.2	12.7	13,357	-11.0	8.7	20,863	-9.5	9.4
2015	1,934	-17.4	4.6	4,857	-6.0	12.1	11,636	-12.9	7.0	18,427	-11.7	8.1
2016	1,659	-14.2	4.8	4,394	-9.5	12.3	10,943	-6.0	7.6	16,996	-7.8	8.5
2017	1,448	-12.7	6.0	3,932	-10.5	14.1	11,027	0.8	8.7	16,407	-3.5	9.8
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
2020	1,093	-6.8	6.0	2,743	-15.2	12.5	8,001	-23.2	6.0	11,837	-20.2	7.5

¹ Revocation (incarceration) data excludes a small number of cases that were closed and revoked but the offender was not incarcerated.

² Data for FY 2020 are preliminary.

³ 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 protect public safety by recognizing and responding when offenders are repeatedly non-compliant with supervision. 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 2020 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (77.5 percent compared to 49.4 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to have unstable housing situations (19.5 percent compared to 10.0 percent for the total supervised population);
- Have lower educational attainment (39.5 percent with less than a high school education compared to 28.4 percent of the total supervised population); and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (19.2 percent compared to 46.2 percent for the total supervised population).

Both females and parolees were slightly under-represented in the FY 2020 revoked population. Women made up 13.4 percent of the overall supervision population during FY 2020, but only 10.2 percent of offenders revoked to incarceration were female. Additionally, parolees constituted 9.2 percent of the FY 2020 supervised population, but only 7.4 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 or for repeated non-compliance. 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, offenders in the Superior Court for the District of Columbia often request that the Court wait 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 2020, CSP developed and filed a total of 5,259 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 repeatedly failing to report for supervision appointments, and the remaining 20 percent for other technical violations.

AVRs Filed by CSP, by Supervision Type, FYs 2015–2020

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
2019	366	2,068	4,417	6,851
2020	353	1,603	3,303	5,259

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

In FY 2020, just over 27 percent of the TSP had at least one AVR filed with the releasing authority. Decreases in the percentage of the population with more than one AVR filed in FY 2020 versus FY 2019 were realized across all supervision types. However, the percent of the TSP for whom at least one AVR was filed in FY 2020 is considerably greater than FY 2015.

CSP Offenders For Whom At Least One AVR Was Filed by Supervision Type, FYs 2015–2020

	<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
2020	1,093	240	22.0	2,743	909	33.1	8,001	2,095	26.2	11,837	3,244	27.4

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 2015 – 2019 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 2015, 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 2015 to FY 2017, with nearly half of FY 2017 entrants having at least one AVR filed within the first year. By FY 2019, the percentage of entrants with at least one AVR filed within the first year dropped by approximately three percentage points. Since FY 2015, the amount of time from when an offender begins supervision to when they accrue their first AVR has decreased. 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 2015–2019

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
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
2019	5,372	46.1	125	129	134

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 of 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 three years. In FY 2020, a total of 5,863 CSP supervision cases closed: 4,354 probation/CPO/DSA cases, 1,116 supervised release cases, and 393 parole cases. The table below shows that 4,177 (71.2 percent) of these case closures represented successful completions of supervision and 1,686 (28.8 percent) were unsuccessful. Five (5.0) percent of cases that closed in FY 2020 were closed administratively or due to death. We believe our evidence-based strategy of focusing resources on the highest-risk offenders positively impacted our successful completion rate.

Similar to previous years, a higher percentage of probation cases completed successfully (77.1 percent) compared to parole/supervised release cases (52.2 percent). This demonstrates a need for us to continue focusing resources on those offenders released from incarceration that present with high risk and high needs. While the percentage of probation cases closing successfully has been increasing since FY 2017, parole cases demonstrated steady decreases in successful completions since FY 2018, with success rates for that group dropping by seven percentage points over the past two years. On the other hand, the percentage of successful supervised release cases, which remained steady from FY 2018 to FY 2019, increased by nearly 14 percentage points over the last year.

Supervision Completions¹ by Supervision Type, FYs 2015 – 2020

	<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
2020	393	50.6	49.4	1,116	52.8	47.2	4,354	77.8	22.2	5,863	71.2	28.8

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). The percentage of CSP’s total population rearrested has been decreasing over the past several years, and this trend continued into FY 2020. As of September 30, 2020, 21.2 percent of CSP’s FY 2020 TSP had been rearrested in D.C., MD, or VA (all charges considered), while under supervision during the year, which is nearly three percentage points lower than the FY 2019 rearrest rate. Decreases in rearrests were realized across all supervision types.

Generally speaking, offenders on supervised release are rearrested at a consistently higher rate than parolees and probationers. This trend continued into FY 2020 with just over one-fourth of supervised releasees rearrested as of September 30, 2020 (D.C., MD, and VA; all charges considered), demonstrating the necessity for us to continue allocating resources to address the criminogenic needs of this particularly risky group.

Percentage of Total Supervised Population Rearrested¹, FYs 2016–2020

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Probation²					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	18.5%	21.6%	21.2%	19.5%	17.7%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	14.7%	17.7%	16.9%	15.4%	14.0%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	20.6%	23.3%	22.7%	21.8%	19.9%
Parole					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	18.6%	18.3%	19.7%	17.3%	15.2%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	14.1%	14.3%	15.2%	12.8%	9.6%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	19.7%	19.4%	20.9%	19.0%	16.3%
Supervised Release					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	31.2%	31.3%	31.2%	30.5%	25.3%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	24.3%	24.1%	23.6%	20.7%	17.4%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	33.1%	32.5%	32.5%	32.4%	26.7%
Total Supervised Population					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	21.8%	23.6%	23.3%	21.7%	19.3%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	17.2%	18.9%	18.3%	16.4%	14.4%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	23.7%	25.2%	24.8%	23.9%	21.2%

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

² Includes offenders with Deferred Sentencing Agreements and individuals with Civil Protection Orders.

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 two and a half percentage points from FY 2019 to FY 2020. The table below details the types of charges associated with the arrests of offenders while under supervision. 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 offenses. From FY 2016 through FY 2019, public order offenses were the second highest offense category, comprising 12 to 14 percent of charges each year. However, in FY 2020, public order offenses made up less than 10 percent of all charges. Conversely, firearm offenses which, historically, comprised less than 10 percent of offenses nearly doubled, on both an absolute and percentage basis, from FY 2019 to FY 2020. The percentage of violent charges and simple assaults accrued by offenders also increased slightly over the past year, suggesting that CSP focus additional resources on offenders exhibiting these behaviors.

Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested in D.C. While Under CSP Supervision, FYs 2016–2020

Charge Category ¹	FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Property Offenses	1,299	16.4	1,364	13.9	1,168	13.2	1,285	15.7	1,108	16.3
Firearm Offenses	322	4.1	555	5.7	577	6.5	652	8.0	1,077	15.9
Simple Assaults	1,006	12.7	1,115	11.4	1,086	12.2	1,028	12.6	884	13.0
Drug Offenses	924	11.7	1,057	10.8	940	10.6	894	11.0	644	9.5
Public Order Offenses	1,026	12.9	1,339	13.6	1,151	13.0	976	12.0	621	9.2
Violent Offenses	475	6.0	438	4.5	397	4.5	373	4.6	443	6.5
Other Offenses	568	7.2	1,153	11.8	1,023	11.5	497	6.1	168	2.5
Release Condition Violations	2,297	29.0	2,778	28.3	2,526	28.5	2,440	30.0	1,842	27.1
TOTAL²	7,917	100.0	9,799	100.0	8,868	100.0	8,145	100.0	6,787	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 2020, there were 46 percent fewer technical violations recorded in SMART compared to FY 2019. This decrease is largely attributed to fewer drug-related violations resulting from the period of time when the Agency suspended testing operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Technical Violations, FYs 2016–2020

Violation Type	<u>FY 2016</u>		<u>FY 2017</u>		<u>FY 2018</u>		<u>FY 2019</u>		<u>FY 2020</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug	122,001	93.9	108,864	90.4	86,362	91.2	87,424	90.6	44,588	85.4
Non-Drug	7,862	6.1	11,547	9.6	8,361	8.8	9,104	9.4	7,650	14.6
TOTAL	129,863	100.0	120,411	100.0	94,723	100.0	96,528	100.0	52,238	100.0

Drug Violations:

Historically, approximately 90 percent of total 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. As noted earlier, there were considerably fewer drug-related violations during FY 2020 compared to previous years as drug testing operations were forced to close amid the COVID-19 pandemic. For violations that were recorded in FY 2020, two-thirds were recorded for offenders failing to submit a sample for testing and approximately one-third were recorded as a result of offenders testing positive for illicit substances.

Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2016–2020

Drug Violation Type	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	48.6%	48.6%	51.5%	56.7%	66.7%
Illegally used a controlled substance	51.3%	51.3%	48.4%	43.2%	33.2%
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	122,001	108,864	86,362	87,424	44,588

Non-Drug Violations:

In FY 2020, three violation types accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total recorded non-drug violations: 1) failing to report for supervision as directed, 2) failing to participate in or complete CSOSA programs as directed, and 3) non-compliance with GPS monitoring. Roughly 50 other violations make up the balance of recorded non-drug violations. Failing to report for supervision accounted for over one-third of recorded non-drug violations in FY 2020, while GPS violations accounted for approximately 14 percent of violations during the year. CSOSA staff have been focusing increased attention on ensuring offenders attend programs designed to mitigate criminogenic risk and needs so failing to participate in programming—which, in FYs 2016 and 2017, only accounted for about four percent of non-drug violations—made up about 12 percent of those violations in FY 2020.

Non-Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2016–2020

Non-Drug Violation Type	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Failed to report for supervision as directed	46.0%	33.7%	41.0%	33.2%	37.1%
GPS violations	26.8%	44.6%	27.5%	31.4%	23.0%
Failed to cooperate with drug treatment	3.8%	4.3%	7.0%	9.9%	11.8%
Other non-drug violations	23.4%	17.4%	24.5%	25.5%	28.1%
Total Number of Non-Drug Violations	7,862	11,547	8,361	9,104	7,650

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.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, CSOSA drug collection sites were closed from March 25, 2020 – July 5, 2020. There were no samples collected/tested in this time period due to the closure of CSOSA collection sites and PSA’s testing facility. On average, CSP collected 8,195 samples from 2,787 unique offenders each month in FY 2020 during which operations took place 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 2020, 41.3 percent tested positive for illicit drugs (excluding alcohol) at least one time, which is ten percentage points lower than FY 2019 (when 51.4 percent tested positive). It is likely that the suspension of Agency testing operations in March 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic impacted these rates.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test, FYs 2016–2020

% Testing Positive	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Tests including alcohol	61.1	63.1	60.5	55.7	45.5
Tests excluding alcohol	56.4	59.9	56.9	51.4	41.3

Over the past year, there has been a considerable decrease in the percentage of offenders testing positive for marijuana. While nearly three of every five offenders tested positive for the substance in FYs 2018 and 2019, less than half did so in FY 2020. Data show very little fluctuation in use between FY 2019 and FY 2020 of other substances. Cocaine and opiate use remains prevalent in medium- through intensive-risk offenders and, over the past year, the percentage of positive tests of cocaine increased slightly.

CSP addresses high-risk offenders who consistently test positive for drugs by initiating actions to remove them from the community through placement in 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.

Substances Used by Offenders Drug Testing Positive, FYs 2016–2020

% Positive by Drug	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Marijuana	57.1	62.8	62.1	57.7	46.7
Cocaine	29.9	28.4	29.4	32.1	32.6
Opiates	28.6	25.0	21.3	22.1	22.2
PCP	17.8	16.6	15.4	17.3	17.4
Synthetic Cannabinoids	7.9	9.8	9.9	7.4	8.3
Heroin	10.1	8.4	5.8	7.2	7.4
Amphetamines	6.3	4.0	3.8	5.6	4.4
Methadone	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.3

Note: Column data are not mutually exclusive. Examples: One offender testing positive for marijuana and PCP during FY 2020 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 2020 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. A offender/sample may not necessarily be tested for all eleven substances, but only the most-tested for substances are included in the table above.

Employment

Through our 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 September 30, 2020 were employable, but less than half were employed.¹⁰ We expect the COVID-19 pandemic has been particularly difficult on the employment of our offenders and may be limiting the opportunities available to them. In FY 2020, CSP launched our Hire One offender employment program to inform potential employers of the benefits of hiring returning citizens and increase employment amongst our offender population. CSP will continue to work to ensure that offenders obtain the skills necessary to secure gainful employment.

Percentage of Employable Supervised Population Reporting Employment,¹ FYs 2016 – 2020

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
% Employed of Employable	51.2	50.1	50.6	52.5	41.8
% Employable of September 30 th population	61.4	62.4	60.9	60.1	61.7
September 30th population	10,602	10,110	9,669	8,900	7,321

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.

¹⁰ 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.

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 increased slightly over the last year, which may be attributed to slightly more offenders, particularly probationers, reporting less than a high school education. In light of the hardships created by the COVID-19 pandemic, we anticipate an increased need among our offender population for training and education and we will need to be innovative in how we deliver the training, particularly for offenders that may not have access to computers and other technology.

Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma,¹ FYs 2016 – 2020

% With No GED/HS Diploma	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Probation ²	28.2	28.4	27.1	25.8	29.5
Parole	29.6	29.1	26.9	25.7	26.3
Supervised Release	42.2	41.7	41.5	39.8	40.0
TOTAL	32.4	31.3	30.6	29.1	31.1
September 30th Population, Aged 18+	10,587	10,095	9,664	8,892	7,319

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 housing,¹¹ and/or

¹¹ 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

- 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.¹²

CSP uses a more narrow definition of ‘unstable housing.’ If an offender resides in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address, he or she is deemed as having “unstable housing.” On September 30, 2020, 808 (or 11.0 percent) of the 7,321 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 (680) lived in homeless shelters or had no fixed address. The remaining offenders resided in transitional housing (89), halfway houses through public law placements (9), or hotels or motels (30).

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 an underestimate relative to HUD’s broader definition.

CSP Offenders with Unstable Housing, as of September 30th, FYs 2016–2020

Unstable Housing	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Homeless Shelters or No Fixed Address	914	941	900	835	680
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	209	195	181	127	89
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	17	14	8	12	9
Hotels/Motels	33	23	26	20	30
Total, Unstable Housing	1,173	1,173	1,115	994	808
Total Supervised Population	10,602	10,110	9,669	8,900	7,321
% Unstable Housing	11.1%	11.6%	11.5%	11.2%	11.0%

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.

¹² From the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22, Section 1003).

Organizational Structure

CSP includes agency-wide management, program development, supervision operations, and operational support functions. FY 2020 CSP offices included:

- CSOSA Office of the Director,
- Office of Investigations, Compliance and Audits (*New FY 2020*)
- Office of Research and Evaluation,
- Office of Community Supervision & Intervention Services (OCSIS),
- Office of General Counsel,
- Office of 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,
- Office of Information Technology, and
- Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall

OCSIS performs CSP's direct offender supervision services and is organized under an Associate Director and is comprised of four divisions providing:

- **Operations Support Division**
 - Offender intake, Sex Offender Registry (SOR), and File Management operations
 - Offender investigations, diagnostics and evaluations
 - Illegal substance collection
 - Performance and planning support
- **Accountability and Monitoring Division**
 - General and specialized supervision
 - Interstate supervision
- **High Risk Containment Strategies Division**
 - High Risk Intervention Coordination (Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring, Rapid Engagement Team (RET), High Intensity Supervision Teams (HIST), Monitoring and Compliance Center and Warrant Team)
 - Fusion analytics (high-risk offender data sharing with law enforcement partners)
- **Behavioral Interventions Division**
 - Assessment, Evaluation, and Placement Unit
 - Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Unit
 - Community Engagement and Achievement Centers (CEACs)
 - Screening, assessment, evaluation and placement (Transitional Housing)
 - Intensive cognitive behavioral interventions
 - Restorative justice
 - Victim Services
 - Community Service
 - Faith-Based 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 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 in 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.

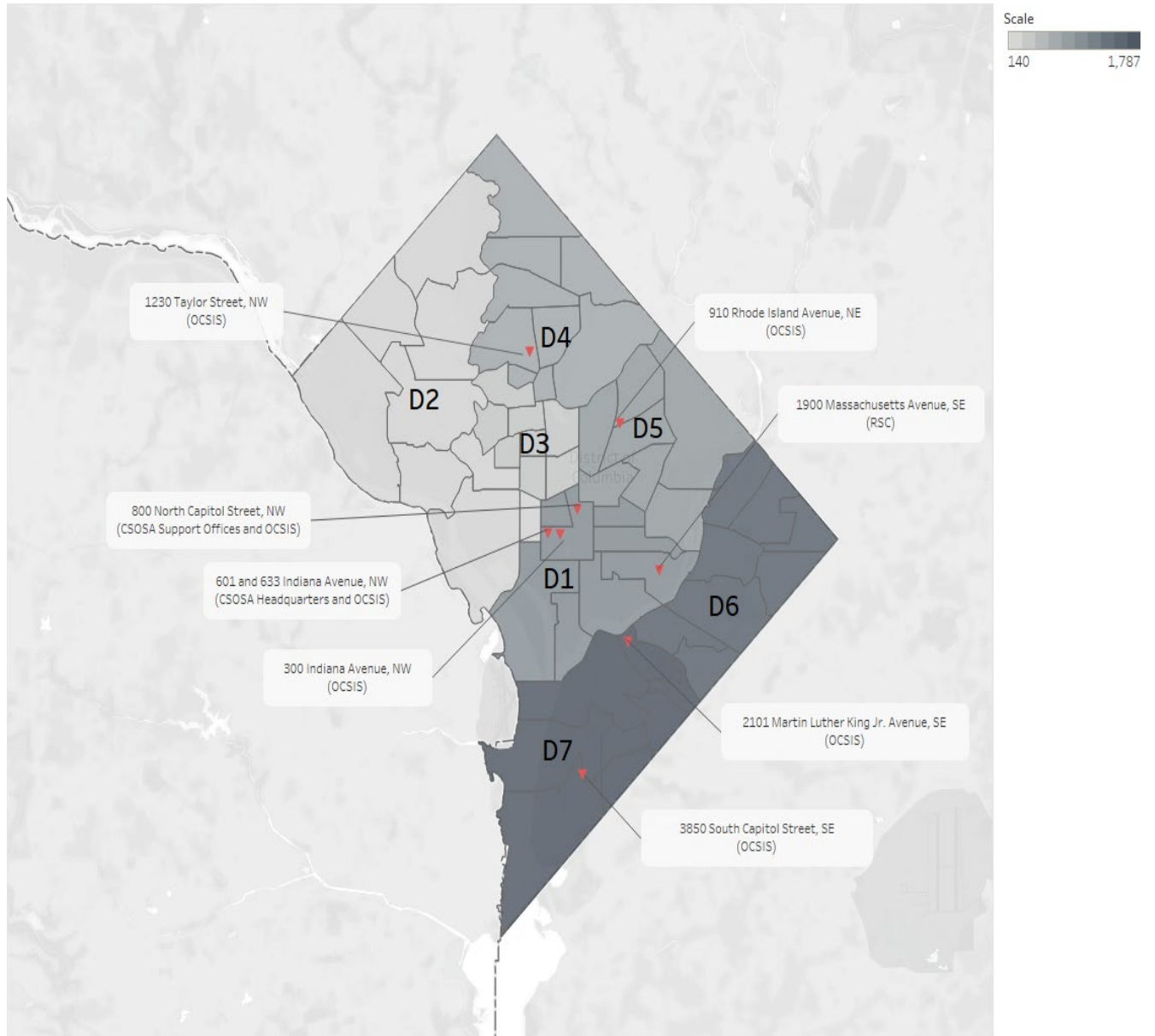
CSP maintains a limited presence co-located with the D.C. MPD at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, for our Offender Monitoring and Compliance Center.

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 expired 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.

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.

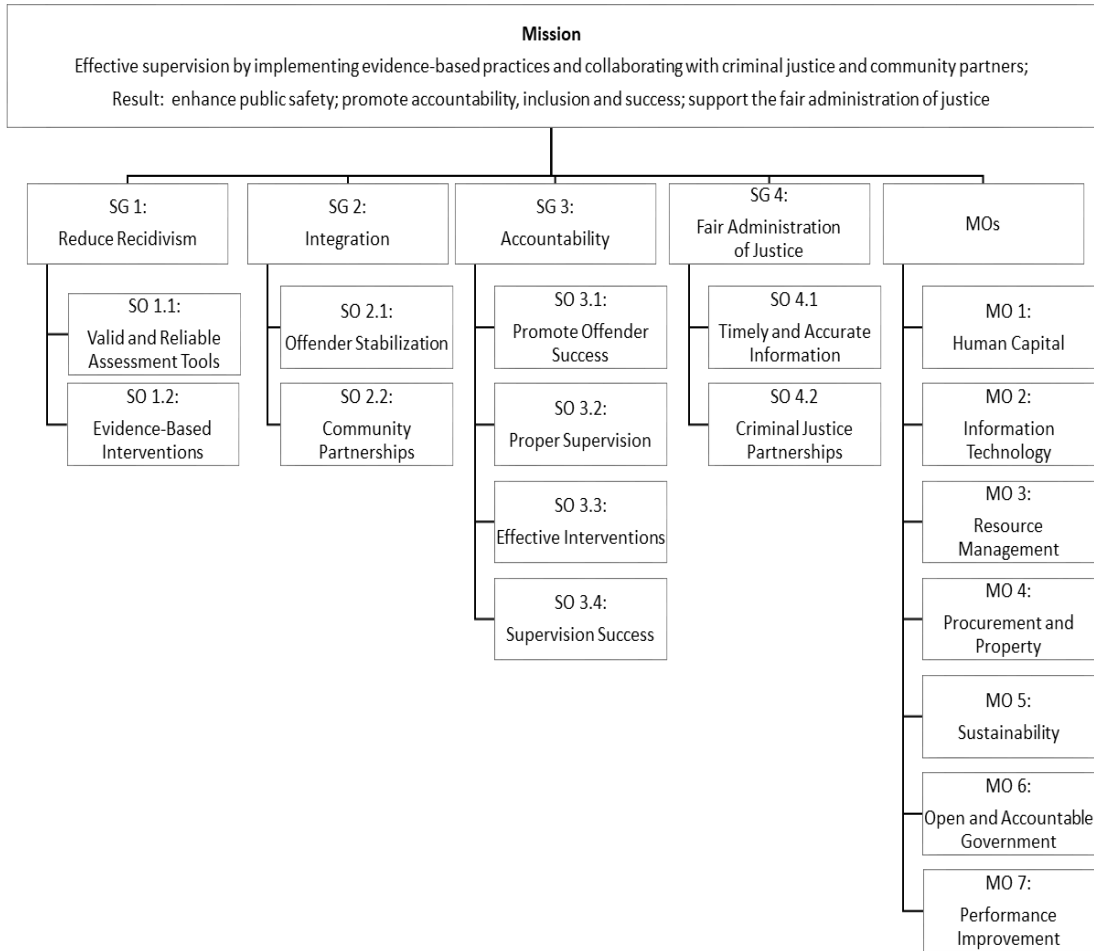
Finally, CSP operates our 24/7 residential treatment facility for high-risk offenders/defendants, the Re-entry and Sanctions Center, at 1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE. CSP's lease for this location expires in September 2024.

CSP Office Locations and Offender Residences (August/September 2020):



Resource Requirements by Strategic Goal

CSOSA presents our FY 2022 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 2020, 2021, and 2022. 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 2020 Actual		FY 2021 Enacted		FY 2022 Request		Change FY 2021 - FY 2022	
		\$	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	30,650	130	32,045	130	36,115	135	4,071	5
	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	29,466	122	30,740	122	36,932	127	6,192	5
	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	82,006	369	85,515	368	99,708	384	14,193	16
	Strategy 3.2 Offenders are Supervised at the Proper Level and Receive Appropriate Interventions								
	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	29,457	130	30,881	130	33,251	135	2,370	5
	Strategy 4.2 Build and Maintain Strong Relationships with Criminal Justice Partners								
All Strategic Goals		171,579	751	179,180	750	206,006	780	26,826	30

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 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2022 Request	Change From FY 2021 Enacted
Strategic Goal 1: Reduce Recidivism By Targeting Criminogenic Risk and Needs Using Innovative and Evidence-Based Strategies	30,650	32,045	833	3,237	36,115	4,071

Approximately 18 percent of FY 2022 requested funding (\$36,115,000) and 135 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 of 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, 2020, there were 3,029 inmates (2,969 male; 60 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the Federal BOP following adjudication in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. The states with the highest population of offenders adjudicated by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia 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 Pennsylvania (6). These estimates do not include 278 inmates who were in-transit to or from a Federal BOP facility or in a temporary BOP facility on September 30, 2020.

DC Offenders in Federal BOP Facilities, as of September 30th, 2018–2020

DC Offenders in BOP Facilities (N)	9/30/2018	9/30/2019	9/30/2020
Male	4,008	3,682	2,969
Female	118	81	60
TOTAL	4,126	3,763	3,029

Federal BOP Facilities Housing the Greatest Number of DC Offenders as of September 30, 2020

Facility	STATE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
USP Hazelton	WV	163	163	0
Rivers Correctional Institution	NC	152	152	0
FCI Hazelton	WV	149	128	21
FCI Cumberland	MD	143	143	0
FCI Petersburg (Low)	VA	124	124	0

CSP New Offender Intakes:

In FY 2020, 3,169 offenders entered CSOSA 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 BOP facility on parole or supervised release; 86 offenders with DSAs; and 45 individuals with CPOs.

Overall, the number of intakes decreased by 41 percent compared to FY 2019 (5,372 intakes). There were approximately 50 percent fewer offenders entering CSP supervision on probation and 17 percent fewer offenders entering on supervised release in FY 2020 compared to FY 2019. The significant reduction in probation intakes is impacted by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia limiting operations effective March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Conversely, parole entries increased by approximately 7 percent during FY 2020, which is likely the result of an increase in early releases of parolees from Federal BOP institutions as a result of the pandemic.

Offender Entries by Supervision Type, FYs 2018–2020

Supervision Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Percentage Change FY2019 to FY2020
Probation	4,305	3,880	1,995	-48.6%
Parole	213	209	224	7.2%
Supervised Release	993	988	819	-17.1%
DSA	204	185	86	-53.5%
CPO	171	110	45	-59.1%
Total Offender Entries	5,886	5,372	3,169	-41.0%

Nearly 25 percent of offenders who began supervision in FY 2020 had been under supervision at least one other time during the three years prior to their supervision begin date.

Offender Churn, FYs 2018–2020

Fiscal Year	Total Entries	% of entries under CSP supervision within the past 36 months
2018	5,886	20.7
2019	5,372	21.6
2020	3,169	24.4

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 2020, the Agency deployed 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 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 weapons-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; the comprehensive assessment 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.

CSP Offender Risk Assessments, FY 2020

Function	FY 2020 Activity	Description
Offender Risk and Needs Assessments	8,596	In FY 2020, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSO positions performed 8,596 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, 2020, over 54 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, 2018-2020

Supervision Level	FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Intensive	564	5.8%	1,258	14.1%	1,683	23.0%
Maximum	1,832	18.9%	3,032	34.1%	2,299	31.4%
Medium	1,531	15.8%	2,290	25.7%	1,785	24.4%
Minimum	1,977	20.4%	1,932	21.7%	1,279	17.5%
TBD ¹	47	0.5%	179	2.0%	140	1.9%
NA ²	12	0.1%	209	2.3%	135	1.8%
Total Eligible Offenders ³	5,963	61.7%	NA		NA	
Total Ineligible Offenders ⁴	3,706	38.3%	NA		NA	
Total Supervised	9,669		8,900		7,321	

¹ Offenders in To Be Determined (TBD) status are eligible for an Auto Screener 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 Auto screener assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of DC who are supervised primarily by mail. If an offender does not require an assessment, his/her risk level remains as "NA".

³ In FY 2018, offenders were considered "eligible" for an Auto Screener 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. Beginning 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 are still a small percentage of offenders for whom records are not available and are supervised at the TBD level until a full Auto Screener is completed.

4 In FY 2018, offenders were considered “ineligible,” or unavailable, for an Auto Screener assessment if they are in any Warrant supervision status OR in any of the following Monitored supervision statuses: Monitored–AVR Submitted & Decision Pending, Monitored–Confined, Monitored–Detainer, Monitored–Deported, Monitored–Inactive Parole, Monitored–Interstate Compact Out, Monitored–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 of 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 2020, CSP deployed the DRAOR offender assessment instrument. The DRAOR is one of the assessment tools that is used by the Agency to aid in identifying risks and needs among the supervised population.
- CSP’s Reception and Processing (RAP) Center within OCSIS processed 3,169 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2020, including 1,995 probationers, 86 offenders with DSAs, 45 individuals with CPOs, and 1,043 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 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2022 Request	Change From FY 2021 Enacted
Strategic Goal 2: Integrate Offenders into the Community by Connecting Them with Resources and Interventions	29,466	30,740	761	5,432	36,932	6,192

Approximately 18 percent of FY 2022 requested funding (\$36,932,000) and 127 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-based 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 2020, 368 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 2,250 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 6,888 offenders have been referred to the program.

Accomplishments and Activities

- 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. 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.
- In FY 2020, CSP partnered with the Federal BOP and various District of Columbia government and community partners to present one Community Resource Day (CRD) video-conference for offenders prior to their release from a BOP institution. The 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 2020, CSP held one Employment Opportunity Forum video-conference. CSP invited local employers and labor organizations to make presentations and discuss future employment opportunities, as well as the business climate of Washington, D.C. with the Rivers FCI inmates from the District of Columbia. The goal is to help prepare this population to seek gainful employment once they return to the District of Columbia.
- In FY 2020, CSP held 13 CJAN meetings.

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 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2022 Request	Change From FY 2021 Enacted
Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen and Promote Accountability by Ensuring Offender Compliance and Cultivating a Culture of Continuous Measurement and Improvement	4,379	85,515	2,096	12,097	99,708	14,193

Approximately 48 percent of FY 2022 requested funding (\$99,708,000) and 384 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. Rather than Probation and Parole Officers, the supervision staff are now CSOs who are located at field sites throughout the community (known as geographic-based supervision). CSOs are assigned caseloads according to geographic locations, or Police Service Areas, allowing CSOs to supervise groups of offenders in the same neighborhood and get to know the community. This supervision practice also complements the 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,¹³ offender caseload ratios were over 100 offenders for each officer, far in excess of those recommended by nationally recognized standards and best practices. Caseload ratios of this magnitude made it extremely difficult for CSOs to acquire thorough knowledge of the offender’s

¹³ Public Law 105-33, Title XI

behavior and associations in the community and 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, 2020 (7,321) to on-board supervision CSO positions (187) was 39.15:1. CSP has lower caseloads for offenders supervised on specialized supervision units, such as HIST, mental health and sex offender. The September 30, 2020 offender population was temporarily reduced due to COVID-19; CSP anticipates an increase in total offenders supervised and supervision caseloads in FY 2021.

Supervision Caseload Comparison									
September 30, 2018 - September 30, 2020									
	September 30, 2018			September 30, 2019			September 30, 2020		
	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	499	17	29.35:1	453	16	28.31:1	378	16	23.63:1
Behavioral Health (Mental Health)	1,741	54	32.24:1	604	31	19.48:1	403	16	25.19:1
Domestic Violence	577	21	27.48:1	503	16	31.44:1	365	16	22.81:1
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA	196	8	24.50:1	351	4	87.75:1	213	7	30.43:1
High Intensity Supervision (HIST)	NA	NA	NA	823	44	18.70:1	1,147	54	21.24:1
Case Monitoring Unit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	768	6	128.00:1
Sub-Total, Special Supervision	3,013	100	30.13:1	2,734	111	24.63:1	3,274	115	28.47:1
General Supervision:									
Men Only	2,987	51	58.57:1	2,585	51	50.69:1	1,791	39	45.92:1
Women Only	164	6	27.33:1	441	7	63.00:1	NA	NA	NA
Young Adult	434	15	28.93:1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sub-Total, General Supervision	3,585	72	49.79:1	3,026	58	52.17:1	1,791	39	45.92:1
Interstate Supervision:									
Interstate In	560	15	37.33:1	565	15	37.67:1	487	13	37.46:1
Interstate Out	664	11	60.36:1	658	11	59.82:1	350	9	38.89:1
Interstate Compact Team	704	7	100.57:1	690	6	115.00:1	360	5	72.00:1
Sub-Total, Interstate Supervision	1,928	33	58.42:1	1,913	32	59.78:1	1,197	27	44.33:1
Total: (Special, General, Interstate)	8,526	205	41.59:1	7,673	201	38.17:1	6,262	181	34.60:1
Warrant Team:	1,143	7		1,227	6		1,000	6	
RAP Team				NA	NA	NA	59	0	NA
Total Supervised Offenders:	9,669	212	45.61:1	8,900	207	43.00:1	7,321	187	39.15:1

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 the Superior Court of 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 into the RSC, 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.¹⁴

RSC at Karrick Hall: The RSC, 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 support in the community. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to both criminal and drug relapse. Most individuals that complete the RSC program are referred to a contract treatment provider for needed treatment services. For FY 2020, 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.

GPS Electronic Monitoring: On September 30, 2020, there were 311 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

¹⁴ 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.

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.

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; a positive test for a controlled (illegal) substance is considered a CSP technical violation that will result in a sanction. AVRs are typically issued to the releasing authority for positive drug tests only when the positive test is combined with other significant violations.

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. HIST offenders are required to contact CSP every business day to determine if they have been selected for randomized drug testing on that day at a CSP substance collection unit. Randomized drug testing is expected to serve as an increased deterrent to drug use.

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 2019, a total of 5,374 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 2019 intakes (1,540 offenders) tested positive for drugs (excluding positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions within one year of their FY 2019 supervision start date. For most FY 2019 offender entrants, the one year period of treatment need review extended into FY 2020. Sixty-three percent of the 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.

High-risk offenders, however, are not the only group to demonstrate a possible need for treatment. Of the 1,675 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2019 and were assessed at either the medium or minimum risk level, 332 exhibited persistent drug use during their first year of supervision. In addition, over one-third of FY 2019 total entrants (2,054 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 2019 Offender Entries

Special Condition ¹	Persistent Drug Use ²	Risk Level										Total	%
		INT		MAX		MED		MIN		NA/TBD			
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Yes	Yes	345	6%	351	7%	171	3%	75	1%	31	1%	973	18%
	No	377	7%	615	11%	461	9%	373	7%	228	4%	2,054	38%
	Total	722	13%	966	18%	632	12%	448	8%	259	5%	3,027	56%
No	Yes	258	5%	206	4%	64	1%	22	0%	17	0%	567	11%
	No	378	7%	537	10%	326	6%	183	3%	356	7%	1,780	33%
	Total	636	12%	743	14%	390	7%	205	4%	373	7%	2,347	44%
Total		1,358	25%	1,709	32%	1,022	19%	653	12%	632	12%	5,374	100%

¹ Includes orders for drug treatment associated with the supervision period(s) for which an offender began supervision in FY 2019, 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.

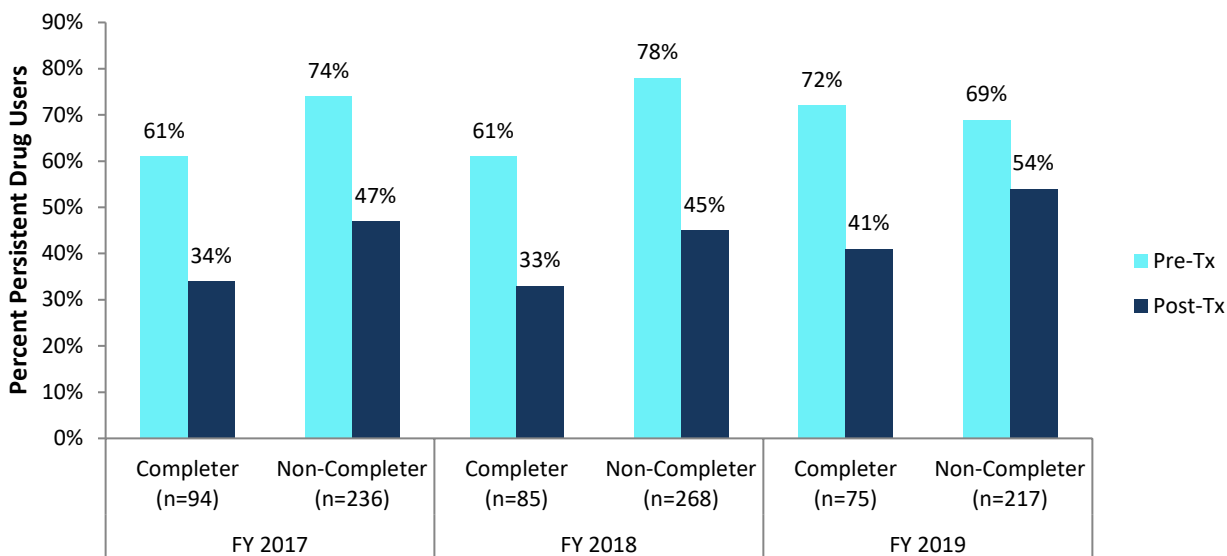
CSP Treatment Program Impact: Results of CSP reviews indicate that drug testing and substance abuse treatment are having a positive impact on CSP's supervised population.

The Agency examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders under supervision in FYs 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.

Persistent Drug Use Among Offenders Participating in Multiple CSOSA Contracted Treatment Programs, FYs 2017 -2019



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 300 (or 9.5 percent) of the 3,169 offenders entering supervision in FY 2020 had unstable housing at intake and 11 percent of the September 30, 2020, supervised population resided in unstable conditions. 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, 2020, 41.8 percent of employable offenders were unemployed, and 31.1 percent of offenders age 18 and over reported no high school diploma or GED.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2020, CSP made 585 contract substance abuse treatment placements using appropriated funds.

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2020
Detoxification	25
Residential	257
Outpatient	303
Total Contract Placements	585

- In FY 2020, CSP made 154 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant housing) placements using appropriated funds.
- In FY 2020, CSP made 187 contract sex offender assessment placements and 1,097 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 2020, the VSP performed the following services:

VSP Activities	FY 2020
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	745
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	7,315

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

- In FY 2020, a total of 417 high-risk offenders/defendants were admitted to the RSC, and 410 were discharged. Beginning March 2020, RSC operations temporarily ceased due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Total discharged offenders/defendants does not include 39 cases where an offender could not remain at the RSC due to medical reasons, cognitive deficiencies, or his/her supervision period ended. Of the 410 discharged offenders/defendants, 285 (69.5 percent) successfully completed the program.
- CSP conducts two types of offender housing contacts to verify residence and suitability of the home. Home verifications are conducted by a CSO with the owner of the residence in which the offender resides to ensure that the offender lives at the address provided to CSP, and not in some other unapproved location. Home visits are conducted by a CSO and an

offender to assess the offender’s living quarters, interact with other residents, determine how the offender is adjusting to his or her living situation, and to assess any potential problems/barriers that the offender may be experiencing in the home or community that may affect the offender’s success under supervision.

- In FY 2020, CSOs conducted 13,673 home verifications for 5,447 offenders. Of these, 1,040 were conducted independently; 39 with joint accountability tours with an D.C. MPD officer; and 12,247, with home visits.
- In FY 2020, CSOs conducted 23,025 home visits for 8,053 offenders. Of these, 10,641 were conducted independently; 132 were conducted with joint accountability tours with an D.C. MPD officer; and 12,247, with home verifications.
- 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. In FY 2020, CSP collected 431 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, 2020, 311 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS.
- CSP is responsible for establishing and maintaining the Sex Offender Registry (SOR), a secure database for sex offender registration information for the District of Columbia. As of September 30, 2020, the D.C. Sex Offender Registry listed 2,191 total registrants, of which 1,139 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 2020, 204 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 2020 CEAC Activity

CEAC Location	Number of Offenders Receiving Services
1230 Taylor Street, NW	329
2101 MLK Avenue, SE	1,287
3850 South Capitol Street, SW	388
633 Indiana Avenue, NW	638
Total	2,642

- In FY 2020, CSP placed 23 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 2020, CSP completed 266 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 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2022 Request	Change From FY 2021 Enacted
Strategic Goal 4: Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information for Criminal justice Decision Makers	29,457	30,881	851	1,519	33,251	2,370

Approximately 16 percent of FY 2022 requested funding (\$33,251,000) and 135 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 of 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. CSP’s Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center shares CSP data with D.C. MPD and other law enforcement entities. 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 of 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 forms the basis for CSP's sentencing recommendation. The prosecution and the defense use the information contained in PSI reports to inform and support their respective sentencing recommendations, and the Court considers it in fashioning the offender's sentence. The Federal BOP also uses this report, in conjunction with other information, to determine an offender's incarceration classification. In addition, the 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 2020 Activity	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	838	In FY 2020, CSP Diagnostic CSO staff completed 838 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 2020 Activity	Description
TIPS Transition Plans	322	In FY 2020, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO staff completed 322 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 681 Direct Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.
Direct Release Plans	681	

Timely and Accurate Information: Alleged Violation Reports

If sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP CSOs inform the releasing authority (Superior Court of 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 2020 Activity	Description
AVRs	5,259	In FY 2020, CSP supervision CSO staff developed 5,259 Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) that were electronically transmitted to the Superior Court of 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 RET engages with D.C. MPD to conduct after-hour accountability tours.

CSP's 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 for the District of Columbia, Superior Court of the District of Columbia, PSA, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). GunStat tracks

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 the U.S. Parole Commission in response to any new arrest where the Agency is requesting revocation or a modification of release conditions.

gun cases from arrest to 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 offender 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 2020, supervision CSOs submitted 5,259 AVRs for 1,956 offenders on parole/supervised release and 3,303 for offenders on probation.
- In FY 2020, CSP submitted 838 PSIs to the judges of the Superior Court of 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 2020, TIPS CSOs completed 681 Direct Release Plans and 322 Transition Plans for offenders released from prison into CSP supervision.
- In FY 2020, CSOs conducted a total of 753 accountability tours for 672 offenders. Of these, 577 were conducted independently; 39 were conducted in conjunction with home verifications; and 132, with home visits.
- In FY 2020, CSP actively participated in regular GunStat sessions. CSP currently supervises an average of 20-22 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 agencies 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 of 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 ¹	825	177,247	5,919	183,166
FY 2020 Enacted Budget ²	795	177,247	3,818	181,065
FY 2021 Enacted Budget	750	179,180	-	179,180
Changes to Base:				
FY 2022 Employee Pay Raises	-	3,373	-	3,373
FY 2022 Employee Retirement Contributions	-	1,168	-	1,168
FY 2022 Employment Increase ³	25	-	-	-
FY 2022 Non-Payroll Inflation	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	25	4,541	-	4,541
FY 2022 Base	775	183,721	-	183,721
Requested Program Changes:				
CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center Lease Replacement	-	-	6,639	6,639
CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Lease Replacement	-	-	8,108	8,108
CSP Offender Treatment and Support Interventions	5	7,538	-	7,538
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	5	7,538	14,747	22,285
FY 2022 President's Budget ⁴	780	191,259	14,747	206,006
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2021 Enacted	30	12,079	14,747	26,826
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2021 Enacted:	4.00%	6.74%		14.97%

¹ CSP's FY 2019 Enacted Budget includes \$5,919,000 in Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices and related facilities.

² 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.

³ CSP's FY 2022 PB includes planned increases in FTE due to increased staff hiring of Base positions funded in FY 2022 by offsetting reductions in Base non-personnel resources.

⁴ CSP's FY 2022 PB includes \$6,639,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center and \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding for a replacement lease for our 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location and related facilities. Additional funding may be required in future years to fund all aspects of these relocation projects.

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
Community Supervision Program
FY 2022 Requested Program Changes

	Re-Entry & Sanctions Center Relocation Amount (\$000)	800 North Capitol Street Relocation Amount (\$000)	Sub-Total Relocation Request Amount (\$000)	Offender Treatment Intervention Amount (\$000)	Total Program Increase Request Amount (\$000)
GS-15	0	0	0	0	0
GS-14	0	0	0	0	0
GS-13	0	0	0	0	0
GS-12	0	0	0	0	0
GS-11	0	0	0	0	0
GS-10	0	0	0	0	0
GS-9	0	0	0	0	0
GS-8	0	0	0	0	0
GS-7	0	0	0	0	0
GS-6	0	0	0	0	0
GS-5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
11.1 Full Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personnel Services	0	0	0	0	0
12.1 Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total Personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and Training	0	0	0	0	0
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	5,186	5,917	11,103	0	11,103
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.	0	0	0	0	0
24.0 Printing	0	0	0	0	0
25.1 Contract Services	786	1,249	2,035	0	2,035
25.2 Other Services	0	0	0	7,538	7,538
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts	0	0	0	0	0
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	0	0	0	0	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	0	0	0	0
31.0 Furniture and Equipment	667	942	1,609	0	1,609
32.0 Buildout	0	0	0	0	0
Total Non-Personnel	6,639	8,108	14,747	7,538	22,285
Total	6,639	8,108	14,747	7,538	22,285

Community Supervision Program
Summary of Requirements by Grade and Object Class

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted Annual Operations Funds (Actual FY 2020 FTE/Obligations)		FY 2019 Unobligated Carry-Forward (FY 2019) Cloud Migration (Actual FY 2020 Obligations)		FY 2021 Enacted Annual Operations Funds (Projected FY 2021 FTE/Obligations)		FY 2020 Unobligated Carry Forward (FY 2019-2021) HQ Relocation Funds (Projected FY 2021 Obligations)		FY 2021 Unobligated Carry-Forward (FY 2020-2022) HQ Relocation Funds (Projected FY 2022 Obligations)		FY 2022 Request (FY 2022 Annual Operations Funds)		FY 2022 Request (FY 2022-2024 Office Relocation Funds)		Total FY 2022 Request	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
EX	1	171	-	-	1	173	-	-	-	-	1	178	-	-	1	178
SES	12	2,340	-	-	12	2,352	-	-	-	-	12	2,422	-	-	12	2,422
GS-15	29	4,640	-	-	29	4,669	-	-	-	-	29	4,807	-	-	29	4,807
GS-14	67	9,715	-	-	67	9,782	-	-	-	-	67	10,072	-	-	67	10,072
GS-13	118	13,552	-	-	118	13,570	-	-	-	-	118	13,972	-	-	118	13,972
GS-12	341	35,509	-	-	340	35,544	-	-	-	-	355	38,143	-	-	355	38,143
GS-11	59	4,720	-	-	59	4,779	-	-	-	-	59	4,921	-	-	59	4,921
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	30	2,100	-	-	30	2,160	-	-	-	-	45	3,304	-	-	45	3,304
GS-08	20	1,300	-	-	20	1,320	-	-	-	-	20	1,359	-	-	20	1,359
GS-07	58	3,190	-	-	58	3,248	-	-	-	-	58	3,344	-	-	58	3,344
GS-06	5	240	-	-	5	245	-	-	-	-	5	252	-	-	5	252
GS-05	4	168	-	-	4	172	-	-	-	-	4	177	-	-	4	177
GS-04	7	259	-	-	7	266	-	-	-	-	7	274	-	-	7	274
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTE	751	77,904	-	-	750	78,280	-	-	-	-	780	83,226	-	-	780	83,226
11.1 Full Time Permanent	751	77,851	-	-	750	78,180	-	-	-	-	83,126	-	-	780	83,126	
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		53	-	-		100	-	-	-	-	250	-	-		250	
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		1,595	-	-		1,863	-	-	-	-	1,863	-	-		1,863	
11.8 Special Personal Services		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
12.1 Personnel Benefits		34,857	-	-		35,967	-	-	-	-	39,368	-	-		39,368	
13.0 Former Personnel Benefits		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Total Personnel Obligations	751	114,356	-	-	750	116,110	-	-	-	-	780	124,607	-	-	780	124,607
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		768	-	-		587	-	-	-	-	887	-	-		887	
22.0 Transportation of Things		226	-	-		275	-	-	-	-	275	-	-		275	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		11,133	-	-		11,541	-	-	-	-	11,763	-	11,103		22,866	
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		4,342	-	-		3,839	-	-	-	-	3,960	-	-		3,960	
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		1,827	-	-		1,825	-	-	-	-	1,825	-	-		1,825	
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		7	-	-		30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-		30	
25.1 Advisory Services		4,411	-	-		3,861	-	-	-	-	1,005	-	2,035		3,040	
25.2 Other Services		21,430	-	-		29,431	-	-	-	-	36,726	-	-		36,726	
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		3,521	-	-		3,439	-	-	-	-	3,439	-	-		3,439	
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		477	-	-		477	-	-	297	-	477	-	-		477	
25.6 Medical Care		1,463	-	-		1,726	-	-	-	-	1,726	-	-		1,726	
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		349	-	-		375	-	-	-	-	375	-	-		375	
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		4	-	-		6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-		6	
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2,016	-	-		1,884	-	-	-	-	1,884	-	-		1,884	
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		5,124	2,877	-		3,674	-	-	-	1,270	2,174	-	1,609		3,783	
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout		1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
42.0 Claims		136	-	-		100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-		100	
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	57,235	-	2,877	-	63,070	-	-	-	1,567	-	66,652	-	14,747	-	81,399
TOTAL	751	171,591	-	2,877	750	179,180	-	-	-	1,567	780	191,259	-	14,747	780	206,006