
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

Community Supervision Program



Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Budget Justification & Fiscal Year 2024 Agency Performance Report

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Table of Contents

Agency History	1
Introduction to Community Supervision Program	1
FY 2026: CSP Budget Request	3
FY 2024 Offender Population Summary	4
Daily Supervised Population	7
Offender Risk and Needs.....	10
Offender Outcomes	11
Crime Trends in the District of Columbia	12
Compliance with National Standards.....	13
CSP Program Effectiveness.....	17
Organization Structure	39
Resource Requirements by Strategic Goal	44
References	71
Errata	72
Budget Displays	73



AGENCY HISTORY

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) was established by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (the Revitalization Act¹). The Act consolidated three previously separate District of Columbia government entities, the DC Superior Court Adult Probation Division, the DC Board of Parole, and the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA), into a single federal agency, CSOSA. After an initial three-year trusteeship, CSOSA was certified as an independent Executive Branch agency on August 4, 2000. PSA, which functions as an independent agency within CSOSA, is responsible for supervising adult defendants on pretrial release. PSA receives its funding as a separate program line item in the CSOSA appropriation.

Public safety responsibility in the nation's capital is distributed among local and federal government agencies. CSP works closely with law enforcement partners, such as the DC Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), DC Superior Court, and DC Department of Corrections, as well as the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), U.S. Parole Commission, U.S. Attorney's Office, U.S. Marshals Service, and DC Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) to increase public safety for everyone who lives, visits, or works in the District of Columbia. CSP also relies upon partnerships with the District of Columbia government, and local faith-based and non-profit organizations to provide important stabilization services to the offender population.

INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY SUPERVISION PROGRAM

CSOSA's Community Supervision Program (CSP) supervises adult criminal offenders sentenced by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (DC Superior Court) to probation and those released from prison by the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC) on parole or supervised release², and monitors individuals subject to Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSA) or Civil Protection Orders (CPOs).

- Probation: A sentence imposed with or without special conditions by the DC Superior Court in lieu of incarceration or following a jail sentence of less than one year. Adjudicated offenders are placed under the supervision of CSP. If

¹ Public Law 105-33, Title X

² On August 5, 1998, the District of Columbia's parole determination function was transferred to the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC), and on August 4, 2000, the USPC assumed responsibility for parole and supervised release revocations and modifications for felons.

probation is revoked for non-compliance, with the conditions of release, the offender can be resentenced.

- 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 USPC.³ If the parolee successfully completes the conditions of release, he or she will not serve the rest of his or her prison term. If the parolee violates the conditions of release, he or she may be returned to incarceration. Parole is applicable to individuals convicted of felony offenses before August 5, 2000.
- Supervised Release: A term of community-based supervision which begins only after a person has served at least 85 percent of his or her prison sentence. Upon release, the offender is supervised in the community for the balance of his or her sentence. 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, an offender's community supervision term may be revoked and the individual returned to prison if he or she violates the conditions of release.
- Deferred Sentencing Agreement (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, then the conviction stands, and the case proceeds to sentencing.
- Civil Protection Order (CPO): A civil order imposed by DC Superior Court to restrict or prohibit contact between individuals for up to twelve months.

³ 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.

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.

CSP provides courtesy supervision for individuals through the Interstate Commission for Adult Offenders Supervision (ICAOS) compact agreement, which permits, at CSP's discretion, criminal offenders from other jurisdictions to reside in the District of Columbia and be supervised by CSP. As an ICAOS compact member, CSP receives reciprocal supervision services for DC offenders residing in other states.

CSP plays a critical role in Washington, DC's law enforcement and public safety arena by offering state-of-the-art supervision programs. CSP's success in improving the rate of successful completions of supervision enhances public safety in DC and results in reduced resource demands for the federal and local government. CSP also develops and provides the DC Superior Court and the USPC with critical and timely information for sentencing determinations, imposition of supervision conditions, and updates on offender compliance.

The CSP community-based supervision strategy emphasizes public safety through successful re-entry that reduces or eliminates the likelihood offenders will engage in criminal activity. Successful re-entry involves (1) accurately assessing offenders' risk and needs to set supervision standards that encourage compliance with the conditions of release and accountability for violations, (2) recommending and delivering cognitive and behavioral interventions and stabilization services responsive to individual offender's needs, (3) utilizing incentives and sanctions to reinforce desired offender change, and (4) positively reconnecting offenders with the community. By focusing on these four pillars, CSP strives to reduce the revocation and reincarceration rates of its supervision population.

FY 2026: CSP BUDGET REQUEST

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.

**Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
Community Supervision Program
Summary of Changes**

	Actual / Budgeted FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2023 Enacted Budget ¹	695	196,781	7,798	204,579
FY 2024 Enacted Budget ²	680	195,781	4,253	200,034
FY 2025 Enacted Budget ³	680	195,781	4,253	200,034
Changes to Base:				
FY 2026 Employee Pay Raise	-	-	-	-
FY 2026 Non-Pay Inflationary Increases	-	-	-	-
FY 2026 Reduction to Base	-	(2,024)	-	(2,024)
FY 2026 Base Employment Decrease	(10)	-	-	-
FY 2025 Non-Recurring Resources (Headquarters Relocation)	-	-	(4,253)	(4,253)
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	(10)	(2,024)	(4,253)	(6,277)
FY 2026 Base	670	193,757	-	193,757
Requested Program Changes:				
Not Applicable	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	-	-	-
FY 2026 President's Budget	670	193,757	-	193,757
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2025 Enacted Budget	(10)	(2,024)	(4,253)	(6,277)
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2025 Enacted Budget	-1.47%	-1.03%	-100.00%	-3.14%

¹ The FY 2023 Enacted Budget includes a total of \$7,798,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding that shall remain available until September 30, 2025 for costs associated with the relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities. This includes \$3,981,000 for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center and \$3,817,000 for costs associated with the replacement lease for CSOSA's Headquarters and related facilities.

² The FY 2024 Enacted Budget includes \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funding that shall remain available until September 30, 2026 for costs associated with the relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities.

³ The FY 2025 budget was enacted under the authority and conditions contained in FY 2024 Enacted. The FY 2025 Enacted Budget includes \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (FY 2025-2027) funding that shall remain available until September 30, 2027 for costs associated with the relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities.

FY 2024 OFFENDER POPULATION SUMMARY

CSP began FY 2024 (October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024) with 6,431 persons on its supervision caseload and ended it twelve months later with 7,177 persons on its supervision caseload. During FY 2024, 4,640 persons entered CSP supervision: 4,020 individuals began serving probation or were monitored on DSAs or Civil Protection Orders⁴ and 620 offenders entered parole or supervised release. In sum, across FY

⁴ The Superior Court of the District of Columbia serves as the release authority for all the DSA and CPO cases, as well as most of the probation cases. The remaining probation cases are interstate matters transferred to CSP supervision from other states under the Interstate Compact Commission.

2024, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 6,581 adults on any given day, and 10,911 different persons over the course of the reporting period, most of whom were on probation.

The approximately 6,581 people supervised or monitored on the caseload on a typical day in FY 2024, translated into a total of 2.41 million supervision days, representing a slight increase from the prior two years. By contrast, the average daily caseload and total offender supervision days were approximately 6,536 and 2.39 million, respectively, during FY 2023 and 6,549 and 2.39 million, respectively, during the period of FY 2022.

Table 1: FY 2024 supervised population profile, as of September 30, 2024

Supervision Type	Entrants	Total Supervised Population	Exits
	N=4,640	N=10,911	N=3,705
Probation	3,475	7,501	2,750
Parole	97	582	131
Supervised Release	523	1,937	567
DSA	172	323	146
CPO	373	568	111

Among offenders entering supervision in FY 2024:

- 19.8 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision at some point within the last three years.
- Approximately 52 percent of individuals were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels.
- 52.1 percent were unemployed.
- 25.6 percent had less than a high school education.
- 7.8 percent resided in unstable conditions.
- 17 percent aged 25 and under.
- Fewer than ten persons were under the age of 18.
- 17.5 percent were female.

Among the FY 2024 total supervised population:

- Approximately 49 percent of individuals on supervision during the FY were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels.
- 9.6 percent of individuals were rearrested while under supervision.

-
- 6.5 percent of supervisees were rearrested for incidents of serious, violent crime in the District of Columbia.
 - 47.7 percent of the drug tested population tested positive for illicit substances. (excluding alcohol).
 - 7.5 percent of offenders tested positive for fentanyl at least once.
 - Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) issued Alleged Violation Reports to the releasing authority for 27.9 percent of supervised individuals.
 - 47 percent were unemployed.
 - 28.1 percent had less than a high school education.
 - 8.9 percent had unstable housing.
 - 16 percent were aged 25 and under.
 - Fewer than ten persons were under the age of 18.

Among offenders exiting supervision in FY 2024:

- 61.9 percent of cases closed in FY 2024, ended successfully.
- 70.2 percent of individuals who exited supervision in FY 2024, were NOT revoked to incarceration.
- Approximately 53 percent of individuals were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels.
- 16 percent were aged 25 and under.
- 14.4 percent were female.

Offenders enter CSP's jurisdiction with supervision or monitoring periods of the following durations:⁵

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

⁵ Upper and lower boundaries represent the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively, of (supervision) sentences for the CSP's FY 2024 Total Supervised Population (through September 30, 2024). 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.

DAILY SUPERVISED POPULATION

On September 30, 2024, CSP supervised or monitored 7,177 people, including 4,729 probationers and 1,818 on supervised release or parole, as well as monitored 175 with DSAs and 455 individuals with CPOs. Approximately 5,100 (71.3 percent) of these people reside in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 112 District of Columbia adult residents on this date.⁷ An additional 1,000 (14%) people do not have recent home verifications, meaning that while their place of residence may be known, it has not been confirmed by a home visit or official records such as a lease or utility bill.⁸ The remaining 1,000 (14%) people are known to reside outside of DC. This group of non-DC residents includes 400 offenders with felony matters transferred to other jurisdictions under the ICAOS and 275 people with misdemeanor matters, which are *not* transferrable under the ICAOS Agreement. CSP monitors both of these groups of ICAOS offenders. An additional 125 of these offenders are fugitives with open warrants and are assigned to CSP's warrant unit for apprehension.

During FY 2024, the number of persons on the supervision caseload increased significantly by 11.6 percent from October 1, 2023 (6,431) to September 30, 2024 (7,177).⁹ The number of CPO cases increased dramatically since 2022 because in April 2024, along with CPOs with special conditions, CSP also began monitoring for new arrests, victim contact or weapons, CPO cases without special conditions.¹⁰ The number of persons on probation also increased significantly by 11.1 percent.

⁶ 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.

⁷ DC Population data for July 1, 2024 - 702,250 persons living in DC Source: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/DC>

⁸ These DC-resident offenders have not had recent home verifications for a variety of reasons. The largest group (230) have outstanding warrants and are not reporting for supervision. There are also: 158 persons monitored on DSAs or CPOs, 149 persons monitored in confinement, and 124 persons monitored on unsupervised probation.

⁹ The supervision caseload grew an additional 5.4 percent (to 7,565) during the first half of FY 2025.

¹⁰ In the past, CSP has monitored CPO cases for violations (e.g., arrests) and notified the Court without assigning them onto our caseload.

Table 2: Daily population of CSP supervised individuals by supervision type, FYs 2020 - 2024, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Probation		Parole		Supervised Release		DSA		CPO		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2020	4,240	57.9%	835	11.4%	2,007	27.4%	143	2.0%	96	1.3%	7,321
2021	3,332	54.8%	729	12.0%	1,809	29.8%	114	1.9%	92	1.5%	6,076
2022	4,439	64.3%	663	9.6%	1,517	22.0%	174	2.5%	108	1.6%	6,901
2023	4,255	66.2%	507	7.9%	1,351	21.0%	164	2.6%	154	2.4%	6,431
2024	4,729	65.9%	451	6.3%	1,367	19.0%	175	2.4%	455	6.3%	7,177

CSP Offender Intakes

During FY 2024, 4,640 offenders entered CSOSA supervision: 3,475 on probation; 620 released from incarceration on parole or supervised release; 172 offenders with DSAs; and 373 individuals with CPOs (see [Table 3](#)).

Table 3: Offender entries by supervision type, FYs 2022 - 2024, as of September 30

	Probation		Parole		Supervised Release		DSA		CPO		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2022	3,336	80.4%	187	4.5%	432	10.4%	105	2.5%	91	2.2%	4,151	100.0%
2023	3,002	78.8%	77	2.0%	441	11.6%	183	4.8%	105	2.8%	3,808	100.0%
2024	3,475	74.9%	97	2.1%	523	11.3%	172	3.7%	373	8.0%	4,640	100.0%
Change Over Last Year	473	15.8%	20	26.0%	82	18.6%	-11	-6.0%	268	255.2%	832	21.8%

Overall, the number of FY 2024 intakes increased by almost 22 percent compared to FY 2023 (3,808 intakes). There were approximately 16 percent more probation entries, 26 percent more parolee intakes, and 19 percent more entries to supervised release during FY 2024 as compared to FY 2023.

Approximately 20 percent of individuals who began supervision in FY 2024 had been under CSP supervision during the three years prior to their supervision begin date (see [Table 12](#)). This represents an improvement over FY 2023, when just under 21 percent of entrants had been on the caseload within the three prior years.

During FY 2024, CSP changed its procedures for handling CPO cases to assign responsibility for monitoring CPOs without special conditions.¹¹ This change caused a shift in the makeup of entries toward more CPOs and a one-time extreme year-over-year increase of 255 percentage points in CPO intakes.

Total Supervised Offender Population

CSP's Total Supervised Population (TSP) includes all persons with probation, parole, and supervised release sentences, and individuals with DSAs or CPOs who were on a supervision or monitored caseload for at least one day within the reporting period.¹²

Through FY 2024, CSP supervised a TSP of 10,911 unique persons. As shown in the table below, probationers make up the majority of CSP's FY 2024 TSP, accounting for 68.7 percent (7,501 offenders) of the 10,911 offenders supervised in the fiscal year. Just 17.8 percent of the TSP are on supervised release and 5.3 percent are on parole. DSAs and CPOs comprise approximately 3.0 and 5.2 percent of the TSP, respectively.

Table 4: Total population of CSP-supervised individuals by supervision type, FYs 2020 - 2024, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Probation		Parole		Supervised Release		DSA		CPO		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2020	7,558	63.9%	1,093	9.2%	2,743	23.2%	261	2.2%	182	1.5%	11,837
2021	5,676	59.4%	995	10.4%	2,496	26.1%	235	2.5%	147	1.5%	9,549
2022	6,439	64.6%	843	8.5%	2,207	22.2%	300	3.0%	174	1.7%	9,963
2023	7,181	69.0%	696	6.7%	1,986	19.1%	340	3.3%	203	2.0%	10,406
2024	7,501	68.7%	582	5.3%	1,937	17.8%	323	3.0%	568	5.2%	10,911

¹¹ While CPOs are monitored, not supervised, CSP still submits an alleged violation report to the DC Superior Court for alleged contact with the victim or firearm possession. The assignment of the case to a CSO helps ensure timely notification of the DC Superior Court in the event of such an alleged violation.

¹² A person is on CSP's supervision caseload if he or she had an open supervision obligation (i.e., a parole, supervised release, or probation matter) or an open DSA or CPO requiring CSP to monitor his or her compliance. Throughout the remainder of this document, persons on the supervision caseload are described as "supervised" or as "supervisees" or "offenders" for expository convenience. The reader is urged to bear in mind that persons on DSA and CPO matters, along with a small percentage of those on probation and parole matters, are monitored rather than supervised meaning that CSP is not expected to take pro-active steps to rehabilitate the supervisee and is not authorized to apply coercion in their case but only to alert the release authority to acts of non-compliance as CSP is able to detect (e.g., by monitoring police arrests and booking events).

OFFENDER RISK AND NEEDS

CSP data show that the evolving criminogenic and support services needs of supervised offenders are substantial and complex, and addressing those needs is essential to reducing criminal conduct. The 4,640 offenders entering CSP supervision during FY 2024 had the following characteristics:

- 52.1 percent were unemployed when they began supervision;¹³
- 25.6 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 36.8 self-reported a history of using illicit substances;
- 7.8 percent reported an unstable living arrangement at intake;¹⁴ and
- 25.6 percent reported having children, and 37.1 percent of those with dependent-age children self-identified as the primary caretaker.¹⁵

Considering these characteristics, 18.1 percent of FY 2024 CSP entrants presented with three or more complicating circumstances. Additionally, many of our offenders, particularly those who served lengthy periods of incarceration, do not have supportive family relationships.

¹³ Based on offenders deemed “employable” according to job verifications completed closest to when they began supervision. Offenders are employable” if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Offenders who did not have job verification are neither considered employable nor unemployed.

¹⁴ Based on home verifications completed closest to when each offender began supervision. Offenders are considered to have “unstable housing” if they reside in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address. Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability to include, for example, persons living with friends or family members on a temporary basis and persons in imminent danger of losing their current housing. CSP does not routinely track a number of factors considered in HUD’s definition. Therefore, reported figures may underestimate the percentage of offenders living in unstable conditions.

¹⁵ CSP does not systematically collect data on whether offenders have children, so these estimates may not be representative of the circumstances of persons on the supervision caseload.

OFFENDER OUTCOMES

To monitor the agency's progress in achieving its mission, CSP established the following outcome indicator and outcome-oriented performance goal related to public safety:

- Decreasing criminal activity among the supervised offender population, and successful completion of supervision.

In considering this outcome, CSOSA recognizes the well-established connection among criminogenic needs,¹⁶ behavioral health (including substance use disorder and mental health challenges), and crime. Long-term success in reducing offender criminal conduct depends upon several key factors:

1. Identifying and treating criminogenic needs;
2. Addressing behavioral health issues and other social problems among the offender population; and
3. Establishing swift and certain consequences for violations of release conditions.

CSP recognizes that continued criminal conduct negatively impacts victims, the offender's family, the community, and the entire criminal justice system. CSP tracks revocation rates and other related factors and adapts our behavioral interventions and supervision practices to meet offender needs. Despite these efforts, it is not unusual for offenders to return to CSP supervision. Of the 4,640 offenders who entered supervision during FY 2024, 19.8 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point during the three years prior to their FY 2024 supervision start date.

In 2019, a CSP analysis showed that, compared to the TSP, offenders who are eventually revoked to incarceration are more likely to test positive for drugs, have unstable housing, lack employment, be supervised as part of a mental health caseload, and be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels. In response, CSP realigned its existing supervision and offender support services to provide focused interventions for supervisees assessed at the highest risk for a new violent, weapon, or sex offense in an attempt to reduce revocations and increase successful completion of supervision.

In response to this analysis, CSP created High Intensity Supervision Teams (HISTs) in 2019 to provide swift evaluation, close supervision, and increased supervision

¹⁶ Criminogenic needs are factors about the offender or their situation, such as antisocial cognition, antisocial personality, or substance abuse disorder that contribute directly to their propensity to commit crimes (Bonta, James, and Andrews 2017).

contacts for our highest-risk offenders. Currently, CSP has five HISTs operating at three locations. Through a risk and needs evaluation review process, HIST CSOs supervise a caseload of high-risk offenders to enable increased offender contacts and close supervision. In 2020, CSP created its first Engagement and Intervention Center (EIC) Team, a modified day reporting center concept, that provides cognitive-behavioral interventions, education, and job training with risk containment and close supervision for high-risk offenders. Currently, CSP has four EIC teams operating at four locations.

To support supervision efforts, CSP created a Compliance, Monitoring and Intelligence Center (CMIC) to monitor offender community compliance and rearrests and to coordinate immediate responses with DC MPD and CSP's Rapid Engagement Team (RET) staff. CSP's RET was created to support the close supervision of high-risk offenders by swiftly responding to non-compliance. Specifically, RET CSOs work non-traditional hours, from 6:00 a.m. Mondays through 12:00 a.m. on Saturdays, and respond in-person to suspected Global Positioning System (GPS) violations and Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) walk-aways. They also respond to instances of failures to report for scheduled supervision visits and losses of contact for certain high-risk offenders. As needed, the RET CSOs assist assigned supervision CSOs in engaging treatment and support services or reporting suspected non-compliance to the releasing authority by way of an expedited Alleged Violation Report (AVR). In addition to their primary responsibilities, RET CSOs serve as OCSIS liaisons with law enforcement partners. For example, RET CSOs collaborate with the U.S. Marshals Service and other federal and local law enforcement partners to locate offenders with outstanding arrest warrants. They also support DC MPD in high-crime areas and on special crime initiatives.

CRIME TRENDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In FY 2024, the number of violent and property crimes reported in the District of Columbia were down 21 percent and 7 percent, respectively, relative to the numbers of such offenses reported during the same period in FY 2023.¹⁷ These changes are a welcome reversal of the increases of 22 and 17 percent in violent and property crimes, respectively, that the District experienced during FY 2023, as compared to FY 2022. The District of Columbia also experienced year-over-year decreases in homicides (23 percent), assaults with a deadly weapon (20 percent), robberies (22 percent), burglaries (3 percent), and motor vehicle thefts (21 percent) during the twelve months of FY 2024, as compared to the same period in FY 2023. The number

¹⁷ CSP analysis of public-use data from the [DC MPD Crime Cards website](#).

of serious violent crimes¹⁸ reported during FY 2024 (3,930) is 20.8 percent lower than the same period in FY 2023 (4,964). For historical context, in FY 2012, the average number of serious violent incidents per day in DC was 19.1; by FY2020, the average number of serious violence incidents had declined to 10.7 per day. During FY 2024, the daily average number of serious violent incidents stood at 10.8, representing an approximate 44 percent reduction from FY 2012.

Of the 10,911 offenders supervised by CSP during FY 2024, 1.3 percent were arrested in DC for serious violence, and less than 0.1 percent were arrested for homicide while on supervision. This is an improvement over FY 2023, when 2.1 percent were arrested in DC for serious violence, and 0.15 percent were arrested for homicide.¹⁹

COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL STANDARDS

Guided by the scientific evidence on best practices for community supervision, in 2024, the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) published a document titled, “National Standards for Community Supervision,” (hereafter “Standards”) which lays the foundation for standards of quality and effectiveness for adult community corrections with a future goal of accreditation. The Standards provide guidelines for achieving and maintaining effective supervision and provide benchmarks against which supervision agencies can compare and evaluate their level of performance. To that end, this section reviews key CSP practices and services to assess their correspondence with the Standards.

Before Supervision Begins

Beginning with the sentencing and release stage, CSP’s role informing and recommending conditions of supervision and release is consistent with the Standards (Standard 2.2). The Pre-/Post-Sentence Investigation (PSI) and Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) Teams conduct thorough reviews of each offender’s criminal and social history. TIPS pre-sentence investigation (PSI) reports are provided to the DC Superior Court for use in sentencing criminal defendants. CSP

¹⁸ The phrase “serious violence” corresponds to the definition used by DC MPD and includes homicide, assault with a dangerous weapon, robbery, and “sexual abuse,” which is approximately equivalent to rape and attempted rape of adult victims.

¹⁹ In its FY 2025 Congressional Budget Justification, CSP reported that 7.8 percent of offenders supervised by CSP in FY 2023 were arrested for serious violence during, but this was a tabulation error.

supervision staff use TIPS reports to ensure a seamless release process (Standard 4.1). CSP also uses the TIPS report to request special condition recommendations on the release certificates issued by the USPC. CSP also provides the TIPS report to the BOP for an approved housing and employment release plan prior to the inmate's release from incarceration (Standard 4.2). The social, behavioral, and criminal information contained in the pre-sentence/pre-release investigation also is utilized to recommend potential programming and interventions tailored to the unique needs of the individual (Standard 2.1) and, in the case of individuals being released from incarceration, includes assistance locating supportive housing and residential facilities, if needed, to support successful reintegration into the community (Standards 4.1, 4.2, and 4.9).

Assessment and Case Planning

Following intake, and in accordance with the Standards, CSP assesses offenders with an empirically validated actuarial risk and needs assessment, the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry (DRAOR) (Standards 3.1 and 3.3). Along with other risk factors captured in CSP's case management system (such as instant offense type, criminal history, drug use), DRAOR scores are incorporated into an automated assessment, the Dynamic Assessment of Risk Under Supervision (DARUS), to calculate supervisee risk and assign them to the appropriate supervision level (Standard 3.8). In addition, the CSO uses DARUS results to inform the development of a supervision plan, targeting criminogenic and responsivity factors for programming and services, which is unique to each offender's needs (Standards 3.6, 8.1, and 8.2). The CSO discusses the results of the assessment and the case plan, including terms and special conditions, with the supervisee at one of their initial supervision meetings so that they understand the case plan and see if they have any questions. In addition, the CSO reviews with the supervisee CSP procedures regarding the use of incentives for responding to compliant behavior, the use of appropriate effective sanctions for responding to non-compliant behavior, and presents the Schedule of Accountability through Graduated Sanctions grid (Standards 7.4 and 10.6). At the conclusion of this review, the supervisee signs an Accountability Contract acknowledging their understanding of, and agreement to abide by, the rules and conditions of supervision and consequences for failure to comply (Standard 3.10).

An important component of supervision is contact standards. CSP policy provides guidance regarding minimum contact standards, including the type and frequency of contact requirements, with allowance for CSOs to modify the contact schedule contingent on offender compliance and responsiveness to interventions (Standards 3.8 and 5.7). Furthermore, CSP policies outline the frequency of reassessment with

the DRAOR (determined by the supervisee's supervision level and significant life changes) and the timing for the review and update of the case plan (Standards 8.5). CSOs document DRAOR results, case plan objectives and modifications, and supervisee progress and non-compliance in the agency's Supervision, Management and Automated Record Tracking (SMART) database, CSP's automated case management system (Standards 5.14 and 8.6).

Supervision Practices

CSP developed specialized caseloads for offenders with common profiles or offense types and implemented specialized supervision practices (Standard 5.4) specific to those groups. This structure addresses public safety goals by focusing time and resources on offenders at higher risk of reoffending and by targeting interventions to the unique needs of different types of offenders (Standard 5.1). Case assignment to a specialized unit is based on offense/case type, special conditions, risk level, and/or residence or geographic proximity to the assigned supervision unit location, where feasible (Standard 5.3). Examples of offenders assigned to specialized supervision units include: individuals convicted of sex, domestic violence, and alcohol-related traffic offenses; individuals with substance use disorder and/or other behavioral health needs; and high-risk cases (see also, Standard 3.5). CSP organizes its supervision units by the acuity of risk and categories of need presented by the offenders they supervise. For example, some units specialize in handling high-risk offenders, and those units have more frequent contact requirements and smaller caseloads. When appropriate, offenders assigned to those units receive priority placements in interventions.

The Standards offer recommendations for maximum caseload size, noting smaller caseloads are correlated with decreased rates of arrest and technical violations, as well as length of time incarcerated. In alignment with Standards 6.1 and 6.2, CSP determines caseload size by supervisee risk level, needs, and offense profile. Specialized teams responsible for supervising high-risk offenders (e.g., sex offenders) and those with mental health issues have smaller caseloads than teams supervising low-to-moderate risk offenders ([Table 27](#)). This strategy allows for closer monitoring and a greater amount of time dedicated to special populations.

One measure of supervision capacity is the ratio of CSOs to supervisees. Overall, CSP caseload ratios are aligned with the Standards.²⁰ As of December 31, 2024, the ratio of total supervised population to supervising CSO is 42:1; however, the ratio varies considerably between the general supervision population and the type of specialized teams. For example, the ratio of supervisees to CSOs for the highest risk cases is 16:1, substantially lower than all other teams. Likewise, the caseload ratio is lower for CSOs supervising sex offenders (21:1) and domestic violence cases (28:1).²¹ Caseload ratios also are lower for teams supervising persons with behavioral health (20:1) and substance abuse (36:1) needs.

Records and Reporting

The CSP's case management system, SMART, is a central repository of nearly all records related to its supervision practices. In alignment with the Standards, CSP collects and reports data related to offender behavior and experiences throughout the offender's supervision period to monitor and evaluate the supervision process, including, but not limited to, assessment results, risk level and needs, program admittance and participation, service utilization, and other indicators of accountability (e.g., drug tests, violations, sanctions) (Standards 11.1). CSP also collects performance data on offender outcomes to assess supervision progress, including adherence with and completion of special conditions, treatment and supervision completion, recidivism, and other measures of successful reintegration (Standards 11.4). Annually, CSP reports recidivism data by risk and supervision level and discharge data for individuals completing community supervision, including successful and unsuccessful completion, revocation, and return to prison (Standards 11.6 and 11.7). Finally, CSOSA maintains an office that assesses operational performance and evaluates programming and service efficacy (Standards 11.9). That office functions independently from the organizational units responsible for supervision and intervention service delivery.

²⁰ While this may suggest excess present capacity, CSP is experiencing rapid growth in its supervision caseload (11.6 percent year over year, see Table 2), and it takes approximately one year to recruit and train new CSOs.

²¹ Table 27 reports 970 offenders supervised by 14 CSOs for a ratio of 69.3:1. For comparison with APPA standards, we consider only the 276 offenders supervised by 10 CSOs for convictions on domestic violence matters. The remaining 694 offenders are CPO and DSA cases monitored by 4 CSOs on a separate team.

Improving Alignment

While many CSP policies and procedures are consistent with best practices noted in the Standards, CSP is working to ensure that its *practices* consistently *align* with those policies and procedures. One example where CSP is making a strategic investment in improvement is case planning. Currently, CSOs are required to develop individualized case plans outlining supervision conditions and setting goals for supervisees. The officers exercise broad discretion concerning how to motivate the supervisees to achieve durable behavioral change and respond to adverse events. These topics are central to the training CSOs receive, and their supervisors provide day-to-day coaching. To increase consistency across cases, CSP is developing a structured case planning and management framework to guide CSOs in systematically responding to presenting issues and behaviors. The decision framework will assist CSOs in making case management decisions and provide a rationale for how they respond to both positive and negative case events. The framework, which will be coupled with SMART, will provide a Standards-aligned, structured, and evidence-based foundation for the most consequential supervision decisions.

CSP PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

CSP has a pivotal role in enhancing public safety in the District of Columbia by guiding offenders away from crime and fostering their development into responsible citizens. Our efforts are focused not only on helping individuals reform, but also on promoting a safer environment for the community. CSP established one outcome indicator—reducing recidivism among the supervised population—and one outcome-oriented performance goal—successful completion of supervision—related to public safety. CSP measures recidivism through revocations following a new conviction and/or violations of release conditions.

Outcome Indicators

CSP also established six outcome indicators related to offender compliance on supervision and reintegration:

1. Rearrest,
2. Technical violations,
3. Drug use,
4. Employment/job retention,
5. Education, and
6. Housing.

We believe that by focusing our case management strategies, interventions, and resources on these six areas, more offenders will complete supervision successfully, resulting in improved public safety in the District of Columbia. The following sections discuss progress toward each indicator.

RECIDIVISM

Generally, recidivism refers to an offender's relapse or return to criminal behavior after receiving some type of sanction (i.e., incarceration, probation, etc.). Although the concept is relatively straightforward, measuring recidivism can be challenging. Because criminal activity may be undetected, official records are often incomplete representations of an offender's involvement in criminal activity. Therefore, it may be difficult to identify exactly if or when an offender recidivates.

Criminal justice agencies are generally limited to official records when studying recidivism and, therefore, often must rely on a variety of constructs to obtain a complete picture of an offender's criminal activity. While common measurements include rearrest, reconviction and reincarceration, recidivism does not have a standard definition, although three years is a common follow-up period. Recidivism rates will vary for the same group, depending on how it is defined and the follow-up period used. In addition, although failure rates serve as the foundation of recidivism research, it is essential to move beyond them to improve recidivism as a performance measure. Constructs such as desistance (cessation of criminal activity), crime severity, and behavior changes also should be included as indicators of success (King and Elderbroom 2014).

The main recidivism metric used by CSP is arrests for new offenses (while under supervision) per 10,000 offender supervision days (arrests/10k).²² Using this metric, recidivism remains lower than pre-pandemic levels for the CSP population overall and within each supervision period type. In FY 2024, recidivism dipped to 0.4 arrests/10k as compared to the arrest rate for all of FY 2023 (10.5 arrests/10k). CPO cases experienced the largest increase (2.1 arrests/10k) in arrest rates of any type. Supervised releasees experienced a slight increase of 0.5 arrests/10k in their recidivism rates from 12.0 in FY 2023 to 12.5 in FY 2024. All other supervision types had fewer arrests per 10k supervision days with probationers, the majority of all cases, experiencing the largest drop of 0.7 arrests/10k.

²² One "offender supervision day" is equivalent to carrying one person on the supervision caseload for one day. We scale the metric up to 10,000 offender supervision days because that is approximately equal to the size of CSP's average daily supervision caseload over the past decade and to avoid expressing the metric as small decimals.

Table 5: Arrests under supervision/monitoring per 10k offender supervision days by supervision type, 2022 - 2024

Recidivism Type	Supervision Type	2022	2023	2024
		N=9,963	N=10,406	N=10,911
Arrest for new crime		9.7	10.5	10.1
	Probation	10.8	11.5	10.8
	Parole	3.6	5.6	5.2
	Supervised Release	12.4	12.0	12.5
	DSA	4.4	6.2	5.8
	CPO	6.5	8.0	10.1

REVOCATIONS

CSP tracks the percentage of its total supervised population revoked each year. The revocation of a CSP supervisee results from multiple factors and is an outcome of a complex supervision process that seeks to balance public safety with supporting offender reintegration. Most revoked offenders return to prison after a series of events demonstrate their inability to maintain compliant behavior on community supervision. Non-compliance may involve one or more rearrests, conviction for a new offense, technical violations of release conditions (e.g., violating stay away orders, failing to complete court-ordered interventions, positive drug tests or absconding from supervision), or a combination of rearrest and technical violations. CSP continues to develop, implement, and evaluate effective supervision programs and techniques to increase compliance and reduce revocations, while also maintaining public safety.

Table 6: CSP total supervised population revoked, by supervision/monitoring type, FYs 2017 - 2024, as of September 30

FY	Parole			Supervised Release			Probation*			Total		
	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked
2017	1,448		6.0	3,932		14.1	11,027		8.7	16,407		9.8
2018	1,266	-12.6	5.4	3,563	-9.4	15.9	10,905	-1.1	8.0	15,734	-4.1	9.6
2019	1,173	-7.3	5.5	3,236	-9.2	16.5	10,421	-4.4	7.5	14,830	-5.7	9.3
2020	1,093	-6.8	6.0	2,743	-15.2	12.5	8,001	-23.2	6.0	11,837	-20.2	7.5
2021	995	-9	3.4	2,496	-9	7.6	6,058	-24.3	4.2	9,549	-19.3	5.0
2022	843	-15.3	4.9	2,207	-11.6	12.1	6,913	14.1	8.1	9,963	4.3	8.4
2023	696	-17.4	2.9	1,986	-10	12.4	7,724	11.7	8.4	10,406	4.4	8.8
2024	582	-16.4	10.5	1,937	-2.5	15.1	8,392	8.6	8.2	10,911	4.9	9.6

*The probation estimates include persons with Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs) as well as many offenders on probation.

The percentage of CSP's TSP revoked through FY 2024, increased to 9.6 percent from 8.8 percent over the same period in FY 2023 (Table 6). Increases in the percentage of offenders revoked were observed across all supervision/monitoring types except probation, with the largest percentage increase observed among persons on parole.

Table 7: Characteristics of the revoked offenders for the total supervised population, FYs 2022 - 2024, as of September 30

FY	Supervision Risk Levels Intensive and Maximum		Unstable Housing		Less than HS Diploma		Employed		Female		Behavioral Health Team	
	Revoked	TSP	Revoked	TSP	Revoked	TSP	Revoked	TSP	Revoked	TSP	Revoked	TSP
2022	66.0%	53.7%	20.8%	9.5%	38.7%	30.8%	24.2%	51.5%	7.5%	11.1%	6.6%	4.7%
2023	50.9%	45.9%	18.9%	9.4%	39.8%	29.3%	25.0%	53.3%	8.5%	12.0%	7.0%	4.2%
2024	82.7%	49.3%	20.0%	8.9%	38.9%	28.1%	23.0%	53.0%	10.9%	13.9%	9.4%	4.9%

Although CSP strives to reduce recidivism and address offenders' criminogenic needs while they are in the community, it is equally important for us to recognize and respond to offender noncompliance on supervision to protect public safety. We believe our evidence-based approach of focusing resources on the highest-risk offenders is the most efficient means of reducing recidivism. Moving forward, it will be important to develop other measures of recidivism to show the impact of our strategies.

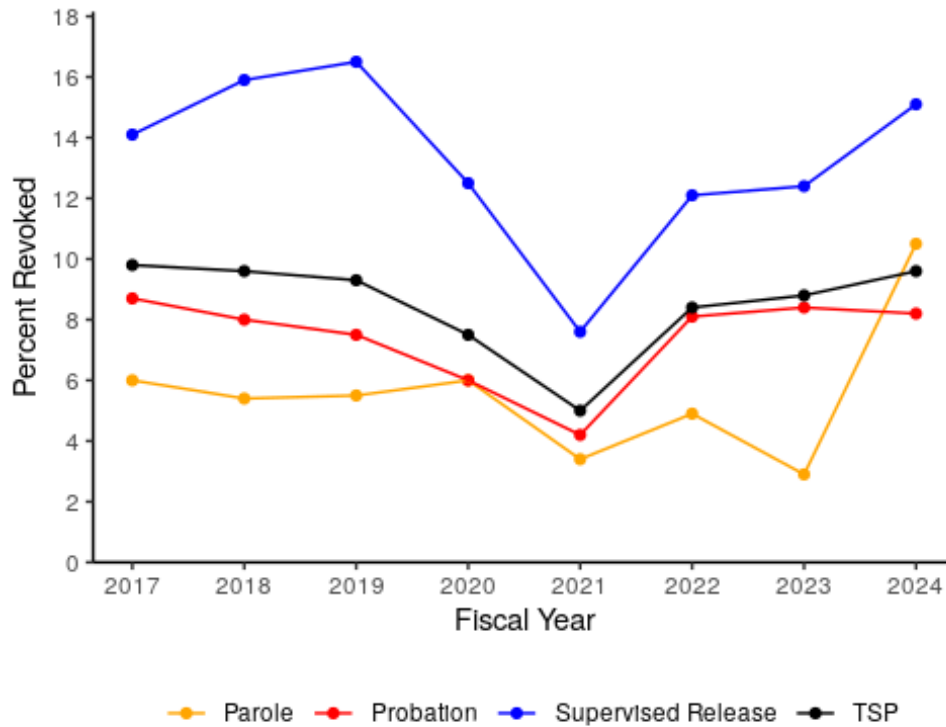


Figure 1: CSP total supervised population revoked to incarceration, by supervision type, FYs 2017–2024, as of September 30

Compared to the overall supervised population, offenders revoked during FY 2024 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (82.7 percent compared to 49.3 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to be supervised by a behavioral health supervision team (9.4 percent compared to 4.9 percent of the total supervised population);
- Have unstable housing (20 percent compared to 8.9 percent of the total supervised population);
- Have lower educational attainment (38.9 percent with less than a high school education compared to 28.1 percent of the total supervised population); and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (23 percent compared to 53 percent for the total supervised population).

Female offenders were less likely than male offenders to be revoked from supervision ([Table 7](#)). Women represented 13.9 percent of the overall supervision population during the twelve months of FY 2024, but only 10.9 percent of offenders revoked. Additionally, probationers were under-represented in the revoked population while offenders on supervised release were over-represented.

Probationers comprised 68.7 percent of the FY 2024 supervised population, but only 64.4 percent of offenders revoked. Offenders on supervised release comprised 17.8 percent of the supervised population, but 27.9 percent of revoked offenders. Parolees and supervised releasees were revoked at higher rates in FY 2024 than in FY 2023; these two supervision types were also rearrested more frequently in FY 2024 than in FY 2023.

ALLEGED VIOLATION REPORTS

If offenders are continually non-compliant, and sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or non-compliance escalates (e.g., failing to report for supervision appointments/absconding, accruing GPS violations), CSP informs the releasing authority (Superior Court for the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR can result in incarceration, an extended period of community supervision, or the imposition of additional supervision conditions. CSP also prepares and electronically submits an AVR to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia for any new arrest of a probationer. For rearrested supervisees on parole or supervised release, CSP submits AVRs to the U.S. Parole Commission. Each releasing authority handles AVRs for new arrests differently. For probation cases, where the rearrest is the sole violation of probation, DC Superior Court defense attorneys often request, and judges typically allow, postponement of the alleged violation hearing until there is a disposition in the case arising from the rearrest. For parole/supervised release cases, the U.S. Parole Commission holds a preliminary hearing to determine whether probable cause that the offender violated one or more conditions of his or her release exists before issuing a warrant. If probable cause is established, the U.S. Parole Commission conducts a revocation hearing, at which time the offender may be revoked without having been convicted on a new charge.

During the twelve months of FY 2024, CSP developed and filed a total of 4,624 AVRs (Table 8). Nearly three-quarter (72.5 percent) of AVRs were filed for individuals ordered to supervision or monitoring by the DC Superior Court (to include probationers, defendants with DSAs, and individuals with CPOs). Nearly one-quarter (24.1 percent) of AVRs were filed with the U.S. Parole Commission for supervised releasees and the remainder of the AVRs (3.4 percent) were filed for parolees.

The proportion of AVRs filed for probationers, which includes persons monitored on DSA or CPO matters or under unsupervised probation, increased by 4.7 points in FY 2024 as compared to FY 2023. This shift is explained, in part, by the increase in the

proportion of the total CSP caseload on probation, DSA, or CPO matters. AVRs filed for offenders on parole and supervised release decreased.

Table 8: AVRs filed by CSP, by supervision type, FYs 2023 - 2024, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Parole		Supervised Release		Probation*		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2023	215	4.7%	1,258	27.5%	3,101	67.8%	4,574	100%
2024	157	3.4%	1,115	24.1%	3,352	72.5%	4,624	100%

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

In FY 2024, 27.9 percent of the TSP had at least one AVR filed with the releasing authority, an increase from FY 2022's 21.6 percent rate (Table 9). Within supervision types, the pattern is similar to the general increasing trend. The proportion of offenders with one or more AVRs has risen above the COVID-19 pre-pandemic level in FYs 2018 and 2019.

Table 9: CSP offenders for whom one or more AVRs were filed by supervision type, FYs 2017 - 2024, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Parole			Supervised Release			Probation*			Total		
	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%
2017	1,403	257	18.3%	3,748	1,273	34.0%	9,964	2,233	22.4%	15,115	3,763	24.9%
2018	1,222	237	19.4%	3,375	1,164	34.5%	9,924	2,467	24.8%	14,521	3,868	26.6%
2019	1,123	195	17.4%	3,031	1,030	34.0%	9,553	2,245	23.5%	13,707	3,470	25.3%
2020	1,044	200	19.2%	2,592	774	29.9%	7,824	1,859	23.8%	11,460	2,833	24.7%
2021	968	128	13.2%	2,376	647	27.2%	5,534	1,151	20.8%	8,878	1,926	21.6%
2022	843	118	14.0%	2,207	636	28.8%	6,913	1,396	20.2%	9,963	2,150	21.6%
2023	690	110	15.9%	1,887	608	32.2%	6,971	1,619	23.2%	9,548	2,337	24.5%
2024	582	115	19.8%	1,937	711	36.7%	8,392	2,222	26.5%	10,911	3,048	27.9%

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

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF SUPERVISION

CSP characterizes supervision completions as “unsuccessful,” “successful,” or “other.” Unsuccessful completions include cases closed by revocation, regardless of whether the supervisee is incarcerated or returned to supervision, as well as cases returned to the sending jurisdiction out of compliance or pending an institutional hearing before the U.S. Parole Commission. The “other” category includes cases closed due to

the death or deportation of the supervisee, as well as for administrative reasons. All other completions are categorized as successful, including those where supervision expired or is terminated prior to the satisfaction of some conditions.

In FY 2024, a total of 6,202 CSP supervision cases were closed: 5,096 probation/CPO/DSA cases; 835 supervised release cases; and 271 parole cases (Table 10). Out of 6,202 cases closed, 3,818 (61.6 percent) closed successfully (Tables 10 and 11). This is a 5.4 percentage point decrease from FY 2023 that corresponds to a 6.1 percentage point increase in the revocation rate in the same period.

Table 10: Offender exits by supervision type and success category, in FY 2024 as of September 30

Supervision Type	Total	Successful		Revocations		Other Unsuccessful		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	4,733	3,121	65.9%	1,245	26.3%	149	3.1%	218	4.6%
Deferred Sentence Agreement	201	140	69.7%	53	26.4%	0	0.0%	8	4.0%
Civil Protection Order	162	131	80.9%	3	1.9%	0	0.0%	28	17.3%
Probation/DSA/CPO - Subtotal	5,096	3,392	66.6%	1,301	25.5%	149	2.9%	254	5.0%
Parole	271	121	44.6%	98	36.2%	18	6.6%	34	12.5%
Supervised Release	835	305	36.5%	449	53.8%	0	0.0%	81	9.7%
Parole/Supervised Release - Subtotal	1,106	426	38.5%	547	49.5%	18	1.6%	115	10.4%
Total	6,202	3,818	61.6%	1,848	29.8%	167	2.7%	369	5.9%

Table 11: Case closures by success category, FYs 2019 - 2024, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Total Exits	Successful	Unsuccessful		Other
			Revocations	Other Unsuccessful	
2019	4,947	67.7%	22.7%	4.9%	4.6%
2020	3,887	71.1%	21.1%	3.6%	4.3%
2021	2,920	80.4%	9.1%	3.0%	7.5%
2022	3,014	66.8%	22.3%	2.8%	8.1%
2023	4,906	67.0%	23.7%	1.6%	7.5%
2024	6,202	61.6%	29.8%	2.7%	5.9%

Performance Indicators

RETURNS TO CSP SUPERVISION

CSP tracks two metrics quantifying how often offenders return to supervision for a second or subsequent time: (1) the percentage of offenders who exited CSP supervision in the past who returned to CSP supervision within three years, and (2) the percentage of offenders who entered CSP supervision recently who had been under CSP supervision during the prior three years. CSP regards lower rates on these metrics as indications that, overall, our efforts to rehabilitate and reform offenders are increasingly effective.²³ CSP strives to help offenders avoid the revolving door of involvement with the criminal justice system. Our objective is to supervise each offender once, discharging them from supervision equipped to be a productive member of the community with no reason to return to supervision.

Table 12 displays the proportions of individuals who entered or exited from CSP supervision during the twelve months of recent fiscal years and returned to CSP supervision within three years. Of the 4,642 people entering supervision in FY 2024, only 19.8 percent of them were supervised in the prior three years. This rate is the lowest ever and represents a significant decrease of 15 percent fewer people returning to supervision in three years since 2020 (34.8 percent). The proportion of people exiting supervision and returning to supervision within three years also remains substantially lower than in years past.

²³ This interpretation rests on some simplifying assumptions. The first is that most offenders who are revoked to incarceration will be released again to CSP supervision within three years. Revocations will, therefore, tend to increase returns to supervision. So, too, will offenders who complete CSP supervision, either successfully or unsuccessfully, but accrue new arrests and convictions, indicating that our efforts to rehabilitate them were not entirely successful. CSP acknowledges that offenders may not return to CSP supervision for other reasons that are more difficult to interpret. For example, they may move outside the District, they may become involved in the justice system of another state, or they may die or be deported. By interpreting reduced returns to supervision as a positive performance indicator, CSP is effectively assuming the proportion of offenders in these ambiguous circumstances (i.e., out-migration, death, deportation) is mostly invariant from year to year.

Table 12: Offender returns to CSP supervision, FYs 2013 - 2024

Cohort Type	Fiscal Year	Cohort Members (N)	Returned to Supervision (%)*
Entry	2013	7,735	34.9%
	2014	7,383	36.7%
	2015	6,310	36.6%
	2016	6,051	35.4%
	2017	6,138	33.1%
	2018	5,772	32.6%
	2019	5,424	32.0%
	2020	3,169	34.8%
	2021	2,238	26.9%
	2022	4,151	21.5%
	2023	3,808	20.6%
	2024	4,642	19.8%
Exit	2013	9,388	28.3%
	2014	8,748	28.5%
	2015	7,447	28.0%
	2016	6,701	28.8%
	2017	6,592	29.5%
	2018	6,237	24.8%
	2019	6,150	22.3%
	2020	4,570	18.6%
	2021	2,945	19.9%
	2022	3,145	21.7%**
	2023	3,979	16.2%**
	2024	3,711	7.7%**

*The percentage of cohort members (i.e., offenders) who returned to CSP supervision within 36 months. Smaller percentages are better.

**Since fewer than 36 months have elapsed since offenders in these cohorts exited CSP supervision, these percentages are attenuated and should not be compared with percentages from earlier cohorts.

REARREST

In FY 2024, 18.2 percent of CSP offenders were rearrested in DC. More than three-quarters of these arrests were for new charges. Both percentages—supervised persons arrested in DC and those arrested on new charges—increased somewhat in FY 2024, as compared to FY 2023. When Maryland and Virginia arrests are included, 20.6 percent of offenders supervised by CSP during the fiscal year were rearrested, but the trends are similar whether they are included or not.

Historically, CSP offenders on supervised release tend to be rearrested at a consistently higher rate than parolees and probationers. This pattern continued into FY 2024, with just over one-quarter of supervised releasees rearrested (DC, MD, and VA, all charges considered), demonstrating the necessity for us to continue allocating resources to address the criminogenic needs of this group.

Table 13: Percentage of total supervised population rearrested, FY 2019 - FY 2024, as of September 30

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Probation*						
DC Arrests	19.5%	17.7%	14.7%	16.5%	17.0%	17.3%
DC Arrests (new charges)**	15.4%	14.0%	12.1%	13.4%	13.6%	13.7%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	21.8%	19.9%	16.7%	18.9%	19.5%	19.7%
Parole						
DC Arrests	17.3%	15.2%	11.3%	9.5%	12.4%	13.6%
DC Arrests (new charges)**	12.8%	9.6%	7.5%	6.4%	8.2%	8.1%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	19.0%	16.3%	11.9%	10.4%	13.1%	15.3%
Supervised Release						
DC Arrests	30.5%	25.3%	25.2%	22.9%	22.7%	23.8%
DC Arrests (new charges)**	20.7%	17.4%	18.3%	17.3%	16.3%	16.5%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	32.4%	26.7%	27.1%	24.8%	25.4%	26.0%
Total Supervised Population						
DC Arrests	21.7%	19.3%	17.1%	17.3%	17.8%	18.2%
DC Arrests (new charges)**	16.4%	14.4%	13.3%	13.6%	13.8%	13.9%
DC/MD/VA Arrests	23.9%	21.2%	18.9%	19.5%	20.2%	20.6%

*Includes offenders with Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSA) and individuals with Civil Protection Orders (CPO).

**Excludes arrests made for parole or probation violations.

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

Table 14 details the types of charges associated with the arrests of individuals while under supervision.

The total number of arrest-charges of offenders on CSP supervision during FY 2024 fell by almost fifteen percentage points from FY 2023. However, the composition of charge types shifted modestly.²⁴ The following charge types grew proportionally

²⁴ In CSP Congressional Budget Justification Fiscal Year 2025 we underreported the count of arrest charges and their distribution by charge type for FY 2023 due to a technical error.

more common: public order offenses (2.2 points), drug offenses (1.6 points), other offenses²⁵ (1.0 point), firearm offenses (0.6 points), and simple assaults (0.3 points). The following charge types were less common: release condition violations (-4.9 points) and violent offenses (-0.9 points).

Table 14: Number of arrest charges and their ratio for offenders rearrested in DC while under CSP supervision, FY 2018 - FY 2024, as of September 30

Charge Category*	FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Firearm Offenses	577	6.5%	652	8.0%	1,077	15.9%	1,178	19.7%	1,243	14.9%	1,241	13.8%	1,103	14.4%
Property Offenses	1,168	13.2%	1,285	15.8%	1,108	16.3%	1,069	17.9%	978	11.7%	966	10.8%	829	10.8%
Simple Assaults	1,086	12.2%	1,028	12.6%	884	13.0%	893	14.9%	944	11.3%	988	11.0%	866	11.3%
Public Order Offenses	1,151	13.0%	976	12.0%	621	9.1%	435	7.3%	1,673	20.0%	1,402	15.6%	1,370	17.8%
Drug Offenses	940	10.6%	894	11.0%	644	9.5%	418	7.0%	428	5.1%	375	4.2%	449	5.8%
Violent Offenses	397	4.5%	373	4.6%	443	6.5%	380	6.4%	1,324	15.9%	1,336	14.9%	1,074	14.0%
Other Offenses	1,023	11.5%	497	6.1%	168	2.5%	212	3.5%	142	1.7%	313	3.5%	348	4.5%
Release Condition Violations	2,526	28.5%	2,440	30.0%	1,842	27.1%	1,398	23.4%	1,614	19.3%	2,359	26.3%	1,647	21.4%
TOTAL**	8,868	100.0%	8,145	100.0%	6,787	100.0%	5,983	100.0%	8,346	100.0%	8,980	100.0%	7,686	100.0%

*Each Charge Category includes the following charges:

Violent Offenses: Murder/Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Robbery, Carjacking, Aggravated Assault, Assault With a Deadly Weapon, Assault With the Intent to Kill, Kidnapping, Offenses Against Family & Children (e.g., child abuse, kidnapping)

Public Order Offenses: DUI/DWI, Disorderly Conduct, Gambling, Prostitution, Traffic, Vending/Liquor Law Violations, Drunkenness, Vagrancy, Curfew and Loitering Law Violations

Firearms Offenses: Firearms - Carrying/Possessing

Simple Assault: Simple Assaults

Property Offenses: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Fraud, Forgery and Counterfeiting, Embezzlement, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen Property, Vandalism

Drug Offenses: Drug Distribution and Drug Possession

Release Condition Violations: Parole and Probation Violations

Other Offenses: Other Felonies and Misdemeanors

**Arrested offenders may be charged with more than one offense.

²⁵ The "Other Offenses" category includes but is not limited to: traffic violations, vehicle registration violations, obstruction of justice, flight from a law enforcement officer.

TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

Just as rearrest is an indicator of behavior that may ultimately result in incarceration, repeated non-compliance with release conditions also can lead to loss of liberty or revocation for “technical” violations. Technical violations include testing positive for drugs, failing to report for drug testing, GPS abuse, absconding from supervision, and failing to report for appointments with the CSO, among many others. The number of violations an offender accumulates can be viewed as indicative of the offender’s stability or supervision compliance; the more violations the offender accumulates, the closer his or her behavior may be to the point where it can no longer be managed in the community.

CSOs must use their observations and judgement to detect non-compliant behavior and assess the context and underlying factors behind non-compliance to swiftly respond with appropriate sanctions within CSP’s policy guidance on effective responses. Continued escalation ultimately leads to formal notification via an AVR to the releasing authorities and potential imposition of new supervision conditions and/or revocation to incarceration. The CSO imposes sanctions to interrupt that process and to motivate positive change in the offenders’ behavior. Therefore, the CSO’s ability to influence positive change in an offender is an essential mechanism to CSP’s providing effective accountability that improves public safety.

Since 2009, drug-testing violations have been automatically captured in SMART, bypassing the previous manual recordation process. Non-drug-testing violations that the CSO identifies must be manually recorded in the system. When a controlled substance is detected (and an automatic violation is recorded), it cannot initially be determined if the positive test is the result of new drug use (i.e., “new use”), or a carryover from previous drug use (i.e., “residual use”). Confirmatory (GCMS) test is done upon request of the CSO to include as evidence in AVRs submissions to the USPC. This is a second test conducted after drugs have been detected during the initial drug screen test to further support the presence or absence of a drug or substance. Confirmatory analyses are necessary to distinguish “new use” from “residual use,” but these tests are costly and not routinely conducted. Therefore, “usage” (which, ideally, should only result in a violation when it is “new”) may be over-reported. The opposite may be a challenge for capturing information regarding non-drug-related technical violations, which rely on the CSO’s awareness of an offender falling out of compliance with supervision conditions. If an offender engages in violating behavior, but it is not discovered by the supervision officer, it will not be recorded in SMART nor sanctioned, leading to the under-reporting of non-drug-

testing technical violations. Due to these differences in recording processes, CSP reports separately on the two categories of violations.

In FY 2024, the number of technical violations recorded by CSP decreased by 8.3 percent, as compared to the same period during FY 2023 (Table 15). The dramatic shift in violations counts around FYs 2022 and 2023 in the accompanying table reflects changes CSP made in tabulation rules for technical violations starting in FY 2023 forward and retroactively to the FY 2022 records. The new tabulating rules narrow the scope of drug violations to those directly related to drug testing and surveillance and exclude those related to drug possession. In addition, the new rules limit the violation to those where the violative behavior occurred during the reporting period regardless of when and whether the record of the violation was updated subsequently. Therefore, the total number of violations starting from FY 2023 and onward is not directly comparable to prior years.

Table 15: Technical violations as of September 30, FY 2018 – 2024

Fiscal Year	Drug-Testing Violations			Non-Drug-Testing Violations		Total
2018	86,362	91.2%		8,361	8.8%	94,723
2019	87,424	90.6%		9,104	9.4%	96,528
2020	44,588	85.4%		7,650	14.6%	52,238
2021	8,249	57.4%		6,125	42.6%	14,374
2022	38,710	90.4%		4,094	9.6%	42,804
2023	62,796	95.2%		3,185	4.8%	65,981
2024	56,724	93.8%		3,761	6.2%	60,485

Drug-Testing Violations

Drug testing violations are automatically captured in SMART when offenders test positive for controlled substances, fail to submit specimens for drug testing, and/or when testing indicates water-loading or other non-compliant drug testing behavior. Historically, approximately 90 percent of total violations recorded in SMART are related to drug testing. In FY 2021 at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, drug testing violations comprised approximately 60 percent of all recorded technical violations, due to operational changes related to COVID-19,²⁶ but have since

²⁶ All CSP drug-testing protocols were paused in March 2020 due to COVID-19. In July 2020, two CSP collection units, 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE, and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, resumed operations, though testing was restricted to offenders assigned to HIST. In June 2022, CSP's drug testing program resumed in full, with a few operational adjustments. Specifically, CSP decided its

rebounded to the value above 90 percent of total violations for drug related violations.

While the total number of drug-testing technical violations recorded decreased in FY 2024, when compared to levels observed in FY 2023, the proportion of violations in each category generally remained the same. More than half of drug-testing violations were for missed specimen collection appointments, while more than one third of drug-testing violations were for positive tests (Table 16). Violations related to suspected water loading, after increasing annually to about 3 percent through FY 2023, stayed at about the same percentage level in FY 2024.

Table 16: Technical violations related to drug testing, FY 2019 - FY 2024, as of September 30

Drug Violation Type	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	56.7%	66.7%	51.2%	61%	58.4%	59.3%
Illegally used a controlled substance	43.2%	33.2%	48.0%	36.3%	38.3%	37.6%
Testing of submitted specimen indicates potential water loading	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	2.7%	3.3%	3.1%
Total Number of Drug-Testing Violations	87,424	44,588	8,249	38,710	62,645	55,570

Non-Drug-Testing Violations

In FY 2024, technical violations not related to drug testing accounted for 6.2 percent of all technical violations (Table 15). Three violation types accounted for nearly 81 percent of the total recorded technical violations not related to drug testing: 1) failure to report for supervision as directed (44.5 percent), 2) failure to comply with GPS monitoring (8.2 percent), and 3) failure to participate in or complete CSOSA programs as directed (28.5 percent) (Table 17). Violations of approximately 50 other types make up the balance (18.8 percent).

Over the past several years, CSOSA staff have focused on ensuring that offenders attend programs designed to mitigate their criminogenic risk and needs and on holding them accountable when they do not attend. As a result of CSP's focus in this area, failing to participate in programming, which only accounted for about two to

smaller collection units at 3850 South Capitol Street and 1230 Taylor Street, which had suspended operations at the outset of the pandemic, would not re-open. The small collection unit at the RSC, which tests only RSC residents, resumed full operations in April 2023.

four percent of non-drug-testing violations in FYs 2017 and 2018, increased significantly to about 28.5 percent of those violations in FY 2024.²⁷ CSP also monitors its entire referral process, from assessment to placement, to identify any potential barriers to program completion and, where needed, implement measures to improve the proportion of supervisees who finish programming. The suspense date for the referral process examination is September 2025, with implementing changes, if any, beginning in calendar year 2026.

In FY 2024, as compared to FY 2023, there were modest compositional shifts in the types of non-drug technical violations accrued by offenders (Table 17). The proportion of violations for failure to report remained almost unchanged from FY 2023 at 43 percent. However, one category of non-drug violation, GPS violations, changed dramatically due to a change in the way CSP utilized GPS technology in its supervision practice. In December 2023, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals ruled 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.²⁸ As a result, in each instance where CSP seeks to use GPS as a sanction, it first must obtain the releasing authority's permission. The number of offenders CSP monitored by GPS decreased 78 percent from 382 offenders on September 30, 2023, to 84 offenders on September 30, 2024.

The percentage of violations related to failure to participate in or complete CSOSA programs as directed continued to gradually increase from 7.9 percent in FY 2021 to 28.5 percent in FY 2024. CSP continues to emphasize attendance and participation in treatment programming for offenders, employing graduated sanctions to address non-compliance and issuing technical violations when non-compliance persisted.

²⁷ CSP does not have evidence attributing the compositional shift toward violations for failure to participate in programs as directed to a single specific cause. The initial increase during FY 2020 may be due to wider offender behavioral or CSP procedure changes during the COVID-19 pandemic. In FY 2024, the additional shift from GPS violations can be attributed to the reduction in the number of offenders on GPS monitoring following the *Davis* decision. Finally, methodological changes in tabulating technical violations introduced in FY 2023 may also impact the categorical composition.

²⁸ *Davis v. U.S.*, 17-CF-1376.

Table 17: Technical violations unrelated to drug testing, FY 2019 - FY 2024, as of September 30

Non-Drug Technical Violations	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Failed to report for supervision as directed	33.2%	37.1%	44.8%	46.3%	42.9%	44.5%
GPS Violations	31.4%	23.0%	21.1%	20.8%	13.4%	8.2%
Failed to participate in or complete CSOSA programs as directed	9.9%	11.8%	7.9%	14.6%	22.8%	28.5%
Other non-drug-testing violations	25.5%	28.1%	26.2%	18.2%	20.9%	18.8%
Total Non-Drug-Testing Technical Violations	9,104	7,650	6,125	4,094	3,145	3,667

DRUG USE

Drug testing is an essential component of supervision because it provides information about risk (i.e., whether the offender is using drugs and may be engaging in criminal activity related to drug use) and need (i.e., whether the offender needs drug treatment and can fully participate in and benefit from ancillary stabilization services). CSP uses drug testing to both monitor the offender's compliance with the releasing authority's requirement to abstain from drug use (which may also include alcohol use) and to screen the offenders for substance use. All offenders are required to submit to drug testing during the intake process. Offenders transitioning to release in the community through a federal BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) also are required by the BOP to submit to twice-weekly tests during the period of residence.

After an initial drug test at intake, offenders are placed on a regular drug testing schedule with the frequency of testing informed by several factors, such as indicators of substance use (including the results of their intake test), supervision risk level, and length of supervision period.²⁹ An offender's drug-testing schedule may be modified during the supervision period in response to considerations, such as test results or changes in assessed risk. The ability to reduce testing frequency also is an incentive for offenders to reduce usage and positive test results. An offender's drug-testing schedule also may be suspended for a variety of administrative reasons, including a change in supervision status from active to monitored or warrant, the offender's case transferring from the District to another jurisdiction, a rearrest, admission into programming such as substance abuse treatment in which testing is conducted by the program provider. CSOs may also direct offenders subject to the drug testing

²⁹ Regular drug testing schedules range in frequency from twice a week to monthly, and offenders on a regular drug testing schedule are still subject to spot testing.

protocol to submit to spot tests, regardless of the offenders' histories of drug use or records of negative tests, particularly if drug testing is suspected (i.e., if an offender appears to be under the influence during a home or office visit).

PSA tests CSP offender urine and oral fluid samples for up to twelve substances (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates, Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Creatinine, Heroin, ETG, Synthetic Cannabinoids, Alcohol, and Fentanyl). PSA began performing oral fluid testing for CSP in FY 2021. CSP offender drug testing results are transmitted electronically from PSA daily, and drug test results are reported in SMART for CSO action. In FY 2015, CSP discontinued marijuana testing for most probationers due to changes in the District of Columbia's law; however, CSP continues to test parolees and supervised releasees for marijuana, as well as probationers with a special condition for marijuana testing.

In FY 2024, CSP collected an average of 6,438 samples from 2,582 offenders per month at two collection sites and the RSC. In FY 2023, CSP collected a monthly average of 6,152 samples from 2,512 unique offenders. Five percent more samples per month were collected in FY 2024 than in FY 2023, and average samples per month per offender increased 1.7 percent over the same period.

Of the tested population in FY 2024, 47.7 percent tested positive for illicit drugs (excluding alcohol) at least once during supervision. Of the 10,911 persons under supervision during 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 18: Percentage of active tested population with one or more positive drug tests, FY 2020 - FY 2024

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Tests including alcohol	45.5%	36.8%	70.4%	70.6%	70.2%
Tests excluding alcohol	41.3%	34.5%	45.8%	48.0%	47.7%

The percentage of supervised offenders ever testing positive for marijuana, PCP, opiates, methadone, and heroin declined from FY 2023 to FY 2024 ([Table 19](#)). Positive tests for amphetamines increased by 4.3 percentage points, and positive tests for cocaine and fentanyl increased moderately by approximately 1.4 percentage points. CSP addresses high-risk offenders who consistently test positive for drugs by placing them in treatment, administering sanctions as needed to restore compliance, and rewarding offenders when they return to compliance. Offenders who refuse to participate in treatment will have an AVR submitted to the releasing authority. CSP

will continue 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.

Table 19: 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.

* PSA did not begin testing for fentanyl until FY 2023.

EMPLOYMENT

CSP's Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Interventions Unit (ICBIU) and EICs work through partnerships in the community to develop comprehensive, multi-service employment and training programs to equip offenders with the skills needed for self-sufficiency. CSP's strategic objective is to increase both the rate and the duration of employment. Continuous employment indicates that the individual is maintaining both stability in the community and earning regular, legitimate income. These factors improve the individual's ability to sustain himself or herself, meet family obligations, such as paying child support, obtain independent housing, meet special conditions, such as restitution, and maintain stable relationships.

As of September 30, 2024, 57.8 percent of individuals under CSP supervision were employable,³⁰ and 53.2 percent of the employable were employed. The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia modestly worsened each year from

³⁰ Supervisees are "employable" if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Employability is unknown for offenders who have not had a job verification conducted.

September 2022 to September 2024.³¹ As a proportion of the base rate of employment among the employed, the unemployment rate among individuals under CSP supervision has been comparatively steady, worsening 0.2 percentage points from September 2022 to September 2023 and worsening 0.9 points into September 2024.

Low educational attainment and criminal records are barriers to many CSP offenders gaining employment in the competitive DC job market. CSP's educational programming described below addresses the first of these barriers. CSP also uses public affairs and community outreach events, such as the Hire One! campaign, to broaden the base of employers who will consider employees with criminal records.

Table 20: Percentage of employable supervised population reporting employment, FYs 2018 - 2024, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Percentage of Employable Population that is Employed	Percentage of the Population that is Employable	Population
2018	50.6%	60.9%	9,669
2019	52.5%	60.1%	8,900
2020	41.8%	61.7%	7,321
2021	43.7%	60.3%	6,076
2022	54.3%	62.1%	6,091
2023	54.1%	58.9%	6,431
2024	53.2%	57.8%	7,175

EDUCATION

CSP is committed to working with offenders to develop educational, vocational, and life skills to increase productivity and support successful community reentry. About 28 percent of all offenders lack a GED or high school diploma. However, offenders on supervised release are particularly disadvantaged, with almost 47 percent lacking a high school credential. CSP's EIC teams and ICBIU provide adult basic education and assessments of offender job-readiness, aptitudes, and skills. They also partner with community-based organizations to provide literacy, computer training, and vocational development programs to improve the offenders' opportunities for gainful employment. In addition, CSP contracts for vocational training for offenders. CSP's objective is to assist all offenders who enter supervision, without a high school

³¹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rate in the District of Columbia [DCUR], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/DCUR>, January 08, 2025.

diploma or General Educational Development (GED) certification, to assessment and appropriate services to obtain a basic high school educational level.

Table 21: Percentage of supervised population reporting no GED or high school diploma, FYs 2018 - 2024, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Probation ^(*)	Parole	Supervised Release	Overall	Population: Age 18+
2018	27.1%	26.9%	41.5%	30.6%	9,664
2019	25.8%	25.7%	39.8%	29.1%	8,892
2020	29.5%	26.3%	40.0%	31.1%	7,319
2021	29.1%	27.8%	41.8%	32.7%	6,075
2022	26.7%	29.3%	44.0%	30.4%	6,898
2023	24.8%	28.8%	44.6%	29.3%	6,431
2024	23.1%	28.4%	46.8%	28.0%	7,175

^(*) Probation also includes persons monitored on DSAs and CPOs.

Data reflect the education level of all offenders 18 or older under CSP supervision on the last day of the reporting period. This “snapshot” of education level at one point in time provides the most accurate picture of offender education, while also allowing for comparability between years.

HOUSING

An offender who resides in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address is deemed as having “unstable housing.” CSP uses a definition of “unstable housing” that is narrower than the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD). On September 30, 2024, of the 7,177 offenders under CSP supervision, 624 (8.7%) had unstable housing, similar to the past several years.

Programs funded by HUD use a comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability to include persons who:

- lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,
- have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground,
- live in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by federal, state or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing),
- reside in places not meant for human habitation,

- are in danger of imminently lose their housing,³² 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.³³

Since 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.), CSP's reported figures of offenders living in unstable conditions are likely underestimated relative to HUD's broader definition.

Table 22: CSP offenders with unstable housing, FY 2022 – FY 2024, as of September 30

	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024	
Unstable Housing	N	%	N	%	N	%
Homeless Shelters	430	65.8	391	64.3	378	60.6
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	124	19	153	25.2	150	24
Hotels/Motels	45	6.9	23	3.8	18	2.9
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	6	0.9	3	0.5	2	0.3
No Fixed Address	48	7.4	38	6.2	76	12.2
Total: Unstable Housing	653		608		624	
% of Unstable Housing		9.5		9.5		8.7
Total Offender Population	6,901		6,431		7,177	

Recognizing the correlation between unstable housing and criminality, CSP has dedicated increasing resources to obtain and sustain supportive housing beds, explained in more detail in the Supportive Housing section of this report (page 59).

³² 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.

³³ From the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22, Section 1003).

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

CSP includes agency-wide management, program and interventions development, supervision operations, and operational support functions. FY 2024 CSP offices include:

- CSOSA Office of the Director,
- Office of Investigations, Compliance and Audits,
- Office of Behavioral Interventions (OBI)
 - Includes the Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall,
- Office of Research and Evaluation,
- Office of Community Supervision & Intervention Services (OCSIS),
- Office of General Counsel,
- Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs,
- Office of Administration (Procurement, Facilities/Property and Security),
- Office of Financial Management,
- Office of Human Resources,
- Training and Career Development,
- Office of Equal Employment Opportunity,
- Alternative Dispute Resolution, and
- Office of Information Technology.

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

- Operations Support Division (OSD)
 - Illegal Substance Collection Unit
 - Performance Support Unit
 - Administrative Support Unit
- Reception and Processing (RAP) Center, Investigations, and Business Analytical Support Division (RIBD)
 - Offender Intake, Sex Offender Registry (SOR), and Records & Information Management operations
 - Offender Investigations, Diagnostics, Evaluations, Unsupervised Probation, and Reentry Supportive Housing (RESH) Team
 - Business Analytical Support Unit
- Accountability and Monitoring Division (AMD)
 - General Supervision Teams
 - Specialized Supervision Teams
- High Risk Management & Strategic Division (HRMSD)

-
- Interstate Supervision
 - High Intensity Supervision Teams
 - Engagement and Intervention Centers (EICs, formerly Day Reporting Centers)
 - Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center (Law enforcement partnerships and information sharing)
 - Warrant Team
 - Global Positioning System (GPS) Monitoring
 - Rapid Engagement Team (RET)

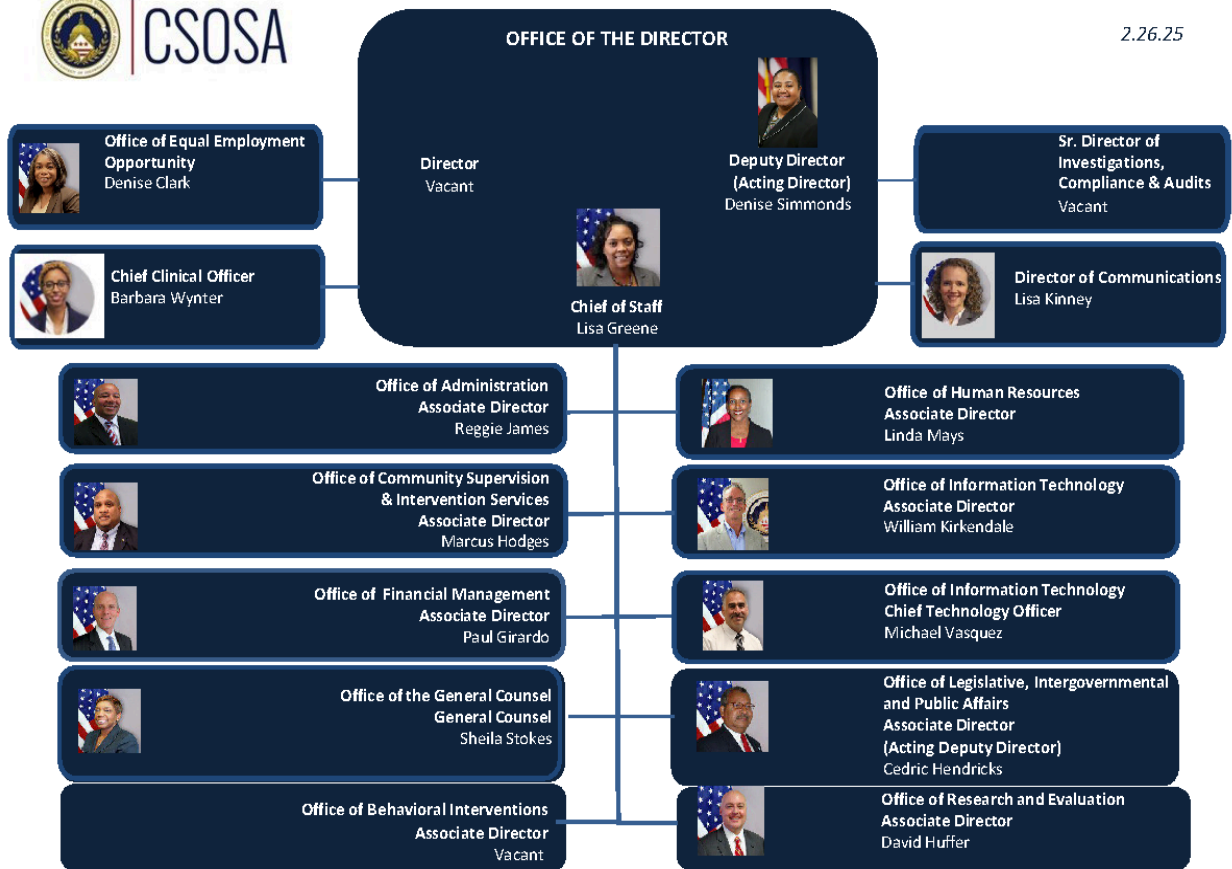
The OBI performs offender assessments, provides intervention and housing referrals, and delivers certain intervention services. It is organized under an Associate Director and is composed of three units:

- Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall provides both day programming and 24/7 residential services to mainly high-risk offenders on probation, parole or supervised release, who have substance use disorder issues or are marginally compliant with the terms of their supervision. The RSC also houses some pre-trial offenders.
- Assessment, Evaluation, and Placement Unit (AEPU) provides screening, assessment, evaluation, referral and placement into substance abuse treatment, housing, sex offender treatment and mental health services.
- Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Unit (ICBIU) provides job placement, career planning, vocational education, adult basic education, life skills interventions, cognitive behavioral interventions, domestic violence interventions, and access to supportive housing.



LEADERSHIP Organizational Chart

2.26.25



Field Unit Locations

CSP's program model emphasizes decentralizing supervision from a single headquarters office (known as fortress supervision) in favor of supervising individuals in the community where they live and work to include field offices in the community. By doing so, CSOs maintain a more active, visible, and accessible community presence by collaborating with neighborhood police in the various Police Service Areas (PSAs). Moreover, CSOs spend more of their time conducting home visits, worksite visits, and other activities that allow CSP to be a visible partner in public safety. However, continued real estate development in the District of Columbia 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 rentable square feet, between FY 2017 to FY 2025.³⁴

CSP currently maintains physical space consisting of a headquarters location at 800 North Capitol Street, NW, the RSC (at 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 the headquarters location. 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, however, the agency entered into a new lease agreement, effective 2027, to relocate and consolidate the 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 800 North Capitol Street, NW, headquarters offices to 501 Third Street, NW. CSP will achieve an additional 11 percent reduction in 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 into 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 currently are underway. The RSC relocation is funded with multi-year funding in the FY 2022, FY 2023 and FY 2025 Enacted budgets.

³⁴ 1230 Taylor Street, NW, still 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.

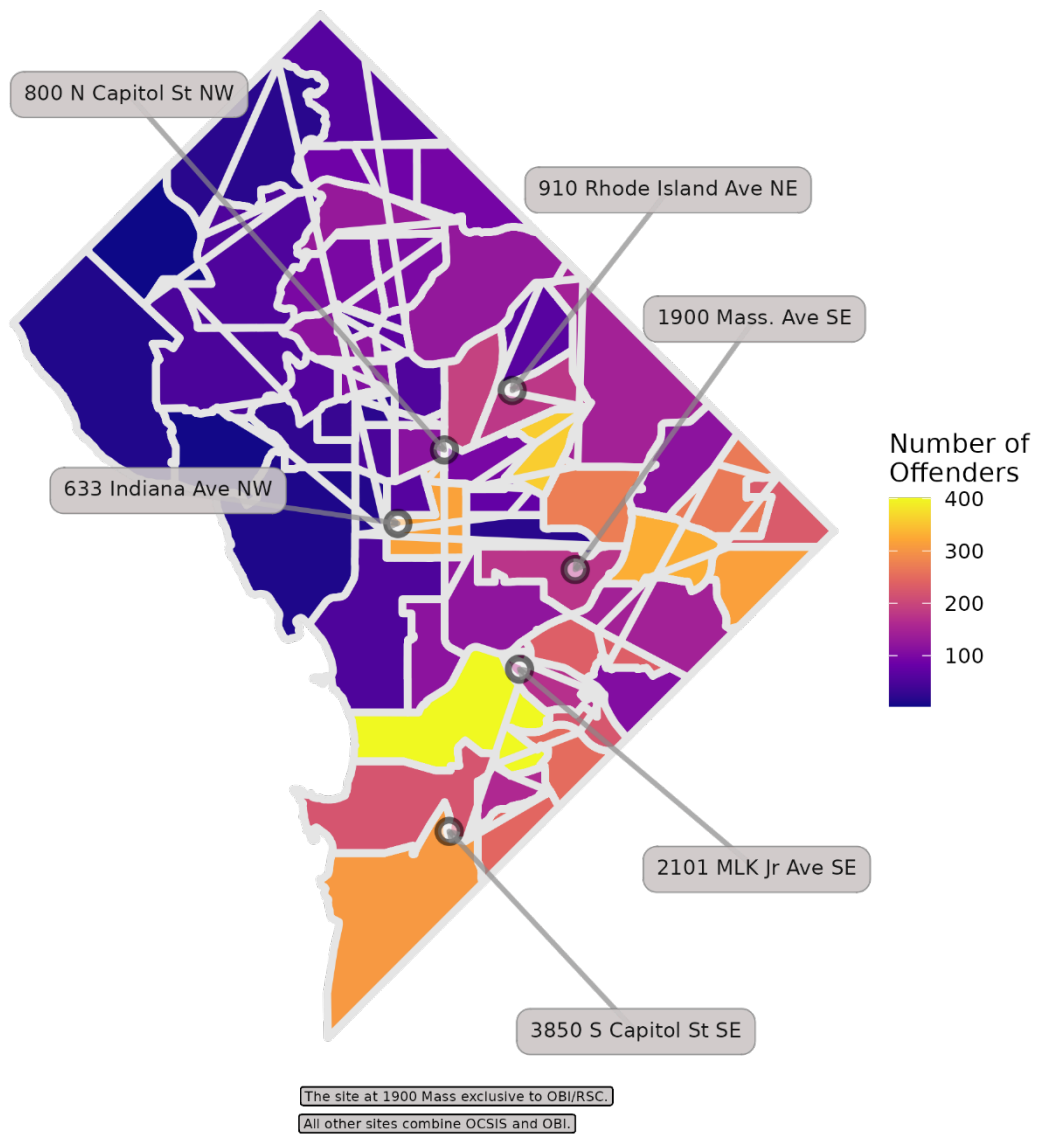


Figure 2: CSP office locations and offender residential density by police service area, February 2025

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY STRATEGIC GOAL

CSP presents our FY 2026 performance budget request using the structure of our FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan. CSP uses a cost allocation methodology to determine actual and estimated appropriated resources, including both directly allocated (e.g., staff performing direct offender supervision) and indirect (e.g., rent, management) resources, supporting each of the four (4) Strategic Goals (Figure 3).

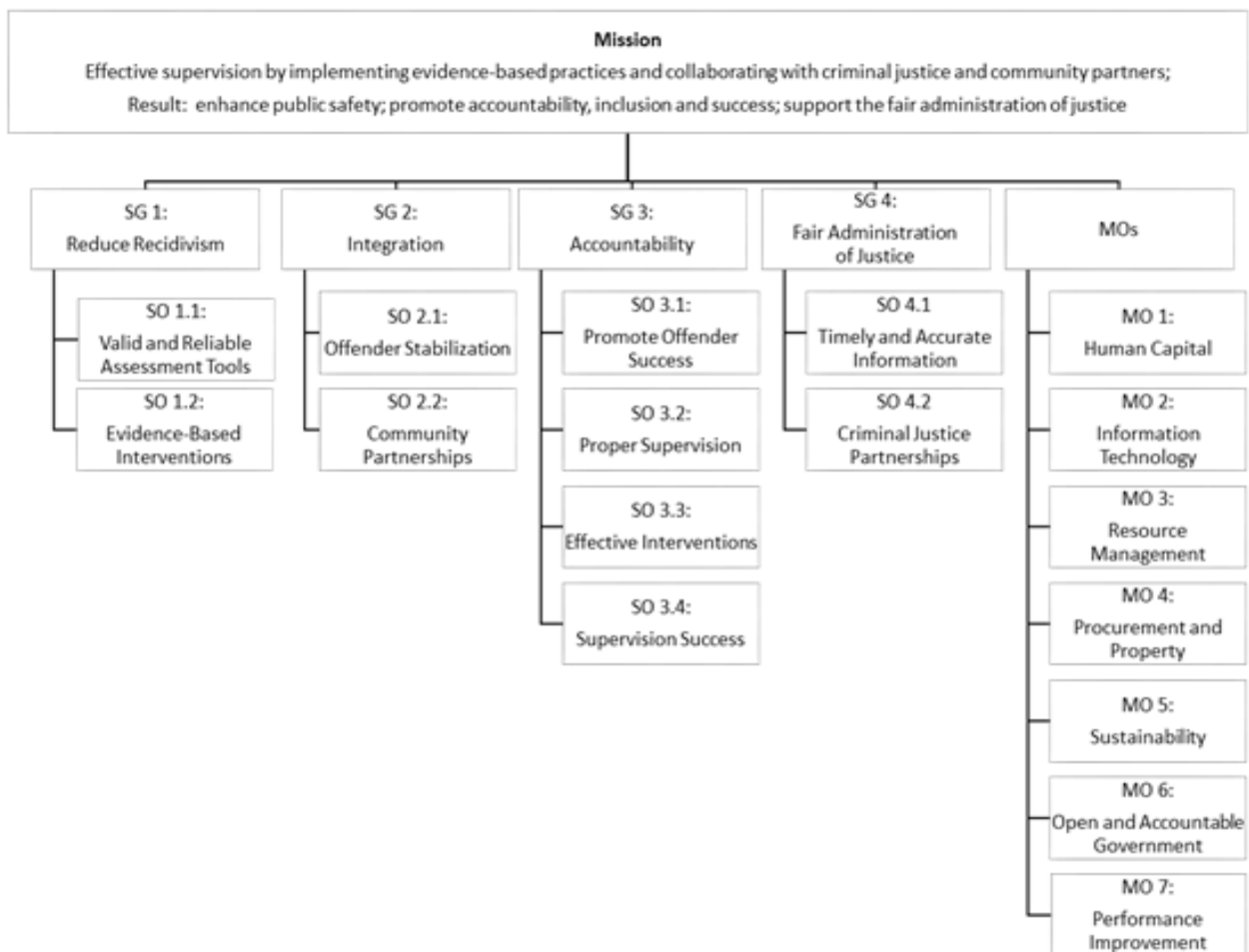


Figure 3: CSP FY 2022–2026 strategic plan outline

Table 23 reflects the funding allocation by Strategic Goal for FYs 2024, 2025, and 2026. The program strategy, major accomplishments, and resource requirements of each Strategic Goal are discussed in the following sections.

Table 23: Funding and staffing by FY 2024–2026 strategic goal

Funding by Strategic Plan Goal and Strategic Goal									
Community Supervision Program									
	Strategic Objective	FY 2024 Actual Obligations (Annual Funding Only)		FY 2025 Enacted (Annual Funding Only)		FY 2026 PB (Annual Funding Only)		Change FY 2025 - FY 2026	
		\$	Actual FTE	\$	Planned FTE	\$	Planned FTE	\$	FTE
Strategic Goal 1 Reduce Recidivism by Targeting Criminogenic Risk and needs Using Innovative and Evidence- Based Strategies	Strategic Objective 1.1								
	Assess Offender Risk/Needs Using Valid and Reliable Instruments	45,287	149	45,509	149	45,509	147	-	(2)
	Strategic Objective 1.2								
	Address Offenders' Criminogenic Needs Through Evidence-Based Interventions								
Strategic Goal 2 Integrate Offenders into the Community by Connecting Them with Resources and Interventions	Strategic Objectives 2.1								
	Stabilize Offenders by Placing Them in support Services or connecting Them to Community Resources	33,129	109	33,293	109	33,293	108	-	(1)
	Strategic Objective 2.2								
	Build and Maintain Strong Relationships with Community Partners								
Strategic Goal 3 Strengthen and Promote Accountability by Ensuring Offender Compliance and Cultivating a Culture of Continuous Measurement and Improvement	Strategy 3.1								
	Promote Offender Compliance on Supervision by Informing Them of Release Conditions, Holding Them Accountable for Noncompliance and Incentivizing Consistently Compliant Behavior	82,048	298	82,496	298	80,472	293	(2,024)	(5)
	Strategy 3.2								
	Offenders are Supervised at the Proper Level and Receive Appropriate Interventions								
	Strategy 3.3								
	Ensure Interventions for Addressing Criminogenic Need are Appropriate and Effective								
	Strategy 3.4								
	Offenders Fulfill Conditions of Release, Engage in Agency Interventions and Successfully Complete Supervision								
Strategic Goal 4 Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information to Criminal Justice Decision- Makers	Strategy 4.1								
	Provide Timely and Accurate Information to Criminal Justice Decision-Makers	34,284	124	34,483	124	34,483	122	-	(2)
	Strategy 4.2								
	Build and Maintain Strong Relationships with Criminal Justice Partners								
All Strategic Goals		194,748	680	195,781	680	193,757	670	(2,024)	(10)

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce Recidivism

CSP's first strategic goal is to reduce recidivism by targeting criminogenic risk and needs using innovative and evidence-based strategies.

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
dollars in thousands						
	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 ATBs	FY 2026 Program Changes	FY 2026 PB	Change From FY 2025 Enacted
Strategic Goal 1: Reduce Recidivism By Targeting Criminogenic Risk and Needs Using Innovative and Evidence-Based Strategies	45,287	45,509	0	0	45,509	0

Approximately 23 percent of FY 2026 requested funding (\$45,509,000) and 147 FTE support Strategic Goal 1.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Effective supervision begins with a comprehensive knowledge of the supervised individual. An initial risk and needs assessment provides a basis for case classification and identification of the individual's specific needs. The assessment recommends an appropriate supervision level, which correlates to the risk the person is likely to pose to public safety, and results in an individualized prescriptive supervision plan based on individual needs.

CSP measures individual offender's risks to public safety based on particular attributes that are predictive of future behavior while under supervision or after the period of supervision ends. These risks are either static or dynamic in nature. Static factors are fixed conditions (e.g., age and number of prior convictions) that cannot change, but to some extent, can predict recidivism. Dynamic factors, however, can be influenced by interventions and are, therefore, important in determining the individual's level of risk and needs. These factors include substance abuse, educational status, employability, community and social networks, patterns of thinking about criminality and authority, and the individual's attitudes and associations. If positive changes occur in these areas, the likelihood of recidivism is reduced.

INCARCERATED OFFENDERS

Following adjudication of guilt in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, offenders may be sentenced to incarceration in facilities managed by the Federal BOP. Most of these offenders will eventually enter CSP community supervision (parole or supervised release) after completing their terms of incarceration.

Table 24: DC offenders in federal BOP facilities, 2019 - 2024

Date	Female	Male	Total
09/30/2019	81	3,682	3,763
09/30/2020	60	2,969	3,029
09/30/2021	75	2,676	2,751
02/02/2023	34	2,327	2,361
07/27/2023	39	2,330	2,369
10/10/2024	64	2,389	2,453

Source: BOP SENTRY data system

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 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).

Table 25: Federal BOP facilities housing most of DC offenders, as of October 10, 2024

Facility	State	Female	Male	Total
FCI Hazelton	WV	14	177	191
USP Hazelton	WV	0	142	142
USP Canaan	PA	0	140	140
FCI Fort Dix	NJ	0	125	125
FCI Petersburg (Low)	VA	0	91	91

Source: BOP SENTRY data system

RISK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

CSP uses two assessment instruments integrated with SMART to identify risk and needs. CSP uses the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry (DRAOR), which 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 used for case planning (Serin 2015, 2017) and 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.

Second, CSP uses the Dynamic Assessment of Risk Under Supervision (DARUS) to determine and recommend an appropriate supervision level to the CSO. The DARUS system daily assesses each offender on the CSP caseload for risk of rearrest for a violent, weapon, or sex offense and factors offenders' compliance data into the model, such as new rearrests. 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 automatically 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.

The DARUS models use DRAOR assessment information in its risk determination; however, DARUS can return valid recommendations for offenders who are not yet assessed using a DRAOR, for offenders just coming under supervision. Once a CSO completes the DRAOR, its information is factored into the DARUS system's recommendations the next day. The automation of the DARUS system refreshes CSP's risk assessments daily to reflect the latest information (e.g., new arrests and updated risk and protective factors from the DRAOR), while reducing the time CSOs spend conducting assessments and reassessments.

OFFENDER RISK LEVEL

Offenders are supervised according to the risk that they pose to public safety. CSOs use the assessment tools presented above as well as others to assist them in determining an offender's appropriate risk level throughout the supervision period. Supervision is individualized to each offender, employing strategies that adhere to evidence-based practices (see Compliance with National Standards on page 13). On September 30, 2024, approximately 47.4 percent of CSP offenders were assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum) ([Table 26](#)).

Table 26: CSP supervised offenders by supervision risk level, FY 2023 - FY 2024, as of September 30

Supervision Level	FY 2023		FY 2024	
	N	%	N	%
Intensive	1,292	20.1%	1,411	19.7%
Maximum	2,012	31.3%	1,994	27.8%
Medium	1,954	30.4%	1,998	27.8%
Minimum	764	11.9%	1,558	21.7%
TBD*	75	1.2%	148	2.1%
NA	41	0.6%	26	0.4%
Missing***	293	4.6%	42	0.6%
Total Supervised	6,431	100.0%	7,177	100.0%

*Offenders in a To Be Determined (TBD) status are offenders who are new to supervision and eligible for a DARUS assessment; however, a DARUS assessment has not yet been completed. Offenders in this status are supervised by CSP at the Maximum supervision level until their assessment has been completed.

**DARUS assessments are not completed for misdemeanants residing outside of DC who are supervised primarily through mail in supervision reports. Offenders who do not require an assessment have a supervision risk level of "NA".

***In October 2021, CSOSA transitioned to its new data capture system, SMART21. During that transition and data import period, the system's ability to automatically populate certain supervision levels, based on an offender's supervision status, were impacted resulting in a missing supervision level. Approximately two-thirds of the offenders missing supervision levels were assigned to monitoring, investigations or interstate teams and may require their supervision level to be updated to "NA".

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN FY 2024

- 23,748 DRAOR assessments on 5,403 offenders.
- CSP's Reception and Processing (RAP) Center processed 7,061 intakes,³⁵ including 2,345 investigation intake assignments (1,545 pre-sentence reports and 800 post-incarceration reports) and 4,716 supervision intakes.
- 4,642 individuals entered CSP supervision and 19.8 percent of these intakes were returning to CSP supervision within three years. This percentage of returns to supervision is the same as in FY 2023, representing a decrease of more than 5 percentage points compared to the three years prior.

³⁵ The number of RAP intakes is subtly different than the number of persons entering CSP supervision reported elsewhere in this document. If a person who is already on supervision accrues a new supervision obligation, for example, when a person on probation adds a CPO case, the RAP completes a new intake. However, we would not count that intake as a new supervision entry, because the person was already on supervision. For that reason, the number of RAP intakes will typically be somewhat greater than the number of person entries in each reporting period.

Strategic Goal 2: Reintegration

CSP's second strategic goal is to integrate offenders into the community by connecting them with needed, appropriate resources and interventions.

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 ATBs	FY 2026 Program Changes	FY 2026 PB	Change From FY 2025 Enacted
Strategic Goal 2: Integrate Offenders into the Community by Connecting Them with Resources and Interventions	33,129	33,293	0	0	33,293	0

Approximately 17 percent of FY 2026 requested funding (\$33,293,000) and 108 FTE support Strategic Goal 2.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

A cornerstone of CSOSA's public safety strategy is to develop partnerships and collaborations with city agencies, social service providers, businesses, the faith-based community, and individual community members that will assist in the offender reintegration process. Establishing effective partnerships with community organizations facilitates and enhances the delivery of treatment and support services that address the needs of individuals who demonstrate the desire and ability to live as productive members of the community. These partnerships also create opportunities for offenders to connect to natural support systems in the community. CSP develops partnerships that provide job training, housing, education, and other services for offenders, as well as identifies organizations with which offenders can complete their community service requirements.

A key community partnership that CSOSA developed and maintains is its Criminal Justice Advisory Networks (CJANs) in each police district. CJANs are networks of community members, faith-based organizations, business leaders, schools, civic organizations, businesses, nonprofit organizations, government agencies, local law enforcement entities, and other stakeholders who regularly meet to: collaborate and identify solutions to public safety issues, and to promote opportunities for offenders to become productive, law-abiding members of their communities.

CSP's Intergovernmental and Community Affairs Specialists (ICAS) mobilize the community, identify resources to address supervisee needs, build community support for CSOSA programs, and establish relationships with human service

agencies, as well as the faith-based community, businesses, and non-profit organizations. These efforts enhance offender supervision, increase community awareness and acceptance of CSP's work, and increase the number of jobs and services available to offenders.

CSOSA/FAITH-BASED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

Initiated in FY 2002, the CSOSA/Faith-Based Community Partnership provides reintegration services for offenders on probation and those returning to the community from incarceration (on parole or supervised release). These services are designed to support and enhance the participant's successful re-integration into the community. The program's primary focus is its Mentoring Initiative, which links offenders with concerned members of the faith community who offer support, friendship, and assistance during the challenging period of re-entry. Participating offenders are matched with a volunteer mentor from one of the participating faith-based institutions. The mentors assist the supervisees in navigating the often overwhelming transition period from prison to neighborhood and are a great support for the supervisees' in successfully reintegrating in the community and completing their supervision obligations.

The philosophy of mentoring is to build strong moral values and provide positive role models for offenders through coaching and guidance. Mentors also help identify and tap into faith-based resources that assist in the stabilization and personal growth and development of mentees.

In the future, the program's focus will move from individual mentoring to group mentoring. The group mentoring sessions will occur bi-weekly, rotating at all community field sites. Since the Faith-Based Initiative began in 2002 through FY 2024, 405 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 2,343 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 6,630 referrals have been made to the program.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN FY 2024

- Through our partnerships with the DC Department of Employment Services and the Second Chance Hiring Alliance to identify potential employers and promote our job-ready supervisees, CSP has engaged with multiple private entities in both the for-profit (e.g., construction companies, grocers, food service and transportation companies) and non-profit (e.g., social service agencies and organizations, universities, and trade associations) sectors to hire offenders.
- To demonstrate that formerly justice-involved persons can serve as valuable (federal) employees, CSP established a fellowship program offering paid, temporary six-month

appointments to people who work as “Credible Messengers,” providing mentoring and coaching to people under supervision based on their personal experiences, while also learning employment-ready skills. Program fellows work directly with agency staff to deliver a variety of supervision services, such as case management and connecting people under supervision with resource and service providers. CSP most recently employed two Credible Messengers who were in the sixth cohort of the program since its inception in 2020. As of the end of FY 2024, CSOSA had employed 15 Credible Messengers through this program, several of whom have gone on to private sector employment, local-government service, training opportunities (e.g., Georgetown Paralegal Program), and entrepreneurship. However, in March of 2025, CSOSA ended the Credible Messenger program to align with 2025 federal budget and staffing controls.

- Partnered with the federal BOP and various District of Columbia government and community partners to present a virtual Community Resource Day videoconference for offenders prior to their release from a BOP institution (in April 2024). These videoconferences, which occur twice a year, provide offenders with advance orientation and release preparation information critical to successful re-entry into the District. Topics include housing, education, employment, and family support. The video conferences were broadcast to between 16-36 BOP institutions, each housing 99-151 District of Columbia inmates.
- Held six virtual CJAN meetings with the community. The topics addressed during this year’s CJANs included justice-related and stabilization matters.

Strategic Goal 3: Accountability

CSP's third strategic goal is to strengthen and promote accountability by ensuring offender compliance and cultivating a culture of continuous measurement and improvement.

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 ATBs	FY 2026 Program Changes	FY 2026 PB	Change From FY 2025 Enacted
Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen and Promote Accountability by Ensuring Offender Compliance and Cultivating a Culture of Continuous Measurement and Improvement	82,048	82,496	-2,024	0	80,472	-2,024

Approximately 42 percent of FY 2026 requested funding (\$80,472,000) and 293 FTE support Strategic Goal 3.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Accountability, holding supervisees accountable for their supervision conditions, is the basis of effective offender management. Supervisees must know that CSP is serious about them being compliant with the conditions of their release, and that their violation of those conditions will result in swift and certain consequences. CSP reinforces the concept of accountability throughout the supervision process, tying supervision success to the supervisees' choices and actions.

CSP establishes an accountability structure at the start of the supervision period that balances swift and certain responses to non-compliant behavior with incentives, such as reductions in supervision level or frequency of drug testing, for compliance and other indications that the supervisee is progressing toward desistance from criminality. Individuals under supervision sign a written acknowledgment, an Accountability Contract, detailing their responsibilities and consequences for failing to abide by their conditions of release under community supervision as granted by the releasing authority(ies). Violations are quickly met with appropriate, effective responses based on the offender's risk level and the number and severity of the non-compliant behavior(s).

COMMUNITY-BASED SUPERVISION

When CSOSA was established, supervision officers supervised large caseloads from centralized downtown locations and primarily required supervisees to report to the office for supervision contacts (known as fortress supervision). Committed to implementing an evidence-based, community approach to supervision, CSP

implemented proven supervision practices to make this a reality in the District of Columbia. The agency re-envisioned the role of its supervision staff. Rather than having Probation and Parole Officers, who primarily work and see supervisees at a central location, the agency changed the name of its supervision officers to Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) and located the CSOs at field sites throughout the community.

CSOs are assigned caseloads according to geographic locations, or Police Service Areas (PSAs), which allow CSOs to supervise supervisees in the same neighborhood and to get to know the community. This supervision practice also complements the DC MPD's community-oriented policing strategy. Today, CSOs spend a large part of their workday in the community, interacting with the supervisees where they live and work. CSOs also supervise a mixed probation, supervised release, and parole caseload. They perform home and employment verifications and visits, including accountability tours, which are face-to-face field contacts with high-risk supervisees conducted jointly with a DC MPD officer. Field work also enhances public safety because the CSOs are seen in the community by the public and meet and interact in the community with the residents who provide information about offender's associations and conduct. It provides an opportunity for CSOs to confirm what they have been told by the offender regarding his or her compliance with the conditions of release and to discover undisclosed anomalies. Field work is inherently dangerous, causing CSP to require all field visits to be conducted by pairs of CSOs, which in turn requires more human capital resources than just office-based supervision where security officers are present.

CLOSE SUPERVISION

The most important component of effective, close supervision is caseload size. Smaller caseloads, coupled with strong, evidence-based supervision practices, yield better decision-making by CSOs. Prior to the Revitalization Act,³⁶ supervision caseload ratios were over 100 offenders for each officer, far exceeding the recommended, nationally recognized American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) standards and best practices.³⁷ Caseload ratios of this magnitude made it extremely difficult for CSOs to acquire a thorough knowledge of the supervisee's

³⁶ Public Law 105-33, Title XI

³⁷ [National Standards for Community Supervision](https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/APPA/National_Standards_Community_Supervision_FINAL.pdf) - https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/APPA/National_Standards_Community_Supervision_FINAL.pdf

behavior and associations in the community, to apply supervision interventions and swift sanctions, or to hold offenders accountable through close monitoring.

CSP CSOs perform investigative, diagnostic and direct supervision functions. The ratio of total supervisees on October 1, 2024 (7,177 offenders) to on-board supervision CSO positions (174) was 41.2:1. The total number of offenders on supervision increased to 7,376 on December 31, 2024 yet the ratio of supervisees to on-board supervision CSO positions (179) remained steady at 41.2:1 as we allocated additional staff to meet this workload increase. CSP has lower caseloads for individuals on specialized supervision units, such as HIST, mental health and sex offender because of the complexity of these offenders' needs and the increased workload involved in managing those cases.

Table 27: Supervision caseload comparisons for authorized supervision CSO positions (on-board only), FYs 2022 - 2025

	09/30/2022			09/30/2023			12/31/2024 ³⁸		
	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision:									
Sex Offenders	309	16	19.31:1	274	14	19.57:1	277	13	21.31:1
Behavioral Health (Mental Health)	287	12	23.92:1	217	12	18.08:1	215	11	19.55:1
Domestic Violence	568	16	35.50:1	655	15	43.67:1	970	14	69.29:1
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA	274	6	45.67:1	267	7	38.14:1	327	9	36.30:1
High Intensity Supervision (HIST)	688	38	18.11:1	393	39	10.08:1	504	30	16.08:1
Case Monitoring Unit	803		114.71:1	656	7	93.71:1	729	8	91.12:1
<i>Sub-Total: Special Supervision</i>	<i>2,929</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>30.83:1</i>	<i>2,462</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>26.19:1</i>	<i>3,022</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>35.55:1</i>
General Supervision:									
Men Only	2,009	46	43.67:1	1,811	44	41.16:1	1,348	36	37.44:1
Unsupervised_Probation							507	3	169.01:1
<i>Sub-Total: General Supervision</i>	<i>2,009</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>43.67:1</i>	<i>1,811</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>41.16:1</i>	<i>1,855</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>47.56:1</i>
Interstate Supervision:									
Interstate In	415	13	31.92:1	405	12	33.75:1	490	13	37.69:1
Interstate Out	254	7	36.29:1	270	8	33.75:1	353	7	50.43:1
Interstate Compact Monitoring Team	382	5	76.40:1	402	5	80.40:1	538	5	107.60:1
<i>Sub-Total: Interstate Supervision</i>	<i>1,051</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>42.04:1</i>	<i>1,077</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>43.08:1</i>	<i>1,381</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>55.24:1</i>
Total: Special, General, Interstate	5,989	166	36.08:1	5,350	163	32.82:1	6,258	149	42.01:1^a
Warrant Team	797	5	159.40:1	787	5	157.40:1	708	6	118.01:1
RAP Team	36	0		10	0		15	0	
EIC - Teams 125/126/127/128	151	18	8.39:1	192	19	10.11:1	328	24	13.67:1
Unassigned				79	0		63	0	
Team 201				13	0		4	0	
Total Supervised Offenders	6,973	189	36.89:1	6,431	187	34.39:1	7,376	179	41.21:1

^a This ratio remained at 42:1 on March 31, 2025.

Definition of the terms in [Table 27](#):

- Special Supervision: Sex offenders, mental health, women offenders, domestic violence, traffic alcohol, and substance-abusing (STAR/HIDTA) offenders.

-
- General Supervision: All other convicted felons and misdemeanants who do not have specialized needs.
 - Interstate Supervision:
 - In – Supervisees who are supervised by CSP in DC following their transfer from another jurisdiction via the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS).
 - Out – Supervisees who are ineligible for transfer to their state of residence per ICAOS rules and are supervised or monitored by CSOSA dependent on their geographic proximity to DC, as well as ICAOS eligible supervisees transferred to a receiving state.
 - Warrant Team: Offenders for whom probation bench warrants or releasing authority arrest warrants have been issued or who are detained in local, state, and federal institutions awaiting further disposition by the U.S. Parole Commission.

SANCTIONS

Establishing offender accountability is another focus of supervision. Implementing appropriate, effective sanctions to respond to violations of conditions of release is a critical element of CSP's supervision model. Research emphasizes the need to impose sanctions quickly and uniformly for maximum effectiveness. A swift response to non-compliant behavior can restore compliance before the individual's behavior escalates to include new crimes. From its inception, CSP worked closely with the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission to develop a range of sanctioning options that can be considered in responding to non-compliant behavior.

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. Depending on nature, scope and breadth of the non-compliance, the CSO may request anything from an admonishment, to GPS placement, to revocation.³⁹

³⁸ This table and references to it use caseload and staffing information as of December 31, 2024 instead of September 30, 2024 because a data quality problem in the staffing tables used for this product. The problem was subsequently resolved in December 2024.

³⁹ An AVR is filed with the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in response to any new arrest in every probation case. For supervised release and parole cases, an AVR is filed with the U.S. Parole Commission in response to any new arrest where the agency is requesting revocation or a modification of release conditions.

Global Positioning System (GPS) Electronic Monitoring: 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. In FY 2023, CSP averaged approximately 400 offenders per day on GPS. However, the DC Court of Appeals' decision in *Davis v. U.S.* in December 2023, eliminated CSP's discretionary use of GPS monitoring as an administrative sanction. CSOs now are required to file an AVR with the releasing authority to request approval for GPS to be used as a sanction before employing its use. As of September 30, 2024, there were 84 offenders subject to GPS monitoring by one of the releasing authorities. While the number of offenders on GPS fluctuates daily, since *Davis*, CSP generally supervises less than 100 offenders on GPS at any given time. To ensure that GPS AVRs are addressed quickly, CSP worked with the releasing authorities to establish streamlined submission practices. 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.⁴⁰

RSC at Karrick Hall: The RSC, which opened in February 2006, provides intensive assessment and reintegration programming for high-risk offenders and a few pre-trial defendants. In FY 2019, the program provided intensive assessment, reentry, and substance use treatment-readiness counseling 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. The RSC includes cognitive behavioral programming. Cognitive behavioral programming is designed to help supervisees address social and emotional barriers to sobriety and overall supervision compliance. In 2025, CSP is revamping the RSC to place more emphasis on emerging adult offenders, ages 18-25, who tend to be more violent and non-compliant.

⁴⁰ *Davis v. U.S.*, 17-CF-1376.

ROUTINE DRUG TESTING

Routine drug testing is an essential element of supervision and sanctions. Given that two-thirds of the supervised population has a history of substance use disorder, a reliable drug-testing program is necessary to detect drug use and interrupt the cycle of criminal activity related to use. The purpose of drug testing is to identify those individuals who are using illicit substances and to provide appropriate sanctions and/or treatment interventions for these individuals, as well as treatment recommendations for those individuals under investigation (pre-trial defendants). AVRs are typically issued to the releasing authority for positive drug tests when the positive test is combined with other significant violations, the drug use is unabated despite sanctions, or the drug used was a major contributing factor in the commission of the crime for which the supervisee is under supervision.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT

CSP is committed to providing a range of treatment options to supervisees under supervision. Addressing an individual's illicit substance use through drug testing and appropriate sanction-based treatment provides the support necessary for the offender to establish a productive, law-abiding life.

CSP Substance Abuse Treatment Need: CSP estimates treatment need for supervisee entrants by considering both actual drug use (as measured by initial and ongoing surveillance testing) and court orders for drug treatment (or treatment evaluation) within the first year of supervision.

Many persistent drug users require full substance use disorder treatment services to address their addiction, which may include residential detoxification services (3-10 days), followed by residential treatment (28-90 days), and outpatient treatment (54 sessions), or transitional housing (90 days).

CSP contracts with service providers for a range of residential, outpatient, transitional housing, and sex offender treatment services. We also contract for ancillary services, such as mental health screening and assessments, to address the multiple needs of the population. CSP also assists supervisees with locating community- and city-based substance use disorder treatment services, when appropriate.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Lack of housing continues to be an ongoing critical need and challenge for supervisees, particularly among the older, disabled or medically fragile, and sex

offender populations, increasingly so given the changing socio-economic landscape of the District of Columbia, now one of the most expensive residential markets in the country. As an ancillary stabilization service, CSP provides short-term, non-treatment supportive housing through contract providers to a limited number of supervisees who are in a living situation with no fixed address, in a public housing shelter, or have acutely unstable housing situations. The supportive housing providers also assist supervisees in finding more permanent housing by connecting them with DC government housing resources and by assisting the supervisees in conducting a housing search.

Of the 4,640 individuals entering supervision in FY 2024, 7.8 percent had unstable housing at intake. On September 30, 2024, 8.9 percent of the 10,911 individuals under CSP supervision during FY 2024 had unstable housing. Most of these offenders resided in homeless shelters or had no fixed address. It is important to note that the definition used by CSP to identify individuals whose living conditions are unstable is less comprehensive than that developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. As such, CSP's estimate of offenders in unstable housing conditions is likely conservative by national standards. In response to this ongoing need, the agency plans to procure over 90 supportive housing beds in FY 2025 to stabilize offenders. CSP's current supportive housing beds remain filled in the high 90 percent range. The agency continues to seek vendors in DC who can provide this essential resource for supervisees. Additionally, the agency's housing teams work with the city, non-profit organizations, and the offender's families to identify stable, more permanent housing to which offenders can transition.

INTENSIVE COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTIONS UNIT

CSP aims to increase supervisee employability and employment, as well as improve educational achievement, through in-house service delivery and partnerships with external entities. Through our Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Interventions Unit (ICBIU), CSP assesses and responds to offenders' individualized educational and/or vocational needs.

In FY 2024, in-person ICBIU services were primarily offered at four locations:

- 633 Indiana Avenue, NW,
- 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE,
- 1230 Taylor Street, NW, (closed as of February 2025), and
- 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE.

The ICBIU assesses and responds to the individual criminogenic, vocational, and educational needs of offenders using a holistic approach. The ICBIU assists the offender in successfully reintegrating into society by providing cognitive-behavioral and life skills interventions; educational assessment and instruction; vocational skills training and employment readiness; domestic and interpersonal violence intervention; and substance abuse treatment and supportive housing placements.

Persons participating in ICBIU programming are expected to report up to four (4) hours per day, four (4) days per week. The length of participation in the ICBIU varies from 30 to 180 days, conditioned upon the individual's performance, progress, compliance, adjustments to intervention, and prognosis towards continued prosocial change.

ENGAGEMENT AND INTERVENTION CENTERS

CSP's Engagement and Intervention Centers (EICs), formerly named Day Reporting Centers, provide integrated supervision and wrap-around intervention services to the highest-risk individuals with high levels of criminogenic needs under CSP supervision. The EICs fully integrate supervision, interventions, and programming to help offenders improve compliance with supervision, obtain meaningful employment, improve their educational level, problem-solve more effectively, and successfully complete supervision. EICs' interventions include education, employment services, impulse control and decision-making, and other pro-social behaviors. As of the end of FY 2024, in-person EIC services are offered at four locations:

- 3850 South Capitol Street, SE
- 2101 MLK Avenue, SE
- 1230 Taylor Street, NW (field site closed as of February 28, 2025, and EIC moved to 633 Indiana Avenue, NW); and
- 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE.

ICBIU staff do not supervise offenders. The EICs, which include CSOs, are distinguished from the ICBIU by their focus on supervising high-risk individuals and integrating supervision staff with the delivery of intervention services and risk containment strategies.

OTHER TREATMENT

CSP also provides in-house anger management counseling and life skills training to help offenders develop the skills necessary to sustain themselves in the community. To address the criminogenic risk of its sex offender caseload, CSP contracts for

comprehensive risk assessments, polygraph examinations, and sex offender treatment.

Table 28: Contract substance abuse treatment service referrals, FYs 2019 - 2024 as of September 30

FY	Detoxification	Residential	Outpatient
2019	72	430	671
2020	21	31	267
2021	6	6	339
2022	10	0	624
2023	31	162	747
2024	23	139	738

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN FY 2024

- 900 contract substance abuse treatment service referrals to vendors ([Table 28](#)).
- 266 supportive housing (including re-entrant housing) service referrals to vendors.
- 99 comprehensive sex offender risk assessments, 159 polygraph tests, and 599 sex offender treatment referrals to vendors. Two vendors provided polygraph testing in FY 2024.
- The CSP Victim Services Program (VSP) serves District of Columbia residents who have been victims of domestic violence, sexual offenses, traffic/alcohol-related crimes, or property crimes. VSP works diligently with CSOs and other federal and community-based victim service agencies to identify victims of crime, provide education on victim rights, deliver orientations, and arrange technical assistance to victims and the community. [Table 29](#) characterizes VSP activities in FY 2024 (as of September 30, 2024).
- CSP verifies supervisees' housing to confirm the supervisee lives at the home and to confirm the home is suitable for the supervisee. CSOs conduct home verifications with the owner of the residence to verify the address of record. Each time a supervisee moves to a new residence, a new home verification is conducted. CSOs also conduct routine and sometimes unscheduled home visits with the supervisee at the home to assess it, interact with other residents, assess the supervisee's adjustment to his or her living situation, and to identify and address any potential home- or community-based barriers to success while on supervision.
- 10,088 home verifications for 3,103 individuals.
- 28,313 home visits for 4,679 individuals.

- In FY 2001, CSP assumed responsibility for ensuring the collection of DNA samples from probationers and parolees convicted of certain qualifying District of Columbia offenses, typically violent crimes and sex offenses. Offenders reporting to intake are checked to see if they have had their DNA previously collected, for example by the BOP. If a supervisee with a qualifying offense needs to provide a DNA sample, CSP will collect it. CSP collected 611 DNA samples at its collection unit and transmitted this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- 84 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS monitoring at the end of FY 2024.
- CSP established and maintains for the MPD the Sex Offender Registry (SOR), a secure database containing certain required sex offender information for the District of Columbia. 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.mpdcc.dc.gov.
- Community Service placements are closely monitored work assignments in which offenders perform a service, without pay, for a prescribed number of hours. These placements were made possible through collaborations with local government agencies or non-profit organizations that have agreed to serve as a regular Community Service referral site, as documented by written, executed agreements. A judge or the United States Parole Commission may order an offender to complete a set number of community service hours. In addition, CSP may sanction offenders to complete a specified number of community service hours in response to non-compliant behavior. There were 223 Community Service placements in FY 2024.
- The CSP Victim Services Program (VSP) serves District of Columbia residents who have been victims of domestic violence, sexual offenses, traffic/alcohol-related crimes, or property crimes. VSP works with supervision CSOs and other Federal and community-based victim service agencies to identify victims of crime, provide education on victim rights, deliver orientations, and arrange technical assistance to victims and the community.

Table 29: Victims services program activities, FYs 2023 - 2024, as of September 30

Fiscal Year	Victim Need Assessments Completed	Advocacy Activities Conducted*
2023	547	5,594
2024	344	9,289

*Includes home visits, court appearances, office visits, et

Strategic Goal 4: Support Justice

CSP's fourth strategic goal is to support the fair administration of justice by providing timely and accurate information to criminal justice decision-makers.

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
dollars in thousands						
	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 ATBs	FY 2026 Program Changes	FY 2026 PB	Change From FY 2025 Enacted
Strategic Goal 4: Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information for Criminal justice Decision Makers	34,284	34,483	0	0	34,483	0

Approximately 18 percent of FY 2026 requested funding (\$34,483,000) and 122 FTE support Strategic Goal 4.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Public safety in the District of Columbia cannot be accomplished by CSOSA alone. One of CSP's key responsibilities is to share accurate and timely information and to provide meaningful recommendations, consistent with the supervisee's risk and needs profile, to criminal justice decision-makers. The quality and timeliness of this information have a direct impact on public safety in the District of Columbia.

Establishing effective partnerships with other criminal justice agencies facilitates close supervision of offenders in the community. CSP works closely with law enforcement entities, the District of Columbia government, local faith-based and non-profit organizations to provide critical social services to the offender population. CSP engages in both information and resource sharing efforts with our partners to facilitate decision-making on individual offenders, maximize law enforcement resources in the District, and build meaningful relationships with our partners.

DC MPD, the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, DC Department of Corrections, U.S. Attorney's Office, DC Public Defender Service, DC Housing Authority Police, DC Family Court Social Services, the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, and the DC Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) are key CSP partners in the public safety arena. Since DC MPD police officers, DC Housing Authority Police, and other federal and local law enforcement officers are in the community every day responding to law violations and are responsible for arresting individuals, they are key law enforcement partners with CSP's risk containment strategy. CSP's Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center (CMIC)

reciprocally shares intelligence with DC MPD and other law enforcement entities, as appropriate. DYRS and the Family Court Social Services play important roles in relation to those individuals on CSP supervision who also have active cases in the juvenile justice system.

CSP has effective and necessary partnerships with PSA, the federal BOP, U.S. Parole Commission, U.S. Attorney's Office, U.S. Marshals Service, and states participating in the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision. PSA helps CSP with the detection of new charges for individuals already under CSP supervision. Additionally, CSP works closely with the U.S. Marshals Service on warrant initiatives and the agency collaborates with the surrounding jurisdictions on cross-border crime issues.

TIMELY AND ACCURATE INFORMATION: INVESTIGATIONS

The Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission rely on CSP to provide accurate, timely, and objective reports with information used in determining appropriate offender dispositions.

CSP Diagnostic CSOs research and write Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) reports containing comprehensive criminal and social history information that forms the basis for CSP's sentencing recommendations. The prosecution and the defense use the information contained in Pre-Sentence Investigation reports to inform and support their respective sentencing recommendations, and the Court also uses the PSI reports when determining the offender's sentence. The federal BOP also uses this report, in conjunction with other information, to determine an offender's incarceration classification. In addition, the U.S. Parole Commission gathers background information from these reports. In rare instances when a Pre-Sentencing Investigation Report has not been performed, CSP staff will prepare a Post-Sentencing Investigation Report prior to the offender being designated to a maintaining institution within the BOP.

Table 30: CSP Diagnostic Reports, as of September 30

Function	FY 2024	Description
	Activity	
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	1,448	In FY 2024, CSP Diagnostic CSO staff completed 1,448 Pre-Sentence Investigation and Post-Sentence Investigation reports.

The Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) reports are developed to assist supervisees transitioning directly from prison or a jail sentence of at least six months to the community, or through a federal BOP RRC. TIPS reports include an

approved housing and employment plan and a reentry stabilization plan with appropriate referrals for treatment and/or intervention services, such as housing, upon release.

Table 31: CSP TIPS reports, as of September 30, 2024

Supervisee Location	FY 2024 Activity	Description
RRC	205	In FY 2024 (as of September 30), Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO staff completed 205 reentry plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC),
BOP	536	and 536 reentry plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.

TIMELY AND ACCURATE INFORMATION: ALLEGED VIOLATION REPORTS

If sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP CSOs file an Alleged Violation Report (AVR) to inform the releasing authority (Superior Court of the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission) of an alleged violation of release conditions. Through an AVR, the CSO notifies the releasing authority of alleged violations and makes recommendations to alter the conditions of supervision or consider revocation. CSP issues AVRs in response to new arrests and technical violations. Supervision CSOs develop and submit AVRs to the releasing authority via an electronic web services interface throughout the day.

Table 32: CSP AVRs, as of September 30, 2024

Function	FY 2024 Activity	Description
AVRs	4,624	In FY 2024, CSP supervision staff developed 4,583 AVRs that were sent to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission for non-compliant offenders and 41 additional AVRs sent to interstate release authorities.

CSP/POLICE COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

To improve public safety and increase offender accountability, CSP works closely with DC MPD to maintain partnerships with the community. Partnerships enhance CSP's contribution to the community by increasing law enforcement presence and visibility.

Working in specific Police Service Areas (PSAs) allows CSOs to collaborate with DC MPD and DC Housing Authority police officers to share information and provide joint supervision of offenders in the area through regular meetings. In addition, CSP works with DC MPD to visit offenders' homes and places of employment. Accountability Tours are visits to the homes of high-risk offenders and are conducted jointly by a CSO and a DC MPD Officer. 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.

CSP's Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center (CMIC) shares intelligence on high-risk offenders, such as GPS information, with DC MPD and other law enforcement agencies as appropriate and coordinates responses to offender compliance issues.

Since FY 2010, CSP has actively participated in GunStat, a collaborative activity led by the DC Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) that brings together local law enforcement agencies to systematically track gun offenders through the criminal justice system. Participating partner agencies include the DC MPD, United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, administrative (non-judiciary) staff from Superior Court of the District of Columbia, PSA, U.S. Parole Commission, and the CJCC. Partner agencies identify the most dangerous repeat gun offenders and determine how to direct resources to those offenders; develop and update eligibility criteria; discuss and analyze relevant trends, policies, and initiatives that impact gun-related crimes; and develop interagency strategies to reduce gun violence in DC.

GunStat-designated offenders are typically supervised on specialized caseloads. CSP shares select supervision information with our law enforcement partners as appropriate.

CSP also regularly participates in CJCC meetings, Fatality Review Boards (e.g., Domestic Violence), the Mayor's Weekly Shooting Review meetings, and the MPD Chief of Police's Targeted Homicide Reduction through Intervention and Violence Elimination (THRIVE) crime initiatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN FY 2024

- 157 AVRs for 115 offenders on parole, 1,115 AVRs for 711 supervised releasees, 3,352 AVRs for 2,222 probationers. Of these AVRs, 42 of them were sent on 30 offenders to interstate releasing authorities.
- 1,448 PSIs to the judges of the DC Superior Court, the United States Attorney's Office, and criminal defense bar. 536 reentry plans for supervisees releasing directly from prison, and 205 reentry plans for supervisees released from an RRC to CSP supervision.
- 1,941 accountability tours for 1,146 offenders.
- CSP supervised approximately 94 offenders on the GunStat watch list per month in FY 2024.

CSP also 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, as well as 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 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 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 (NSOR) multiple times per day with data on registered sex offenders in the District of Columbia. The NSOR 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.
- 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 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 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 about 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 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 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 uses an electronic interface with the DC Sentencing Commission (DCSC) to enter an electronic form with offender criminal history data. DCSC's system calculates and provides CSP a criminal history score and sentencing recommendation based on DCSC 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 DCSC, 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.

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ERRATA

- **June 4, 2025:** CSP discovered that estimates in the section characterizing *Crime Trends in the District of Columbia* reflected the first nine months of each fiscal year rather than the full fiscal years, as intended.

BUDGET DISPLAYS

**Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
Community Supervision Program
Summary of Changes**

	Actual / Budgeted FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2023 Enacted Budget ¹	695	196,781	7,798	204,579
FY 2024 Enacted Budget ²	680	195,781	4,253	200,034
FY 2025 Enacted Budget ³	680	195,781	4,253	200,034
Changes to Base:				
FY 2026 Employee Pay Raise	-	-	-	-
FY 2026 Non-Pay Inflationary Increases	-	-	-	-
FY 2026 Reduction to Base	-	(2,024)	-	(2,024)
FY 2026 Base Employment Decrease	(10)	-	-	-
FY 2025 Non-Recurring Resources (Headquarters Relocation)	-	-	(4,253)	(4,253)
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	(10)	(2,024)	(4,253)	(6,277)
FY 2026 Base	670	193,757	-	193,757
Requested Program Changes:				
Not Applicable	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	-	-	-
FY 2026 President's Budget	670	193,757	-	193,757
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2025 Enacted Budget	(10)	(2,024)	(4,253)	(6,277)
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2025 Enacted Budget	-1.47%	-1.03%	-100.00%	-3.14%

Community Supervision Program
Summary of Requirements by Grade and Object Class
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted Annual Operations Funds (Actual FY 2024 FTE/Obligations)		FY 2024 Enacted (2024-2026) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Actual FY 2024 Obligations)		FY 2023 Enacted (2023-2025) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Actual FY 2024 Obligations)		FY 2022 Enacted (2022-2024) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Actual FY 2024 Obligations)		FY 2025 Enacted Annual Operations Funds (Planned FY 2025 Obligations)		FY 2025 Enacted (2025-2027) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Planned FY 2025 Obligations)		FY 2024 Enacted (2024-2026) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Planned FY 2025 Obligations)		FY 2023 Enacted (2023-2025) Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Planned FY 2025 Obligations)		FY 2026 Request Annual Operations Funds	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
EX	1	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	159
SES	12	2,508	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2,557
GS-15	30	5,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	5,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	5,579
GS-14	70	11,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	11,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	11,323
GS-13	126	18,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	18,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	18,236
GS-12	263	30,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	32,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	32,657
GS-11	73	6,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	7,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	7,116
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	55	4,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	4,985
GS-08	9	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	639	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	642
GS-07	28	1,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1,942
GS-06	4	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	225
GS-05	4	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	201
GS-04	5	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTE	680	82,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	86,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	670	85,622
11.1 Full Time Permanent		82,923		-		-		-		86,067		-		-		-		85,622
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		65		-		-		-		4		-		-		-		-
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		2,274		-		-		-		2,177		-		-		-		2,177
11.8 Special Personal Services		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
12.1 Personnel Benefits		40,231		-		-		-		41,396		-		-		-		41,396
13.0 Former Personnel Benefits		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total Personnel Obligations		125,493		-		-		-		129,644		-		-		-	-	129,195
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		540		-		-		-		300		-		-		-	-	300
22.0 Transportation of Things		336		-		-		-		343		-		-		-	-	343
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		12,095		-		-		-		12,290		-		-		-	-	12,520
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		3,211		-		-		-		2,911		-		-		-	-	2,681
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		1,610		-		-		-		1,610		-		-		-	-	1,610
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		7		-		-		-		5		-		-		-	-	5
25.1 Advisory Services		5,861		-		669		358		4,361		-		-		-	-	4,361
25.2 Other Services		33,390		-		-		-		33,390		-		-		-	-	31,815
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		3,620		-		-		-		3,650		-		-		-	-	3,650
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		511		-		-		-		550		-		-		-	-	550
25.6 Medical Care		1,016		-		-		-		2,250		-		-		-	-	2,250
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		285		-		-		-		300		-		-		-	-	300
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		7		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2,030		-		-		-		1,500		-		-		-	-	1,500
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		4,577		-		-		-		2,577		-		-		3,817	-	2,577
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout		-		-		3,076		13,751		-		-		-		-	-	-
42.0 Claims		160		-		-		-		100		-		-		-	-	100
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	69,256	-	-	-	3,745	-	14,109	-	66,137	-	-	-	-	-	3,817	-	64,562
TOTAL	680	194,749	-	-	-	3,745	-	14,109	680	195,781	-	-	-	-	-	3,817	670	193,757