

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

## **FY 2024 Budget Request Summary Statement and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)**

March 9, 2023

### **Background**

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) was established by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (the Revitalization Act<sup>1</sup>). Following a three-year period of trusteeship, CSOSA was certified as an independent Executive Branch agency on August 4, 2000. CSOSA's mission is to increase public safety, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice in close collaboration with the community.

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

The CSOSA appropriation is composed of two programs:

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> Public Law 105-33, Title XI.

## FY 2024 President’s Budget Request (CSOSA: CSP and PSA)

The FY 2024 President’s Budget includes **\$296,878,000** for the CSOSA appropriation, an increase of \$11,862,000 or 4.16 percent above the FY 2023 Enacted Budget.

### CSOSA (CSP and PSA)

- The FY 2024 budget request for CSP is \$208,204,000, a net increase of \$3,625,000, or 1.77 percent, above the FY 2023 Enacted Budget.
- The FY 2024 budget request for PSA is \$88,674,000, a net increase of \$8,237,000, or 10.24 percent above the FY 2023 Enacted Budget.

### FY 2017 – FY 2024 CSOSA Appropriation Budget History

Program / Fund	Thousands of Dollars								FY 2024 Request Increase (Decrease) from FY 2023 Enacted Budget	
	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program – Annual Operations	182,721	180,840	177,247	177,247	179,180	191,259	196,781	203,951	7,170	3.64
Community Supervision Program – 3 Year	0	0	5,919	3,818	0	14,747 <sup>2</sup>	7,798 <sup>4</sup>	4,253 <sup>6</sup>	(3,545)	(45.46)
<b>Sub-Total – CSP</b>	<b>182,721</b>	<b>180,840</b>	<b>183,166</b>	<b>181,065</b>	<b>179,180</b>	<b>206,006</b>	<b>204,579</b>	<b>208,204</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>1.77</b>
Pretrial Services Agency – Annual Operations	63,487	63,458	66,254	66,461	66,284	73,116	79,439 <sup>5</sup>	86,171	6,732	8.47
Pretrial Services Agency – 2 Year	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pretrial Services Agency – 3 Year	0	0	7,304	998	459 <sup>1</sup>	7,304 <sup>3</sup>	998 <sup>5</sup>	2,503 <sup>7</sup>	1,505	150.80
<b>Sub-Total – PSA</b>	<b>65,287</b>	<b>63,458</b>	<b>73,558</b>	<b>67,459</b>	<b>66,743</b>	<b>80,420</b>	<b>80,437</b>	<b>88,674</b>	<b>8,237</b>	<b>10.24</b>
<b>CSOSA Appropriation</b>	<b>248,008</b>	<b>244,298</b>	<b>256,724</b>	<b>248,524</b>	<b>245,923</b>	<b>286,426</b>	<b>285,016</b>	<b>296,878</b>	<b>11,862</b>	<b>4.16</b>

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2021 Enacted budget contains \$459,000 as the third installment of Three-Year (FY 2021-2023) resources for PSA’s Headquarters office relocation.

<sup>2</sup> The FY 2022 Enacted budget contains \$6,639,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022–2024) resources as the first installment to support the relocation of CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE). In addition, \$8,108,000 in Three Year (FY 2022-2024) funds is requested as the first installment to relocate 800 North Capitol Street, NW, and CSP’s Headquarters relocation.

<sup>3</sup> The FY 2022 Enacted budget includes \$7,304,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022–2024) resources for PSA’s Headquarters relocation.

<sup>4</sup> The FY 2023 Enacted budget includes \$1,414,000 in Three-Year (2023-2025) resources as the second installment of funding for the relocation CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE). \$3,817,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources is requested as the second installment of funding to relocate 800 North Capitol Street, NW, and CSP’s Headquarters relocation. In addition, \$2,567,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-205) resources is requested to relocate CSP’s 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, location.

<sup>5</sup> The FY 2023 Enacted budget includes \$998,000 in Three-Year FY 2023-2025) funding to replace FY 2020-2022 expired resources for PSA’s Headquarters relocation.

<sup>6</sup> The FY 2024 request includes \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funds to complete CSP’s Headquarters relocation.

<sup>7</sup> The FY 2024 request includes \$2,503,000 in Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funds for PSA’s move cost and Headquarters relocation.

**FY 2017 – FY 2024 CSOSA Budget: Summary of Change**

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

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
<b>FY 2020 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>\$181,065</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>\$67,459</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>\$248,524</b>	<b>1,120</b>
<b><u>Changes to FY 2021 Base:</u></b>						
FY 2020 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP/PSA HQ Relocation)	-1,567	0	-998	0	-2,565	0
FY 2020 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, Relocation)	-2,251	0	0	0	-2,251	0
FY 2021 Employee Pay Raises	459	-45	0	-5	459	0
FY 2021 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	1,474	0	0	0	1,474	0
FY 2021 Reduction to Base	0	0	-177	0	-177	0
FY 2021 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2021 Base</b>	<b>-1,885</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,175</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,060</b>	<b>0</b>
<b><u>FY 2021 Program Changes:</u></b>						
PSA HQ Relocations	0	0	459	0	459	0
<b>Sub-Total, FY 2021 Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FY 2021 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>\$179,180</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>\$66,743</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>\$245,923</b>	<b>1,070</b>
<b><u>Changes to FY 2022 Base:</u></b>						
FY 2021 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP/PSA HQ Relocation)	0	0	-459	0	-459	0
FY 2022 Employee Pay Raises	3,373	0	1,225	0	4,598	0
FY 2022 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	1,168	0	534	0	1,702	0
FY 2022 Treatment and Transitional Housing	0	0	500	0	500	0
FY 2022 Awards Spending	0	0	550	0	550	0
FY 2022 Mission Critical Programs	0	0	793	0	793	0
FY 2022 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2022 Base Employment Increase (Funded by Corresponding Reductions to Base Non-Personnel Costs)	0	25	0	5	0	30
FY 2022 Additional Funding Provided by Congress above the FY22 President's Budget	0	0	3,001	19	3,001	19
<b>Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2022 Base</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6,144</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10,685</b>	<b>49</b>

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount		Amount	FTE
<b><u>FY 2022 Program Changes:</u></b>						
CSOSA RSC at Karrick Hall Relocation	6,639	0	0	0	6,639	0
CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Relocation (to include related facilities)	8,108	0	0	0	8,108	0
CSP Offender Treatment Interventions	7,538	5	0	0	7,538	5
PSA Headquarters Relocation Contingency	0	0	7,304	0	7,304	0
PSA Cash Bail Review	0	0	229	0	229	0
<b>Sub-Total, FY 2022 Program Changes</b>	<b>22,285</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7,533</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,818</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FY 2022 Enacted</b>	<b>\$206,006</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>\$80,420</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>\$286,426</b>	<b>1,124</b>
<b><u>Changes to FY 2023 Base:</u></b>						
FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP RSC Relocation)	-6,639	0	0	0	-6,639	0
FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW & Related Facilities Relocation)	-8,108	0		0	-8,108	0
FY 2023 Employee Pay Raises	5,522	0	1,897	0	7,419	0
FY 2023 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2023 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
PSA Congressional Add in FY 2023	0	0	3,500	27	3,500	27
FY 2023 PSA PRISM Modernization	0	0	2,100	0	2,100	0
FY 2023 PSA Client Modernization	0	0	-1,600	0	-1,600	0
FY 2023 PSA Client Management System	0	0	-500	0	-500	0
Adjust FY 2023 Funding provided by Congress in FY22 Enacted Budget	0	0	-3,001	0	-3,001	0
<b>Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2023 Base</b>	<b>-9,225</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-6,829</b>	<b>27</b>
<b><u>FY 2023 Program Changes:</u></b>						
CSOSA RSC at Karrick Hall Relocation	1,414	0	0	0	1,414	0
CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Relocation (to include related facilities)	3,817	0	0	0	3,817	0
CSP 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, Relocation (to include related facilities)	2,567	0	0	0	2,567	0

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount		Amount	FTE
FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources (PSA Headquarters Relocation Contingency)	0	0	-7,304	0	-7,304	0
PSA Lease Replacement and Relocation Costs	0	0	998	0	998	0
PSA Salary and Benefits	0	0	728	0	728	0
PSA FTE	0	0	2,201	0	2,201	0
PSA Risk Assessment Revalidation	0	0	414	0	414	0
PSA Human Resource Systems	0	0	84	0	84	0
PSA Treatment Program	0	0	500	0	500	0
<b>Sub-Total, FY 2023 Program Changes</b>	<b>7,798</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,379</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,419</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FY 2023 Enacted</b>	<b>204,579</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>80,437</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>285,016</b>	<b>1,151</b>
<b><u>Changes to FY 2024 Base:</u></b>						
FY 2024 Employee Pay Raises	5,439	0	2,861	0	8,300	0
FY 2024 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	255	0	181	0	436	0
Lease Increase	0	0	193	0	193	0
FY 2024 Base Employment Decrease	0	-30	0	0	0	-30
FY 2024 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2023 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP RSC Relocation)	-1,414	0	0	0	-1,414	0
FY 2023 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW & Related Facilities Relocation)	-3,817	0	0	0	-3,817	0
FY 2023 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, & Related Facilities Relocation)	-2,567	0	0	0	-2,567	0
FY 2023 Non-Recurring Resources (PSA Headquarters Relocation Contingency)	0	0	-998	0	-998	0
<b>Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2024 Base</b>	<b>-2,104</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>-30</b>
<b><u>FY 2024 Program Changes:</u></b>						
FY 2024 Cybersecurity	1,476	0	1,295	0	2,771	0
IT Software Licenses	0	0	57	0	57	
FY 2024 FTE	0	0	831	4	831	4
FY 2024 HQ Lease Inflation	0	0	1,314	0	1,314	

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount		Amount	FTE
FY 2024 Headquarters Relocation	4,253	0	2,503	0	6,756	0
<b>Sub-Total, FY 2024 Program Changes</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11,729</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Increase / (Decrease) from FY 2023 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>+\$3,625</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>+\$8,237</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+\$11,862</b>	<b>-26</b>
<b>Percent Increase / (Decrease) from FY 2023 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>+1.77%</b>	<b>-3.85%</b>	<b>+10.24%</b>	<b>+1.08%</b>	<b>+4.16%</b>	<b>-2.26%</b>

**FY 2024 Community Supervision Program: (Requested Net \$3,625,000 Increase above FY 2023 Enacted Budget):**

<b>I. Community Supervision Program – Adjustments to Base</b>	<b>-\$2,104,000</b>	<b>-30 FTE</b>
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**1. FY 2024 Pay Raise Increase                                \$5,439,000    0 positions    0 FTE**

The FY 2024 PB includes \$5,439,000 to support FY 2024 (October 2023 – September 2024) payroll cost increases associated with an estimated 5.2 percent 2024 civilian pay raise.

**2. FY 2024 Employee Retirement Increase        \$255,000    0 positions    0 FTE**

The FY 2024 PB includes \$255,000 to support FY 2024 increases in agency contributions to law enforcement employee Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) retirement accounts effective FY 2024.

**3. FY 2024 Base Employment Decrease                \$0                                0 positions    -30 FTE**

CSP proposes a reduction in estimated FY 2024 FTE to more-accurately reflect planned staff onboarding/attrition and identify actual FTE that can be supported with base personnel resources identified in the FY 2023 Enacted Budget and FY 2024 PB

**4. Non-Recurring FY 2023 Resources                -\$1,414,000    0 positions    0 FTE**

The FY 2022 Enacted Budget contains \$6,639,000 in Three Year (FY 2022-2024) funding as the first of two installments of resources to support space acquisition and planning to relocate CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall ((1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE, Washington, D.C.). The FY 2023 Enacted Budget contains \$1,414,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources as the second installment of funding to relocate the Re-entry and Sanctions Center. The FY 2023 (FY 2023-2025) funding does not recur in FY 2024.

**5. Non-Recurring FY 2023 Resources**                      **-\$3,817,000**    **0 positions**                      **0 FTE**

The FY 2022 Enacted Budget contains \$8,108,000 in Three Year (FY 2022-2024) funding as the first of two installments of resources to support space acquisition and planning to relocate CSP’s 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location and related facilities (to include Headquarters locations). The FY 2023 Enacted Budget contains \$3,817,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources as the second installment of funding to relocate 800 North Capitol Street, NW, and related facilities. The FY 2023 (FY 2023-2025) funding does not recur in FY 2024.

**6. Non-Recurring FY 2023 Resources**                      **-\$2,567,000**    **0 positions**                      **0 FTE**

The FY 2023 Enacted Budget contains \$2,567,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources to relocate the 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, offender supervision field site. The FY 2023 (FY 2023-2025) funding does not recur in FY 2024.

<b>II. Community Supervision Program –Program Changes</b>	<b>\$5,729,000</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>
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**1. CSP Cybersecurity**    **\$1,476,000**    **0 FTE**

CSP requests \$1,476,000 to support permanent cost increases related to recent Federal cybersecurity requirements, including threat event logging, vulnerability detection and response, and Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA).

CSOSA (CSP/PSA) employs effective cybersecurity systems to ensure employee safety, control and assess assets, properly protect client and employee data, and meet Federal security mandates. CSOSA’s automated case management and drug testing systems contain important offender and defendant data that must be properly protected from unauthorized access or other compromise. This requires recurring security assurance, monitoring and testing of controls to manage risk from the ever-evolving threat landscape. CSP currently has 13 systems for which CSOSA is responsible and accountable for managing risk related to information and technology assets.

CSOSA is required to meet a constantly growing list of cybersecurity, privacy, and continuous monitoring requirements. Since 2017, CSOSA has leveraged cybersecurity and network infrastructure shared services offered by the US Department of Justice (DOJ) to include Security Operation Center as a Service, information security support, and network services.

Specifically, CSOSA is required to meet the following, new cybersecurity requirements:

1. Executive Order [14028](#) “Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity,” dated 5/12/2021
2. [OMB Directive M-21-31](#) “Improving the Federal Government’s Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents,” dated 8/27/2021
3. [OMB Directive M-22-01](#) “Improving Detection of Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities and Incidents on Federal Government Systems through Endpoint Detection and Response,” dated 10/08/2021
4. [OMB Directive M-22-09](#) “Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles,” dated 1/26/2022.



5. [OMB Directive M-22-16](#) “Administration Cybersecurity Priorities for the FY 2024 Budget,” dated 7/22/2022.

FY 2024 resources will enable CSP to conduct adequate management and oversight of the Agency’s IT Security Program, meet compliance requirements of EO 14028, OMB Directives M-21-31/M-22-01/M-22-09, FISMA, the Privacy Act, and other directives and mandates

**2. Headquarters Relocation \$4,253,000 0 FTE**

CSP requests \$4,252,745 in Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funding to complete anticipated space acquisition and planning for six (6) expiring CSP leases identified in the August 2021 Housing Plan for 2018 Prospectus Number PDC-12-WA19.

CSP’s FY 2022 Enacted Budget contains \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) resources as the first of two funding installments to support GSA’s solicitation for 79,274 USF for relocation of CSP’s 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location and related facilities. The FY 2023 Enacted Budget contains an additional \$3,817,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding as the second of two funding installments to relocate 800 North Capitol Street, NW.

CSP requests an additional \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funding to support the relocation of an additional 25,566 (104,840 total USF) estimated by CSP to support the relocation of six (6) of the CSP locations outlined in Prospectus Number PDC-12-WA19.

CSP estimates total resources to relocate 104,840 USF to total \$16,178,000 (\$8,108,000 +\$3,817,000 + \$4,253,000).

<u>Location</u>	<u>Budget FY</u>	<u>Funds Availability</u>	<u>Date Funds Expire</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>USF Request</u>	<u>Personnel Request</u>
800 N Capitol	FY 2022 Enacted	2022-2024	9/30/2024	\$8,108,000	79,274	401
800 N Capitol	FY 2023 Enacted	2023-2025	9/30/2025	\$3,817,000	0	0
633 Indiana/ 601 Indiana/ 300 Indiana/ 1230 Taylor/ 800 N Capitol	FY 2024 Budget Request	2024-2026	9/30/2026	\$4,253,000	25,566	123
<b>Total (Enacted + Requested)</b>				<b>\$16,178,000</b>	<b>104,840</b>	<b>524</b>

<sup>1</sup> CSP received \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding as the first of two funding installments support space acquisition for expiring leases at 800 N Capitol Street, NW. This funding expires September 30, 2024.

<sup>2</sup> CSP received \$3,817,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding as the second of two funding installments supporting space acquisition for expiring leases at 800 N Capitol Street, NW. This funding expires September 30, 2025.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts rounded to the thousands.

**FY 2024 Pretrial Services Agency: (Requested a Net Increase of \$8,237,000 Above FY 2023 Enacted Budget):**

<b>I. Pretrial Services Agency – Adjustments to Base</b>	<b>\$3,235,000</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>
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**Lease Prospectus** **-\$998,000** **0 FTE**

PB 2024 reduces \$998,000 in non-recurring three-year (FY 2023-2025) headquarter relocation contingency associated with Prospectus Number PDC-12-WA19. This funding does not recur in FY 2024.

**Pay Increases** **\$2,861,000** **0 FTE**

The PB 2024 includes \$2,861,000 civilian pay increase with an estimated 5.2 percent pay raise.

**Employee Retirement Increase** **\$181,000** **0 FTE**

The PB 2024 includes \$181,000 increase to support Agency contributions to employee Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) retirement accounts.

**Lease Increase** **\$193,000** **0 FTE**

PSA requests \$193,000 for building rent cost increases and inflation. In past fiscal years, PSA has been absorbing these cost increases, however, absorbing these costs increases has forced PSA to redirect resources away from mission critical programs and continuing to do so effectively serves as a funding reduction.

<b>II. Pretrial Services Agency – Program Changes</b>	<b>\$6,000,000</b>	<b>4 FTE</b>
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**FY 2024 Cybersecurity** **\$1,295,000** **0 FTE**

PSA requests \$1,295,000 to support permanent cost increases related to recent federal cybersecurity requirements in the areas of threat event logging, vulnerability detection and response, and Zero Trust Architecture.

PSA assures that all automated information systems are designed, operated, and maintained with the appropriate information technology security and privacy data protections. Most programs, projects, and activities administered by the Agency depend upon the trust of the public, our clients and public safety partners in PSA’s ability to retain the confidentiality of personally identifiable information. Maintaining public trust is a primary objective of the PSA cybersecurity program. PSA’s automated case management and drug testing systems contain important offender and defendant data that must be properly protected from unauthorized access or other compromise. This requires recurring security assurance, monitoring, and testing of controls to manage risk from the ever-evolving threat landscape. PSA currently has three systems and is responsible and accountable for managing risk and for preventing compromise of the related information and information technology assets. PSA works to ensure that security policies and

processes are in place to support compliance with the requirements of federal laws and compliance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) guidance related to IT security and privacy.

PSA is required to meet the following cyber requirements:

1. [Executive Order 14028](#) “Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity”, dated 5/12/2021
2. [OMB Directive M-21-31](#), “Improving the Federal Government’s Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents” dated 8/27/2021
3. [OMB Directive M-22-01](#) “Improving Detection of Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities and Incidents on Federal Government Systems through Endpoint Detection and Response” dated 10/08/2021.
4. [OMB Directive M-22-09](#) “Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles”, dated 1/26/2022.

FY 2024 resources will enable PSA to conduct adequate management and oversight of the Agency’s IT Security Program, meet compliance requirements of EO 14028, OMB Directives M-21-31/M-22-01/M-22-09, FISMA, the Privacy Act, and other directives and mandates.

<b><u>FY 2024 Software Licenses</u></b>	<b><u>\$57,000</u></b>	<b><u>0 FTE</u></b>
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PSA requests \$57,000 to support additional licensing requirements for additional personnel new to PSA. In FY 2022, PSA was provided additional funding to hire for critical programs and offices to ensure PSA’s mission and strategic goals and objectives continued to be met. The new hires span across the agency and, as such, require Adobe and Zoom licenses to conduct business. The IT Service Desk also requires additional ManageEngine Service Desk Plus to provide efficient and effective support to the growing workforce. This requirement directly supports PSA’s Management Objective 1, Efficient Agency Administration, focused on building greater efficiency in meeting customer needs by modernizing operations and service delivery, streamlining processes, reducing administrative costs, and strengthening internal controls to drive efficiency.

<b><u>FTEs Increase</u></b>	<b><u>\$831,000</u></b>	<b><u>4 FTE</u></b>
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PSA requests an increase of \$831,000, which includes \$ \$548,832 for personnel salaries and \$282,167 for benefits for four additional FTE to support projected demands for supervision services and administrative functions.

<b><u>Lease Prospectus Inflation Increase</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,314,000</u></b>	<b><u>0 FTE</u></b>
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PSA requests \$1,314,000 in one-time funding for a projected 15 percent increase in costs due to consumer price index increases and inflationary factors, stemming from protracted delays in the GSA procurement process to secure a new headquarters location for the Agency. These cost increases are associated with Prospectus Number PDC-12-WA19, which was submitted to

Congress by GSA. This funding will be used in conjunction with three-year funding (FYs 2022-2024), first referenced in the FY 2019 Enacted Budget (\$7,304,000), three-year funding (FYs 2023- 2025), first referenced in the FY 2020 Enacted Budget (\$998,000) and three-year funding (FYs 2024- 2026), first referenced in the FY 2021 Enacted Budget (\$459,000), to support PSA’s relocation of the offices at 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 1025 F Street, NW.

As mentioned above, this Prospectus has been on-going since FY 2019. The new solicitation was expected to occur during the first quarter of FY 2023 but, as of March 9, 2023, no action has been initiated. After award, three to four additional years is the expected timeframe to procure supplies and services and to modify the space to prepare for relocation. The table below represents the annual percentage and funding increases derived from an online inflationary calculator. The amounts are based on the initial fiscal year of the enacted estimated funding.

<b><u>Lease Prospectus</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,503,000</u></b>	<b><u>0 FTE</u></b>
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PSA’s FY 2024 budget lease prospectus total amount of \$2,503,000 includes \$459,000 for headquarters relocation and \$2,044,000 for move costs.

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

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

In FY 2022, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 6,550 individuals on any given day and 9,963 different persons over the course of the fiscal year, including offenders on probation, parole or supervised release, as well as individuals subject to Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and defendants on Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs).

As of September 30, 2022, 42 percent of CSP supervisees were supervised as part of a specialized supervision caseload (e.g., high-risk, sex offender, mental health, and domestic violence), approximately 12 percent were female (based on gender assigned at birth), and 15 percent were aged 25 or younger. 55 percent of those supervised on September 30, 2022 and eligible for a risk assessment were assessed, classified, and supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum).

During FY 2022, PSA was responsible for 25,687 arrestees and defendants. The Agency supervised 15,353 defendants on pretrial release, which corresponds to an average of 8,396 defendants on any given day. PSA provided services to an additional 10,334 defendants which included completing criminal history checks for persons who were released on citation or personal recognizance or whose charges were dismissed prior to the first appearance in court. Additionally, PSA conducted drug testing for 5,912 non-defendants.

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

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

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

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

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

### **3. Does CSOSA supervise juveniles?**

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

During FY 2022, CSP supervised three (3) individuals under the age of 18 who were convicted as adults (two males and one female).

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

Probationers supervised by CSP are D.C. Code offenders sentenced by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the trial court for the District of Columbia. Probationers convicted of offenses under the U.S. Code are sentenced by the U.S. District Court and supervised by U.S. Probation for the District of Columbia.

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

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

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

Probation:	12 to 37 months;
Parole:	5 to 22 years;
Supervised Release:	36 to 60 months;
DSA:	9 to 15 months; and
CPO:	17 to 24 months

The length of pretrial supervision varies since it is a function of the time needed to adjudicate a criminal case. During FY 2022, PSA defendants spent an average of 134 days on pretrial supervision.

## **6. How many offenders/defendants entered CSOSA supervision in FY 2022?**

In FY 2022, 4,151 unique individuals entered CSP supervision; 3,336 offenders sentenced to probation by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; 537 offenders released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility on parole or supervised release; 187 defendants with DSAs; and 91 individuals with CPOs. CSP experienced an 85 percent increase in offenders entering supervision in FY 2022 versus FY 2021 primarily due to an increase in probationer intakes.

In FY 2022, approximately 44 percent of the 537 prison releasees transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Re-entry Center (also known as a halfway house).

During FY 2022, PSA was responsible for 25,687 arrestees and defendants. The Agency supervised 15,353 defendants on pretrial release and provided services to an additional 10,334 defendants which included completing criminal history checks for persons who were released on citation or personal recognizance or whose charges were dismissed prior to the first appearance in court.

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

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

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<sup>2</sup> Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP's FY 2022 Total Supervised Population. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration in the calculation.

(Superior Court of the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission) are placed in Federal BOP facilities around the country.

In FY 2022, 537 individuals were released from Federal BOP facilities and entered CSP supervision on parole or supervised release.

On February 3, 2023, there were 2,361 inmates (2,327 male; 34 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the Federal BOP following conviction in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

The states with the highest population of DC offenders were West Virginia (511), Pennsylvania (379) and Virginia (207). The leading three states housing male inmates were West Virginia (501), Pennsylvania (374) and Virginia (207). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (10), Alabama (6) and Pennsylvania (5). These estimates do not include 306 inmates (274 male; 32 female) who were in-transit to or from a Federal BOP facility or in a temporary facility on February 3, 2023.

## **8. Of the 4,151 individuals entering CSP supervision in FY 2022, how many had been under CSP's supervision within the previous three years?**

Of the 4,151 individuals entering supervision in FY 2022, 22 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2022 supervision start date.

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

CSP's classification system consists of a comprehensive risk and needs assessment that results in a recommended level of supervision and development of an individualized supervision plan designed to address the offender's risk and needs. In FY 2022, CSP used several assessment instruments to identify risk and needs, including the **Auto Screener**, a comprehensive screening instrument, and the **Triage Screener**, an immediate risk assessment tool. In FY 2022, the Agency deployed the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (**DRAOR**) as a new risk assessment and needs determination tool issued throughout the supervision term to aid in identifying changing factors that impact risk and need. In 2023, CSP plans to discontinue use of the Auto Screener and deploy DRAOR as the Agency's comprehensive screening instrument with the Triage Screener continuing to provide immediate risk assessments for individuals who have not yet completed a comprehensive assessment.

Responses to the CSP assessment tools contribute to several scores that collectively quantify the risk of the likelihood that a supervisee will commit a non-traffic criminal offense; commit a violent, sexual, or weapons-related offense; continue using illicit substances; and have an AVR requesting revocation sent to the releasing authority. Scores are based on a series of complex, non-parametric statistical models, and are used to determine an offender's supervision level and programming needs. Currently, CSP determines an individual's overall supervision level based primarily on their risk for committing a violent, sexual, or weapon-related offense. Other scores inform the intervention service delivery required to address an individual's criminogenic and stabilization needs.



PSA uses a risk assessment tool to assess a defendant's risk of failing to appear (FTA) and rearrest by evaluating 43 factors from five domains: criminal history, current charge, criminal justice system status, drug test results and defendant social/demographic attributes. The risk scores generated by risk assessment tool for FTA and rearrest are used by our client management system, Pretrial Realtime Information System Manager (PRISM), to categorize each defendant's risk as low-, medium-, high or very high-risk for each of the two outcomes. PRISM also provides individualized recommendations based on the risk for what, if any, release conditions can be ordered to maximize the person's likelihood of court appearance and minimize the likelihood of rearrest. Our Pretrial Services Officers (PSOs) review and recommend to the court the least restrictive conditions to achieve these goals.

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

Incidents of serious violence<sup>3</sup> in the District of Columbia are of great concern to CSOSA. The District experienced a modest decrease in homicides, assaults with a deadly weapon, burglary, and firearms recovered in (calendar year) 2022, as compared with 2021.<sup>4</sup> Robberies and motor vehicle thefts increased in 2022, however, by 2 and 8 percentage points, respectively

Despite increases in recent years, the overall number of incidents of serious violence<sup>5</sup> in the District of Columbia is considerably lower than it was a decade ago. In 2012, the average number of serious violent incidents per day in the District was 18; by 2018, the average had declined to 11. The District has averaged 10 or 11 serious violent incidents daily in each year from 2018 through 2022.

On average, approximately 1 in 6 D.C. arrestees charged with serious violence were under CSOSA supervision. While CSOSA-supervised persons are more likely to be arrested for serious violence than a typical DC resident, it is important to note that most persons under supervision are not involved in these types of crimes.

Importantly, the percentage of CSP offenders arrested for serious violent incidents while under supervision remains fairly low. Of the unique offenders supervised by CSP during calendar year 2022, 2.1 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.

As previously noted, CSP offenders account for approximately 1 in 6 of those arrested in the District for serious violence. Offenders arrested for such offenses are disproportionately supervised at the highest risk levels at the time of arrest. CSP is actively addressing this critical

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

public safety issue by focusing resources on the highest-risk offenders with the intent of further reducing all types of serious violence within the District and the participation of CSP offenders in those crimes. To that end, CSP is improving our offender risk and needs assessments and interventions. CSP created High Intensity Supervision Teams (HISTs) and implemented the Rapid Engagement Team (RET) and Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center initiatives to immediately address non-compliant activities and share data on high-risk offenders. CSP partners with D.C. MPD to perform night/weekend supervision activities in high-crime areas. CSOSA is also collaborating with the U.S. Marshals Service and other federal and local law enforcement agencies to locate offenders with outstanding arrest warrants.

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

Approximately 93 percent of persons beginning supervision in FY 2022 identified as having a history of using illicit substances. Of the FY 2022 drug tested population, 45.8 percent tested positive for illicit drugs (excluding alcohol) at least one time.

CSP reviewed FY 2021 intakes for a one-year period after their supervision start date to determine estimated annual substance abuse treatment needs. In FY 2021, a total of 2,238 individuals entered CSP supervision. About 9 percent (192 individuals) of the FY 2021 intakes tested positive for drugs (excluding alcohol) on at least three occasions within one year of their FY 2021 supervision start date. This figure is likely understated as CSP temporarily suspended offender drug testing March – July 2020 due to COVID-19 and operated drug testing at limited capacity for much of the follow-up period.

## **13. What portion of offenders and defendants entering CSOSA supervision in FY 2022 had mental health issues?**

CSP performed a review of individuals entering supervision in FY 2022 and determined that nearly 25 percent reported mental health issues at intake. Supervisees with mental health concerns have more and a greater extent of criminogenic needs which, if left unaddressed, may result in them returning to criminal behavior. These persons are likely to require mental health services while under supervision and may be supervised by the agency's specialized behavioral health unit.

During FY 2022, 635 defendants were assigned to PSA's Specialized Supervision teams. Specialized Supervision provides services to defendants with mental health or a combination of substance use disorder and mental health treatment needs to assist them in meeting pretrial obligations.

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

participation in mental health services. PSA's participation in the MHCC includes assessing and recommending eligible defendants for participation, providing close supervision and connection to mental health and substance use disorder treatment, and reporting compliance to the court.

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

Over 11 percent of FY 2022 offender intakes began supervision in unstable housing, defined by CSP as residing in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or having no fixed address. As of September 30, 2022, 653 (9.5 percent) of the total 6,901 offenders under supervision had unstable housing. Over 70 percent of those with unstable housing lived in homeless shelters or were living without a fixed address. The remaining offenders resided in CSP-funded transitional housing, halfway houses through public law placements, or hotels or motels.

Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability<sup>6</sup> to include persons who:

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

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

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

### 15. How many CSP offenders have dependent children?

Of the individuals entering supervision in FY 2022 for whom family information was available, over 60 percent reported having children. Of those with children, and for whom age data were available, over 12 percent of those individuals with dependent children identified themselves as the primary caretakers of their dependents.

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

CSP had 249 total, on-board CSO law enforcement employees as of September 30, 2022 performing direct offender supervision (189), diagnostic / investigative (30), rapid engagement (11), domestic violence treatment (7), offender treatment intervention (4), Sex Offender Registry (2) and Global Positioning System (6) functions.

PSA had 209 total, on-board supervisory PSOs, PSOs, and assistant PSOs performing defendant supervision, diagnostic, court representation, assessment, and/or treatment-related services.

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

Prior to the Revitalization Act, supervision CSO caseloads averaged over 100 offenders, far in excess of the nationally recognized standards of the American Probation and Parole Association and best practices. As of September 30, 2022, the overall ratio of supervised offenders to on-board direct supervision CSO employees is 37:1; a significant improvement since the agency’s inception. Offenders on specialized units (e.g., high-risk, mental health, sex offenders) are supervised at lower caseloads. CSP anticipates an increase in supervision caseloads in FY 2023 as the Superior Court for the District of Columbia resumes full operations.

**CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) / Offender Caseloads**  
(Total Offenders Per On-Board Supervision CSO, by Case Type, as of September 30, 2022)

Offender Case Type	Supervised Offenders	On-Board Direct Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, High-Risk, Domestic Violence)	2,857	95	30:1
General Supervision	2,009	46	44:1
Interstate Supervision	1,051	25	42:1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5,989</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>36:1</b>
Warrant / Intake / EIC Teams	984	23	43:1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,901</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>37:1</b>

## 18. How many CSP offenders have used illicit drugs?

A review of individuals entering supervision in FY 2022 revealed that 93 percent self-reported having a history of illicit drug use.

### Illicit Drug Use of Individuals Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2022, by Drug (Self-Reported)

Illicit Drug (Federal)	Percentage of FY 2022 Entrants Reporting Drug Use	Average Age at First Use	Average Length of Use (Years)
Marijuana	70.2%	16	11.6
Cocaine	31.5%	20	7.5
PCP	31.5%	20	7.5
Opiates	22.3%	16	4.0
Amphetamines	11.3%	17	2.4

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

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

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

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

Minimizing rearrests among defendants released to the community pending trial to help assure public safety is one of PSA's key strategic outcome measures. In FY 2022, 93 percent of released defendants remained arrest-free.

## 20. What is the arrest history of offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2022?

Of the FY 2022 supervision entrants with arrest histories, about 60 percent had prior arrests for property offenses, and 56 percent had prior arrests for public order offenses; about two in five had prior arrests for violent and firearm offenses. About half of FY 2022 entrants had prior arrests for simple assaults and drug-related offenses.

## Arrest History of Offenders Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2022

Arrest Charge Type	Percentage with Arrest History <sup>1</sup>	Average Age at First Arrest	Average Number of Arrests
Property Offense	60.4%	21	5.6
Public Order	55.8%	24	4.9
Violent Offense	40.9%	22	2.9
Simple Assault	50.4%	25	3.0
Drug-Related Offense	50.7%	23	4.4
Firearm Offense	41.9%	22	2.3
Traffic	36.5%	26	3.1
Domestic Violence	5.4%	29	2.5
Sex Offense	10.9%	28	1.5
Prostitution	3.2%	29	2.6

<sup>1</sup> An offender may have arrests for multiple charge types.

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

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

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

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

In FY 2022, CSP filed 3,315 AVRs with the releasing authorities and 21.9 percent of the Total Supervised Population (TSP) had at least one AVR filed with their releasing authority.

### AVRs Filed by CSP, by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Percentage of TSP with at Least One AVR Filed
2012	18.7%
2013	19.1%
2014	23.0%
2015	24.0%
2016	26.7%

2017	29.0%
2018	30.3%
2019	29.4%
2020	27.4%
2021	24.7%
2022	21.9%

In FY 2022, 77 percent of AVRs were filed in response to a combination of arrests on new charges and technical violations, 10 percent were responses to arrests on new charges alone (i.e., absent technical violations), and 11 percent were for technical violations. By comparison, in FY 2021, 85 percent of AVRs were responses to a combination of arrests on new charges and technical violations, five percent were responses to arrests on new charges, and the remaining 10 percent were for technical violations.

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

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

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

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

- CSP continuously receives arrest data electronically from the D.C. MPD, as well as 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 about offenders actively supervised by CSP from NCIC 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 daily with information about 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 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.
- PSA transmits offender drug testing results electronically multiple times per day. The data is loaded into SMART and the supervising CSO receives a notification of positive test results or failures to report. A record of the supervision violation is automatically generated, and the CSO and Supervisory CSO collaborate to determine the appropriate sanction, which in some cases, may be an AVR.
- CSP sends requests for offenders to be tested for drugs 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 electronic web services that provides near real-time information throughout the day.
- CSP transmits offender AVRs to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, and receives Court orders from the Court via CaseFileXpress, an electronic web service that provide near real-time transmission of AVRs throughout the day.
- CSP electronically transmits information on actively supervised offenders who have tested positive for one or more drugs to the Federal BOP's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), which serves to prohibit the individual from purchasing firearms for one year from the date of every positive drug test result.
- CSP obtains offender data from the Federal BOP on a monthly basis for all re-entrants expected to be released by BOP to CSP supervision within the next three months. In addition, CSP obtains a weekly data file of sex offenders amongst current BOP inmates planned for release to CSP.



- CSP has multiple interfaces with its SOR system. The CSP SOR system maintains and provides data required to be made available to the public via the D.C. MPD Sex Offender Public Website. SOR also interfaces with the Department of Justice's National Sex Offender Public Website to provide publicly available data for D.C. sex offender registrants. SOR supplies non-public sex offender registrant data to D.C. MPD via a custom access view to the system. SOR also supplies non-public data via an electronic interface to the Department of Justice's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking for inclusion in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) Exchange Portal, which is a database of information on registered sex offenders who are moving/relocating between jurisdictions.
- CSP has an electronic interface with the D.C. Sentencing Commission (DCSC) whereby offender criminal history data is entered into an electronic form on DCSC's system which calculates a criminal history score and sentencing recommendation based on DCSC algorithms and sentencing guidelines. CSP uses this information for preparing Pre-Sentence Investigations submitted to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia. CSP receives data about the actual sentence imposed from the DCSC, paired with the original sentencing recommendation, when it becomes available.
- CSP has an automated interface to the D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer Master Address Repository (MAR) system. CSP sends offender address information to confirm the address is a verifiable D.C. address. CSP receives associated Police Servicing Area/District as well as Latitude and Longitude values from the D.C. MAR system.
- CSP receives GPS data such as supervisee location, out of range messages, low battery indicators, and other warnings from our contract provider. CSP matches GPS data with D.C. MPD's arrest data for crime scene correlation purposes.

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

CSP continues to use GPS to monitor offenders who have a releasing authority-imposed special condition for GPS and those who are non-compliant with their supervision conditions. GPS monitoring is a supervision tool for CSOs to enforce curfews and stay away orders, as well as to sanction non-compliant behavior. Offenders are generally placed on GPS monitoring as an administrative sanction at the request of their supervision CSO and/or as directed by the releasing authority. CSP shares offender GPS data with other law enforcement entities, including the D.C. MPD, the U.S. Attorney's Office and the U.S. Marshals Service, as appropriate.

As of September 30, 2022, there were 490 offenders subject to GPS monitoring, or 7.1 percent of the 6,901 total offenders supervised by CSP on this date. During FY 2022 (October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022), CSP supervised a total of 1,935 unique individuals on GPS for at least one day in the fiscal year.

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

Yes. CSP developed and established a secure database for sex offender registration information. CSP assumed responsibility for the registration function in October 2000. As of September 30, 2022, 2,154 total registrants were listed in the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, 1,568 of which were in active (viewable by the public) status. The data, photographs, and supporting documents are transmitted by CSP to the D.C. MPD for community notification as required by law. In FY 2022, information for 253 new registrants was transmitted by CSP to D.C. MPD. The Sex Offender Registry database is maintained by CSP; however, the website for use by the public is hosted by D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer on behalf of D.C. MPD at [www.mpdc.dc.gov](http://www.mpdc.dc.gov).

## **26. What are CSP offender Housing Contacts?**

CSP CSOs conduct three types of housing contacts: accountability tours, home verifications, and home visits. These housing contacts may be conducted independently of one another, or they may be combined (e.g., accountability tour with a home verification, or a home visit with a home verification). The volume of CSO housing contact activity was reduced in FY 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 but rebounded in FY 2022.

- *Accountability tours* are visits to the homes of high-risk individuals conducted jointly by a CSO and a D.C. MPD Officer in support of our public safety mandate. They may be scheduled or unscheduled visits and are one of the tools used to closely supervise the highest-risk offenders. In FY 2022, CSOs conducted a total of 3,914 accountability tours for 2,344 supervisees.
- *Home verifications* are conducted by a CSO with the owner of the residence in which the offender resides to ensure that the offender lives at the address provided to CSOSA, and does not reside in some other, unapproved location. In FY 2022, CSOs conducted 34,912 home verifications for 5,952 supervisees.
- *Home visits* are conducted by a CSO at the supervisee's residence to assess the person's living quarters, interact with other residents, determine how the offender is adjusting to his or her living situation, and to assess any potential problems/barriers that the offender may be experiencing in the home or community that may affect the offender's success under supervision. In FY 2022, CSOs conducted 65,811 home visits for 6,445 offenders.

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

CSP's program model emphasizes decentralizing supervision from a single headquarters office (known as fortress supervision) and supervising 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. In addition, CSP is vacating our 601 Indiana Avenue, NW, location in March 2023.

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 Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center.

CSOSA's Headquarters is located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. CSP also performs offender supervision operations at this 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 included multi-year resources to complete the project for a replacement lease for this location. However, due to space acquisition delays, FY 2019 and FY 2020 resources provided for the Headquarters relocations expired, unused, without CSOSA obtaining a new Headquarters location.

CSP has an administrative field unit located at 800 North Capitol Street, NW, operating under two leases. One of CSP's leases for this location expired in October 2022 and the second lease expires in June 2023. The FY 2022 Enacted Budget 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 Enacted Budget contains the second installment of resources necessary to support this relocation. In addition, the FY 2024 PB includes additional funding to support the relocation of additional space estimated by CSP to support the relocation of all Headquarters locations.

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

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

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

RSC programming was temporarily halted by the Agency in March 2020 due to COVID-19. On-site 24/7 residential operations resumed in April 2022. In September 2022, approximately 20-25 individuals were in residence at the RSC each day. In the last six months of FY 2022, the RSC admitted a total of 417 high risk-offenders/defendants and discharged 410. Of the 410 discharges, 285 (69.5%) successfully completed the RSC program.

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

In FY 2001, CSP assumed responsibility for collecting DNA samples from probationers and parolees convicted of certain qualifying District of Columbia offenses, typically violent crimes and sex offenses, for transmission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Offenses that require DNA collection are specified in accordance with D.C. Code § 22-4151. The FBI maintains the DNA information in their Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) used for crime-solving. CSP does not collect or transmit DNA data for qualifying offenders whose information is already maintained in CODIS. In FY 2022, a total of 91 offender DNA samples were collected by CSP and transmitted to the FBI.

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

In FY 2022, CSP made 843 contract substance abuse treatment and transitional housing placements using appropriated funds. CSP continued to encounter vendor accessibility issues in FY 2022 primarily related to COVID-19.

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

**CSP Contract Offender Intervention Placements**

<b>Treatment and Housing Services</b>	<b>FY 2022 Placements</b>
Detoxification	2
Residential Treatment	11
Outpatient Treatment	591
Transitional Housing	239
<b>Total Contract Offender Placements</b>	<b>843</b>

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

This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

CSP conducts drug testing on all offenders placed on CSP supervision by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission, as well as offenders for whom CSP is completing a pre-sentence investigation, in accordance with its drug testing policy. Surveillance drug testing is primarily intended to enforce the release condition of abstinence and identify

offenders in need of treatment services. Substance abuse is a major factor in supervision failure. Through aggressive surveillance testing, CSP can identify and intervene—through sanctions and/or treatment placement—before the offender’s drug use escalates to the point of revocation.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all CSP drug collection sites were closed from March 25, 2020 – July 5, 2020. Prior to March 2020, offender drug collection operations took place at four CSP illegal substance collection unit sites, as well as the RSC. Effective July 2020, CSP performs offender urine and oral fluid drug collection activities at the 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE, and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, locations for the highest-risk offenders. CSP resumed drug collections at the RSC in April 2022.

In FY 2022, PSA performed testing of offender urine and oral fluid samples collected by CSP. Each CSP offender urine sample was tested by PSA for up to nine illicit substances [Marijuana, PCP, Opiates (codeine/morphine), Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Alcohol, Heroin, and Synthetic Cannabinoids]. In addition, samples are tested for Creatinine levels to determine sample validity and Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG) to confirm alcohol use and other substances. Effective FY 2015, CSP reduced the testing of most probationers for marijuana due to changes in the District of Columbia’s laws, however, CSP continues to test parolees and supervised releasees for marijuana use. PSA began testing CSP offender samples for Fentanyl in FY 2023.

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

### **32. How many offenders has CSP drug tested?**

In FY 2022, CSP offender urine and oral fluid drug sample collection operations took place at two field sites, as well as at CSOSA’s 24/7 residential facility, the RSC. Field site collections took place Mondays–Thursdays 8:00AM–6:00PM and on Saturdays throughout summer 2022 as part of CSP’s participation in DC summer crime initiatives. CSP collected an average of 4,054 samples from 1,909 unique offenders each month of FY 2022. Collection activity increased throughout FY 2022 with 5,939 samples obtained from 2,453 unique offenders in September 2022.

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

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

In FY 2022, the OFTS conducted 578,993 drug tests on 53,717 urine or oral fluid specimens from defendants on pretrial release, offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release, as well as for persons (juveniles and adults) whose matters are handled by the Family Court.

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

In FY 2022, approximately 31 percent of the pretrial defendant specimens tested had at least one positive test.

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

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

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

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

PSA successfully implemented fentanyl testing, despite the disruption of normal laboratory operations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Starting in May 2021, all urine specimens submitted by pretrial defendants are routinely screened for fentanyl. As a result, information on fentanyl use has now been incorporated into judicial decision-making, supporting the nationwide response to the opioid crisis.

### **37. Is CSP offender drug testing and treatment effective?**

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

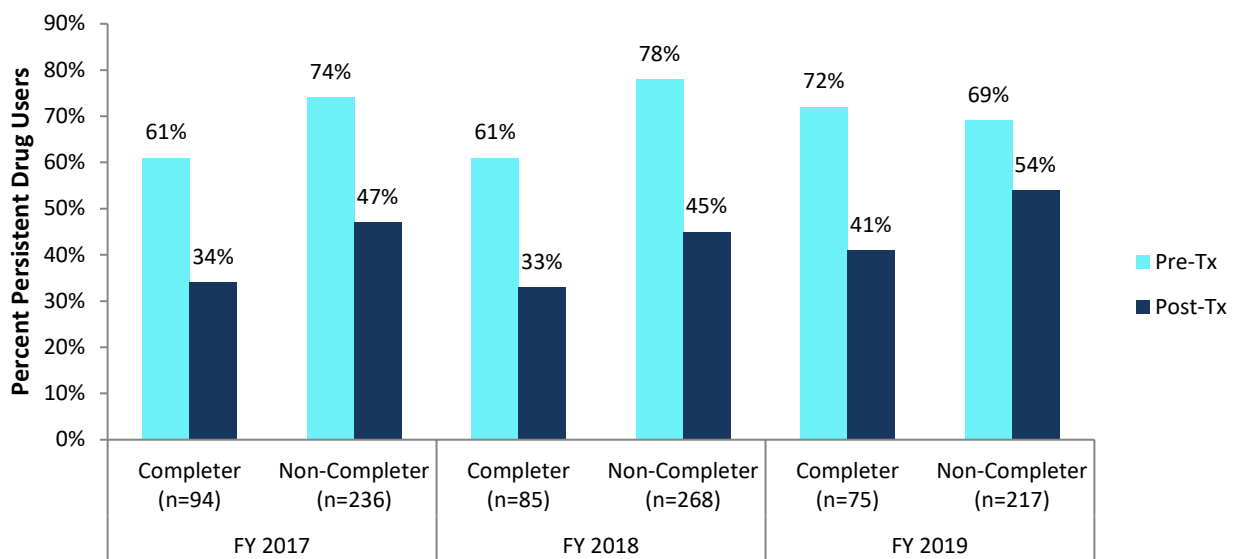
CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders under supervision in FYs 2017 – 2019 who participated in multiple treatment programs (i.e., two or more substance abuse treatments) within one year and determined that offenders who successfully completed multiple treatment programs were less likely to be classified as persistent drug users (three or more positive drug tests, excluding alcohol) 180 days after discharge from their final treatment compared those who did not complete all of their programs. Data also show, however, that

participation in treatment programs (regardless of whether they are completed successfully) may reduce an offender’s future drug use.

The figure below shows that in FYs 2017 through 2019, the percentage of offenders who were persistent drug users during the year prior to participating in multiple treatment programs increased, with approximately 70 percent of treatment participants testing positive for illicit substances on three or more occasions during that year. For the groups that successfully completed treatment, approximately 30 to 40 percent continued to use illicit substances on a persistent basis during the 180 days after treatment completion, compared to 45 to 55 percent of offenders who did not complete treatment successfully.

This review indicates that offenders who complete full substance abuse treatment services demonstrate a greater decrease in persistent drug use compared to offenders who do not complete services. Non-completers, however, also demonstrate a decrease in persistent drug use, suggesting that participation in treatment programs may help to decrease drug use even if an offender does not complete treatment. In other words, while treatment completion is ideal, some treatment is demonstrably better than no treatment.

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



### 38. Does CSOSA perform annual financial audits?

CSOSA (CSP and PSA), as a Federal agency, is required by law to prepare and audit agency financial statements on an annual basis. CSOSA issued its FY 2022 Agency Financial Report, including audited financial statements, on November 15, 2022. CSOSA received an Unmodified (positive) opinion on the FY 2022 financial statements from an independent auditor; the auditor did not identify any material internal control issues.

### 39. Where can I find more information on CSP’s and PSA’s Programs?

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

### 40. What were some characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of the individuals under CSP supervision during FY 2022?

As shown in the table below, individuals under CSP supervision in FY 2022 were primarily male, African-American, and ages 35 or younger. Two-thirds of supervisees achieved a high school diploma, GED or higher education level. Seventeen percent of CSP’s FY 2022 supervised population were rearrested in DC while under supervision. About one in five of those arrests were associated with violations of release conditions. About 44 percent of those arrested had a violent offense attributed to them by the arresting officer. About one in three were arrested for simple assaults, and 29 percent were arrested in connection with property or public-order offenses.

**Characteristics of the FY 2022 CSP Total Supervised Population (9,963 Supervisees)**

	Percent
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	89%
Female	11%
<b>Race</b>	
Black	90%
Hispanic	5%
White	4%
Other/Unknown	1%
<b>Educational Level<sup>1</sup></b>	
Less than High School	31%
High School Diploma/GED	46%
Post-Secondary	14%
Missing/Unknown	10%
<b>Age</b>	
25 and Under	15%
26 to 35	34%
36 to 45	23%
46 to 55	14%
56 to 65	10%
66 and above	3%
<b>Criminal Charge <sup>2</sup></b>	
<u>Violent Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Homicide, Sex Offense, Robbery Aggravated Assault, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Assault with Intent to Kill, Carjacking, Offenses Against Family & Children)	44%
<u>Simple Assault</u> (Charge Category: Other Assaults)	33%
<u>Drug Offenses</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse)	16%



**Characteristics of the FY 2022 CSP Total Supervised Population (9,963 Supervisees)**

	Percent
<u>Property Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism)	29%
<u>Public Order Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Driving Under the Influence, Disorderly Conduct, Fail to Comply w/ Public Transportation Regs., Gambling, Loitering, Obstruction of Justice, Prostitution & Commercialized Vice, Traffic, Vagrancy, Liquor Laws)	29%
<u>Weapons Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Weapons-Carrying/Possessing)	18%
<u>Release Condition Violations</u> (Charge Categories: Parole and Probation Violations)	21%
<u>Other Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)	7%

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the offender; not necessarily as assessed by CSOSA Educational Specialists.  
<sup>2</sup> Reflects arrest charges for offenders rearrested in D.C. while under CSOSA supervision through September 30, 2022 (n=1,726).