

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
for the District of Columbia



**FY 2026 Budget Request Summary Statement and
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)**

May 30, 2025

Revised June 12, 2025

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). 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 DC Superior Court Adult Probation Division and its parole function from the DC 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 supervising offenders on probation, parole, or supervised release; conducting pre-/post-sentencing, and pre-release investigations; and monitoring Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs). PSA is responsible for supervising pretrial defendants.

FY 2026 President's Budget Request (CSOSA: CSP and PSA)

The FY 2026 President's Budget includes \$276,004,000 for the CSOSA appropriation, a decrease of \$9,012,000 or 3.15 percent below the FY 2025 Enacted Budget.

CSOSA (CSP and PSA):

The FY 2026 budget request for CSP is \$193,757,000, a net decrease of \$6,277,000, or 3.14 percent, below the FY 2025 Enacted Budget.

The FY 2026 budget request for PSA is \$83,247,000, a net decrease of \$2,735,000, or 3.18 percent below the FY 2025 Enacted Budget.

Table 1: FY 2019 – FY 2026 CSOSA Appropriation Budget History

Program / Fund	Thousands of Dollars								FY 2026 Request Increase (Decrease) from FY 2025 Enacted Budget	
	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program - Annual Operations	177,247	177,247	179,180	191,259	196,781	195,781	195,781	193,757	-2,024	-1.03%
Community Supervision Program - 3 Year	5,919	3,818	0	14,747 ⁽¹⁾	7,798 ⁽³⁾	4,253 ⁽⁵⁾	4,253 ⁽⁷⁾	0	-4,253	-100.00%
Sub-Total - CSP	183,166	181,065	179,180	206,006	204,579	200,034	200,034	193,757	-6,277	-3.14%
Pretrial Services Agency - Annual Operations	66,254	66,461	66,284	73,116	79,439	83,479	83,479	83,247	-232	-0.03%
Pretrial Services Agency - 3 Year	7,304	998	459	7,304 ⁽²⁾	998 ⁽⁴⁾	2,503 ⁽⁶⁾	2,503 ⁽⁸⁾	0	-2,503	-100.00%
Sub-Total - PSA	73,558	67,459	66,743	80,420	80,437	85,982	85,982	83,247	-2,735	-3.18%
CSOSA Appropriation	256,724	248,524	245,923	286,426	285,016	286,016	286,016	277,004	-9,012	-3.15%

⁽¹⁾ The FY 2022 Enacted budget contains \$6,639,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022–2024) resources 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 to relocate CSP’s Headquarters and related facilities. These funds expired on September 30, 2024.

⁽²⁾ The FY 2022 Enacted budget includes \$7,304,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022–2024) resources for PSA’s Headquarters relocation. These funds expired on September 30, 2024.

⁽³⁾ The FY 2023 Enacted budget includes \$3,981,000 in Three-Year (2023-2025) resources for the relocation CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE) and \$3,817,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources to relocate CSP’s Headquarters and related facilities.

⁽⁴⁾ 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.

⁽⁵⁾ The FY 2024 Enacted budget includes \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (FY 2024–2026) resources to relocate CSP’s Headquarters and related facilities.

⁽⁶⁾ The FY 2024 Enacted budget includes \$2,503,000 in Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funds for PSA’s Headquarters relocation.

⁽⁷⁾ The FY 2025 Enacted budget includes \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (FY 2025–2027) resources to relocate CSP’s Headquarters and related facilities due to enactment of an FY 2025 full-year CR.

⁽⁸⁾ The FY 2025 Enacted budget includes \$2,503,000 in Three-Year (FY 2025-2027) funds for PSA’s Headquarters relocation due to enactment of an FY 2025 full-year CR.

Table 2: FY 2021 – FY 2026 CSOSA Appropriation Budget: Summary of Changes

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
FY 2021 Enacted Budget	\$179,180	750	\$66,743	320	\$245,923	1,070
<u>Changes to FY 2022 Base:</u>						
FY 2021 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP/PSA HQ Relocation)	0	0	-459	0	-459	0
FY 2022 Employee Pay Raises	3,373	0	1,225	0	4,598	0
FY 2022 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	1,168	0	534	0	1,702	0
FY 2022 Treatment and Transitional Housing	0	0	500	0	500	0
FY 2022 Awards Spending	0	0	550	0	550	0
FY 2022 Mission Critical Programs	0	0	793	0	793	0
FY 2022 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2022 Base Employment Increase (Funded by Corresponding Reductions to Base Non-Personnel Costs)	0	25	0	5	0	30
FY 2022 Additional Funding Provided by Congress above the FY22 President's Budget	0	0	3,001	19	3,001	19
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2022 Base	4,541	25	6,144	24	10,685	49
<u>FY 2022 Program Changes:</u>						
CSOSA RSC at Karrick Hall Relocation	6,639	0	0	0	6,639	0
CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Relocation (to include related facilities)	8,108	0	0	0	8,108	0
CSP Offender Treatment Interventions	7,538	5	0	0	7,538	5
PSA Headquarters Relocation	0	0	7,304	0	7,304	0
PSA Cash Bail Review	0	0	229	0	229	0
Sub-Total, FY 2022 Program Changes	22,285	5	7,533	0	29,818	0
FY 2022 Enacted	\$206,006	780	\$80,420	344	\$286,426	1,124

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
<u>Changes to FY 2023 Base:</u>						
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	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
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2023 Base	-9225	0	2396	27	-6,829	27
<u>FY 2023 Program Changes</u>						
CSOSA RSC at Karrick Hall Relocation	1,414	0	0	0	1,414	0
CSP Headquarters 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
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
Sub-Total, FY 2023 Program Changes	7,798	0	-2,379	0	5,419	0
FY 2023 Enacted	\$204,579	780	\$80,437	371	\$285,016	1,151

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
<u>Changes to FY 2024 Base:</u>						
FY 2024 Employee Pay Raises	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2024 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2024 Lease Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2024 CSP Base Employment Decrease	0	-30	0	0	0	-30
FY 2024 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2024 Enacted Adjustment	-1,000	0	4,040	0	3,040	0
FY 2023 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP RSC Relocation)	-3,981	0	0	0	-3,981	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 (PSA Headquarters Relocation)	0	0	-998	0	-998	0
Sub-Total, FY 2024 Adjustments to Base	-8,798	-30	3,042	0	-5,756	-30
<u>FY 2024 Program Changes</u>						
FY 2024 CSP Multi-Year Headquarters Relocation (to include related facilities)	4,253	0	0	0	4,253	0
FY 2024 PSA Multi-Year Headquarters Relocation (to include related facilities)	0	0	2,503	0	2,503	0
Sub-Total, FY 2024 Program Changes	4,253	0	2,503	0	6,756	0
FY 2024 Enacted	\$200,034	750	\$85,982	371	\$286,016	1,121
<u>Changes to FY 2025 Base:</u>						
FY 2025 Employee Pay Raises	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2025 CSP Base Employment Decrease	0	-70	0	-8	0	-78
FY 2025 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW & Related Facilities Relocation)	-4,253	0	0	0	-4,253	0
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (PSA Headquarters Relocation)	0	0	-2,503	0	-2,503	0
Sub-Total, FY 2025 Adjustments to Base	-4,253	-70	-2,503	-8	-6,756	-78

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
<u>FY 2025 Program Changes</u>						
FY 2025 CSP Multi-Year Headquarters Relocation (to include related facilities)	4,253	0	0	0	4,253	0
FY 2025 PSA Multi-Year Headquarters Relocation (to include related facilities)	0	0	2,503	0	2,503	0
Sub-Total, FY 2025 Program Changes	4,253	0	2,503	0	6,756	0
FY 2025 Enacted	\$200,034	680	\$85,982	363	\$286,016	1,043
<u>Changes to FY 2026 Base:</u>						
FY 2026 Employee Pay Raises	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2026 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2026 CSP Base Employment Decrease	0	-10	0	0	0	-10
FY 2026 PSA Base Employment Increase	0	0	0	8	0	8
FY 2026 Non-Payroll Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2025 Enacted Adjustment	-2,024	0	-232	0	-2,256	0
FY 2025 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP Headquarters Relocation)	-4,253	0	0	0	-4,253	0
FY 2025 Non-Recurring Resources (PSA Headquarters Relocation)	0	0	-2,503	0	-2,503	0
Sub-Total, FY 2026 Adjustments to Base	-6,277	-10	-2,735	8	-9,012	-2
<u>FY 2026 Program Changes</u>						
Not Applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total, FY 2026 Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2026 PB	\$193,757	670	\$83,247	371	\$277,004	1,041
Increase (Decrease) from FY 2025 Enacted	-\$6,277	-10	-\$2,735	8	-\$9,012	-2

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

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

In FY 2024, CSP monitored or supervised an average of **6,581** individuals on any given day, and 10,911 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). The number of persons supervised per day increased by 11.6 percent throughout the fiscal year from October 1, 2023 (6,431) to September 30, 2024 (7,177). The number of individuals monitored or supervised by CSP continues to increase in FY 2025, with 7,366 supervisees on December 31, 2024, and 7,622 as of March 31, 2025.

As of September 30, 2024, 41 percent of CSP's supervisees were supervised as part of a specialized supervision caseload (e.g., high-risk, sex offender, mental health, and domestic violence). Approximately 13.7 percent of those under supervision were female (based on sex assigned at birth), and 15 percent were aged 25 or younger. A total of 48 percent of those supervised on September 30, 2024, and eligible for a risk assessment, were assessed, classified, and supervised by CSP at the highest levels (intensive and maximum) for criminogenic risk and needs, which translates into higher supervision requirements and interventions dosages for these high-risk offenders.

PSA's current caseloads include individuals with charges ranging from misdemeanor property offenses to homicide. During fiscal year (FY) 2024, PSA served 27,188 arrestees and defendants. The agency supervised **15,676** defendants on pretrial release, which corresponds to an average of 7,995 defendants on any given day. Most defendants (93 percent) are awaiting trial in DC Superior Court, with a smaller number (7 percent) awaiting trial in US District Court. PSA provided services to an additional 11,512 arrestees and defendants, which included completing criminal history checks for persons who were released on citation or personal recognizance or whose charges were dismissed prior to their first appearance in court. Additionally, PSA conducted drug testing for 7,572 non-defendants, bringing the agency's total responsibility to just under 34,760 individuals throughout the year.

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 monitors a small number of individuals subject to Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs) and Civil Protection Orders (CPOs).

Probation: A sentence imposed with or without special conditions by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in lieu of incarceration or following a jail sentence of less than one year. Adjudicated offenders are placed under the supervision of CSP. If probation is revoked for non-compliance, with the conditions of release, the offender can be re-sentenced.

Parole: A form of community-based supervision following early release from prison, based on an individual's positive adjustment to rehabilitative goals established during the incarceration portion of a sentence. During the community supervision period, a parolee is subject to conditions of release as prescribed by the U.S. Parole Commission.¹ Parolees who successfully complete the conditions of their release will not serve the rest of their prison terms. Parolees who violate conditions of their release may be returned to incarceration. Parole is applicable to individuals convicted of felony offenses before August 5, 2000.

Supervised Release: Community-based supervision which begins only after individuals have served at least 85 percent of their prison sentences. Upon release, these offenders are supervised in the community for the balance of their sentences. Supervised release is applicable to individuals convicted of felony offenses in DC Superior Court on or after August 5, 2000, following the abolition of parole in the District of Columbia. Like parole, community supervision terms may be revoked and individuals returned to prison if they violate the conditions of their release.

Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSA): An arrangement between the U.S. Attorney's Office and the defendant (usually in domestic violence cases and minor DC Code criminal offenses) in which the defendant enters a guilty plea in exchange for a continuation of sentencing. Pending sentencing, the defendant is required to abide by certain conditions (e.g., perform community service, participate in treatment programs). If the conditions are met at the time of sentencing, the U.S. Attorney's Office withdraws the charges, and the case is closed without conviction. However, if the individual violates the conditions of the agreement, the conviction stands and the case proceeds to sentencing.

Civil Protection Orders (CPO): A civil order imposed by DC Superior Court to restrict or prohibit contact between individuals for up to twelve months. Judges issue CPOs, upon consent of the parties or after a hearing, to address allegations of harassment, assault, threats or stalking. Violations of CPOs are punishable by criminal contempt.

3. Does CSOSA supervise juveniles?

Neither CSP nor PSA supervises juvenile offenders/respondents adjudicated as delinquent; this function remains the responsibility of the DC 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 2024, CSP supervised fewer than ten individuals under the age of 18 who were convicted as adults.

¹ For persons sentenced to incarceration for DC Code violations the U.S. Parole Commission is the releasing authority. The remaining persons under CSP supervision after release from prison are those sentenced on matters in other states and transferred to CSP under the Interstate Compact Agreement. Any violations of these conditions could result in a revocation of parole and return to prison to serve the remainder of their sentence.

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

Probationers supervised by CSP are DC 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 are 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. Does CSP supervise offenders sentenced in other states or territories?

Yes. CSP is a member of the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) compact agreement. ICAOS provides supervision controls and continuity for offenders residing outside the state or territory in which they were sentenced for a period exceeding 45 days. Offenders typically apply to relocate supervision through the ICAOS compact for purposes of residence, family, employment, or supportive/intervention services. The ICAOS compact may allow for the transfer of those convicted of a felony with 90 or more days of supervision remaining or convicted of a qualifying misdemeanor with at least one year remaining on supervision. CSP investigates and processes all ICAOS transfers in and out of Washington, DC.

CSP performs direct supervision of offenders who transfer in to the District of Columbia under the ICAOS compact and continues to directly supervise DC Code offenders who are non-transferable out and reside in the immediate DC metro area, defined as Prince George’s and Montgomery counties in Maryland and Alexandria, Fairfax, and Arlington counties in Virginia. CSP uses virtual tools to supervise DC Code offenders who are ineligible for transfer outside of the immediate DC metro area.

CSP continues to monitor all DC Code offenders transferred out to other jurisdictions and handles all correspondence with other states, including filing Alleged Violation Reports and facilitating representation of these matters in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

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

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

Probation:	12 to 28 months
Parole:	4 to 23 years
Supervised Release:	36 to 60 months
DSA:	9 to 18 months
CPO:	24 months ³

The length of pretrial supervision varies since it is a function of the time needed to adjudicate a criminal case. During FY 2024, PSA defendants spent an average of 110 days on pretrial supervision. This average is closer to trends prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Before the pandemic, defendants remained under supervision for an average of 94 days in FY 2019. This average rose to a high of 214 days during FY 2021. In response to these increases, PSA reallocated staff and adjusted operations to minimize the likelihood of defendant rearrest and maximize court appearances. The average number of days declined in FY 2022 and FY 2023. However, we are starting to see the number plateau in FY 2024, with an average of 2 days higher than FY 2023.

7. How many offenders/defendants entered CSOSA supervision in FY 2024?

In FY 2024, 4,640 unique individuals entered CSP supervision; 3,475 offenders sentenced to probation by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; 620 offenders released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility on parole or supervised release; 172 defendants with DSAs; and 373 individuals with CPOs. In FY 2024 CSP experienced an increase in offenders entering supervision versus FY 2023 due to an increase in intake of offenders on probation (+473), parole/supervised release (+102), and CPOs (+268). This increase in offender intakes continues in FY 2025 (through March 31, 2025).

During FY 2024, PSA served 27,188 arrestees and defendants. The agency supervised 15,676 defendants on pretrial release, which corresponds to an average of 7,995 defendants on any given day. Additionally, the agency provided services to an additional 10,647 arrestees and defendants, which included completing criminal history checks for

² Upper and lower boundaries represent the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively, of (supervision) sentences for the CSP's FY 2025 Total Supervised Population (through March 31, 2025). Life sentences have been included under the assumption the offender will live to age 75 or for one additional year, whichever is greater. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration.

³ This means that the duration of the middle half of all CPOs is exactly 24 months. In other words, the duration of CPO matters monitored by CSP is less variable than the duration of other categories of matters such as probation or supervised release.

persons who were released on citation or personal recognizance or whose charges were dismissed prior to the first appearance in court.

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

In establishing CSOSA in 1997, the Revitalization Act also directed the transfer of 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. Since then, convicted misdemeanants with sentences of less than 12 months or terms of split-sentence probation (a term of incarceration followed immediately by a term of supervised probation) are incarcerated by the DC Department of Corrections at the Central Detention Facility or the Correctional Treatment Facility. Sentenced felons and individuals whose community supervision are revoked by the releasing authority (Superior Court of the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission) are placed in Federal BOP facilities around the country.

In FY 2024, 620 individuals were released from Federal BOP facilities and entered CSP supervision on parole or supervised release.

On October 10, 2024, there were 2,453 inmates (2,389 male; 64 female) housed in facilities managed by, or under contract with, the federal BOP following adjudication in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. These figures do not include 341 inmates (298 male; 43 female) who, while in BOP custody on October 10, 2024, were not housed at a regular BOP facility. These individuals were accounted for as being in-transit (e.g., on a bus or in a temporary holding facility) to or from a BOP facility on that date. DC does not have a federal penitentiary, so DC offenders sentenced to a year or more of incarceration, serve their sentences in federal prisons across the country. The states with the highest population of DC offenders as of October 10, 2024, are West Virginia (498), Pennsylvania (458), and Kentucky (166). The leading three states housing DC male inmates are West Virginia (480), Pennsylvania (449), and Kentucky (165). The leading three states housing DC female inmates are West Virginia (18), Texas (11), and Florida (10).

9. Of the 4,640 individuals entering CSP supervision in FY 2024, how many had been under CSP's supervision within the previous three years?

Of the 4,640 individuals entering supervision in FY 2024, 19.8 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2024 supervision start date.

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

Yes. CSP receives District of Columbia supervisee arrest data from the DC Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) electronically several times each day and daily arrest information electronically from Maryland and Virginia law enforcement partner agencies. Arrest data are 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, PSOs conduct regular nationwide warrant and criminal history updates for all supervised defendants.

Minimizing rearrests among defendants released to the community pending trial to help ensure public safety is one of PSA's key strategic outcome measures. In FY 2024, 90 percent of released defendants remained arrest-free.

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

CSP uses two assessment instruments integrated with SMART to identify risk and needs: the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry (DRAOR) and the Dynamic Assessment of Risk Under Supervision (DARUS). CSP uses the DRAOR for case planning, as it is designed to focus the attention of both the supervision officer and the offender on sources of stable risks (e.g., low impulse control, high sense of entitlement, anti-social peer association), acute risks (e.g., negative mood, access to victims), and protective factors or strengths (e.g., social support, pro-social identity), promoting a therapeutic alliance throughout the course of supervision. The DRAOR is one component of CSP's efforts to update its case planning and management procedures in response to research findings and evolving standards of correctional practice.

CSP uses the DARUS assessment tool to suggest an appropriate supervision level to the CSO. The DARUS system assesses each offender on the CSP caseload daily for risk of arrest for a violent, weapon, or sex offense. CSOs use the DARUS recommendations as a baseline from which to further review an offender's performance on supervision using data that are not built into the system. This "data plus" model informs the CSO's decision on risk levels and interventions. The case management system alerts the CSO about events requiring score review (e.g., when a change in supervision level is recommended). The DARUS system also recommends supervision levels for offenders newly assigned to supervision, helping ensure offenders are assigned to an appropriate team from their first day of supervision.

PSA was among the first pretrial agencies to use a risk assessment instrument (RAI) and has used some form of risk assessment since its inception. Throughout this time, the Agency has leveraged developments in science and best practices to refine and improve its protocols and instruments. PSA's RAI was designed exclusively for the District of Columbia using a data set consisting of defendants assigned to pretrial supervision in the District of Columbia. To be fair and effective, RAIs must be tested regularly to ensure they produce valid results for the population being served and are unbiased with respect to race, gender,

or other factors. PSA's instrument was last revalidated in 2018, and is currently undergoing revalidation, with a projected completion date in FY 2025.

To leverage its long-standing investment in risk assessment, in FY 2023, after considerable planning, PSA transitioned to a risk-based services (RBS) model of supervision. Under RBS, both release conditions and case management are individualized and tailored to each defendant's assessed risk and needs levels. This individualized approach, which comprises all supervision and treatment-related activities performed by PSA, supports a defendant's compliance with court-ordered conditions of release, appearance at all scheduled court hearings, and arrest-free behavior while on pretrial release.

12. What portion of individuals on CSP supervision use illicit substances?

CSP's analysis of substance use among individuals who tested positive for drugs during FY 2024 revealed that the percentage of supervised offenders ever testing positive for marijuana, PCP, opiates, methadone, and heroin declined from FY 2023 to FY 2024; however, it increased for cocaine, synthetic cannabinoids, fentanyl, and amphetamines. This was especially true for all opiates, including heroin and methadone. CSP addresses high-risk offenders who consistently test positive for drugs by assessing offenders, placing them in appropriate treatments, administering sanctions as needed to restore compliance, and rewarding offenders when they return to compliance. CSP continues to monitor drug use trends and their implications for drug testing procedures to ensure that our drug testing program most effectively detects and deters use by persons under community supervision.

In FY 2024 (as of September 30, 2024), CSP collected an average of 6,438 samples from 2,582 offenders per month at two collection sites and the RSC. Of the tested population, 47.7 percent were tested positive for illicit drugs (excluding alcohol) at least one time during their supervision. Of the 10,911 persons on that were supervised in FY 2024, 9,371 (85.9 percent) were tested for fentanyl one or more times and 699 (7.5 percent) of those tested were positive at least once since starting their supervision.

Table 3: Percentage of supervised offenders tested ever testing positive in FY 2020 - FY 2024, as of September 30

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Marijuana	46.7%	57.4%	36.5%	21.3%	19.5%
Cocaine	32.6%	20.1%	30.0%	21.0%	21.5%
PCP	17.4%	18.5%	18.8%	12.6%	12.4%
Synthetic Cannabinoids	8.3%	12.1%	6.7%	4.4%	4.5%
Opiates	22.2%	10.5%	17.8%	9.8%	8.4%
Fentanyl				6.1%	7.5%
Methadone	3.3%	4.5%	3.2%	1.9%	1.4%
Heroin	7.4%	3.0%	5.5%	2.7%	1.6%
Amphetamines	4.4%	2.7%	6.8%	5.6%	9.9%

Data reflect the percentage of offenders on supervision during the given FY who have tested positive at least once for a given substance since starting supervision among those who have been tested at least once in that time for that substance.

13. How prevalent are mental health concerns among offenders and defendants under CSOSA supervision?

At the end of FY 2024, 7.6 percent of individuals under active CSP supervision were assigned to the agency's specialized behavioral health unit. CSP staff in that unit are experienced in the supervision of persons with acute and chronic mental health concerns. Supervisees with such concerns have more and a greater extent of criminogenic needs which, if left unaddressed, may result in them returning to criminal behavior. During FY 2024, the RSC conducted 519 mental health assessments with 319 of those being psychological evaluations.

During FY 2024, 1,418 defendants were assigned to PSA's Specialized Supervision teams. PSA's Treatment Unit is designed for defendants with severe substance use disorders (SUDs) and/or acute mental health treatment needs. The unit specializes in the synchronization of supervision and behavioral health interventions and consists of three teams: Social Services and Assessment, Treatment, and Specialized Supervision. In FY 2024, 1,242 PSA defendants were referred for Mental Health Assessments. 844 of those defendants were screened for mental health services and 398 defendants did not report for an assessment. Of the 844 defendants screened, 722 defendants (85.5 percent) were found in need of mental health services.

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

Over 7.8 percent of FY 2024 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, 2024, 624 (8.7 percent) of offenders under supervision were considered living in

unstable housing. Of the 624 offenders with unstable housing 60.6 percent (378) lived in homeless shelters. The remaining offenders resided in transitional housing (150, 24 percent), hotels or motels (18, 2.9 percent), halfway houses (2, 0.3 percent), or had no fixed address (76, 12.2 percent).

CSP recognizes the significant, negative impact that unstable housing has on continued criminal conduct, the offenders' success on supervision, and the agency's ability to deliver interventions that reduce the offender's underlying criminogenic factors. CSP allocated substantial resources to providing supportive housing for its supervisees. For FY 2024, CSP spent \$3.4 million to provide 11,611 supportive housing person-bed-days.

15. How many CSP offenders have dependent children?

Of the individuals entering supervision in FY 2024 for whom family information was available, 25.6 percent reported having children. Of those with children, and for whom age data were available, 37.1 percent of those with dependent-age children self-identified themselves as the primary caretaker.

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

CSP had approximately 250 total, on-board CSO law enforcement employees in early 2025 performing direct offender supervision, diagnostic/pre-release investigations, rapid engagement and other interventions, and Sex Offender Registry and Global Positioning System functions.

CSP reduced total employee full-time equivalent (FTE) by 18 percent between FY 2017 (829 FTE) and FY 2024 (680 FTE), primarily through eliminating administrative functions, while maintaining law enforcement staffing levels necessary for core-mission functions.

PSA had 195 total employees comprised of 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 exceeding the recommended, nationally recognized standards of the American Probation and Parole Association and best practices. As of December 31, 2024, the overall ratio of supervised offenders (7,376) to on-board direct supervision CSO employees (179) is 41:1. CSP has lower caseloads for individuals on specialized supervision units, such as HIST (16:1), mental health (20:1), and sex offender (21:1) because of the complexity of their needs and the increased workload in managing those cases.

Table 4: CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) / Offender Caseloads (Total Offenders Per On-Board Supervision CSO, by Case Type, as of December 31, 2024)

Offender Case Type	Supervised Offenders	On-Board Direct Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, High-Risk, Domestic Violence)	3,022	85	36 : 1
General Supervision	1,855	39	48 : 1
Interstate Supervision	1,381	25	55 : 1
Sub-Total	6,258	149	42 : 1
Warrant / Intake / EIC Teams	1,118	30	37 : 1
Total Supervised Offenders	7,376	179	41 : 1

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

Appropriate, effective 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 US Parole Commission to develop a range of sanctioning options that can be considered in responding to non-compliant behavior.

Sanction options include increasing the supervisee's frequency of drug testing or supervision contacts, assigning the individual to community service, or placement in the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center.⁴ Sanctions account for both the severity of the non-compliance and the individual's supervision level.

If CSP is unable to restore compliance through effective sanctions, if the non-compliant behavior escalates, if CSP concludes that the public safety risk posed by the offender's non-compliance is too great, or if the offender is arrested on a new charge, the CSO files an alleged violation report (AVR) to inform the releasing authority about the non-compliant behavior and to request that action be taken. AVRs can result in incarceration or the imposition of additional supervision special conditions. In FY 2024, CSP filed 4,624 AVRs with the releasing authorities and 27.9 percent of the Total Supervised Population (TSP) had at least one AVR filed with their releasing authority. Offenders may have multiple AVRs submitted over the reporting period and/or addendum AVRs submitted.

⁴ In December 2023, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals ruled in *Davis v. US* (17-CF-1376) that CSOSA does not have the discretion or authority to automatically impose GPS monitoring as a sanction for non-compliance with the conditions of release; rather, GPS monitoring was found to be a special condition of supervision that only the releasing authority can impose.

Table 5: AVRs Filed by CSP, by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Percentage of TSP with at Least One AVR Filed
2017	24.9%
2018	26.6%
2019	25.3%
2020	24.7%
2021	21.6%
2022	21.6%
2023	24.5%
2024	27.9%

19. 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. Other permanent members include the Federal BOP, U.S. Marshals Service, DC MPD, U.S. Attorney’s Office, U.S. Parole Commission, DC Department of Corrections, DC 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 DC. The Chairs of the City Council of the District of Columbia and Council Judiciary Committee also serve as permanent CJCC members.

20. 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 DC MPD, and law enforcement partners in Maryland and Virginia. DC 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 identifies CSP offenders who were rearrested in the District or a neighboring state and the results are migrated into SMART. If an offender is rearrested, the supervising CSO and his or her supervisor receive a notification of the arrest via agency email and alerts are triggered in the SMART application.

CSP makes certain SMART offender data available to the CJCC’s Justice Information System (JUSTIS) via a real-time web service interface.

CSP receives information regarding current and upcoming offender cases, including Pre-Sentence Investigations, Deferred Sentencing Agreements, Probation, Domestic Violence, Civil Protection Order, charge codes/descriptions, and any new charges via the CJCC secure web services interface.

CSP receives arrest data multiple times per day from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) National Crime Information Center (NCIC), which matches arrests in the United States against the records in the NCIC Supervised Release File and makes this data available in SMART. This process also transmits law enforcement inquiries about offenders actively supervised by CSP from NCIC to CSP's SMART database.

CSP retrieves warrant data from the FBI'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 FBI'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 FBI's NCIC/National Sex Offender Registry multiple times per day with data on registered sex offenders in the District of Columbia. The National Sex Offender Registry is updated pursuant to NCIC regulation and the DC 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 a positive test results or failure 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 or a Notice of Violation (NOV) .

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 AVRs to 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 AVRs to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and receives Court orders from the Court via CaseFileXpress, an electronic web service that provides near real-time transmission of AVRs throughout the day.

CSP electronically transmits information on actively supervised offenders who have tested positive for 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 monthly from the Federal BOP 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 Sex Offender Registration (SOR) system. The CSP SOR system maintains and provides data required to be publicly available via the DC 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 DC sex offender registrants.

SOR supplies non-public sex offender registrant data to DC 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, a database of information on registered sex offenders who are moving/relocating between jurisdictions.

CSP has an electronic interface with the DC Sentencing Commission whereby offender criminal history data is entered into an electronic form on the Sentencing Commission's system, which calculates a criminal history score and sentencing recommendation based on the Sentencing Commission's algorithms and sentencing guidelines. CSP includes this information in Pre-Sentence Investigations submitted to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. CSP receives data about the actual sentence imposed from the Sentencing Commission, paired with the original sentencing recommendation, when it becomes available.

CSP has an automated interface to the DC Office of the Chief Technology Officer Master Address Repository (MAR) system. CSP sends offender address information to confirm the address is a verifiable DC address. CSP receives associated Police Servicing Area/District as well as Latitude and Longitude values from the DC 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 DC MPD's arrest data for crime scene correlation purposes.

21. 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?

Prior to January 2024, GPS monitoring was a supervision tool used to enforce curfews and stay away orders, as well as to sanction non-compliant behavior. Though ordered by the releasing authority in some instances, CSOs used their discretion in initiating GPS monitoring as an administrative sanction in response to non-compliance without needing to request GPS from the releasing authority. However, the DC Court of Appeals' decision in *Davis v. U.S.*, 17-CF-1376 in December 2023, eliminated CSP's discretionary use of GPS monitoring as an administrative sanction. Before using GPS as a sanction, CSOs are now required to file an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) or Notice of Violation (NOV) with the releasing authority to request this sanction. approval to doing so. CSP shares offender GPS data with other law enforcement entities, including the DC MPD, the U.S. Attorney's Office and the U.S. Marshals Service, as appropriate.

As of September 30, 2024, there were 84 offenders subject to GPS monitoring, or 1.2 percent of the 7,177 total offenders supervised by CSP on this date. Prior to January 2024, approximately 400 offenders per day were monitored by GPS.

22. 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, 2024, the DC Sex Offender Registry listed 1,210 active (viewable by public) registrants. CSP transmits data, photographs, and supporting documents to DC MPD for community notification, as required by law. In FY 2024, CSP transmitted information for 133 new offender registrants to DC MPD. While CSP maintains the SOR database, DC MPD hosts the public website at www.mpdc.dc.gov.

23. 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).

Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high-risk individuals conducted jointly by a CSO and a DC MPD Officer in support of our public safety mandate. Accountability Tours are unscheduled (unannounced) visits and are a visible means to heighten the awareness of law enforcement presence to the offenders and reinforce our partnership with DC MPD in the community. In FY 2024, CSOs attempted a total of 1,941 accountability tours for 1,146 supervisees.

Home verifications are contacts between a CSO and the owner of the residence provided by the offender as his or her home address, to ensure that the offender lives there, rather than at some other, unapproved location. In FY 2024, CSOs documented 10,088 home verifications for 3,103 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 home- or community-based barriers to success under supervision. In FY 2024, CSOs documented 28,313 home visits for 4,679 offenders.

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

CSP continues to reduce its real estate footprint while adhering to community corrections best practices. 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, CSO law enforcement 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.

Over the last eight years, CSP has consolidated its field operations to achieve cost savings and operational efficiencies in the delivery of services. Those efforts resulted in a reduction of six supervision field unit locations (25 K Street, NE; 1418 Good Hope Road, SE; 4415 South Capitol Street, SE; 601 Indiana Avenue, NW; 300 Indiana Avenue, NW; and 1230 Taylor Street, NW), or nearly 25 percent of total rentable square feet, between FY 2017 and FY 2025.⁵

CSP currently maintains physical space consisting of a headquarters location at 800 North Capitol Street, NW, the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC; 1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE), and four supervision field offices throughout DC:

1. 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE (lease ends January 31, 2026),
2. 3850 South Capitol Street, SE (lease ends July 31, 2026),
3. 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE (lease ends February 7, 2027), and
4. 633 Indiana Avenue, NW (lease ends September 30, 2026).

The lease for 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, originally expired September 2020, and CSP currently is operating under a second lease extension through September 2026. The FY 2019 and FY 2020 Enacted Budgets included multi-year resources to complete the project for a replacement lease for CSP's headquarters locations, including 633 Indiana Avenue, NW. However, space acquisition delays outside of CSOSA's control caused FY 2019 and FY 2020 resources provided for the headquarters relocations to expire, unused, without CSP obtaining a new headquarters location. CSP's current headquarters located at 800 North Capitol Street, NW, operated under two leases that originally expired in FY 2023 (October 2022 and June 2023). CSP currently is operating under a single, short-term lease extension at this location through September 2026.

In 2024, the agency entered into a new lease agreement, effective 2027, to relocate the 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 800 North Capitol Street, NW, locations to 501 Third Street, NW, as part of our headquarters relocation project. CSP will achieve an additional 11 percent reduction in total rentable square feet in 2027 because of the headquarters relocation. The headquarters relocation is funded with multi-year funding in the FY 2022, FY 2023, FY 2024 and FY 2025 Enacted budgets.

CSOSA's RSC is a 24/7 residential treatment-readiness facility for high-risk offenders/defendants. The RSC is currently located at 1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE. CSP's lease for this location expired in September 2024, and CSP and the DC government entered a two-year base lease extension through September 30, 2026, with two one-year options (12 month opt-out). Efforts to identify a new location and lease for the RSC are underway. The RSC relocation is funded with multi-year funding in the FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2025 Enacted budgets.

⁵ 1230 Taylor Street, NW, served as a supervision field office as of the end of FY 2024 but CSP vacated the facility in the second quarter of FY 2025 in preparation for the end of the lease on May 31, 2025.

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

The CSOSA Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall 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 offenders 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. Offenders may reside at the RSC for 28 days up to 180 days depending on need. Most supervisees who complete the RSC program need substance use disorder treatment services and are referred to the next level of appropriate care with an outpatient or residential contract treatment vendor or community-based provider. In 2025, CSP is adding programming to the RSC to implement an Emerging Adult program focused on high-risk young adults, ages 18-25, who are very high risk and are more prone to be violent and non-compliant.

In FY 2024, the RSC processed 882 admissions of 771 persons (including both CSP offenders and PSA defendants) and 873 discharges of 763 persons. People are often discharged from the RSC prior to completing the program, whether because they fail to report for admission at the scheduled time, are deemed unsuitable for medical reasons during the intake process, or are terminated from supervision during their engagement with the RSC. During FY 2024, 50 percent of RSC discharges occurred at program completion, and 75 percent of those were successful.

26. 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 DC 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 2024, a total of 611 offender DNA samples were collected by CSP and transmitted to the FBI.

27. How many offenders have been placed in contract treatment and transitional housing intervention support programs?

In FY 2024, CSP made 1,166 contract substance abuse disorder (SUD) treatment and supportive housing offender placements.

In FY 2024, PSA placed 402 defendants into contract treatment and transitional housing programs.

Typically, those CSP 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, short term residential, and transitional housing in conjunction with intensive outpatient continuing care.

Table 6: CSP Contract Offender Intervention Placements in FY 2024.

Treatment and Housing Services	Placements
Detox	23
Outpatient	738
Short Term Residential	139
Supportive Housing	266
Total	1,166

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

This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

CSP requires 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 (if in the community), to undergo drug testing. Surveillance drug testing is primarily intended to enforce the release condition of abstinence and to 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.

The PSA Office of Forensic Toxicology Services (OFTS) performs forensic drug testing on urine and oral fluid specimens collected from pretrial defendants, offenders supervised by the Community Supervision Program (CSP), and certain juveniles and respondents with cases in DC Superior Court Family Division. Urine specimens are screened for up to 32 illicit substances: marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), opiates (codeine/morphine; oxycodone/oxymorphone; hydrocodone/hydromorphone), methadone, cocaine, heroin, amphetamines (methamphetamine/amphetamine, MDMA/MDA), fentanyl, and synthetic cannabinoids (16 analytes). Additionally, specimens are tested for ethyl glucuronide (EtG) to confirm alcohol use and for creatinine levels to determine specimen validity. Oral fluid specimens are screened for up to nine substances: marijuana, PCP, opiates, methadone, cocaine, alcohol, amphetamines, methamphetamine, and oxycodone. OFTS uses gas chromatography and mass spectrometry (GC-MS) to confirm drug test results and is in the process of introducing liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS-MS) to enhance PSA’s ability to test for emergent opioids and synthetic compounds. Toxicologists conduct levels analyses to determine whether detected drugs signify new or residual use and provide timely and accurate results for pretrial and other judicial decision-making.

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

In FY 2024, the OFTS conducted 1,247,017 drug tests on 111,548 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. This is a 17.1 percent increase from FY 2023 testing levels.

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

In FY 2024, approximately 39.7 percent of the pretrial defendant specimens tested had at least one positive test, as compared to 29.0 percent in FY 2023, representing a 36.7 percent increase.

31. How many offender drug samples collected by CSP tested positive?

In FY 2024, approximately 28 percent of the CSP offender specimens tested had at least one positive test, as compared to 33 percent in FY 2023, representing a 15 percent decrease.

32. 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 test if the positive test result will trigger a judicial sanction by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia or an adverse action by the US Parole Commission. GC/MS confirmations are also routinely performed to confirm cocaine, opiates, and amphetamines when a defendant/offender provides 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.

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

In response to federal priorities to address drug addiction and opioid misuse, PSA began the universal screening of all defendant specimens for fentanyl during May 2021. This represented a considerable step by PSA to address the abuse of fentanyl, a nation-wide problem that also exists with the District of Columbia. In FY 2023, 4.60 percent of PSA's supervised adult population and 1.65 percent of juveniles tested positive for fentanyl. By the end of FY 2024, 3.84 percent of PSA's supervised adult population and 0.86 percent of juveniles tested positive for fentanyl. These rates reflect PSA's ongoing and sustained effort in the universal screening of fentanyl for larger adult and juvenile populations, shining a focused light on the extent of the opioid abuse problem, yet meeting the objective of responding positively to opioid abuse in the District through monitoring and testing.

34. 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 2024 Agency Financial Report, including audited financial statements, on November 15, 2024. CSOSA received an Unmodified (positive) opinion on the FY 2024 financial statements from an independent auditor, who did not identify any material internal control issues.

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

Information on CSOSA programs may be found online at <https://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 <https://media.csosa.gov> in order to share information with the community and our law enforcement partners. PSA's website can be found at <https://www.psa.gov/>.

36. What were some characteristics (Sex, Race, Education, Age, Criminal Charge for rearrest in DC) of the 10,911 individuals under CSP supervision during FY 2024?

In FY 2024 CSP supervised 10,911 offenders. As shown in the table below, offenders under CSP supervision were primarily male, African-American, with an average age of 38 years. More than 56 percent of supervisees achieved a high school diploma, GED or higher education level. While under CSP supervision, about 38 percent of CSP's supervised population were rearrested in DC. About 10 percent were arrested for violations of release conditions; 6.5 percent were arrested for a violent offense; and 5.4 percent were arrested for simple assaults.

Table 7: Characteristics of the FY 2024 CSP Total Supervised Population (10,911 Supervisees)

Sex	
Male	86.1%
Female	13.9%
Race	
American-Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1%
Asian	0.32%
Black Non-Hispanic	87.23%
Hispanic	6.41%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0%
White Non-Hispanic	4.8%
Other	0.95%
Unknown	0.18%

Education Level ^(*)		
Less than High School		28%
High School Diploma/GED		44%
Post-Secondary		12%
Age		
25 and under		15.5%
26-35		35%
36-45		24%
46-55		13.3%
56-65		9%
66+		3.1%
Charge Categories of Arrests Under Supervision ^(**)		
Violent Offenses	<i>(Charge Categories: Homicide, Sex Offense, Robbery Aggravated Assault, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Assault with Intent to Kill, Carjacking, Offenses Against Family & Children)</i>	6.5%
Simple Assault	<i>(Charge Category: Other Assaults)</i>	5.4%
Drug Offenses	<i>(Charge Category: Drug Abuse)</i>	2.8%
Property Offenses	<i>(Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism)</i>	5.1%
Public Order Offenses	<i>(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)</i>	4.2%
Weapon Offenses	<i>(Charge Categories: Weapons-Carrying/Possessing)</i>	2.4%
Release Condition Violations	<i>(Charge Categories: Parole and Probation Violations)</i>	9.6%
Other Offenses	<i>(Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)</i>	2.5%

^(*) Educational attainment sums to less than 100% because the “Unknown” category is excluded. Educational attainment data is normally collected by CSP at intake to supervision. However, offenders who did not report to intake, those monitored instead of supervised, etc. do not have their educational attainment recorded yet.

^(**) Reflects arrest charges for offenders rearrested in DC, while under CSOSA supervision through September 30, 2024 (n = 1,989 of offenders rearrested).

Errata

- **June 12, 2025:** CSP corrected the percentages of supervisees arrested across various offense categories (Table 7) and the associated text. The original estimates had been taken from a non-authoritative source.