

Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency

**Community Supervision
Program**



Congressional Budget Justification
Fiscal Year 2023

March 28, 2022

Table of Contents

AGENCY OVERVIEW:	3
FY 2023: CSP BUDGET REQUEST	10
FY 2022 AND FY 2023 REQUESTED PROGRAM INCREASES:	11
FY 2022 AND FY 2023 CHANGES TO BASE:	22
CSP PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS	23
RECIDIVISM	24
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF SUPERVISION	30
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:	31
REARREST	31
TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS	32
DRUG USE	34
EMPLOYMENT	36
EDUCATION	37
HOUSING	37
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	39
FIELD UNIT LOCATIONS	41
RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY STRATEGIC GOAL	43
STRATEGIC GOAL 1: REDUCE RECIDIVISM BY TARGETING CRIMINOGENIC RISK AND NEEDS USING INNOVATIVE AND EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES	45
STRATEGIC GOAL 2: INTEGRATE OFFENDERS INTO THE COMMUNITY BY CONNECTING THEM WITH RESOURCES AND INTERVENTIONS	50
STRATEGIC GOAL 3: STRENGTHEN AND PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY BY ENSURING OFFENDER COMPLIANCE AND CULTIVATING A CULTURE OF CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT AND IMPROVEMENT	52
STRATEGIC GOAL 4: SUPPORT THE FAIR ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTIC BY PROVIDING TIMELY AND ACCURATE INFORMATION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISION-MAKERS. ..	62
BUDGET DISPLAYS:	68

COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 2023 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 improved public safety in the District of Columbia.

Supervised Offender Summary

In FY 2021, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 6,700 adults on any given day and 9,549 different persons over the course of the fiscal year. Approximately 88 percent of supervisees during the year were male, and 12 percent were female. During FY 2021, 2,238 persons entered CSOSA supervision: 1,561 individuals were ordered to CSOSA supervision by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (this number includes offenders sentenced to probation and individuals with CPOs and DSAs) and 677 offenders 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.

Individuals ordered to CSOSA supervision are typically expected to remain under supervision for the following durations:¹

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

Daily Supervised Population:

On September 30, 2021, CSP supervised 6,076 individuals, including 3,332 probationers, 2,538 offenders on supervised release or parole, 114 defendants with DSAs, and 92 individuals with CPOs. Approximately 5,000 of those under supervision reside in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 110 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 September 30th FYs 2019–2021

Supervision Type	September 2019		September 2020		September 2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	5,591	62.8%	4,240	57.9%	3,332	54.8%
Parole	884	9.9%	835	11.4%	729	12.0%
Supervised Release	2,098	23.6%	2,007	27.4%	1,809	29.8%
DSA	182	2.0%	143	2.0%	114	1.9%
CPO	145	1.6%	96	1.3%	92	1.5%
Total	8,900	100.0%	7,321	100.0%	6,076	100.0%

Offender Intakes:

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact CSP’s supervised population levels in FY 2021. CSP experienced a significant reduction in the number of probationers supervised in FYs 2020 and

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, 2021 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (548,101). Estimated population data as of July 1, 2021.

2021 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 2021 dropped by 30 percent versus FY 2020. CSP expects a considerable increase in probation intakes to take place upon resumption of Court activities. Conversely, the total number of parolees supervised by CSP decreased in FY 2021 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.

Offender Entries by Supervision Type, FYs 2019–2021

Supervision Type	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percentage Change FY2020 to FY2021
Probation	3,880	1,995	1,403	-29.7%
Parole	209	224	116	-48.2%
Supervised Release	988	819	561	-31.5%
DSA	185	86	103	19.8%
CPO	110	45	55	22.2%
Total Offender Entries	5,372	3,169	2,238	-29.4%

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 Community Supervision Officer (CSO) and supervised for at least one day within the 12-month reporting period.

In FY 2021 (October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021), CSP supervised 9,549 unique individuals. 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 make up 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 2021 TSP declining by 36 percent below the FY 2019 TSP. The number of FY 2021 probationers decreased by approximately 42 percent, supervised releasees by 23 percent and parolees by 15 percent below FY 2019 TSP levels. While the two-year percentage decrease of DSA and CPOs is fairly high (35 and 52 percent, respectively), as noted above, they account for a very small portion of the total supervised population.

Total Supervised Population (TSP) by Supervision Type FYs 2019–2021

Supervision Type	FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	9,754	65.8%	7,558	63.9%	5,676	59.4%
Parole	1,173	7.9%	1,093	9.2%	995	10.4%
Supervised Release	3,236	21.8%	2,743	23.2%	2,496	26.1%
DSA	361	2.4%	261	2.2%	235	2.5%
CPO	306	2.1%	182	1.5%	147	1.5%
TOTAL	14,830	100.0%	11,837	100.0%	9,549	100.0%

Offender Risk and Needs:

The total number of individuals supervised by CSP decreased in FY 2021. 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 contributing factor to an increase in the assessed risk level of CSP’s supervised population in FY 2021. Based on the results of CSP’s proprietary offender risk and needs screening tool, the Auto Screener, approximately 55 percent of the FY 2021 end-of-year assessed supervised population 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 individuals require additional supervision and intervention resources to ensure public safety.

CSP data shows that the criminogenic and support services needs of the supervised population are substantial, and addressing those needs is essential to reducing recidivism. The 2,238 individuals entering CSP supervision during FY 2021 were characterized by the following:

- 39.9 percent were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament;³
- 25.2 percent were identified as having an immediate substance abuse need while 82.0 percent self-reported having a history using illicit substances;³
- 26.2 percent lacked prosocial leisure activities;³
- 68.5 percent were unemployed when they began supervision;⁴
- 27.1 percent were identified as having mental health needs;³
- 63.4 percent self-reported having children; 32.7 percent of those with dependent-age children reported being the primary caretaker of those children;³

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.

- 33.1 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED; and
- 7.5 percent reported at intake that their living arrangement was unstable.⁵

Further, many of our supervisees, 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 these individuals face in obtaining employment and housing.

Offender Outcomes:

To monitor how well the Agency is achieving its mission, CSP established one outcome indicator and one outcome-oriented performance goal related to public safety:

1. Decreasing recidivism among the supervised offender population, and
2. Successful completion of supervision.

In considering these outcomes, CSP recognizes the well-established connection among criminogenic needs, behavioral health (both substance abuse and mental health challenges) and crime. Long-term success in reducing recidivism depends upon two key factors:

1. Identifying and treating criminogenic needs, as well as addressing behavioral health issues and other social problems among the offender population; and
2. Establishing swift and certain consequences for violations of supervision conditions.

CSP recognizes that recidivism places an enormous burden on the offender's family, the community, and the entire criminal justice system. We monitor revocation rates and other related factors, as well as monitor and adjust (as needed) our interventions to meet offender needs. It is not unusual for offenders to return to CSP supervision. Of the 2,238 individuals who entered supervision in FY 2021, 18.9 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.

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.

Offender Arrests for Incidents of Serious, Violent Crime:

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 2020.⁶ 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.

Despite the increase in homicides and certain other crimes, the overall number of incidents of serious violence⁷ 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 9,368 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.

⁶ Source: MPD District Crime Data at a Glance, <https://mpdc.dc.gov/page/district-crime-data-glance>

⁷ Serious, violent incidents include homicide, aggravated assault, sexual assault, assault with a dangerous weapon, assault with intent to kill, carjacking, and robbery. Incidents counted are those that occurred during the year, even if the arrest was not made until after the end of the year.

CSP FY 2021 Total Supervised Population Profile:

FY 2021 ENTRIES	FY 2021 TOTAL SUPERVISED POPULATION	FY 2021 EXITS
<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 2,238</p> <p style="text-align: center;">116 Parole 561 Supervised Release 1,403 Probation 103 DSA 55 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics at intake</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision at some point within the last three years • 40 percent were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament² • 25 percent were identified as having an immediate substance use need and 82 percent self-reported having a history of using illicit substances² • 26 percent lacked prosocial leisure activities • 69 percent were unemployed • 33 percent had less than a high school education • 8 percent resided in unstable conditions⁴ • 27 percent were identified as having mental health needs² • 63 percent self-reported having children; 33 percent of those with dependent-age children reported being the primary caretaker of those children² 	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 9,549</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Supervised 9,549 unique individuals over the course of the fiscal year and approximately 6,700 persons on any given day</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics under supervision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 53 percent of individuals assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels¹ • 14 percent aged 25 and under • 12 percent female • 19 percent of individuals were rearrested while under supervision • 2 percent of supervisees were rearrested for incidents of serious, violent crime in the District of Columbia³ • 35 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 25 percent of supervised individuals 	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 4,680</p> <p style="text-align: center;">393 Parole 966 Supervised Release 3,101 Probation 138 DSA 82 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Supervision outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent of cases closed successfully • 95 percent of individuals under supervision in FY 2021 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. Arrests during the year are counted even if the predicate offense occurred during a prior year

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

FY 2023: CSP Budget Request

The FY 2023 Budget Request for CSP is \$204,579,000, an increase of \$25,399,000 or 14.18 percent above the FY 2022 annualized FY 2022 Continuing Resolution.

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Community Supervision Program				
	FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2020 Enacted Budget	795	177,247	3,818	181,065
FY 2021 Enacted Budget	750	179,180	-	179,180
FY 2022 Continuing Resolution (CR)¹	750	179,180	-	179,180
Changes to Base:				
<u>FY 2022</u>				
FY 2022 Pay Raise	-	3,373	-	3,373
FY 2022 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increase	-	1,168	-	1,168
FY 2022 Base Employment Increase ²	25	-	-	-
<u>FY 2023</u>				
FY 2023 Pay Raise	-	5,522	-	5,522
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	25	10,063	-	10,063
FY 2023 BASE	775	189,243	-	189,243
Requested Program Changes:				
<u>FY 2022 Annual Funding 2022</u>				
FY 2022 Offender Treatment and Housing Interventions ³	5	7,538	-	7,538
<u>FY 2022 Three-Year Funding 2022/2024</u>				
FY 2022 Re-entry and Sanctions Center Lease Replacement - Technical Anomaly ⁴	-	-	6,639	6,639
FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2023 ⁵	-	-	(6,639)	(6,639)
FY 2022 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Lease Replacement - Technical Anomaly ⁶	-	-	8,108	8,108
FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2023 ⁷	-	-	(8,108)	(8,108)
<u>FY 2023 Three-Year Funding 2023/2025</u>				
CSP 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, Field Unit Replacement ⁸	-	-	2,567	2,567
CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center Lease Replacement ⁹	-	-	1,414	1,414
CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Lease Replacement ¹⁰	-	-	3,817	3,817
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	5	7,538	7,798	15,336
FY 2023 President's Budget	780	196,781	7,798	204,579
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2022 CR:	30	17,601	7,798	25,399
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2022 CR:	4.00%	9.82%	NA	14.18%

¹ A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the 2022 Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 117-43), as amended). The FY 2022 PB includes one-time, multi-year relocation funds outlined in Footnotes 4 and 6.

² 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

³ Program increase for funding requested in FY 2022 President's Budget (PB) for the CSP Offender Treatment and Housing Interventions.

⁴ Program increase for three-year FY 2022/2024 funding requested in FY 2022 PB for the CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center lease replacement.

⁵ Reduction of \$6,639,000 in non-recurring three-year FY 2022/2024 funding associated with the CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center lease replacement. The need for these resources does not recur in FY 2023.

⁶ Program increase for three-year FY 2022/2024 funding requested in FY 2022 PB for the CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, lease replacement.

⁷ Reduction of \$8,108,000 in non-recurring three-year FY 2022/2024 funding associated with the CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, lease replacement. The need for these resources does not recur in FY 2023.

⁸ Three-year FY 2023/2025 funding is requested to fund the costs associated with the CSP 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, lease replacement.

⁹ Three-year FY 2023/2025 funding is requested to fund the remainder of costs associated with the CSOSA Re-Entry and Sanctions Center lease replacement.

¹⁰ Three-year FY 2023/2025 funding is requested to fund the remainder of costs associated with the CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, lease replacement.

FY 2022 and FY 2023 Requested Program Increases:

1. CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center Relocation **+\$1,414,000 **0 FTE****

CSP 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 resources do not recur in FY 2023.

Current Lease

<u>Non-GSA Leased Space:</u>	CSP Lease Expiration	Occupants
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 operations⁸.

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 and FY 2023 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 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 the first installment of appropriated funding in place in FY

⁸ 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.

2022 to provide ample time for the solicitation of new space to support this critical public safety program.

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

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, initiate productive community reintegration, and reduce recidivism.

Prior to COVID-19, approximately 75 CSP staff at the RSC performed 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 provide medical, psychiatric and other mental health services. The maximum capacity of Karrick Hall is 83 residents. The program duration is 28-42 concurrent days depending upon the assessed needs of the offender or defendant. In FY 2019, an Extended Stay unit was deployed with a duration of 42 concurrent days 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. Because of the intensive nature of the program, 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 conducted a tour of the RSC for Superior Court for the District of Columbia judges to educate them of the updated RSC program, and 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 the planned re-opening of the RSC in FY 2022, and increased operations at the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, 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 because 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 FY 2023 Three-Year resources to support the full space acquisition costs for 50,000 USF for relocation of CSOSA’s RSC at Karrick Hall. CSP will continue to work with GSA to determine responsibility for procurement of the replacement space and 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 consecutive 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.

CSP opened a Day Reporting Center (DRC) at the RSC in FY 2022. Finally, CSP will continue to work with the Court 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 PB	FY 2023 PB
<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

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:

GSA Leased Space:	CSP Lease Expiration	Occupants
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 and FY 2023 resources to relocate 800 North Capitol Street, NW, is directly related to CSOSA’s on-going Headquarters Relocation project. CSOSA’s Headquarters Relocation includes the current CSP locations of 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW. 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.

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 will likely result in the enacted FY 2019 and FY 2020 multi-year budget resources expiring, unused, without obtaining a new Headquarters lease. Therefore, FY 2022 and FY 2023 resources supporting CSP’s 800 North Capitol Street, NW, relocation may be needed, all or in part, to relocate 800 North Capitol Street, NW, and 601/633 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 800 North Capitol Street, CSP does perform indirect offender supervision functions, such as offender investigations, at this location.

Justification of Request:

CSP requests FY 2023 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		
Sub-Total, 800 N Capitol Street		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 PB	FY 2023 PB
<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

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. 3850 S Capitol Street, SE Relocation +\$2,567,000 0 FTE

CSP 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 (FY 2023).

CSP occupies 12,857 Usable Square Feet (USF) and 14,400 Rentable Square Feet (RSF) at the 3850 South Capitol Street location.

Current Lease Pending Expiration:

<u>Non-GSA Leased Space:</u>	<u>CSP Lease Expiration</u>	<u>Occupants</u>
3850 S Capitol Street, SE	7/31/2023	CSP

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

Background

CSP has occupied 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, since March 1999. On January 1, 2013, CSP signed a 10-year succeeding lease to maintain occupancy through July 31, 2023. CSP prefers to continue occupancy of the current location. However, proper Federal space acquisition planning and procedures requires CSP to work with GSA on a plan to replace this field unit with similar-sized space in the SE quadrant of the District of Columbia. Continued real-estate development within the city adds additional challenges for obtaining space to support CSOSA’s mission.

CSP requires funds in FY 2023 to support a relocation to occur upon expiration of our current lease. This funding request is made in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 585(a), 40 U.S.C. § 3307(a)(1) and (2) and (h), and applicable GSA procedures and regulations.

The 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, location serves as a critical offender supervision location in the SE quadrant of the District. There are approximately 50 CSP staff at this location comprising one HIST, two General Supervision teams, an Illegal Substance Collection Unit and a DRC inclusive of a Learning Lab. There is a current need to house 50 CSP staff at this location due to increasing program assessment and intervention staff.

Prior to COVID-19, approximately 585 offenders visited this location each week for supervision reporting. The facility operates 10.5 hours per business day and is also used for weekend supervision activities. There are community partners in close proximity to the 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, field unit to which CSP provides immediate referrals for critical offender support services.

CSP requests Three-Year resources to support GSA’s solicitation for 12,857 USF for relocation of CSP’s 3850 South Capitol SE, location. Since the annual rent for this space requirement will not exceed the net annual rent prospectus threshold imposed by 40 U.S.C. § 3307(a)(1) and (2), GSA is not required to submit a prospectus to OMB and Congress for approval.

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

Budget Estimate:

CSP requests Three-Year resources to support a non-GSA solicitation for 12,857 USF for relocation of CSP’s 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, location and related facilities.

Building Location	Lease Expiration	Usable Square Footage		Square Footage Change	Percentage Change
		CSP Current	CSP Requested		
3850 S Capitol Street, SE	7/31/2023	12,857	12,857		
Total		12,857	12,857	0	0.00%

Justification for Program Increase	
3850 S Capitol Street, SE Relocation - 12,857 USF 50 Staff (Offender Programming/Illegal Substance Collection)	
Program Area	FY 2023 PB
Real Property Costs	
Construction (\$125.00/USF)	\$1,607,000
Design (\$9.11/USF)	\$117,000
Management and Inspection Cost (\$6.54/USF)	\$84,000
Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs (\$25.00/USF)	\$322,000
Lessor Profit & Overhead (\$11.61/USF)	\$149,000
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA (\$11.61/USF)	\$149,000
GSA Management Fee (4%)	\$64,000
Slide Scale Overhead Fee	\$30,000
Less: Tenant Improvement Allowance Amortized in Monthly Rent Payments (\$42.85/USF)	(\$550,000)
Less: Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs (\$25.00/USF)	(\$321,000)
Total Real Property Costs	\$1,651,000
Personal Property Costs	
Move (\$3.25/USF)	\$42,000
IT/Communications (\$15.75/USF)	\$202,000
A/V (\$7.00/USF)	\$90,000
Signage, Artwork, Graphics (\$2.00/USF)	\$26,000
Security (\$5.00/USF)	\$64,000
Furniture: Staff/Contractors + Offender Programming (60 Units * \$5,683.61 each)	\$341,000
IT Mobility Upgrades (6 Units * \$5,500 each)	\$33,000
IT Collaborative Spaces (6 Units * \$5,800 each)	\$35,000
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	\$83,000
Total Personal Property Costs	\$916,000
Total Move and Replication Costs	\$2,567,000

Justification of Request/Limited Delineated Area

CSP requests resources to ensure continued supervision operations in the SE quadrant of Washington, DC. CSP must request FY 2023 resources to relocate our current 3850 S Capitol Street, SE, location due to the imminent expiration of the lease at this location. This request cannot be postponed to future fiscal years. CSP requires complete space acquisition resources, to include furniture and move resources, in FY 2023 to facilitate a timely relocation commensurate with expiration of the current lease.

CSP requires new furniture for 3850 S Capitol Street, SE, as the majority of the current furniture has not been replaced since the Agency occupied this space in 1999.

Failure to receive FY 2023 resources to support relocation space in SE DC will require offenders to travel to more-distant CSP locations to receive services. This would move CSP community supervision back towards the downtown “fortress” supervision model and increase the risks associated with centralized offender reporting for numerous DC neighborhoods.

CSP plans to reduce our total Agency space footprint as part of the forthcoming Headquarters and 800 North Capitol Street, NW, relocation projects. CSP will not have space at our other locations to absorb 3850 South Capitol, SE, offender supervision operations.

CSP may require additional resources in FY 2024 to account for increased lease rates under a new space acquisition.

Three-Year Funding

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

4. FY 2022 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.

FY 2022 and FY 2023 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 a 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 2023 Pay Raise Increase **\$5,522,000** **0 positions** **0 FTE**

The FY 2023 PB includes \$5,522,000 to support a FY 2023 (October 2022 – September 2023) payroll cost increases associated with an estimated 4.6 percent 2023 civilian pay raise.

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.⁹

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 2021.

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 2021, arrests were down to approximately 11 per 10,000 days. By supervision type, probationers and individuals with CPOs realized the largest declines in arrests, with reductions of seven and thirteen arrests per 10,000 days supervised for each, respectively, from FY 2017 to FY 2021.

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 beginning in FY 2020 are largely attributed to reduced court operations as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, with only a slight increase in FY 2021 as the Superior Court for the District of Columbia cautiously began resuming operations.

⁹ King, R. & Elderbroom, B. (2014). *Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.

Recidivism Events Per 10k Offender-Days-Supervised by Supervision Type, FYs 2017-2021

Recidivism Type	Supervision Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Arrest for new crime		16.7	16.4	13.7	11.8	10.8
	Probation	17.2	16.3	13.1	11.2	10.1
	Parole	8.8	9.8	8.2	7.9	5.3
	Supervised Release	19.0	19.3	17.6	15.2	14.3
	DSA	9.5	9.9	6.3	7.4	6.0
	CPO	20.4	17.0	15.5	11.2	7.3
Conviction for new crime		6.6	6.7	5.9	1.5	2.2
	Probation	6.1	6.4	5.6	1.6	2.8
	Parole	3.9	2.2	2.8	1.1	0.1
	Supervised Release	9.1	9.5	8.1	1.7	2.1
	DSA	1.0	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.2
	CPO	5.0	4.8	3.0	1.2	0.3

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 is 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 who return to prison do so after a series of events demonstrates 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.

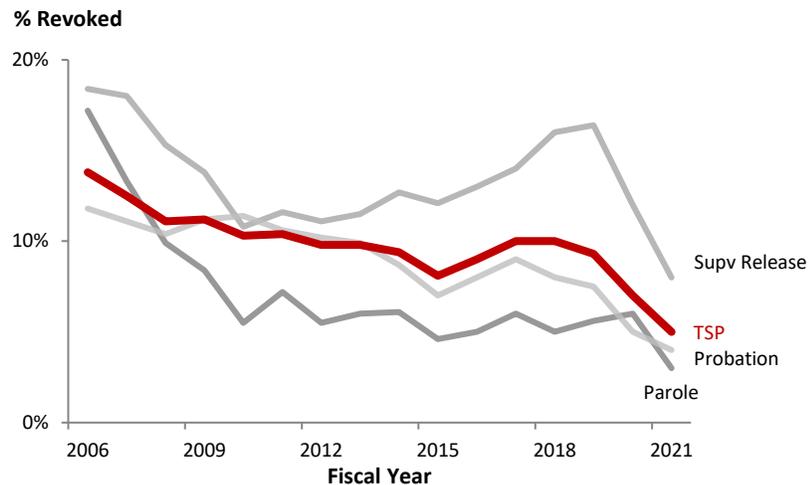
Data show that although there has been some fluctuation throughout the years in revocations by supervision type, the overall percentage of CSP’s Total Supervised Population revoked to incarceration has been steadily decreasing since FY 2006. There were slight increases in revocation rates among all supervision 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 significant decreases in FY 2020 and FY 2021. 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 and FY 2021 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 2006–2021

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
2021	995	-9.0	3.4	2,496	-9.0	7.6	6,058	-24.3	4.2	9,549	-19.3	5.0

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

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



Although CSP strives to reduce recidivism and address offenders' criminogenic needs while they are in the community, it is equally important for us to protect public safety by recognizing and responding when offenders are repeatedly or significantly 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 2021 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (82.2 percent compared to 52.6 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to have unstable housing situations (22.2 percent compared to 11.1 percent for the total supervised population);
- Have lower educational attainment (45.4 percent with less than a high school education compared to 29.9 percent of the total supervised population); and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (16.7 percent compared to 44.6 percent for the total supervised population).

Alleged Violation Reports:

If offenders are continually non-compliant and sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or non-compliance escalates (e.g., failing to report for supervision appointments, accruing GPS violations), CSP informs the releasing authority (Superior Court for the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission) by filing an AVR. An AVR can result in incarceration or the imposition of additional supervision special conditions. CSP also prepares and electronically submits an AVR to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia for any new arrest of a probationer. Effective FY 2019, the U.S. Parole Commission requested submission of an AVR only in cases in which 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, Superior Court for the District of Columbia judges typically grant the defense counsels' request to await the disposition in the case arising from the rearrest before addressing the alleged violation of probation where the rearrest is the sole violation of probation. For parole/supervised release cases in which the U.S. Parole Commission first holds a preliminary hearing to determine probable cause before issuing a warrant. If probable cause is established, the U.S. Parole Commission then conducts a revocation hearing at which time the offender can be revoked without having been convicted on a new charge.

CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) reviewed offenders entering CSP supervision during FYs 2016 – 2020 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, ORE also determined the number of days that elapsed from the beginning of the supervision period until

the first AVR was issued. In FYs 2016, approximately 44 percent of new offenders had at least one AVR filed within one year and, on average, their first AVR was filed roughly four and a half months after starting supervision. In FY 2017, the percentage of entrants with AVRs filed during the first year of supervision increased to nearly 50 percent. By FY 2019, the percentage of entrants with at least one AVR filed within the first year dropped by approximately three percentage points, and continued to decrease by an additional three percentage points for the FY 2020 cohort. While recent decreases in the percentage of entrants with AVRs filed may be attributed to limited operations at the releasing authorities amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, these data continue to suggest that the beginning of supervision is likely 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 2016–2020¹

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
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
2020	3,169	42.9	129	135	141

¹ This analysis requires a one-year follow-up period for offenders in each entry cohort. FY 2020 is the latest entry cohort available for reporting as they are reviewed for a one year period into FY 2021.

In FY 2021, CSP developed and filed a total of 4,046 AVRs for offenders under supervision. Over half of AVRs were filed for individuals ordered to supervision by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (to include probationers, defendants with DSAs and individuals with CPOs), 33 percent for supervised releasees, and the remainder for parolees. In FY 2021, approximately 55 percent of AVRs were filed for rearrests, 21 percent were filed for offenders repeatedly failing to report for supervision appointments, 5 percent for drug violations, 4 percent for GPS violations, and the remaining 15 percent for other technical violations.

AVRs Filed by CSP, by Supervision Type, FYs 2015–2021

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
2021	245	1,462	2,339	4,406

¹ Probation figures also include individuals with Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs).

In FY 2021, nearly 25 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 2021 versus FY 2020 were realized across all supervision types. However, the percent of the TSP for whom at least one AVR was filed in FY 2021 is greater than FY 2015.

CSP Offenders For Whom At Least One AVR Was Filed by Supervision Type, FYs 2015–2021

	<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
2021	995	161	16.2	2,496	808	32.4	6,058	1,390	22.9	9,549	2,359	24.7

¹ Probation figures also include individuals with Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs).

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 four years. In FY 2021, a total of 4,962 CSP supervision cases closed: 3,508 probation/CPO/DSA cases, 1,017 supervised release cases, and 437 parole cases. The table below shows that 75.4 percent of these case closures represented successful completions of supervision, and the success rate increased substantially across all supervision types from FY 2020 to FY 2021. We believe our evidence-based strategy of focusing resources on the highest-risk offenders plays a considerable role in three-fourths of supervision cases closing successfully each year.

Similar to previous years, a higher percentage of probation cases completed successfully (81.3 percent) compared to parole (60.6) and supervised release cases (61.1) 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.

Approximately 14 percent of cases closed in FY 2021 were unsuccessful and 10 percent were closed either administratively or due to death, which is higher than previous years. This shift in cases closures is likely a byproduct of reduced operations at both the courts and the U.S. Parole Commission due to the pandemic.

Supervision Completions¹ by Supervision Type, FYs 2017 – 2021

Supervision Type	FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	5,615	68.2%	5,297	70.1%	5,503	72.1%	4,091	77.1%	3,288	81.0%
Parole	577	57.7%	449	57.7%	424	54.0%	393	50.6%	437	60.6%
Supervised Release	1,763	42.6%	1,624	39.3%	1,563	39.2%	1,116	52.8%	1,017	61.1%
DSA	314	75.8%	269	77.7%	234	79.5%	139	84.2%	138	81.2%
CPO	298	87.6%	317	91.8%	260	91.9%	124	93.5%	82	93.9%
Total	8,567	63.2%	7,956	64.3%	7,984	65.6%	5,863	71.2%	4,962	75.4%

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Rearrest

Rearrest is a commonly used indicator of criminal activity among offenders on supervision, though it does not in itself constitute recidivism. 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 2021 with just over one-fourth of supervised releasees rearrested as of September 30, 2021 (D.C., MD, and VA; all charges considered), demonstrating the necessity for us to continue allocating resources to address the criminogenic needs of this group.

Percentage of Total Supervised Population Rearrested¹, FYs 2017–2021

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Probation³					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	21.6%	21.2%	19.5%	17.7%	14.7%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)⁴</i>	17.7%	16.9%	15.4%	14.0%	12.1%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	23.3%	22.7%	21.8%	19.9%	16.7%
Parole					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	18.3%	19.7%	17.3%	15.2%	11.3%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)⁴</i>	14.3%	15.2%	12.8%	9.6%	7.5%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	19.4%	20.9%	19.0%	16.3%	11.9%
Supervised Release					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	31.3%	31.2%	30.5%	25.3%	25.2%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)⁴</i>	24.1%	23.6%	20.7%	17.4%	18.3%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	32.5%	32.5%	32.4%	26.7%	27.1%
Total Supervised Population					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	23.6%	23.3%	21.7%	19.3%	17.1%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)⁴</i>	18.9%	18.3%	16.4%	14.4%	13.3%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	25.2%	24.8%	23.9%	21.2%	18.9%

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

² Includes 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 from 19.3 percent in FY 2020 to 17.1 percent in FY 2021. The following table details the types of charges associated with the arrests of individuals while under supervision. With the exception of release condition violations (which account for roughly 20-30 percent of all charges each year), offenders rearrested while under supervision are most often charged with firearm offenses, property offenses and simple assaults. Firearm charges are particularly notable because the percentage of charges attributed to firearm offenses doubled from FY 2019 to FY 2020 and continued to rise in FY 2021, composing nearly 20 percent of all charges that year. The percentage of charges attributed to property offenses also rose in recent years and, in FY 2021,

they, too, contributed to nearly 20 percent of arrest charges. While public order offenses have been decreasing steadily since FY 2017, simple assaults steadily increased during that time. Although violent offenses make up a relatively small portion of all charges, the percentage of charges attributed to violent crime has increased since 2019. Considering the seriousness of the offenses and that firearms charges are also increasing, it is important that CSP pay close attention to these trends and focus resources on offenders at the highest risk of committing these offenses.

Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested in D.C. While Under CSP Supervision, FYs 2017–2021

Charge Category ¹	FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Firearm Offenses	555	5.7	577	6.5	652	8.0	1,077	15.9	1,178	19.7
Property Offenses	1,364	13.9	1,168	13.2	1,285	15.7	1,108	16.3	1,069	17.9
Simple Assaults	1,115	11.4	1,086	12.2	1,028	12.6	884	13.0	893	14.9
Public Order Offenses	1,339	13.6	1,151	13.0	976	12.0	621	9.2	435	7.3
Drug Offenses	1,057	10.8	940	10.6	894	11.0	644	9.5	418	7.0
Violent Offenses	438	4.5	397	4.5	373	4.6	443	6.5	380	6.4
Other Offenses	1,153	11.8	1,023	11.5	497	6.1	168	2.5	212	3.5
Release Condition Violations	2,778	28.3	2,526	28.5	2,440	30.0	1,842	27.1	1,398	23.3
TOTAL²	9,799	100.0	8,868	100.0	8,145	100.0	6,787	100.0	5,983	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 (e.g., child abuse, kidnapping)

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 for appointments with the 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”). Confirmatory analyses are necessary to distinguish “new use” from “residual use,” but because these tests are costly, they are not routinely conducted. Therefore, “usage” (which, ideally, should only result in a violation when it is “new”) may be over-reported. The opposite may be a challenge for capturing information regarding to violations unrelated to drug violations, which rely on the CSO’s awareness 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 2021, there were 72.5 percent fewer technical violations recorded in SMART compared to FY 2020. The decrease is likely attributable to fewer drug-related violations as a result of the Agency suspending drug testing at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, before resuming limited testing as pandemic conditions allowed. While both drug and non-drug violations decreased between FY 2020 and FY 2021, non-drug violations reduced by 20 percent while drug violations reduced by 81 percent.

Technical Violations, FYs 2017–2021

Violation Type	FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug	108,864	90.4	86,362	91.2	87,424	90.6	44,588	85.4	8,249	57.4
Non-Drug	11,547	9.6	8,361	8.8	9,104	9.4	7,650	14.6	6,125	42.6
TOTAL	120,411	100.0	94,723	100.0	96,528	100.0	52,238	100.0	14,374	100.0

Drug Violations:

Drug violations are automatically captured in SMART when offenders test positive for or are in possession of controlled substances, when offenders fail to submit specimens for drug testing, and/or when testing indicates water-loading or other non-compliant behavior. Historically, approximately 90 percent of total violations recorded in SMART are related to drug use and drug testing violations. In FY 2021, they composed just under 60 percent of all recorded violations.

There were considerably fewer drug-related violations during FY 2020 and 2021 compared to previous years as drug testing operations were forced to close during the last half of FY 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Once testing sites reopened, CSOSA remained cautious and limited tests to only the highest risk offenders. For violations that were recorded in FY 2021, just over half were recorded for offenders failing to submit a sample for testing and just under half were recorded as a result of offenders testing positive for illicit substances.

Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2017–2021

Drug Violation Type	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	48.6%	51.5%	56.7%	66.7%	51.2%
Illegally used a controlled substance	51.3%	48.4%	43.2%	33.2%	48.0%
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	108,864	86,362	87,424	44,588	8,249

Non-Drug Violations:

In FY 2021, three violation types accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total recorded non-drug violations: 1) failing to report for supervision as directed, 2) failing to comply with GPS monitoring and 3) failing to participate in or complete CSOSA programs as directed. Roughly 50 other violations make up the balance of recorded non-drug violations. Failing to report for supervision accounted for 45 percent of recorded non-drug violations in FY 2021, while GPS violations accounted for just over 20 percent of violations during the year. Over the past several years, CSOSA staff have focused more attention on ensuring offenders attend programs designed to mitigate criminogenic risk and needs and holding them accountable when they do not attend. As a result, failing to participate in programming, which only accounted for about two to four percent of non-drug violations in FYs 2017 and 2018, made up about 8 percent of those violations in FY 2021. Though this is a decrease from FY 2020, it is likely due to limited program options being available to offenders during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Non-Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2017–2021

Non-Drug Violation Type	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Failed to report for supervision as directed	33.7%	41.0%	33.2%	37.1%	44.8%
GPS violations	44.6%	27.5%	31.4%	23.0%	21.1%
Failed to participate in or complete CSOSA programs as directed	2.0%	4.3%	9.9%	11.8%	7.9%
Other non-drug violations	19.7%	27.2%	25.5%	28.1%	26.2%
Total Number of Non-Drug Violations	11,547	8,361	9,104	7,650	6,125

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 were subject to daily, random testing. For non-HIST offenders, CSP followed an Offender Drug Testing Protocol that defined the schedule under which eligible offenders were to be drug tested. This testing protocol was temporarily altered due to COVID-19.

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.

In FY 2020, CSP collected an average of 8,195 samples from 2,787 unique offenders per month in the approximate nine months that offender’s drug collection and testing activities were performed. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all CSOSA 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 the RSC. Effective July 2020, CSP performed limited offender drug collection activities at two locations for the highest-risk offenders.

In FY 2021, limited offender drug collection activities continued to be performed at two collection sites for highest-risk offenders. CSP collected an average of 1,027 samples from 849 unique offenders each month of FY 2021.

PSA tests CSP offender urine and oral fluid samples for up to eleven substances (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates, Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Creatinine, Heroin, ETG, Synthetic Cannabinoids, and Alcohol). PSA began performance of oral fluid testing in FY 2021. CSP offender drug testing results are transmitted electronically from PSA into SMART on a daily basis, and drug test results are reported 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 2021, 34.5 percent tested positive for illicit drugs (excluding alcohol) at least one time, which is significantly lower than pre-COVID-19 levels in FY 2019 (when 51.4 percent tested positive). It is likely that the significant reduction 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 2017–2021

% Testing Positive	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Tests including alcohol	63.1	60.5	55.7	45.5	36.8
Tests excluding alcohol	59.9	56.9	51.4	41.3	34.5

CSP analyzes substance use among individuals who drug test positive during the year. Over the past year, the percentage of individuals testing positive for marijuana increased considerably, with three out of five persons testing positive for marijuana in FY 2021. Tests for PCP and synthetic cannabinoids also yielded a higher percentage of positive results in FY 2021 compared to previous years, while tests for opiates and cocaine resulted in notable decreases in positive results.

CSP addresses high-risk offenders who consistently test positive for drugs by placing them in treatment, administering sanctions, as needed, to restore compliance and rewarding offenders when they return to compliance. 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 2017–2021

% Positive by Drug	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Marijuana	62.8	62.1	57.7	46.7	57.4
Cocaine	28.4	29.4	32.1	32.6	20.1
PCP	16.6	15.4	17.3	17.4	18.5
Synthetic Cannabinoids	9.8	9.9	7.4	8.3	12.1
Opiates	25.0	21.3	22.1	22.2	10.5
Methadone	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.3	4.5
Heroin	8.4	5.8	7.2	7.4	3.0
Amphetamines	4.0	3.8	5.6	4.4	2.7

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 and DRCs, 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 individual is maintaining both stability in the community and earning regular, legitimate income. These factors improve the individual’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.

Roughly three out of five individuals under CSP supervision on September 30, 2021 were employable, but less than half of the employable were employed.¹⁰ While the COVID-19 pandemic had a detrimental effect on general employment, it is likely that our offenders were particularly negatively impacted. In many cases, employment opportunities are still limited for them. To address these hardships, CSP works to ensure offenders obtain the skills necessary to secure gainful employment and is developing new initiatives to assist them with finding employment.

Percentage of Employable Supervised Population Reporting Employment,¹ FYs 2017 – 2021

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
% Employed of Employable	50.1	50.6	52.5	41.8	43.7
% Employable of September 30 th population	62.4	60.9	60.1	61.7	60.3
September 30th population	10,110	9,669	8,900	7,321	6,076

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 Supervisees 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 educational, vocational, and life skills to increase productivity and support successful community reentry. DRC and CEAC staff partner with community-based organizations to provide literacy, computer training, and vocational development programs to improve the offenders' opportunity for gainful employment. In addition, CSP is developing contracts in FY 2021 with vocational training vendors to obtain training for offenders. CSP's objective is to refer all offenders who enter supervision without a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) certification to DRC and CEAC staff for assessment and appropriate services. Data capture allows both the CSO and DRC and CEAC staff to track an offender's educational status upon entering supervision, participation in learning lab programs (such as GED preparation and adult literacy training), and educational gains as measured by achievement test scores and post-tests.

The percent of offenders failing to obtain a GED or high school diploma has been increasing since FY 2019 and, in FY 2021, higher percentages of offenders of each supervision type reported having less than a high school education. Offenders on supervised release particularly struggle, with two out of every five reporting that they have neither a GED nor high school diploma. Particularly 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 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 2017 – 2021

% With No GED/HS Diploma	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Probation ²	28.4	27.1	25.8	29.5	29.1
Parole	29.1	26.9	25.7	26.3	27.8
Supervised Release	41.7	41.5	39.8	40.0	41.8
TOTAL	31.3	30.6	29.1	31.1	32.7
September 30th Population, Aged 18+	10,095	9,664	8,892	7,319	6,075

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 individuals 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 emergency shelters or places not meant for human habitation,
- are in danger of imminently lose their housing,¹¹ 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.¹²

CSP uses a more narrow definition of ‘unstable housing.’ If an individual 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, 2021, 751 (or 12.3 percent) of the 6,076 individuals under CSP supervision had unstable housing. This rate is slightly higher than the percentage of individuals in unstable housing for the past few years. Over 80 percent of those with unstable housing (610) lived in homeless shelters or had no fixed address. The remaining individuals resided in transitional housing (90), halfway houses through public law placements (9), or hotels or motels (42).

CSP does not routinely track a number of factors considered in HUD’s definition of homelessness and housing instability (i.e., the number of individuals 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 individuals living in unstable conditions are likely an underestimate relative to HUD’s broader definition.

CSP Supervisees with Unstable Housing, as of September 30th, FYs 2017–2021

Unstable Housing	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Homeless Shelters or No Fixed Address	941	900	835	680	610
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	195	181	127	89	90
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	14	8	12	9	9
Hotels/Motels	23	26	20	30	42
Total, Unstable Housing	1,173	1,115	994	808	751
Total Supervised Population	10,110	9,669	8,900	7,321	6,076
% Unstable Housing	11.6%	11.5%	11.2%	11.0%	12.3%

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 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 2021 CSP offices included:

- CSOSA Office of the Director,
- Office of Investigations, Compliance and Audits (*New FY 2020*)
- Office of Offender Behavioral Interventions (Includes the –Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall) (*New FY 2021*)
- 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, and
- Office of Information Technology

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

- **Office of the Associate Director**
 - Deputy Associate Directors
 - Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring
 - Rapid Engagement Team (RET)
 - Law enforcement partnerships and information sharing
- **Operations Support Division**
 - Offender intake, Sex Offender Registry (SOR), and File Management operations
 - Offender Investigations, Diagnostics and Evaluations
 - Illegal Substance Collection Unit
 - Performance and planning support
 - Administrative Support Unit
- **Accountability and Monitoring Division**
 - General and Specialized Supervision
 - High Intensity Supervision Teams
 - Interstate Supervision
- **High Risk Containment Strategies Division**
 - High Intensity Supervision Teams
 - Case Monitoring and Intelligence Center
 - Warrant Team
 - Day Reporting Centers (DRCs)

The new OBI unit performs offender assessment and intervention services and is organized under the Agency Deputy Director and is comprised of four units:

- **Re-Entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall**
 - Provides both day programming and residential services to mainly high risk offenders who have substance use issues or are marginally compliant with the terms of their supervision.
- **Assessment, Evaluation, and Placement Unit**
 - Screening, assessment, evaluation and placement into substance abuse treatment, housing, sex offender treatment and mental health services.
- **Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Unit**
 - Community Engagement and Achievement Centers (CEACs)
 - Domestic Violence treatment
- **Restorative Justice Unit**
 - 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 individuals 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 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.

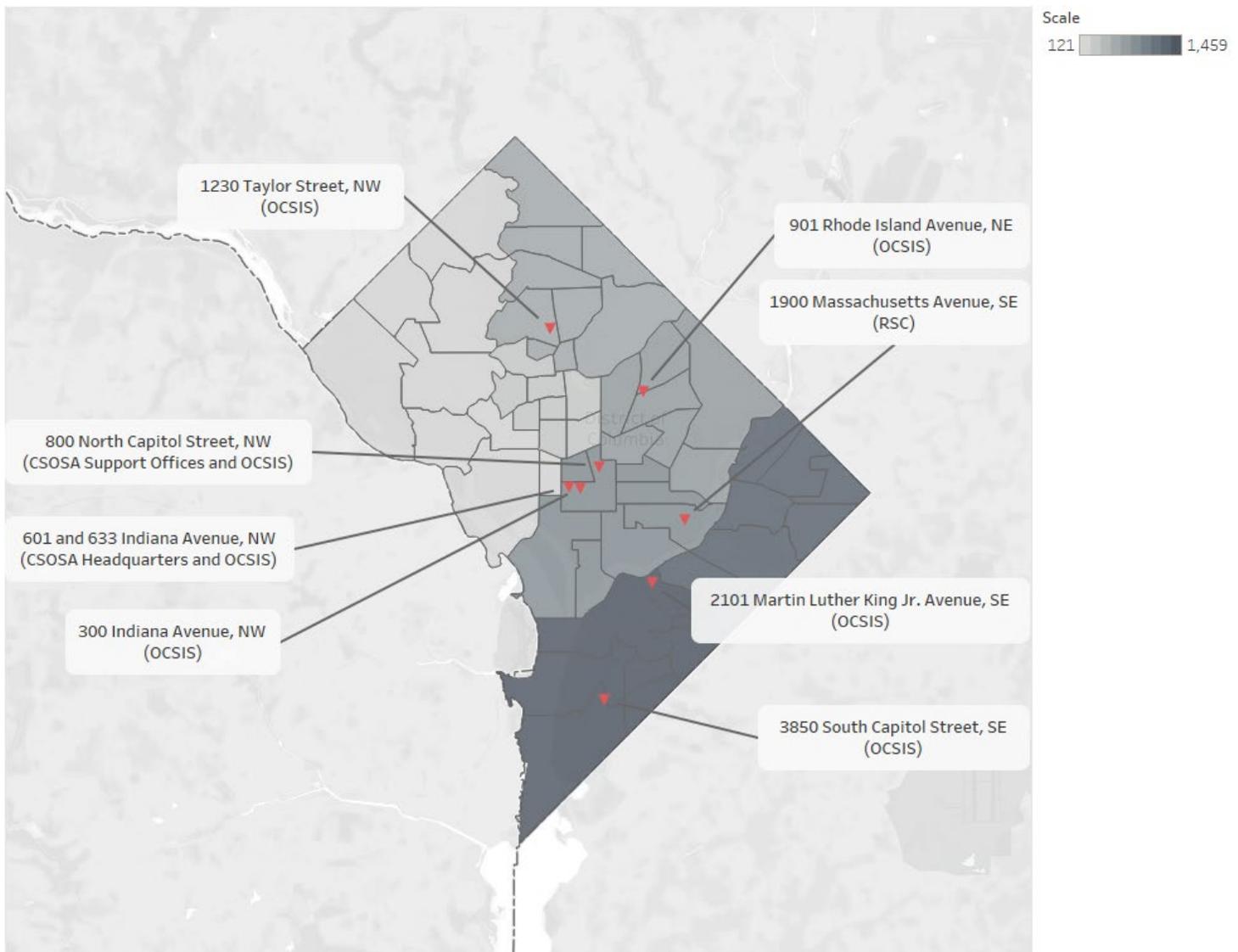
CSOSA's headquarters is located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. CSP also performs offender supervision operations at this location and at our 601 Indiana Avenue, NW, location due to proximity to the courts. The lease for 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, originally expired September 2020 and the FY 2019 and FY 2020 Enacted Budgets include resources to complete the project for a replacement lease for this location and 601 Indiana Avenue, NW. However, due to space acquisition delays, FY 2019 and FY 2020 resources provided for the 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, relocations will likely expire, unused, without CSOSA obtaining a new headquarters location.

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, respectively. The FY 2022 PB contains the first of two funding installments necessary to acquire a replacement lease for this location and related facilities (to include Headquarters locations). The FY 2023 PB contains the second installment of resources necessary to support this relocation.

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. The FY 2022 PB contains the first of two funding installments necessary to acquire a replacement lease for this location. The FY 2023 PB contains the second installment of resources necessary to support this relocation.

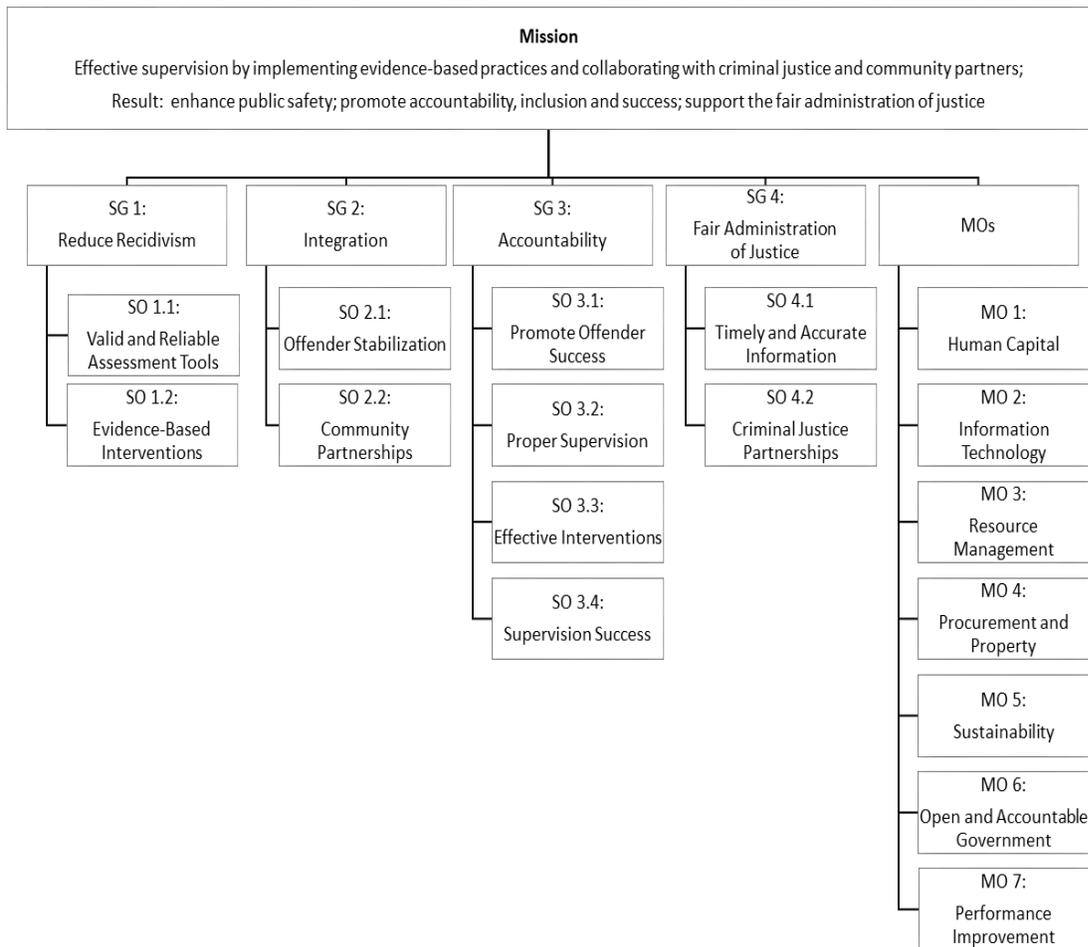
Finally, CSP’s lease for our 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, location expires July 2023. This location serves as one of our primary offender supervision locations in the District. Maintaining a physical presence in this location is critical to our offender supervision functions. The FY 2023 PB contains resources necessary to acquire a replacement lease for this location.

CSP Office Locations and Offender Residences (August 2021):



Resource Requirements by Strategic Goal

CSOSA presents our FY 2023 performance budget using the structure of our 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 2021 Actual		FY 2022 Annualized CR		FY 2023 PB		Change FY 2022 - FY 2023	
		\$	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	32,536	134	32,943	140	37,025	145	4,082	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	29,772	121	30,129	126	34,324	131	4,195	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								
	Strategy 3.2 Offenders are Supervised at the Proper Level and Receive Appropriate Interventions	86,139	348	87,139	363	101,319	378	14,180	16
	Strategy 3.3 Ensure Interventions for Addressing Criminogenic Need are Appropriate and Effective								
	Strategy 3.4 Offenders Fulfill Conditions of Release, Engage in Agency Interventions and Successfully Complete Supervision								
Strategic Goal 4 Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information to Criminal Justice Decision-Makers	Strategy 4.1 Provide Timely and Accurate Information to Criminal Justice Decision-Makers	28,583	115	28,968	121	31,910	126	2,943	4
	Strategy 4.2 Build and Maintain Strong Relationships with Criminal Justice Partners								
All Strategic Goals		177,032	718	179,180	750	204,579	780	25,399	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 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Annualized CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2023 PB	Change From FY 2022 Annualized CR
Strategic Goal 1: Reduce Recidivism By Targeting Criminogenic Risk and Needs Using Innovative and Evidence-Based Strategies	32,536	32,943	1,906	2,175	37,025	4,082

Approximately 18 percent of FY 2023 requested funding (\$37,025,000) and 145 FTE support Strategic Goal 1.

Program Summary

Effective supervision begins with a comprehensive knowledge of the supervised individual. An initial risk and needs assessment provides a basis for case classification and identification of the individual’s specific needs. The assessment process identifies an appropriate supervision level, which addresses the risk the person 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 individuals are measurable based on particular attributes that are predictive of future 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 individuals’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 individuals’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, 2021, there were 2,751 inmates (2,676 male; 75 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) following adjudication in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. These figures do not include 194 inmates who, while in BOP custody on September 30, 2021, were not housed at a regular BOP facility. These individuals were accounted for as being in-transit (e.g., on a bus, in a temporary holding facility) to or from a BOP facility on that date. 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).

DC Offenders in Federal BOP Facilities, as of September 30th, 2019–2021

DC Offenders in BOP Facilities (N)	9/30/2019	9/30/2020	9/30/2021
Male	3,682	2,969	2,676
Female	81	60	75
TOTAL	3,763	3,029	2,751

Federal BOP Facilities Housing the Greatest Number of DC offenders on September 30, 2021

Facility	STATE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
USP Hazelton	WV	153	153	0
FCI Hazelton	WV	144	135	9
FCI Petersburg (Low)	VA	116	116	0
FCI Cumberland	MD	115	115	0
USP Canaan	PA	79	79	0

CSP New Supervisee Intakes:

In FY 2021, 2,238 individuals entered CSOSA supervision: 1,403 offenders sentenced to probation by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 158 individuals with DSAs and CPOs, and 677 offenders on parole or supervised release who were released from incarceration in a Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility. 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.

In FY 2021, approximately two-thirds of the 677 offenders released from incarceration to begin their period of supervision transitioned directly from prison, bypassing a Federal BOP Residential Re-entry Center (also known as a halfway house).

Overall, the number of FY 2021 intakes decreased by nearly 30 percent compared to FY 2020 (3,169 intakes). There were approximately 48 percent fewer offenders entering CSP supervision on parole, 32 percent starting supervised release and 30 percent fewer beginning probation in FY 2021 compared to FY 2020. The considerable reduction in intakes is largely the result of limited operations at the SCDC that continued into FY 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Supervisee Entries by Supervision Type, FYs 2019–2021

Supervision Type	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Percentage Change FY2020 to FY2021
Probation	3,880	1,995	1,403	-29.7%
Parole	209	224	116	-48.2%
Supervised Release	988	819	561	-31.5%
DSA	185	86	103	19.8%
CPO	110	45	55	22.2%
Total Offender Entries	5,372	3,169	2,238	-29.4%

Nearly 19 percent of individuals who began supervision in FY 2021 had been under supervision at least one other time during the three years prior to their supervision begin date.

Offender Churn, FYs 2019–2021

Fiscal Year	Total Entries	% of entries under CSP supervision within the past 36 months
2019	5,372	21.6
2020	3,169	24.4
2021	2,238	18.9

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 as another assessment tool for use 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 individual will commit a non-traffic criminal offense; commit a violent, sexual, or weapons-related offense; continue using illicit substances, and have an AVR requesting action sent to the releasing authority. Scores are based on a series of complex, non-parametric statistical models, and are used to determine an individuals’s supervision level and programming needs. Currently, CSP determines a person’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 individual’s criminogenic and stabilization needs.

Because a comprehensive assessment requires extensive investigation, developing rapport with the individual and a home verification; it may not be completed until approximately the fifth week of

supervision. As a remedy, CSP developed and implemented a screener aimed at informing immediate, risk-anticipated, custodial decisions. Deployed in July 2018, the Triage Screener provides an appropriate supervision level on the first day of supervision, is derived exclusively from existing administrative records, and does not require an supervisee interview. Because this tool distinguishes high- from low-risk supervisees at the start of supervision, the Agency is able to immediately direct resources to those posing a greater risk to public safety. Individual’s are supervised at the level resulting from the Triage Screener until a comprehensive assessment is completed.

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

An individualized plan identifying any special conditions and needs is developed for each supervisee. Action items and interventions are developed and implemented. The plan is regularly reviewed with the supervisee and updated throughout the supervision term to respond to changes in the individuals’s risk and/or needs.

CSP Supervisee Risk Assessments, FY 2021

Function	FY 2021 Activity	Description
<p align="center">Risk and Needs Assessments</p>	<p align="center">6,804</p>	<p>In FY 2021, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSO positions performed 6,804 Risk and Needs Assessments using the CSP Auto Screener Instrument in SMART. An initial risk assessment addresses the risk the individual may pose to public safety and provides a basis for determining a person's initial level of supervision. 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 offenders who initially report to supervision without 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.</p>

Supervisee Risk Level:

Supervisees are supervised according to the risk they pose to public safety. Assessment tools are used to aid in the determination of an individual’s risk. Supervision is individualized to each person employing strategies that adhere to Evidence Based Practices. Over 53 percent of CSP’s FY 2021 TSP was assessed at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum). On September 30, 2021, over 56 percent of CSP supervisees were assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels.

CSP Supervised Individuals by Supervision Level, FYs 2019–2021, as of September 30th

Supervision Level	FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Intensive	1,258	14.1%	1,683	23.0%	1,488	24.5%
Maximum	3,032	34.1%	2,299	31.4%	1,920	31.6%
Medium	2,290	25.7%	1,785	24.4%	1,541	25.4%
Minimum	1,932	21.7%	1,279	17.5%	805	13.2%
TBD ¹	179	2.0%	140	1.9%	120	2.0%
NA ²	209	2.3%	135	1.8%	202	3.3%
Total Supervised	8,900		7,321		6,076	

¹ Offenders in To Be Determined (TBD) status are eligible for an Auto Screener assessment, but have not yet had one completed and did not have administrative records available for a triage screener assessment. 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”.

Initial Drug Screening:

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, all offenders were required submit to drug testing during the intake process. Offenders transitioning to release in the community through a Federal BOP RRC were required to submit to twice-weekly tests during the period of residence. CSP’s drug testing for offender intakes and re-entrants is currently reduced to spot tests due to COVID-19. Drug testing is an essential component of supervision because it provides information about risk (that is, whether the offender is using drugs and may be engaging in criminal activity related to drug use) and need (that is, whether the offender needs treatment).

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

Accomplishments and Activities

- CSP’s Reception and Processing (RAP) Center within OCSIS processed 2,238 individuals entering CSP supervision in FY 2021, including 1,403 persons sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia; 677 offenders released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release; 103 individuals with DSAs; and 55 individuals with CPOs.

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 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Annualized CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2023 PB	Change From FY 2022 Annualized CR
Strategic Goal 2: Integrate Offenders into the Community by Connecting Them with Resources and Interventions	29,772	30,129	1,673	2,522	34,324	4,195

Approximately 17 percent of FY 2023 requested funding (\$34,324,000) and 131 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 individuals 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 supervisee 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 2021, 368 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 2,271 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 7,119 offenders have been referred to the program.

Accomplishments and Activities

- CSP continued our Hire One offender employment program first launched 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 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 2021, CSP partnered with the Federal BOP and various District of Columbia government and community partners to present a virtual Community Resource Day 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 2021, CSP held 12 virtual CJAN meetings.
- In FY 2021, launched our initial cohort of Credible Messengers. Five (5) ex-offenders were hired by CSOSA in FY 2021 into temporary positions with the dual purpose of providing guidance to offenders and to increase the job skills of the Credible Messengers to enable them to obtain meaningful, permanent employment. Four members of the FY 2021 cohort obtained permanent employment at or near the end of their temporary employment at CSOSA.

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 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Annualized CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2023 PB	Change From FY 2022 Annualized CR
Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen and Promote Accountability by Ensuring Offender Compliance and Cultivating a Culture of Continuous Measurement and Improvement	86,139	87,139	4,684	9,497	101,319	14,180

Approximately 50 percent of FY 2023 requested funding (\$101,319,000) and 378 FTE support Strategic Goal 3.

Program Summary

Close supervision in the community is the basis of effective offender management. Supervisees 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 supervised population is substantial.

Community-Based Supervision:

When CSOSA was established, supervision officers supervised large caseloads from centralized downtown locations and had minimal contact with individuals 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 supervisees 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 supervisee 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 supervisees 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 supervision caseload ratios were over 100 offenders for each officer, far in excess of those recommended by nationally recognized standards and best practices. Caseload ratios

¹³ Public Law 105-33, Title XI

of this magnitude made it extremely difficult for CSOs to acquire thorough knowledge of the supervisee’s 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 supervisees on September 30, 2021 (6,076) to on-board supervision CSO positions (219) was 27.74:1. CSP has lower caseloads for individuals supervised on specialized supervision units, such as HIST, mental health and sex offender. The September 30, 2021 supervised population was temporarily reduced due to COVID-19; CSP anticipates an increase in total supervisees and resulting supervision caseloads in FY 2022.

Community Supervision Program									
Supervision Caseload Comparison									
September 30, 2019/2020/2021									
	September 30, 2019			September 30, 2020			September 30, 2021		
	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	453	16	28.31:1	378	16	23.63:1	345	18	19.17:1
Behavioral Health (Mental Health)	604	31	19.48:1	403	16	25.19:1	275	17	16.18:1
Domestic Violence	503	16	31.44:1	365	16	22.81:1	326	15	21.73:1
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA	351	4	87.75:1	213	7	30.43:1	121	8	15.13:1
High Intensity Supervision (HIST)	823	44	18.70:1	1,147	54	21.24:1	782	58	13.48:1
Case Monitoring Unit	NA	NA	NA	768	6	128.00:1	1,055	6	175.83:1
Sub-Total, Special Supervision	2,734	111	24.63:1	3,274	115	28.47:1	2,904	122	23.80:1
General Supervision:									
Men Only	2,585	51	50.69:1	1,791	39	45.92:1	1,365	50	27.30:1
Women Only	441	7	63.00:1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Young Adult	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sub-Total, General Supervision	3,026	58	52.17:1	1,791	39	45.92:1	1,365	50	27.30:1
Interstate Supervision:									
Interstate In	565	15	37.67:1	487	13	37.46:1	393	18	21.83:1
Interstate Out	658	11	59.82:1	350	9	38.89:1	232	10	23.20:1
Interstate Compact Team	690	6	115.00:1	360	5	72.00:1	211	4	52.75:1
Sub-Total, Interstate Supervision	1,913	32	59.78:1	1,197	27	30.69:1	836	32	26.13:1
Total: (Special, General, Interstate)	7,673	201	38.17:1	6,262	181	34.60:1	5,105	204	30.89:1
Warrant Team:	1,227	6		1,000	6		849	4	
RAP Team	NA	NA	NA	59	0	NA	49	0	NA
DRC - Teams 125/126/127				NA	NA	NA	73	11	6.64:1
Total Supervised Offenders:	8,900	207	43.00:1	7,321	187	39.15:1	6,076	219	27.74:1

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 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 individual's behavior escalates to include new crimes. From its inception, the Agency worked closely with the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission to develop a range of sanctioning options that CSOs can implement immediately in response to non-compliant behavior without returning offenders to the releasing authority. 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 individual'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 or DRC,
- Placement on electronic surveillance, i.e., GPS monitoring, and
- Placement into the RSC.

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

GPS Electronic Monitoring: On September 30, 2021, 503 individuals were on GPS Electronic Monitoring which represents 8.3 percent of the total persons supervised 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.

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 offenders with long histories of crime and substance use disorders coupled with long periods of incarceration and little outside support. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to both criminal and drug relapse. Most that complete the RSC program are determined to need treatment services and are referred to contract treatment. In FY 2020, CSP began adjusting the RSC model from a treatment readiness program to a treatment program with additional cognitive behavior interventions to respond to the evolving and complex needs of our offender population. CSP plans to complete this adjustment in FY 2022.

¹⁴ 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.

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 individuals who are abusing substances and to allow for appropriate sanctions and/or treatment interventions for persons under supervision, and treatment recommendations for those 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.

Prior to COVID-19, most individuals were 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 March 2020, most offenders reporting to HISTs were subject to daily, random testing. HIST offenders were 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. Due to COVID-19, CSP's random drug testing program is postponed and HIST offenders are subject to spot testing at the request of their assigned supervision officer. 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 counseling, 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: 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. 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 13 percent of FY 2020 intakes (400 individuals) tested positive for drugs (excluding positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions within one year of their supervision start date.¹⁵ Over two-thirds of the 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 offenders) were supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive or maximum) at some point during that year.

¹⁵ While this is considerably lower than the percentage of persistent drug use in previous years (e.g., approximately 30 percent of FY 2019 entries tested positive for illicit substances on three or more occasions within one year of starting supervision), it should be noted that drug testing operations were halted in March 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. When they resumed in August 2020, testing was limited to only spot tests of the highest risk offenders.

High-risk individuals, however, are not the only group to demonstrate a possible need for treatment. Of the 812 individuals who entered supervision in FY 2020 and were assessed at either the medium or minimum risk level, 55 exhibited persistent drug use during their first year of supervision.

In addition, nearly half of FY 2020 total entrants (1,777 individuals) 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.

The Intersection of Persistent Drug Use, Special Conditions for Drug Treatment and Risk Level for FY 2020 Entries

Special Condition ¹	Persistent Drug Use ²	Risk Level										Total	%
		INT		MAX		MED		MIN		NA/TBD			
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Yes	Yes	154	5%	75	2%	34	1%	4	0%	3	0%	270	9%
	No	494	16%	532	17%	296	9%	138	4%	47	1%	1,507	48%
	Total	648	20%	607	19%	330	10%	142	4%	50	2%	1,777	56%
No	Yes	71	2%	42	1%	13	0%	4	0%	0	0%	130	4%
	No	383	12%	447	14%	226	7%	97	3%	109	3%	1,262	40%
	Total	454	14%	489	15%	239	8%	101	3%	109	3%	1,392	44%
Total		1,102	35%	1,096	35%	569	18%	243	8%	159	5%	3,169	100%

¹ Includes orders for drug treatment associated with the supervision period(s) for which an offender began supervision in FY 2020, 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.

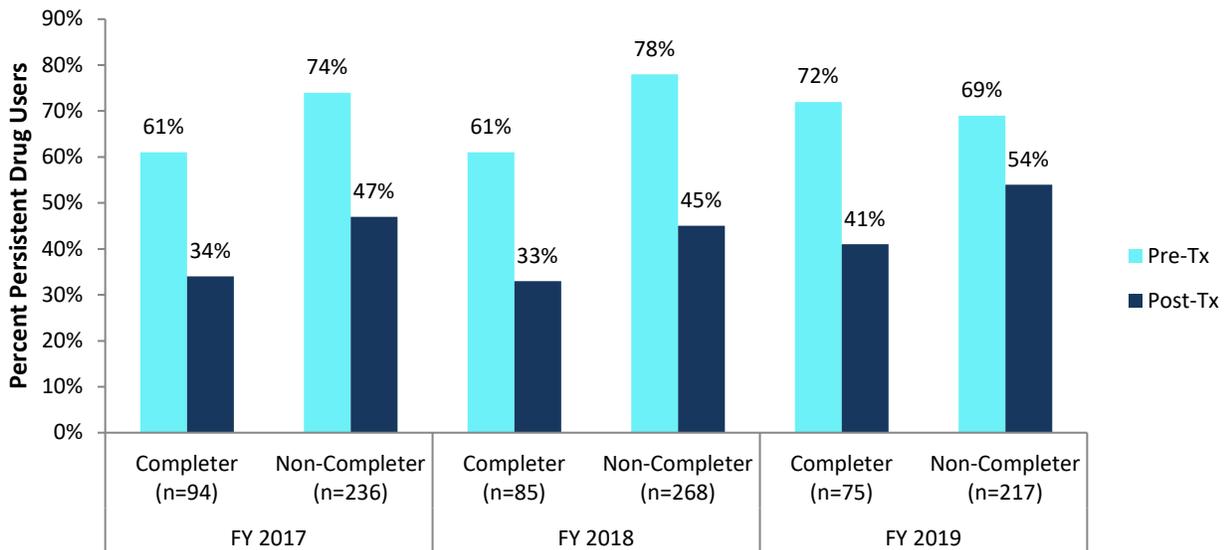
The Agency examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced drug use. CSP reviewed individuals under supervision in FYs 2017 – 2019 who

participated in multiple treatment programs (i.e., two or more substance abuse treatments) within one year and determined that individuals 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 individual’s future drug use.

The figure below shows that in FYs 2017 through 2019, the percentage of individuals 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 individuals who did not complete treatment successfully.

This review indicates that persons who complete CSP full substance abuse treatment services demonstrate a greater decrease in persistent drug use compared to those 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 individual 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 supervisees, 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 supervisees who are homeless or living in acutely unstable housing situations.

CSP Transitional Housing Need: A CSP review revealed that 168 (or 7.5 percent) of the 2,238 individuals entering supervision in FY 2021 had unstable housing at intake and 12 percent of the September 30, 2021, 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 individuals 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 supervisee 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 individuals. CEACs offer stabilization, structure, cognitive-behavioral intervention(s), skill-building and support services through integrated case planning and performance-based engagement and activities. Additionally, they serve as an enhanced risk containment strategy by integrating tenets of supervision with orientation activities (assessment and case planning), individual and small-group motivational engagement, staged transition support services and interventions.

In FY 2021, in-person CEAC services were offered at one location (633 Indiana Avenue, NW), while CEACs serving individuals at other locations operated virtually. Persons participating in the CEAC program are expected to report up to a maximum of (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 individuals’ performance, progress, compliance, adjustments to intervention, and prognosis towards continued prosocial change.

CEAC Referrals¹, FYs 2019–2021

CEAC locations	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021²
633 Indiana Avenue – Female Programs	686	638	198
1230 Taylor St, NW	560	329	99
2101 MLK Ave, SE	1,773	1,287	425
4415/3850 South Capitol St, SE ³	522	388	106
Total	3,541	2,642	828

¹ Referral data obtained from SMART. Referrals estimate the number of supervisees demonstrating a need for CEAC services, but do not reflect actual services received. CEAC attendance is captured in a separate Sharepoint database and the ORE is working with OCSIS to address some data quality issues and prepare these data for reporting. Referrals to the RSC CEAC are excluded. RSC referrals are captured separately from other CEAC referrals and do not specify if the offender is expected to attend CEAC programming while at the RSC.

² FY 2021 CEAC referral reflect activity through February 2021 when CSOSA staff stopped entering those referrals in SMART.

³ CEAC located at 4415 South Capitol Street moved to 3850 South Capitol Street in June 2019.

CSP Employment and Education Need: As of September 30, 2021, 43.7 percent of employable supervisees were unemployed, and 32.7 percent of the FY 2021 TSP age 18 and over reported no high school diploma or GED.

Day Reporting Centers (DRCs)

CSP deployed our new DRC program in April 2021 to provide integrated and wrap-around services to the highest risk individuals who were non-compliant under CSOSA supervision. The DRC more fully integrated supervision, interventions, and programming to assist individuals at increasing compliance with supervision, obtaining meaningful employment, improving their educational level, learning how to problem-solve effectively, and successfully completing supervision. The DRC encompasses five separate interventions within it: Education, Employment, Thinking for a Change, Interactive Journaling, and Victim Impact. In late FY 2021, DRC services were offered at two CSOSA locations (3850 South Capitol Street, SE and 2101 MLK Avenue, SE). A third DRC located at the RSC opened in FY 2022. The focus on highest risk individuals, greater emphasis on evidence-based programming and the higher degree of supervision engagement is what distinguishes the DRC from the CEAC.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2021, CSP made 507 contract substance abuse treatment placements using appropriated funds.

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2021
Detoxification	7
Residential	138
Outpatient	362
Total Contract Placements	507

- In FY 2021, CSP made 27 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant housing) placements using appropriated funds.
- In FY 2021, CSP made 78 contract sex offender assessment placements and 795 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 2021, the VSP performed the following services:

VSP Activities	FY 2021
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	521
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	6,975

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

- CSP conducts two types of 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 supervisee resides to ensure that the person lives at the address provided to CSP, and not in some other unapproved location. Home visits are conducted by a CSO and a supervisee to assess the offender’s living quarters, interact with other residents, determine how the individual is adjusting to his or her living situation, and to assess any potential problems/barriers that the person may be experiencing in the home or community that may affect success under supervision.
 - In FY 2021, CSOs conducted 6,536 home verifications for 3,410 individuals. Of these, 1,916 were conducted independently; 38 with accountability tours; and 4,582, with home visits.
 - In FY 2021, CSOs conducted 7,530 home visits for 3,838 individuals. Of these, 2,785 were conducted independently; 163 were conducted with accountability tours; and 4,582, 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 2021, CSP collected 328 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, 2021, 503 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS. 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 .
- CSP is responsible for performing Sex Offender Registration and established and maintains the Sex Offender Registry (SOR), a secure database for sex offender registration information for the District of Columbia. As of September 30, 2021, the D.C. Sex Offender Registry listed 2,215 total registrants, of which 1,141 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 2021, 202 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.
- In FY 2021, CSP launched our new DRC model for highest-risk offenders at two field unit locations.
- 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 2021, CSP completed 260 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 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Annualized CR	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2023 PB	Change From FY 2022 Annualized CR
Strategic Goal 4: Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information for Criminal justice Decision Makers	28,583	28,968	1,800	1,142	31,910	2,943

Approximately 15 percent of FY 2023 requested funding (\$31,910,000) and 126 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 supervisee’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, as appropriate. DYRS and the Family Court Social Services play important roles in relation to those individuals 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 individuals 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 2021 Activity	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	643	In FY 2021, CSP Diagnostic CSO staff completed 643 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 2021 Activity	Description
TIPS Transition Plans	229	In FY 2021, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO staff completed 229 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 431 Direct Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.
Direct Release Plans	431	

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.¹⁶ 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 2021 Activity	Description
AVRs	4,046	In FY 2021, CSP supervision CSO staff developed 4,046 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 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 as appropriate 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, administrative (non-judiciary) staff from Superior Court of the District of Columbia, PSA, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the D.C. Criminal Justice

¹⁶ 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.

Coordinating Council (CJCC). GunStat tracks 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 is shared with our law enforcement partners.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2021, supervision CSOs submitted 4,046 AVRs for 1,707 offenders on parole/supervised release and 2,339 for offenders on probation.
- In FY 2021, CSP submitted 643 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 2021, TIPS CSOs completed 431 Direct Release Plans and 229 Transition Plans for offenders released from prison into CSP supervision.
- In FY 2021, CSOs conducted a total of 596 accountability tours for 49 offenders. Of these, 395 were conducted independently; 38 were conducted in conjunction with home verifications; and 163, with home visits.
- In FY 2021, CSP actively participated in regular GunStat meetings. CSP currently supervises an average of 20-25 offenders per month who meet GunStat eligibility criteria identified by Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (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 law enforcement partners in 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 that determines 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 is 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 entered into NCIC about 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 as necessary as in the course of law enforcement activity.
- 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 positive test results or failures to report 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 that provides 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.

Budget Displays:

**Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
Community Supervision Program**

	FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2020 Enacted Budget	795	177,247	3,818	181,065
FY 2021 Enacted Budget	750	179,180	-	179,180
FY 2022 Continuing Resolution (CR)¹	750	179,180	-	179,180
Changes to Base:				
<u>FY 2022</u>				
FY 2022 Pay Raise	-	3,373	-	3,373
FY 2022 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increase	-	1,168	-	1,168
FY 2022 Base Employment Increase ²	25	-	-	-
<u>FY 2023</u>				
FY 2023 Pay Raise	-	5,522	-	5,522
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	25	10,063	-	10,063
FY 2023 BASE	775	189,243	-	189,243
Requested Program Changes:				
<u>FY 2022 Annual Funding 2022</u>				
FY 2022 Offender Treatment and Housing Interventions ³	5	7,538	-	7,538
<u>FY 2022 Three-Year Funding 2022/2024</u>				
FY 2022 Re-entry and Sanctions Center Lease Replacement - Technical Anomaly ⁴	-	-	6,639	6,639
FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2023 ⁵	-	-	(6,639)	(6,639)
FY 2022 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Lease Replacement - Technical Anomaly ⁶	-	-	8,108	8,108
FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2023 ⁷	-	-	(8,108)	(8,108)
<u>FY 2023 Three-Year Funding 2023/2025</u>				
CSP 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, Field Unit Replacement ⁸			2,567	2,567
CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center Lease Replacement ⁹			1,414	1,414
CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Lease Replacement ¹⁰	-	-	3,817	3,817
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	5	7,538	7,798	15,336
FY 2023 President's Budget	780	196,781	7,798	204,579
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2022 CR:	30	17,601	7,798	25,399
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2022 CR:	4.00%	9.82%	NA	14.18%

¹ A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the 2022 Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 117-43), as amended). The FY 2022 PB includes one-time, multi-year relocation funds outlined in Footnotes 4 and 6.

² 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

³ Program increase for funding requested in FY 2022 President's Budget (PB) for the CSP Offender Treatment and Housing Interventions.

⁴ Program increase for three-year FY 2022/2024 funding requested in FY 2022 PB for the CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center lease replacement.

⁵ Reduction of \$6,639,000 in non-recurring three-year FY 2022/2024 funding associated with the CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center lease replacement. The need for these resources does not recur in FY 2023.

⁶ Program increase for three-year FY 2022/2024 funding requested in FY 2022 PB for the CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, lease replacement.

⁷ Reduction of \$8,108,000 in non-recurring three-year FY 2022/2024 funding associated with the CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, lease replacement. The need for these resources does not recur in FY 2023.

⁸ Three-year FY 2023/2025 funding is requested to fund the costs associated with the CSP 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, lease replacement.

⁹ Three-year FY 2023/2025 funding is requested to fund the remainder of costs associated with the CSOSA Re-Entry and Sanctions Center lease replacement.

¹⁰ Three-year FY 2023/2025 funding is requested to fund the remainder of costs associated with the CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, lease replacement.

**Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
Community Supervision Program
FY 2022/2023 Requested Program Changes**

	FY 2023 Re- Entry & Sanctions Center Relocation Amount <i>(\$000)</i>	FY 2023 800 North Capitol Street Relocation Amount <i>(\$000)</i>	Sub-Total FY 2023 Year 2 Relocation Request Amount <i>(\$000)</i>	FY 2023 3850 South Capitol Street Relocation Amount <i>(\$000)</i>	FY 2022 Offender Treatment Intervention Amount <i>(\$000)</i>	Total FY 2022/2023 Program Increase Request Amount <i>(\$000)</i>
GS-15	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-13	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-12	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-11	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-8	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-7	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-4	0	0	0	0	200	200
Total	0	0	0	0	200	200
11.1 Full Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	200	200
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personnel Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1 Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Personnel	0	0	0	0	200	200
21.0 Travel and Training	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	0	0	0	1,651	0	1,651
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0 Printing	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1 Contract Services	350	555	905	0	0	905
25.2 Other Services	0	0	0	292	7,338	7,630
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities	274	417	691	68	0	759
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0 Furniture and Equipment	790	2,845	3,635	556	0	4,191
32.0 Buildout	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Non-Personnel	1,414	3,817	5,231	2,567	7,338	15,136
Total	1,414	3,817	5,231	2,567	7,538	15,336

Community Supervision Program Summary of Requirements by Grade and Object Class

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted Annual Operations Funds (Actual FY 2021 FTE/Obligations)		FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution Annual Operations Funds		FY 2023 PB Request (FY 2023 Annual Operations Funds)		FY 2023 Request (FY 2023-2025 Office Relocation Funds) - needs updating based on passback		Total FY 2023 Request	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
EX	1	173	1	178	1	190	-	-	1	190
SES	11	2,145	12	2,284	12	2,409	-	-	12	2,409
GS-15	32	5,344	34	5,712	34	6,086	-	-	34	6,086
GS-14	64	9,408	67	9,916	67	10,615	-	-	67	10,615
GS-13	116	14,616	116	14,732	116	15,742	-	-	116	15,742
GS-12	304	31,310	319	33,176	334	35,599	-	-	334	35,599
GS-11	66	5,346	66	5,412	66	5,777	-	-	66	5,777
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	39	2,925	45	3,420	55	3,625	-	-	55	3,625
GS-08	18	1,260	18	1,278	18	1,370	-	-	18	1,370
GS-07	51	3,315	55	3,630	55	3,877	-	-	55	3,877
GS-06	5	240	5	245	5	262	-	-	5	262
GS-05	1	42	1	45	1	52	-	-	1	52
GS-04	11	407	11	418	16	643	-	-	16	643
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTE	719	76,531	750	80,446	780	86,246	-	-	780	86,246
11.1 Full Time Permanent		76,410		80,246		85,846		-		85,846
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		121		200		400		-		400
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		1,854		1,946		1,946		-		1,946
11.8 Special Personal Services		-		-		-		-		-
12.1 Personnel Benefits		35,474		39,077		43,540		-		43,540
13.0 Former Personnel Benefits		-		-		-		-		-
Total Personnel Obligations		113,859		121,469		131,732		-		131,732
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		671		783		783		-		783
22.0 Transportation of Things		312		365		365		-		365
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		11,569		12,007		12,249		1,651		13,900
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		3,884		3,945		4,077		-		4,077
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		2,174		2,273		2,273		-		2,273
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		-		10		10		-		10
25.1 Advisory Services		8,245		2,532		2,524		1,197		3,721
25.2 Other Services		24,527		26,259		33,901		-		33,901
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		4,397		5,036		5,036		-		5,036
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		426		423		423		759		1,182
25.6 Medical Care		1,561		1,349		1,349		-		1,349
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		692		701		701		-		701
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		9		9		9		-		9
26.0 Supplies and Materials		975		1,200		904		-		904
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		3,641		669		295		4,191		4,486
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout		-		100		100		-		100
42.0 Claims		89		50		50		-		50
Total Non-Personnel Obligations		63,172		57,711		65,049		7,798		72,847
TOTAL	719	177,031	750	179,180	780	196,781	-	7,798	780	204,579