

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

FY 2023 Budget Request **Summary Statement and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)** March 28, 2022

Background

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

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

The CSOSA appropriation is composed of two programs:

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

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

¹ Public Law 105-33, Title XI.

FY 2023 President’s Budget Request (CSOSA: CSP and PSA)

The FY 2023 CSOSA President’s Budget request (CSP and PSA) totals \$281,518,000, an increase of \$32,221 or 12.92 percent above the FY 2022 annualized Continuing Resolution.

CSOSA (CSP and PSA)

- The FY 2023 PB request for CSP is \$204,579,000 or an increase of \$25,399,000, or 14.18 percent, above the FY 2022 Annualized CR.
- The FY 2023 PB request for PSA is \$76,937,000, an increase of \$6,822,000 or 9.73 percent above the FY 2022 Annualized CR.

FY 2017 – FY 2023 CSOSA Budget History

Program / Fund	Thousands of Dollars							FY 2023 PB Increase (Decrease) from FY 2022 Annualized CR	
	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 PB	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program – Annual Operations	182,721	180,840	177,247	177,247	179,180	179,180	196,781	17,601	9.82
Community Supervision Program – 3 Year	0	0	5,919 ¹	3,818 ²	0	0	7,798 ⁶	7,798	NA
Sub-Total – CSP	182,721	180,840	183,166	181,065	179,180	179,180	204,579	25,399	14.18
Pretrial Services Agency – Annual Operations	63,487	63,458	66,254	66,461	66,284	70,115 ⁵	75,939	5,824	8.31
Pretrial Services Agency – 2 Year	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pretrial Services Agency – 3 Year	0	0	7,304 ¹	998 ³	459 ⁴	0 ⁵	998 ⁷	998	NA
Sub-Total – PSA	65,287	63,458	73,558	67,459	66,743	70,115	76,937	6,822	9.73
CSOSA Appropriation Total	248,008	244,298	256,724	248,524	245,923	249,295	281,516	32,221	12.92

¹ The FY 2019 Enacted budget includes the first installment of Three-Year (FY 2019 – FY 2021) resources for the CSP and PSA Headquarters office relocation.

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

³ The FY 2020 Enacted budget contains \$998,000 as the second installment of Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) resources for PSA’s Headquarters relocation.

⁴ The FY 2021 Enacted budget contains \$459,000 as the third installment of Three-Year (FY 2021-2023) resources for PSA’s Headquarters office relocation.

⁵ P.L. 117-43 (FY 2022 Extended Funding and Emergency Assistance Act) Section 129 provides PSA with FY 2022 annualized CR funding of \$70,574,000 including \$70,115,000 in annual operations resources and \$459,000 in multi-year Headquarters relocation funding. \$459,000 in multi-year funding is removed from FY 2022 Annualized CR presentations.

⁶ The FY 2023 PB contains \$1,414,000 in Three-Year (2023-2025) resources as the second of two installments of funding for the relocation CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE) and \$3,817,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources as the second of two installments of funding to relocate 800 North Capitol Street, NW, and CSP’s Headquarters relocation. In addition, \$2,567,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources is requested to relocate CSP’s 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, location.

⁷ The FY 2023 PB contains \$998,000 in three-year FY 2023/2025) funding to replace FY 2020-2022 resources for PSA’s Headquarters relocation.

FY 2017 – FY 2023 CSOSA Budget: Summary of Change

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

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
FY 2020 Enacted Budget	\$181,065	795	\$67,459	325	\$248,524	1,120
<u>Changes to FY 2021 Base:</u>						
FY 2020 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP/PSA HQ Relocation)	-1,567	0	-998	0	-2,565	0
FY 2020 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, Relocation)	-2,251	0	0	0	-2,251	0
FY 2021 Employee Pay Raises	459	-45	0	-5	459	0
FY 2021 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	1,474	0	0	0	1,474	0
FY 2021 Reduction to Base	0	0	-177	0	-177	0
FY 2021 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2021 Base	-1,885	0	-1,175	0	-3,060	0
<u>FY 2021 Program Changes:</u>						
PSA HQ Relocations	0	0	459	0	459	0
Sub-Total, FY 2021 Program Changes	0	0	459	0	459	0
FY 2021 Enacted Budget	\$179,180	750	\$66,743	320	\$245,923	1,070
FY 2022 Annualized CR	\$179,180	750	\$70,115	325	\$249,295	1,075
<u>Changes to Base:</u>						
FY 2022						
FY 2022 Employee Pay Raises	3,373	0	0	0	3,373	0
FY 2022 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	1,168	0	0	0	1,168	0
FY 2022 PSA Treatment and Transitional Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2022 PSA Awards Spending	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2022 PSA Mission Critical Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2022 PSA Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2022 Base Employment Increase (Funded by Corresponding Reductions to Base Non-Personnel Costs)	0	25	0	0	0	25
FY 2023						
FY 2023 Employee Pay Raises	5,522	0	1,897	0	7,419	0
FY 2023 PSA PRISM Modernization	0	0	2,100	0	2,100	0

FY 2023 PSA Client Modernization	0	0	-1,600	0	-1,600	0
FY 2023 PSA Client Management system	0	0	-500	0	-500	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to Base	10,063	25	1,897	0	11,960	25
Program Changes:						
FY 2022						
FY 2022 Offender Treatment and Housing Interventions	7,538	5	0	0	7,538	0
FY 2022 CSOSA RSC at Karrick Hall Relocation	6,639	0	0	0	6,639	0
FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2023	-6,639	0	0	0	-6,639	0
FY 2022 CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Relocation (to include related facilities)	8,108	0	0	0	8,108	0
FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2023	-8,108	0	0	0	-8,108	0
FY 2022 PSA Headquarters Relocation Contingency	0	0	7,304	0	7,304	0
FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2023	0	0	-7,304	0	-7,304	0
FY 2022 PSA Cash Bail Review	0	0	229	0	229	0
FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2023	0	0	-229	0	-229	0
FY 2023						
FY 2023 CSOSA RSC at Karrick Hall Relocation	1,414	0	0	0	1,414	0
FY 2023 CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Relocation (to include related facilities)	3,817	0	0	0	3,817	0
FY 2023 CSP 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, Relocation (to include related facilities)	2,567	0	0	0	2,567	0
FY 2023 PSA Lease Replacement and Relocation Costs	0	0	998	0	998	0
FY 2023 PSA Salary and Benefits	0	0	728	0	728	
FY 2023 PSA FTE	0	0	2,201	19	2,201	19
FY 2023 PSA Risk Assessment Revalidation	0	0	414	0	414	0
FY 2023 PSA Human Resource Systems	0	0	84	0	84	0
FY 2023 PSA Treatment Program	0	0	500	0	500	0
Sub-Total, Program Changes	15,336	5	4,925	19	20,261	24
FY 2023 PB Request	\$204,579	780	\$76,937	344	\$281,516	1,124

Increase / (Decrease) from FY 2022 Annualized CR	+\$25,399	+30	+\$6,822	+19	+\$32,221	+49
Percent Increase / (Decrease) from FY 2022 Annualized CR	+14.18%	+4.0%	+9.73%	5.85%	+12.92%	+4.56%

FY 2023 Community Supervision Program: (\$25,399,000 Increase above FY 2022 Annualized CR):

I. Community Supervision Program – Adjustments to Base	\$10,063,000	25 FTE
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1. FY 2022 Pay Raise Increase	\$3,373,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2022 PB includes \$3,373,000 to support FY 2022 (October 2021 – September 2022) payroll cost increases associated with a 2022 civilian pay raise.

2. FY 2022 Employee Retirement Increase	\$1,168,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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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
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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 2023 Pay Raise Increase	\$5,522,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2023 PB includes \$5,522,000 to support FY 2023 (October 2022 – September 2023) payroll cost increases associated with an estimated 4.6 percent 2023 civilian pay raise.

II. Community Supervision Program –Program Changes	\$15,336,000	5 FTE
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1. FY 2022 and FY 2023 CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center Relocation (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE)	+1,414,000	0 FTE
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The FY 2013 PB requests \$1,414,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding to support the second phase of space acquisition costs 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. CSP's FY 2023 request supplements \$6,639,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding contained in the FY 2022 PB to relocate the RSC. The FY 2022 PB RSC relocation funding does not recur in the FY 2023 PB.

2. FY 2022 and FY 2023 CSP Office Relocation (800 North Capitol Street, NW)	+\$3,817,000	0 FTE
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The FY 2013 PB requests \$3,817,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding as the second of two funding installments supporting 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. CSP's FY 2023 request supplements \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding contained in the

FY 2022 PB to relocate 800 North Capitol Street, NW, and related facilities (to include Headquarters locations). The FY 2022 PB 800 North Capitol Street, NW, relocation funding does not recur in the FY 2023 PB.

3. FY 2023 CSP Office Relocation (3850 South Capitol Street, SE) +\$2,567,000 0 FTE

The FY 2013 PB requests \$2,566,647 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding to support space acquisition and planning for an expiring lease at 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, Washington, DC. CSP’s delegated lease for 3850 S Capitol Street, SE, expires on July 31, 2023.

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

The FY 2022 PB includes \$7,538,000 in additional funding for offender treatment and support interventions. CSP data shows that the criminogenic and support services needs of supervised offenders are substantial, and addressing those needs is essential to reducing recidivism. CSP implements contract interventions to address these needs and stabilize individuals for successful supervision. The FY 2022 PB offender treatment and support intervention resources recur in the FY 2023 PB.

Pretrial Services Agency: (\$6,822,000) increase above FY 2022 Annualized CR)

I. Pretrial Services Agency – Adjustments to Base	\$1,897,000	0 FTE
Pay Increases	+\$1,897,000	0 FTE
CMS: Ongoing license	-\$1,600,000	0 FTE
CMS- Ongoing Maintenance	-\$500,000	0 FTE

PSA requested \$6,858,000 be provided in increments of \$2,286,000 over a span of three fiscal years beginning in FY 2019 to modernize its client management system (CMS). PSA received \$2,286,000 in its base operations budget in FY 2019 and FY 2020 and received the third installment of funding in FY 2021 to complete the design, development, and deployment of a new CMS. This funding does not recur in FY 2022; however, a justification to retain \$2,100,000 funding in PSA’s base operations budget to cover the ongoing costs of operating and maintaining (O&M) the system was submitted in the FY 2022 Congressional budget to fund the licenses and recurring annual costs to operate and maintain its modernized CMS. Due to other required programmatic reductions, in FY 2021, PSA made the decision not to proceed with this initiative; however, the agency is requesting to maintain the O&M funding in our baseline to modernize the legacy CMS.

PRISM Modernization Ongoing Cost	+\$2,100,000	0 FTE
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PSA requests to maintain the \$2.1M in its base operations budget to continue IT efforts related to modernizing its existing legacy system, PRISM. PRISM stores information on every person who has been arrested in the District of Columbia since the 1970s. It assists PSO’s in making timely and reliable release recommendations to court officials. Among other features PRISM contains a full criminal history database and it implements PSA’s scientifically validated Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI).

II. Pretrial Services Agency – Program Changes	\$4,925,000	19 FTE
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FY 2022 and FY 2023 Replacement Lease Prospectus	7,304,000	0 FTE
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The 2022 President’s Budget included \$7,304,000 in three-year (FY 2022-2024) funding to support additional costs associated with Prospectus Number PDC-12-WA19, for the lease replacement and relocation of its operations at 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 1025 F Street, NW. This funding does not recur in FY 2023.

Replacement Lease Prospectus	+\$998,000	0 FTE
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PSA requests \$998,000 in three-year (2023/2025) funding to replace 2020/2022 funding that is likely to lapse due to protracted delays in the General Services Administration (GSA) procurement process to secure a new headquarters location for the agency.

The estimated cost for this request was derived from GSA’s Move and Replication Cost Estimate and represents a long-term investment in space management through the execution of a 20-year replacement lease. Estimated costs include the relocation itself and furniture in the new space.

In FY 2019, PSA received a three-year (2019/2021) appropriation to support space acquisition and planning and relocation costs for PSA’s expiring leases identified in Prospectus Number PDC-12-WA19, which was submitted to OMB by GSA, and subsequently to Congress for approval. The prospectus includes replacement of three leases for PSA workspaces: 633 Indiana Avenue, 1025 F Street and 601 Indiana Avenue. Due to the protracted delays in procurement of new space for PSA, expired leases required re-negotiation with building owners.

Salary and Benefits	+\$728,000	0 FTE
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PSA requests an increase of \$728,000 to support actual payroll expenses incurred annually. This request includes \$483,000 for salaries and \$245,000 for personnel benefits and was calculated based on four GS-13 Step 4 positions. PSA’s current salary funding levels supports 321 FTEs and funding is being requested to support PSA at the authorized level in FY 2022 of 325 FTE’s.

FTE Increase **+\$2,201,000** **19 FTE**

PSA requests an increase of \$2,201,000, which includes \$1,463,000 for personnel salaries and \$738,000 for benefits to support projected demands for supervision services and administrative functions. This request supports 19 additional FTEs and increases the planned FY 2022 staffing levels from 321 FTEs to 344 FTEs.

Risk Assessment Revalidation **+\$414,000** **0 FTE**

PSA requests an increase of \$414,000 to perform a Risk Assessment Revalidation assessment. This estimate is based on the previous risk assessment revalidation contracts from fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and is adjusted for inflation at 2.2 percent per year.

Automated Human Capital Management Systems **+\$84,000** **0 FTE**

PSA requests an increase of \$84,000 to support three human capital systems, two of which, are supported by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Treatment and Transitional Housing **+\$500,000** **0 FTE**

PSA requests an increase of \$500,000 to restore its treatment budget to pre-pandemic levels. This includes \$400,000 for residential substance use disorder treatment, which would support approximately 92 additional defendants for 30 days of treatment; and \$100,000 for transitional housing, which would support approximately 32 additional defendants for 30 days of transitional housing. Transitional housing provides a graduated step-down for individuals being released from residential treatment that supports continued abstinence and sobriety.

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

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

In FY 2021, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 6,700 individuals on any given day and 9,549 different persons over the course of the fiscal year, including offenders on probation, parole or supervised release, as well as individuals subject to Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and defendants on Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs).

As of September 30, 2021, 48 percent of CSP supervisees were supervised as part of a specialized supervision caseload (e.g., high-risk, sex offender, mental health, and domestic violence), approximately 12 percent were female (based on gender assigned at birth), and 14 percent were aged 25 or younger. Over 53 percent of supervisees eligible for a risk assessment were assessed, classified, and supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum).

During FY 2021, PSA was responsible for over 25,742 arrestees and defendants. The Agency supervised 15,074 defendants on pretrial release, which corresponds to an average of 10,453 defendants on any given day. PSA provided services to an additional 10,668 defendants which included completing criminal history checks for persons who were released on citation or personal recognizance or whose charges were dismissed prior to the first appearance in court. Additionally, PSA conducted drug testing for 4,704 non-defendants.

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

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

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

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

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

3. Does CSOSA supervise juveniles?

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

During FY 2021, CSP supervised five individuals under the age of 18 who were convicted as adults (four males and one female).

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

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

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

While the period of supervision varies according to the individual's status, monitored and supervised offenders are typically expected to remain under CSP supervision for the following durations:²

² Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP's FY 2021 Total Supervised Population. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration in the calculation.

Probation:	25 to 26 months;
Parole:	12 to 20 years;
Supervised Release:	42 to 44 months;
DSA:	12 to 14 months; and
CPO:	14 to 17 months

The length of pretrial supervision varies since it is a function of the time needed to adjudicate a criminal case. During FY 2021, PSA defendants spent an average of 214 days on pretrial supervision.

6. How many offenders/defendants entered CSOSA supervision in FY 2021?

In FY 2021, 2,238 unique individuals entered CSP supervision; 1,403 offenders sentenced to probation by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; 677 offenders released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility on parole or supervised release; 103 defendants with DSAs; and 55 individuals with CPOs. CSP experienced a significant reduction in probation intakes because the Superior Court of the District of Columbia limited operations effective March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In FY 2021, approximately 66 percent of the 677 prison releasees transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Re-entry Center (also known as a halfway house).

During FY 2021, PSA was responsible for over 25,742 arrestees and defendants. The Agency supervised 15,074 defendants on pretrial release and provided services to an additional 10,668 defendants which included completing criminal history checks for persons who were released on citation or personal recognizance or whose charges were dismissed prior to the first appearance in court.

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

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

In FY 2021, 677 individuals were released from Federal BOP facilities and entered CSP supervision on parole or supervised release.

On September 30, 2021, there were 2,751 inmates (2,676 male; 75 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the Federal BOP following conviction in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

The states with the highest population of DC offenders were West Virginia (475), Pennsylvania (303) and Virginia (245). The leading three states housing male inmates were West Virginia (462), Pennsylvania (300) and Virginia (245). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (13), Texas (8) and Florida (6). These estimates do not include 194 inmates who were in-transit to or from a Federal BOP facility or in a temporary facility on September 30, 2021.

8. Of the 2,238 individuals entering CSP supervision in FY 2021, how many had been under CSP's supervision within the previous three years?

Of the 2,238 individuals entering supervision in FY 2021, 18.9 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2021 supervision start date.

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

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

Responses to the CSP assessment tools contribute to several scores that collectively quantify the risk of the likelihood that a supervisee 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 individual's overall supervision level based primarily on their risk for committing a violent, sexual, or weapon-related offense. Other scores inform the intervention service delivery required to address an individual's criminogenic and stabilization needs.

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

Risk Assessment: PSA uses a scientifically-validated risk assessment that examines relevant defendant data to help identify the most appropriate supervision levels for released defendants.³ The assessment scores various risk measures and assigns weights for each item that are specific to the District's defendant population (e.g., previous failure to appear for court, previous dangerous and violent convictions, suspected substance use disorder, current relationship to the

³ PSA periodically revalidates its risk assessment tool to ensure continued accuracy and validity of the tool in predicting risk among the District's defendant population. PSA completed its most recent revalidation in FY 2018.

criminal justice system, among numerous others). It then generates a score that provides a guideline for determining each defendant's risk level. This risk level designation informs the recommendation made by PSA at arraignment and, for defendants released to PSA while awaiting trial, the level and nature of supervision required to reduce the risk of failure to appear in court and rearrest.

Recommendation to the Court: PSA makes recommendations for release or detention based on risk determination and statutory guidelines.

PSA promotes the fair administration of justice by recommending the least restrictive release conditions consistent with community safety and return to court. PSA's release condition recommendations, which are based on a scientifically validated risk assessment, include pro-social interventions, such as substance use testing, behavioral health assessment and treatment, global positioning system (GPS) electronic monitoring, and regular contact with a Pretrial Services Officer (PSO).

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

CSP data show that the criminogenic and support service needs of individuals beginning supervision remain high, and addressing these needs is essential to reduce recidivism. Approximately 40 percent of persons beginning supervision in FY 2021 were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament, and 25 percent began supervision with an identified substance abuse need. Just over 26 percent of these individuals lacked prosocial leisure activities and a similar percentage were identified as having low levels of achievement. Fourteen percent reported having family factors contributing to criminal behavior, and six percent reported having anti-social peers. Behavioral health issues, including mental health diagnoses, among persons under supervision are common. Slightly more than 27 percent of FY 2021 entries were identified by CSP's needs model as having a mental health need. Supervisees with mental health concerns have more and a greater extent of criminogenic needs which, if left unaddressed, may result in them returning to criminal behavior.

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

The District of Columbia experienced an increase in homicides in 2021, as well as an increase in robberies and the total number of firearms recovered, compared to 2020.⁴ On average, 30 percent of incidents of serious violence since 2012 have been closed with an arrest, and approximately 1 in 5 of these arrestees were under CSOSA supervision. Half of all homicides have been 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 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.

⁴ Source: MPD District Crime Data at a Glance, <https://mpdc.dc.gov/page/district-crime-data-glance>

Despite the increase in homicides and certain other crimes, the overall number of incidents of serious violence⁵ in the District of Columbia is considerably lower than it was a decade ago. In 2012, the average number of serious incidents per day in the District was 19; by 2021, the average declined to 11, marking the lowest daily rate in the past decade. Importantly, the percentage of CSP offenders arrested for serious violent incidents while under supervision remains fairly low. Of the 10,816 unique offenders supervised by CSP during calendar year 2021, 2.4 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 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.

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

CSP reviewed FY 2020 intakes for a one-year period after their supervision start date to determine estimated annual substance abuse treatment needs. In FY 2020, a total of 3,169 individuals entered CSP supervision. Approximately 85 percent of these persons self-reported some history of using illicit substances at intake. Approximately 13 percent (400 individuals) of the FY 2020 intakes tested positive for drugs (excluding alcohol) on at least three occasions within one year of their supervision start date. Sixty-eight percent these 400 persistent drug users (270 individuals) had a special condition for court-ordered treatment/treatment evaluation during their first year of supervision, and 86 percent (342 individuals) were supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive or maximum) at some point during that year.

13. What portion of offenders and defendants entering CSOSA supervision in FY 2021 had mental health issues?

CSP performed a review of individuals entering supervision in FY 2021 and determined that 27 percent reported mental health issues at intake. These persons are likely to require mental health

⁵ Serious, violent incidents include homicide, aggravated assault, sexual assault, assault with a dangerous weapon, assault with intent to kill, carjacking, and robbery. Incidents counted are those that occurred during the year, even if the arrest was not made until after the end of the year.

services while under supervision and may be supervised by the agency's specialized behavioral health unit.

During FY 2021, 714 defendants were assigned to PSA's Specialized Supervision teams. Specialized Supervision provides services to defendants with mental health or a combination of substance use disorder and mental health treatment needs to assist them in meeting pretrial obligations.

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

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

Nearly eight percent of the FY 2021 offenders began supervision in unstable housing, defined by CSP as residing in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or having no fixed address. Over three-fourths of those with unstable housing lived in homeless shelters or were living without a fixed address. The remaining offenders resided in CSP-funded transitional housing, halfway houses through public law placements, or hotels or motels.

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

- lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,
- have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground,
- live in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing),
- reside in shelters or places not meant for human habitation,
- are in danger of imminently lose their housing [as evidenced by a court order resulting from an eviction action that notifies the person(s) that they must leave within 14 days, having a primary nighttime residence that is a room in a hotel or motel and where they lack the resources necessary to reside there for more than 14 days, or credible evidence

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

indicating that the owner or renter of the housing will not allow the individual or family to stay for more than 14 days], and/or

- have experienced a long-term period without living independently in permanent housing, have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.

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

15. How many CSP offenders have dependent children?

Of the individuals entering supervision in FY 2021 for whom family information was available, just under two-thirds (63 percent) reported having children. Of those with children, and for whom age data were available, 96 percent had dependent children (under age 18). Over thirty two percent of those individuals with dependent children identified themselves as the primary caretakers of their dependents, and nearly two-thirds reported residing in the same household as their dependents.

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

CSP had 273 total, on-board CSO law enforcement employees as of September 30, 2021 performing offender supervision (219), diagnostic / investigative (28), domestic violence treatment (12) and Rapid Engagement Team (14) functions.

PSA had 199 supervisory PSOs and assistant PSOs performing defendant supervision, diagnostic, court representation, assessment, and/or treatment-related services.

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

Prior to the Revitalization Act, supervision CSO caseloads averaged over 100 offenders, far in excess of the nationally recognized standards of the American Probation and Parole Association and best practices. As of September 30, 2021, the overall ratio of supervised offenders to on-board supervision CSO employees is 28:1; a significant improvement since the agency’s inception. Offenders on specialized units (e.g., high-risk, mental health, sex offenders) are supervised at lower caseloads. CSP anticipates an increase in supervision caseloads in FY 2022 as the Superior Court for the District of Columbia resumes full operations.

CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) / Offender Caseloads
 (Total Offenders Per On-Board Supervision CSO, by Case Type, as of September 30, 2021)

Offender Case Type	Supervised Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, High-Risk, Domestic Violence)	2,904	122	24:1
General Supervision	1,365	50	27:1
Interstate Supervision	836	32	26:1
Sub-Total	5,105	204	31:1
Warrant / RAP/DRC Teams	971	15	65:1
TOTAL	7,321	219	28:1

18. How many CSP offenders have used illicit drugs?

A review of individuals entering supervision in FY 2021 revealed that 82.0 percent self-reported having a history of illicit drug use.

Illicit Drug Use of Individuals Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2021, by Drug (Self-Reported)

Illicit Drug (Federal)	Percentage of FY 2021 Entrants Reporting Drug Use	Average Age at First Use	Average Length of Use (Years)
Marijuana	73.0%	15	12.3
Cocaine	28.4%	23	12.7
PCP	32.4%	20	9.9
Opiates	14.0%	24	11.4
Amphetamines	8.3%	22	5.0

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

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

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

PSA receives automatic electronic notification of new arrests in the District of Columbia. PSA case managers promptly notify the appropriate calendar judge of the new arrest and, when appropriate, recommend termination of PSA supervision as a result of the new arrest. In addition, PSO's conduct regular nationwide warrant and criminal history updates for all supervised defendants.

Minimizing rearrests among defendants released to the community pending trial to help assure public safety is one of PSA’s key strategic outcome measures. In FY 2021, 90 percent of released defendants remained arrest-free.

20. What is the arrest history of offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2021?

Of the FY 2021 supervision entrants with arrest histories, over 75 percent had prior arrests for property offenses, and over 70 percent had prior arrests for public order offenses; nearly two-thirds had prior arrests for violent offenses, simple assaults, and drug-related offenses; and half of FY 2021 entries had a history of firearm offenses.

Arrest History of Offenders Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2021

Arrest Charge Type	Percentage with Arrest History ¹	Average Age at First Arrest	Average Number of Arrests
Property Offense	76.3%	20	6.3
Public Order	71.9%	23	5.3
Violent Offense	66.5%	22	3.2
Simple Assault	64.9%	24	3.3
Drug-Related Offense	61.7%	22	4.5
Firearm Offense	50.4%	22	2.3
Traffic	45.3%	25	3.2
Domestic Violence	28.8%	28	2.5
Sex Offense	13.0%	27	1.6
Prostitution	4.3%	28	2.9

¹ An offender may have arrests for multiple charge types.

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

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

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

If sanctions do not restore compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP informs the releasing authority (Superior Court of the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR can result in incarceration or the imposition of additional supervision special conditions. CSP prepares and submits an AVR electronically to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for any new arrest of a probationer or for conditions of repeat non-compliance. Effective FY 2019, the U.S. Parole Commission requests that an AVR be submitted only in cases where CSP is requesting revocation or a modification of release conditions for parole/supervised release cases.

In FY 2021, CSP filed 4,046 AVRs with the releasing authorities and 24.7 percent of the Total Supervised Population (TSP) had at least one AVR filed with their releasing authority.

AVRs Filed by CSP, by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Percentage of TSP with at Least One AVR Filed
2012	18.7%
2013	19.1%
2014	23.0%
2015	24.0%
2016	26.7%
2017	29.0%
2018	30.3%
2019	29.4%
2020	27.4%
2021	24.7%

Approximately 55 percent of CSP’s FY 2021 AVRs were for re-arrests, 21 percent were for offenders failing to report for supervision appointments, and the remaining 24 percent were for other technical violations.

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

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

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

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

- CSP continuously receives arrest data electronically from the D.C. MPD, as well as Maryland and Virginia. D.C. MPD arrest data is retrieved multiple times per day via the CJCC secure web services interface; Maryland and Virginia arrest data is received (once) daily. The data is processed by a custom matching algorithm to determine if CSP offenders were rearrested in the District or a neighboring state, and the results are migrated 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, charge codes/descriptions, and any 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 CSOs. The Supervised Release File enables law enforcement agencies across the United States to contact CSOSA in the event as necessary in the course of law enforcement activity. it.
- CSP updates the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NCIC/National Sex Offender Registry multiple times per day with data on registered sex offenders in the District of Columbia. The NCIC/National Sex Offender Registry is updated pursuant to NCIC regulation and the D.C. Code.
- CSP receives offender drug testing results electronically from PSA. The data is loaded into SMART multiple times per day; the supervising CSO receives a notification of the positive test results or failure to report status in SMART; and a supervision violation is automatically generated.
- CSP sends requests for offenders to be tested for drugs electronically from SMART to the PSA PRISM system. The data is sent via a real-time web service interface.
- CSP transmits offender AVRs to the U.S. Parole Commission, and receives Notices of Action from the U.S. Parole Commission via an electronic web services interface in near real-time throughout the day.
- CSP transmits offender AVRs to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, and receives Court orders from the Court via CaseFileXpress, an electronic web service that 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 and sentencing guidelines. 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 supervisee location, out of range messages, low battery indicators and other warnings from our contract provider. CSP matches GPS data with D.C. MPD's arrest data for crime scene correlation purposes.

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

CSP continues to use GPS to monitor offenders who have a releasing authority-imposed special condition for GPS and those who are non-compliant with their supervision conditions. On September 30, 2021, 503 CSP supervisees were on GPS electronic monitoring. This represents 8.3 percent of the total supervised population on this date. During FY 2021 (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021), CSP supervised a total of 1,853 unique individuals on GPS for at least one day in the fiscal year.

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

Yes. CSP developed and established a secure database for sex offender registration information. CSP assumed responsibility for the registration function in October 2000. As of September 30, 2021, 2,215 total registrants were listed in the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, 1,141 of which were in active (viewable by the public) status. The data, photographs, and supporting documents are transmitted by CSP to the D.C. MPD for community notification as required by law. In FY 2021, information for 202 new registrants was transmitted by CSP to D.C. MPD. The Sex Offender Registry database is maintained by CSP; however, the website for use by the public is hosted by D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer on behalf of D.C. MPD at www.mpdc.dc.gov.

26. What are CSP offender Housing Contacts?

CSP CSOs conduct three types of housing contacts: accountability tours, home verifications, and home visits. These housing contacts may be conducted independently of one another, or they may be combined (e.g., accountability tour with a home verification, or a home visit with a home verification). FY 2020 and FY 2021 CSO housing contact activity was reduced due to COVID-19.

- *Accountability tours* are visits to the homes of high-risk individuals conducted jointly by a CSO and a D.C. MPD Officer in support of our public safety mandate. They may be scheduled or unscheduled visits and are one of the tools used to closely supervise the highest risk offenders. In FY 2021, CSOs conducted a total of 596 accountability tours for 549 supervisees.
- *Home verifications* are conducted by a CSO with the owner of the residence in which the offender resides to ensure that the offender lives at the address provided to CSOSA, and does not reside in some other, unapproved location. In FY 2021, CSOs conducted 6,536 home verifications for 3,410 supervisees.
- *Home visits* are conducted by a CSO at the supervisee's residence to assess the person'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 2021, CSOs conducted 7,530 home visits for 3,838 offenders.

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

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

development in the District creates challenges for CSP in obtaining and retaining space in the community for offender supervision operations.

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

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's lease for our 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, location expires July 2023. This location serves as one of our primary offender supervision locations in the District.

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, originally expired September 2020.

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

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

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

The CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE) provides high-risk offenders and defendants with an intensive assessment, reentry, cognitive based treatment and treatment readiness counseling program in a 24/7 residential setting. The RSC program is specifically tailored for men and women with long histories of crime and substance use disorders coupled with long periods of incarceration and little support in the community. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to both criminal and drug relapse. Most that complete the RSC program are determined to need treatment services and are referred to contract treatment providers. For FY 2021, CSP continues to adjust the RSC model from a treatment readiness program to a treatment program with additional cognitive behavior interventions to respond to the evolving and complex needs of our offender population.

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

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

In FY 2001, CSP assumed responsibility for collecting DNA samples from probationers and parolees convicted of certain qualifying District of Columbia offenses, typically violent crimes and sex offenses, for transmission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Offenses that require DNA collection are specified in accordance with D.C. Code § 22-4151. The FBI maintains the DNA information in their Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) used for crime-solving. CSP does not collect or transmit DNA data for qualifying offenders whose information is already maintained in CODIS. In FY 2021, a total of 328 offender samples were collected by CSP and transmitted to the FBI.

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

In FY 2021, CSP made 534 contract substance abuse treatment, transitional housing, and halfway back treatment sanction placements using appropriated funds.

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

CSP Contract Offender Intervention Placements

Treatment and Housing Services	FY 2021 Placements
Detoxification	7
Residential Treatment	138
Outpatient Treatment	362
Transitional Housing	27
Total Contract Offender Placements	534

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

This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

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

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all CSP drug collection sites were closed from March 25, 2020 – July 5, 2020. Prior to March 2020, offender drug collection operations took place at four CSP illegal substance collection unit sites, as well as the RSC. Effective July 2020, CSP performed

limited offender drug collection activities at the 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE, and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, locations for the highest-risk offenders.

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

32. How many offenders has CSP drug tested?

CSP temporarily ceased offender drug testing March 2020 due to COVID-19 and resumed limited testing July 2020. In FY 2021 CSP collected an average of 1,027 samples from 849 offenders per month. In FY 2021, each urine sample was tested for up to nine substances (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates [codeine/morphine], Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Alcohol, Heroin, and Synthetic Cannabinoids [K2]). In addition, samples are tested for Creatinine levels to determine sample validity and for Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG) to confirm alcohol use. Effective FY 2015, CSP reduced the testing of most probationers for marijuana due to changes in the District of Columbia's laws, however, CSP continues to test parolees and supervised releasees for marijuana use.

PSA tests CSP offender urine samples and provides results to CSP electronically.

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

In FY 2021, the OFTS conducted 160,856 drug tests on 14,389 urine or oral fluid specimens from defendants on pretrial release, offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release, as well as for persons (juveniles and adults) whose matters are handled by the Family Court.

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

In FY 2021, approximately 46 percent of the defendant samples tested had at least one positive test.

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

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

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

In response to the President's priorities to address drug addiction and opioid abuse, PSA studied the trends in fentanyl use among the DC criminal justice population over the past few years. Universal testing of fentanyl, and other opioids, will provide data that can be used for future decisions on how to curb the use of these drugs in the general population, provide appropriate treatment protocols for the supervised population, help keep the community safe, and show a responsible effort in rising to the nation-wide call to abate opioid abuse.

PSA successfully implemented fentanyl testing, despite the disruption of normal laboratory operations. Starting in May 2021, all urine specimens submitted by pretrial defendants are routinely screened for fentanyl. As a result, information on fentanyl use has now been incorporated into judicial decision-making, supporting the nationwide response to the opioid crisis.

37. Is CSP offender drug testing and treatment effective?

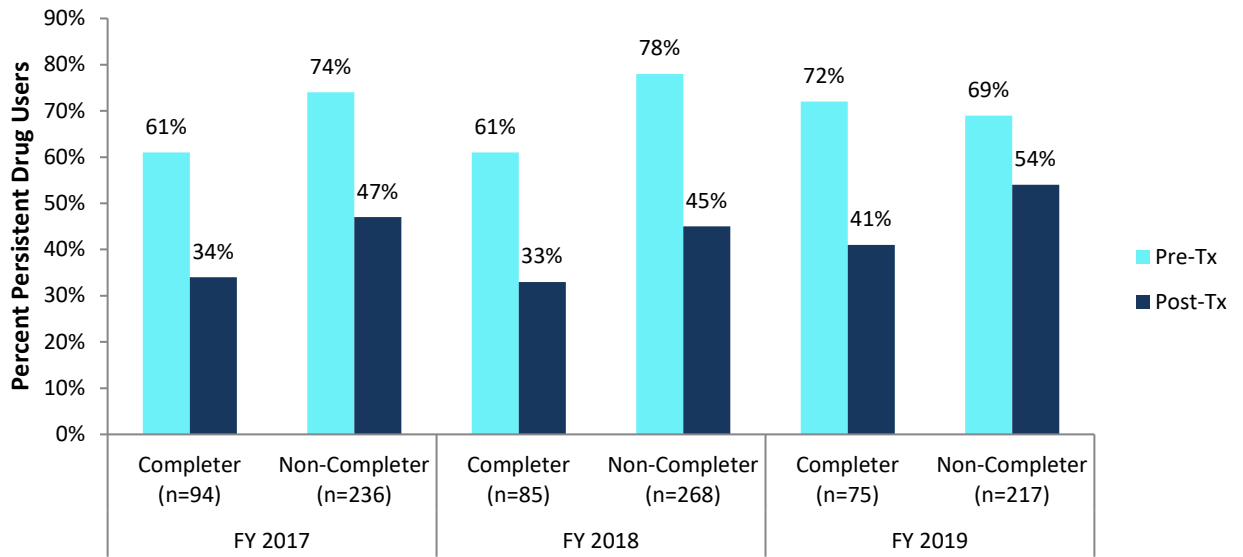
Results of CSP reviews indicate that drug testing and substance abuse treatment is having a positive impact on CSP's supervised population.

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



38. Does CSOSA perform annual financial audits?

CSOSA (CSP and PSA), as a Federal agency, is required by law to prepare and audit agency financial statements on an annual basis. CSOSA issued its FY 2021 Agency Financial Report, including audited financial statements, on November 15, 2021. CSOSA received an Unmodified (positive) opinion on the FY 2021 financial statements from an independent auditor; the auditor did not identify any material internal control issues.

39. What is CSP’s Hire One Program?

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

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

40. What were some characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of the individuals under CSP supervision during FY 2021?

As shown in the table below, individuals under CSP supervision in FY 2021 were primarily male, African-American, and ages 35 or younger. Two-thirds of supervisees achieved a high school diploma, GED or higher education level. Roughly 2 out of 10 charges associated with offenders rearrested in DC while under CSP supervision were for weapons-related offenses; 18 percent were charges for property offenses and 15 percent for simple assaults. Six percent of charges accrued were for violent offenses.

Characteristics of the FY 2021 CSP Total Supervised Population (9,549 Supervisees)

	Percent
Gender	
Male	86%
Female	14%
Race	
Black	89%
Hispanic	5%
White	4%
Other/Unknown	2%
Educational Level¹	
Less than High School	31%
High School Diploma/GED	48%
Post-Secondary	16%
Missing/Unknown	5%
Age	
25 and Under	14%
26 to 35	34%
36 to 45	23%
46 to 55	15%
56 to 65	11%
66 and above	3%
Criminal Charge²	
<u>Violent Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Homicide, Sex Offense, Robbery Aggravated Assault, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Assault with Intent to Kill, Carjacking, Offenses Against Family & Children)	6%
<u>Simple Assault</u> (Charge Category: Other Assaults)	15%
<u>Drug Offenses</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse)	7%
<u>Property Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism)	18%
<u>Public Order Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Driving Under the Influence, Disorderly Conduct, Fail to Comply w/ Public Transportation Regs., Gambling, Loitering, Obstruction of Justice, Prostitution & Commercialized Vice, Traffic, Vagrancy, Liquor Laws)	7%
<u>Weapons Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Weapons-Carrying/Possessing)	20%
<u>Release Condition Violations</u> (Charge Categories: Parole and Probation Violations)	23%
<u>Other Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)	3%
<p>¹ As reported by the offender; not necessarily as assessed by CSOSA Educational Specialists. ² Reflects arrest charges for offenders rearrested in D.C. while under CSOSA supervision through September 30, 2021 (n=1,807).</p>	

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

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