

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

FY 2025 Budget Request Summary Statement and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

March 11, 2024

Background

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

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

The CSOSA appropriation is composed of two programs:

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

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

¹ Public Law 105-33, Title XI.

FY 2025 President’s Budget Request (CSOSA: CSP and PSA)

The FY 2025 President’s Budget includes **\$310,840,000** for the CSOSA appropriation, an increase of \$25,824,000 or 9.06 percent above the FY 2023 Enacted Budget.

CSOSA (CSP and PSA)

- The FY 2025 budget request for CSP is \$218,010,000, a net increase of \$13,431,000, or 6.57 percent, above the FY 2023 Enacted Budget.
- The FY 2025 budget request for PSA is \$92,830,000, a net increase of \$12,393,000, or 15.41 percent above the FY 2023 Enacted Budget.

FY 2018 – FY 2025 CSOSA Appropriation Budget History

| Program / Fund | Thousands of Dollars | | | | | | | | FY 2025 Request Increase (Decrease) from FY 2023 Enacted Budget | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---|--------------|
| | FY 2018 Enacted | FY 2019 Enacted | FY 2020 Enacted | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 CR | FY 2025 Request | Amount | Percent |
| Community Supervision Program – Annual Operations | 180,840 | 177,247 | 177,247 | 179,180 | 191,259 | 196,781 | 196,781 | 203,263 | 6,482 | 3.29 |
| Community Supervision Program – 3 Year | 0 | 5,919 | 3,818 | 0 | 14,747 ¹ | 7,798 ³ | 7,798 | 14,747 ⁵ | 6,949 | 89.11 |
| Sub-Total – CSP | 180,840 | 183,166 | 181,065 | 179,180 | 206,006 | 204,579 | 204,579 | 218,010 | 13,431 | 6.57 |
| Pretrial Services Agency – Annual Operations | 63,458 | 66,254 | 66,461 | 66,284 | 73,116 | 79,439 | 79,439 | 85,526 | 6,087 | 7.66 |
| Pretrial Services Agency – 3 Year | 0 | 7,304 | 998 | 459 | 7,304 ² | 998 ⁴ | 998 | 7,304 ⁶ | 6,306 | 631.86 |
| Sub-Total – PSA | 63,458 | 73,558 | 67,459 | 66,743 | 80,420 | 80,437 | 80,437 | 92,830 | 12,393 | 15.41 |
| CSOSA Appropriation | 244,298 | 256,724 | 248,524 | 245,923 | 286,426 | 285,016 | 285,016 | 310,840 | 25,824 | 9.06 |

¹ The FY 2022 Enacted budget contains \$6,639,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022–2024) resources as the first of two funding installments to support the relocation of CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE). In addition, \$8,108,000 in Three Year (FY 2022-2024) funds as the first of three installments to relocate CSP’s Headquarters and related facilities. These funds expire September 30, 2024.

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

³ The FY 2023 Enacted budget includes \$1,414,000 in Three-Year (2023-2025) resources as the second installment of funding for the relocation CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE), \$3,817,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources as the second of three installments of funding to relocate CSP’s Headquarters and related facilities, and \$2,567,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources to relocate CSP’s 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, location.

⁴ The FY 2023 Enacted budget includes \$998,000 in Three-Year FY 2023-2025) funding to replace FY 2020-2022 expired resources for PSA’s Headquarters relocation.

⁵ The FY 2025 PB requests \$14,747,000 in Three-Year (FY 2025–2027) resources as a contingency in anticipation of space acquisition delays that result in FY 2022 Enacted (FY 2022-2024) relocation funding expiring, unused, and/or cost increases for the Agency’s Headquarters and/or Re-entry and Sanctions Center relocation projects.

⁶ The FY 2025 PB request includes \$7,304,000 in Three-Year (FY 2025-2027) funds for PSA’s Headquarters relocation. These funds are requested as a contingency in anticipation of space acquisition delays and/or cost increases for PSA’s Headquarters relocation project.

FY 2017 – FY 2025 CSOSA Appropriation Budget: Summary of Changes

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

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

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

| | Community Supervision Program | | Pretrial Services Agency | | CSOSA Appropriation | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Amount | FTE | Amount | | Amount | FTE |
| FY 2022 Non-Recurring Resources (PSA Headquarters Relocation Contingency) | 0 | 0 | -7,304 | 0 | -7,304 | 0 |
| PSA Lease Replacement and Relocation Costs | 0 | 0 | 998 | 0 | 998 | 0 |
| PSA Salary and Benefits | 0 | 0 | 728 | 0 | 728 | 0 |
| PSA FTE | 0 | 0 | 2,201 | 0 | 2,201 | 0 |
| PSA Risk Assessment Revalidation | 0 | 0 | 414 | 0 | 414 | 0 |
| PSA Human Resource Systems | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 84 | 0 |
| PSA Treatment Program | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 500 | 0 |
| Sub-Total, FY 2023 Program Changes | 7,798 | 0 | -2,379 | 0 | 5,419 | 0 |
| | | | | | | |
| FY 2023 Enacted | 204,579 | 780 | 80,437 | 371 | 285,016 | 1,151 |
| FY 2024 Annualized CR | 204,579 | 780 | 80,437 | 371 | 285,016 | 1,151 |
| Changes to Base: | | | | | | |
| FY 2024 | | | | | | |
| FY 2024 Employee Pay Raises | 5,439 | 0 | 2,861 | 0 | 8,300 | 0 |
| FY 2024 Employee Retirement Benefit Cost Increases | 255 | 0 | 181 | 0 | 436 | 0 |
| FY 2024 Lease Increase | 0 | 0 | 193 | 0 | 193 | 0 |
| FY 2024 CSP Base Employment Decrease | 0 | -30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -30 |
| FY 2024 Non-Payroll Inflation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FY 2024 Reduction to Base | -1,151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1,151 | 0 |
| FY 2023 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP RSC Relocation) | -1,414 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1,414 | 0 |
| FY 2023 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP 800 North Capitol Street, NW & Related Facilities Relocation) | -3,817 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -3,817 | 0 |
| FY 2023 Non-Recurring Resources (CSP 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, & Related Facilities Relocation) | -2,567 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -2,567 | 0 |
| FY 2023 Non-Recurring Resources (PSA Headquarters Relocation Contingency) | 0 | 0 | -998 | 0 | -998 | 0 |
| FY 2025 | | | | | | |
| FY 2025 Employee Pay Raises | 1,939 | 0 | 1,875 | 0 | 3,814 | 0 |
| FY 2025 CSP Base Employment Decrease | 0 | -25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -25 |
| FY 2025 PSA Headquarters Building Consolidation Lease Inflation Costs | 0 | 0 | 977 | 0 | 977 | 0 |
| Sub-Total, FY 2024 and FY 2025 Adjustments to Base | -1,316 | -55 | 5,089 | 0 | 3,773 | -55 |

| | Community Supervision Program | | Pretrial Services Agency | | CSOSA Appropriation | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Amount | FTE | Amount | FTE | Amount | FTE |
| Program Changes: | | | | | | |
| FY 2024 | | | | | | |
| FY 2024 CSP Multi-Year Headquarters Relocation (to include related facilities) | 4,253 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,253 | 0 |
| FY 2024 Non-Recurring CSP Multi-Year Resources in FY 2025 | -4,253 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -4,253 | 0 |
| FY 2024 PSA Multi-Year Headquarters Relocation (to include related facilities) | 0 | 0 | 2,503 | 0 | 2,503 | 0 |
| FY 2024 Non-Recurring PSA Multi-Year Resources in FY 2025 | 0 | 0 | -2,503 | 0 | -2,503 | 0 |
| FY 2025 | | | | | | |
| FY 2025 CSP Multi-Year Headquarters and RSC Relocations (to include related facilities) | 14,747 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,747 | 0 |
| FY 2025 PSA Multi-Year Lease Replacement and Relocation Costs | 0 | 0 | 7,304 | 0 | 7,304 | 0 |
| Sub-Total, FY 2024 and FY 2025 Program Changes | 14,747 | 0 | 7,304 | 0 | 22,051 | 0 |
| | | | | | | |
| FY 2025 PB Request | 218,010 | 725 | 92,830 | 371 | 310,840 | 1,096 |
| | | | | | | |
| Increase / (Decrease) from FY 2023 Enacted Budget | +\$13,431 | -55 | +\$12,393 | +0 | +\$25,824 | -55 |
| Percent Increase / (Decrease) from FY 2023 Enacted Budget | +6.57% | -7.05% | +15.41% | +0% | +9.06% | -4.78% |

FY 2025 Community Supervision Program: (Requested Net \$13,431,000 Increase above FY 2023 Enacted Budget):

| | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
| I. Community Supervision Program – FY 2024 and FY 2025 Adjustments to Base | -\$1,316,000 | -55 FTE |
|---|---------------------|----------------|

1. FY 2024 Pay Raise Increase \$5,439,000 0 positions 0 FTE

The FY 2024 PB includes \$5,439,000 to support FY 2024 (October 2023 – September 2024) payroll cost increases associated with an estimated 5.2 percent 2024 civilian pay raise. The actual 2024 General Schedule pay raise for the District of Columbia locality is 5.31 percent.

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

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

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

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

4. FY 2024 Reduction to Base -\$1,151,000 0 positions 0 FTE

CSP proposes a reduction to base to adhere to proposed FY 2025 PB resources.

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

The FY 2022 Enacted Budget (P.L. 117-103) contains a total of \$14,747,000 that shall remain available until September 30, 2024, for costs associated with the relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities. This includes an estimated \$6,639,000 in Three Year (FY 2022-2024) funding as the first of two installments of resources to support space acquisition and planning to relocate CSOSA's Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE, Washington, D.C.).

The FY 2023 Enacted Budget (P.L. 117-328) contains a total of \$7,798,000 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 an estimated \$1,414,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources as the second installment of funding to relocate the Re-entry and Sanctions Center. The FY 2023 Enacted (FY 2023-2025) funding does not recur in FY 2024.

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

The FY 2022 Enacted Budget (P.L. 117-103) contains a total of \$14,747,000 that shall remain available until September 30, 2024, for costs associated with the relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities. This includes an estimated \$8,108,000 in Three Year (FY 2022-2024) funding as the first of three planned installments of resources to support space acquisition and planning to relocate CSP's Headquarters locations and related facilities (to include 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 800 North Capitol Street, NW).

The FY 2023 Enacted Budget (P.L. 117-328) contains a total of \$7,798,000 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 an estimated \$3,817,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources as the second installment of funding to relocate CSP's Headquarters and related facilities. The FY 2023 (FY 2023-2025) funding does not recur in FY 2024.

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

The FY 2023 Enacted Budget (P.L. 117-328) contains a total of \$7,798,000 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 an estimated \$2,567,000 in estimated Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) resources to relocate the 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, offender supervision field site. The FY 2023 (FY 2023-2025) funding does not recur in FY 2024.

8. FY 2025 Pay Raise Increase \$1,939,000 0 positions 0 FTE

The FY 2025 PB includes \$1,939,000 to support FY 2025 (October 2024 – September 2025) payroll cost increases associated with an estimated 2.0 percent 2025 civilian pay raise.

9. FY 2025 Base Employment Decrease \$0 0 positions -25 FTE

CSP proposes a reduction in estimated FY 2025 FTE to more-accurately reflect planned staff onboarding/attrition and identify actual FTE that can be supported with base personnel resources identified in the FY 2025 PB.

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|
| II. Community Supervision Program –FY 2024 and FY 2025 Program Changes | \$14,747,000 | 0 FTE |
|---|---------------------|--------------|

1. Headquarters and Re-entry and Sanctions Center Relocations \$14,747,000 0 FTE

The FY 2022 Enacted Budget contains \$8,108,000 in Three Year (FY 2022-2024) funding as the first installments of resources to support space acquisition and planning to relocate CSOSA’s Headquarters and related facilities. The FY 2022 Enacted Budget also contains \$6,639,000 in Three Year (FY 2022-2024) funding to support space acquisition and planning to relocate CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall ((1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE, Washington, D.C.).

CSP re-requests FY 2025 (FY 2025-2027) funds in the amount of \$14,747,000 as a contingency for Headquarters and/or Re-entry and Sanctions Center unplanned cost increases and/or acquisition delays that may result in FY 2022 Enacted (FY 2022-2024) expiring before use.

FY 2025 Pretrial Services Agency: (Requested a Net Increase of \$12,393,000 Above FY 2023 Enacted Budget):

| | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|
| I. Pretrial Services Agency – FY 2024 and FY 2025 Adjustments to Base | \$5,089,000 | 0 FTE |
|--|--------------------|--------------|

Lease Prospectus **-\$998,000** **0 FTE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

PSA requests \$193,000 for building rent cost increases and inflation in PB 2024. In past fiscal years, PSA has been absorbing these cost increases, however, absorbing these costs increases has forced PSA to redirect resources away from mission critical programs and continuing to do so effectively serves as a funding reduction.

FY 2025 Pay Increase **\$1,875,000** **0 FTE**

PSA requests \$1,875,000 to support FY 2025 (October 2024 – September 2025) payroll cost increases associated with an estimated 2.0 percent 2025 civilian pay raise.

FY 2025 Headquarters Building Consolidation Lease Inflation Costs **\$977,000** **0 FTE**

PSA’s FY 2025 estimate includes \$977,000 funding for lease inflationary costs and to support space acquisition and planning to consolidate PSA’s Headquarters locations into a single building lease at 633 Indiana Ave, NW.

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|
| II. Pretrial Services Agency – FY 2024 and FY 2025 Program Changes | \$7,304,000 | 0 FTE |
|---|--------------------|--------------|

Headquarters Relocations

\$7,304,000

0 FTE

The FY 2022 Enacted Budget contains \$7,304,000 in Three Year (FY 2022-2024) funding as the first installment of resources to support space acquisition and planning to relocate PSA’s Headquarters at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW location and related facilities.

PSA re-requests FY 2025 (FY 2025-2027) funds in the amount of \$7,304,000 as a contingency for Headquarters space acquisition delays that may result in FY 2022 Enacted funds (FY 2022-2024) expiring before use.

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

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

In FY 2023, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 6,536 individuals on any given day and 10,406 different persons over the course of the fiscal year, including offenders on probation, parole or supervised release, as well as individuals subject to Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and defendants on Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs).

As of September 30, 2023, 38 percent of CSP supervisees were supervised as part of a specialized supervision caseload (e.g., high-risk, sex offender, mental health, and domestic violence), approximately 12 percent were female (based on gender assigned at birth), and 16 percent were aged 25 or younger. 51 percent of those supervised on September 30, 2023, and eligible for a risk assessment were assessed, classified, and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum).

During FY 2023, PSA served 24,417 arrestees and defendants. The Agency supervised 13,770 defendants on pretrial release, which corresponds to an average of 7,337 defendants on any given day. Most defendants (91 percent) are awaiting trial in DC Superior Court, with a smaller number (9 percent) awaiting trial in US District Court. PSA provided services to an additional 10,647 arrestees and defendants, which included completing criminal history checks for persons who were released on citation or personal recognizance or whose charges were dismissed prior to the first appearance in court. Additionally, PSA conducted drug testing for 7,200 non-defendants, bringing the Agency's total responsibility to just under 31,700 individuals throughout the year.

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

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

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

who were convicted of felony offenses on or after August 5, 2000, are eligible for supervised release and, like parole, an offender may be revoked to incarceration if he/she violates the conditions of release prescribed by U.S. Parole Commission and CSP.

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

3. Does CSOSA supervise juveniles?

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

During FY 2023, CSP supervised two (2) individuals under the age of 18 who were convicted as adults (both identified as females).

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Probation: | 12 to 27 months; |
| Parole: | 5 to 22 years; |
| Supervised Release: | 36 to 60 months; |
| DSA: | 9 to 17 months; and |
| CPO: | 22 to 24 months |

The length of pretrial supervision varies since it is a function of the time needed to adjudicate a criminal case. During FY 2023, PSA defendants spent an average of 108 days on pretrial supervision.

6. How many offenders/defendants entered CSOSA supervision in FY 2023?

In FY 2023, 3,808 unique individuals entered CSP supervision; 3,002 offenders sentenced to probation by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; 518 offenders released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility on parole or supervised release; 183 defendants with DSAs; and 105 individuals with CPOs. In FY 2023 CSP experienced a decrease in offenders entering supervision versus FY 2022 primarily due to a decrease in probation intakes.

During FY 2023, PSA served 24,417 arrestees and defendants. The Agency supervised 13,770 defendants on pretrial release and provided services to an additional 10,647 arrestees and defendants, which included completing criminal history checks for persons who were released on citation or personal recognizance or whose charges were dismissed prior to the first appearance in court.

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

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

² Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP's FY 2023 Total Supervised Population. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration in the calculation.

In FY 2023, 518 individuals were released from Federal BOP facilities and entered CSP supervision on parole or supervised release.

On January 12, 2024, there were 2,394 inmates (2,338 male; 56 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the Federal BOP following conviction in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

The states with the highest population of DC offenders were West Virginia (538), Pennsylvania (389) and Virginia (197). The leading three states housing male inmates were West Virginia (521), Pennsylvania (383) and Virginia (197). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (17), Alabama (10) and Texas (10). These estimates do not include 280 inmates (251 male; 29 female) who were in-transit to or from a Federal BOP facility or in a temporary facility on January 12, 2024.

8. Of the 3,808 individuals entering CSP supervision in FY 2023, how many had been under CSP's supervision within the previous three years?

Of the 3,808 individuals entering supervision in FY 2023, 21 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2023 supervision start date.

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

CSP's classification system consists of a comprehensive risk and needs assessment that results in a recommended level of supervision and development of an individualized supervision plan to address the offender's risk and needs. In FY 2022, CSP used several assessment instruments to identify risk and needs, including the **Auto Screener**, a comprehensive screening instrument, and the **Triage Screener**, an immediate risk assessment tool. In FY 2022, the Agency deployed the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (**DRAOR**) as a new risk assessment and needs determination tool issued throughout the supervision term to aid in identifying changing factors that impact risk and need.

Near the start of FY 2024, CSP ended use of the Auto Screener and the Triage Screener in favor of a new, fully automated Dynamic Assessment of Risk Under Supervision (**DARUS**) system, which is integrated with SMART, CSP's offender case management system. The DARUS system assesses each offender on the CSP caseload daily for risk of arrest for a violent, weapon, or sex offense, and recommend an appropriate supervision level. The DARUS system integrates information from the DRAOR, recent arrests, drug test results, and other risk factors into its scores. The case management system notifies the CSO when they need to review the DARUS scores (e.g., when a change in supervision level is recommended). In addition, the DARUS system also recommends supervision levels for offenders entering the supervision caseload, replacing the functionality of the Triage Screener and helping ensure offenders are assigned to an appropriate team from their first day of supervision.

PSA was among the first pretrial agencies to use a risk assessment instrument (RAI) and has used some form of risk assessment since its inception. Despite our long-standing commitment to risk assessment, PSA traditionally has utilized a program-based approach to supervision where

defendants received uniform services, despite their level of assessed risk. After considerable planning, PSA transitioned to a risk-based services (RBS) model of supervision during FY 2023. Under RBS, both release conditions and case management are individualized and tailored to each defendant's risk and needs. This individualized approach, which comprises all supervision and treatment-related activities performed by PSA, supports a defendant's compliance with court-ordered conditions of release, appearance at all scheduled court hearings, and arrest-free behavior while on pretrial release.

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

Incidents of serious violence³ in the District of Columbia are of great concern to CSOSA. The District experienced a large increase in homicides (+35 percent), robberies (+67 percent), motor vehicle thefts (+82 percent), and thefts (+23 percent) in calendar year 2023, as compared with 2022. More modest increases were recorded in sexual assaults (+3 percent), assaults with deadly weapons (+1 percent), and burglary (+4 percent). The number of recovered firearms decreased by 1 percent as compared to calendar year 2022.⁴

Despite a sharp increase in 2023, the overall number of incidents of serious violence per day in the District of Columbia remains somewhat lower than it was a decade ago. In 2012, the average number of serious violent incidents per day in the District was 18; by 2018, the average had declined to 11. The District averaged 10 or 11 serious violent incidents daily in each year from 2018 through 2022, but, in 2023, the daily average rose abruptly to 15.

Approximately 18 percent of D.C. arrests of adults charged with serious violence were arrests of persons under CSP supervision. While CSP-supervised persons are more likely to be arrested for serious violence than a typical DC resident, it is important to note that most persons under supervision are not arrested for such crimes. The percentage of CSP offenders arrested for serious violence while under supervision remains low. Of the unique offenders supervised by CSP during FY 2023, 2.6 percent were arrested for serious violence and less than 0.25 percent were arrested for homicide; this is similar to the percentage of CSP's TSP arrested for incidents of serious, violent crime in 2012.

As previously noted, CSP offenders account for approximately 1 in 6 of those arrested in the District for serious violence. Offenders arrested for such offenses are disproportionately supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels at the time of arrest. CSP is actively addressing this critical public safety issue by focusing resources on the highest-risk offenders with the intent of further reducing all types of serious violence within the District and the participation of CSP offenders in those crimes. To that end, CSP is improving our offender risk and needs assessments and interventions. CSP created High Intensity Supervision Teams (HISTs) and implemented the Rapid Engagement Team (RET) and Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center initiatives to immediately address non-compliant activities and share data on high-risk

³ Serious, violent incidents include homicide, aggravated assault, sexual assault, assault with a dangerous weapon, assault with intent to kill, carjacking, and robbery. Incidents counted are those that occurred during the year, even if the arrest was not made until after the end of the year.

⁴ Source: MPD District Crime Data at a Glance, <https://mpdc.dc.gov/page/district-crime-data-glance>. Referenced February 9, 2024.

offenders. CSP partners with D.C. MPD to perform night/weekend supervision activities in high-crime areas. CSOSA is also collaborating with the U.S. Marshals Service and other federal and local law enforcement agencies to locate offenders with outstanding arrest warrants.

11. What portion of individuals on CSP supervision are users of illicit substances?

Approximately 79 percent of persons beginning CSP supervision in FY 2023 identified as having a history of using illicit substances. Of the FY 2023 drug tested population, 48.0 percent tested positive for illicit drugs (excluding alcohol) at least one time.

Substances Used by Offenders Drug Testing Positive, FYs 2018–2023

| | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Marijuana | 62.1% | 57.7% | 46.7% | 57.4% | 36.5% | 21.3% |
| Cocaine | 29.4% | 32.1% | 32.6% | 20.1% | 30.0% | 21.0% |
| PCP | 15.4% | 17.3% | 17.4% | 18.5% | 18.8% | 12.6% |
| Synthetic Cannabinoids | 9.9% | 7.4% | 8.3% | 12.1% | 6.7% | 4.4% |
| Opiates | 21.3% | 22.1% | 22.2% | 10.5% | 17.8% | 9.8% |
| Fentanyl | - | - | - | - | - | 6.1% |
| Methadone | 2.3% | 2.8% | 3.3% | 4.5% | 3.2% | 1.9% |
| Heroin | 5.8% | 7.2% | 7.4% | 3.0% | 5.5% | 2.7% |
| Amphetamines | 3.8% | 5.6% | 4.4% | 2.7% | 6.8% | 5.6% |

Note: Column data are not mutually exclusive. Examples: One offender testing positive for marijuana and PCP will appear in the data row/percentage for both marijuana and PCP. One offender who tests positive for only marijuana on multiple occasions throughout a fiscal year will count as a value of one in the data row/percentage for marijuana.

Note: CSP tested each offender drug sample for up to twelve drugs in FY 2023, including alcohol, ETG and creatinine. An offender/sample may not necessarily be tested for all eleven substances. Only the substances most-tested for are included in the table above.

Note: CSP started testing for fentanyl in FY 2023.

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

At the end of FY 2023, six percent of individuals under active CSP supervision were assigned to the agency’s specialized behavioral health unit. CSP staff in that unit are experienced in the supervision of persons with acute and chronic mental health concerns. Supervisees with such concerns have more and a greater extent of criminogenic needs which, if left unaddressed, may result in them returning to criminal behavior.

During FY 2023, 816 defendants were assigned to PSA's Specialized Supervision teams. PSA's Treatment Unit is designed for defendants with severe substance use disorders (SUDs) and/or acute mental health treatment needs. The unit specializes in the synchronization of supervision and behavioral health interventions and consists of three teams: Social Services and Assessment, Treatment, and Specialized Supervision.

The Treatment Team administers the Superior Court Drug Intervention Program, better known as Drug Court, a substance use disorder treatment and supervision program for defendants charged with misdemeanors and non-violent felonies. Participants receive appropriate treatment and, upon completion of the program, may have misdemeanor charges dismissed or receive favorable sentencing or reduction of felony charges.

Drug Court is a collaboration among the DC Superior Court, United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO), Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia (OAG), Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia (PDS), and PSA. Through Drug Court, the judiciary, prosecutor, defense attorneys, and PSA work together to help defendants achieve sobriety and become law-abiding citizens. PSA's Treatment Team uses innovative case management, referrals to appropriate treatment, and recovery-focused incentives and sanctions to support the rehabilitative process. Participants have immediate access to SUD treatment and receive specialized care, including gender-specific groups and individual and group therapy for trauma-impacted individuals.

The Treatment Team also administers the Sanction-Based Treatment Track (SBTT). SSBT is intended for individuals not eligible for Drug Court but in need of intensive outpatient treatment.

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

Over 10 percent of FY 2023 offender intakes began supervision in unstable housing, defined by CSP as residing in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or having no fixed address. As of September 30, 2023, 657 (10.2 percent) of the total 6,431 offenders under supervision had unstable housing. Over 70 percent of those with unstable housing lived in homeless shelters or were living without a fixed address. The remaining offenders resided in CSP-funded transitional housing, halfway houses through public law placements, or hotels or motels.

Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability⁵ 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

⁵ Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22) Section 1003.

programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing),

- reside in shelters or places not meant for human habitation,
- are in danger of imminently lose their housing [as evidenced by a court order resulting from an eviction action that notifies the person(s) that they must leave within 14 days, having a primary nighttime residence that is a room in a hotel or motel and where they lack the resources necessary to reside there for more than 14 days, or credible evidence indicating that the owner or renter of the housing will not allow the individual or family to stay for more than 14 days], and/or
- have experienced a long-term period without living independently in permanent housing, have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.

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

14. How many CSP offenders have dependent children?

Of the individuals entering supervision in FY 2023 for whom family information was available, 58 percent reported having children. Of those with children, and for whom age data were available, 68 percent of those individuals had dependent children.

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

CSP had 252 total, on-board CSO law enforcement employees as of September 30, 2023 performing direct offender supervision (187), diagnostic / investigative (31), rapid engagement (15), domestic violence treatment (6), offender treatment intervention (4), Sex Offender Registry (3) and Global Positioning System (6) functions.

PSA had 195 total, on-board supervisory PSOs, PSOs, and assistant PSOs performing defendant supervision, diagnostic, court representation, assessment, and/or treatment-related services.

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

Prior to the Revitalization Act, supervision CSO caseloads averaged over 100 offenders, far in excess of the nationally recognized standards of the American Probation and Parole Association and best practices. As of September 30, 2023, the overall ratio of supervised offenders to on-board direct

supervision CSO employees is 34:1; a significant improvement since the agency’s inception. Offenders on specialized units (e.g., high-risk, mental health, sex offenders) are supervised at lower caseloads.

CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) / Offender Caseloads

(Total Offenders Per On-Board Supervision CSO, by Case Type, as of September 30, 2023)

| Offender Case Type | Supervised Offenders | On-Board Direct Supervision CSOs | Caseload Ratio |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, High-Risk, Domestic Violence) | 2,462 | 94 | 26:1 |
| General Supervision | 1,811 | 44 | 41:1 |
| Interstate Supervision | 1,077 | 25 | 43:1 |
| Sub-Total | 5,350 | 163 | 33:1 |
| Warrant / Intake / EIC Teams | 1,081 | 24 | 45:1 |
| TOTAL | 6,431 | 187 | 34:1 |

17. How many CSP offenders have used illicit drugs?

A review of individuals entering supervision in FY 2023 revealed that 79 percent self-reported having a history of illicit drug use.

Illicit Drug Use of Individuals Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2023, by Drug (Self-Reported)

| Illicit Drug (Federal) | Percentage of FY 2023 Entrants Reporting Drug Use | Average Age at First Use | Average Length of Use (Years) |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Marijuana | 65.2% | 15 | 11.5 |
| Cocaine | 32.2% | 19 | 7.3 |
| PCP | 28.7% | 19 | 7.4 |
| Opiates | 22.4% | 16 | 3.3 |
| Amphetamines | 11.3% | 17 | 2.8 |

Note: Self-reported illicit drug usage data was collected in the Auto Screener, which was discontinued in early FY 2024. This is the final year these estimates will be reported.

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

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

CSP also receives electronic notification from the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system for any new CSP supervisee arrest, warrant, or law

enforcement inquiry reported to NCIC by any jurisdiction in the United States. This information is recorded in the SMART system.

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

Minimizing rearrests among defendants released to the community pending trial to help assure public safety is one of PSA’s key strategic outcome measures. In FY 2023, 92 percent of released defendants remained arrest-free.

19. What is the arrest history of offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2023?

Of the FY 2023 supervision entrants with arrest histories, about 70 percent had prior arrests for property offenses, and 67 percent had prior arrests for public order offenses; about two in five had prior arrests for violent and firearm offenses. About half of FY 2022 entrants had prior arrests for simple assaults and drug-related offenses.

Arrest History of Offenders Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2023

| Arrest Charge Type | Percentage with Arrest History ¹ | Average Age at First Arrest | Average Number of Arrests |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Property Offense | 70.0% | 22 | 5.4 |
| Public Order | 67.7% | 24 | 4.9 |
| Violent Offense | 20.0% | 23 | 2.7 |
| Simple Assault | 62.6% | 25 | 2.9 |
| Drug-Related Offense | 58.1% | 24 | 4.0 |
| Firearm Offense | 49.0% | 24 | 2.2 |
| Traffic | 48.5% | 26 | 2.8 |
| Domestic Violence | 15.9% | 27 | 2.4 |
| Sex Offense | 11.3% | 29 | 1.7 |
| Prostitution | 2.9% | 28 | 2.4 |

¹ An offender may have arrests for multiple charge types.

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

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

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

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

In FY 2023, CSP filed 4,358 AVRs with the releasing authorities and 26.4 percent of the Total Supervised Population (TSP) had at least one AVR filed with their releasing authority.

AVRs Filed by CSP, by Fiscal Year

| Fiscal Year | Percentage of TSP with at Least One AVR Filed |
|--------------------|--|
| 2012 | 18.7% |
| 2013 | 19.1% |
| 2014 | 23.0% |
| 2015 | 24.0% |
| 2016 | 26.7% |
| 2017 | 29.0% |
| 2018 | 30.3% |
| 2019 | 29.4% |
| 2020 | 27.4% |
| 2021 | 24.7% |
| 2022 | 21.9% |
| 2023 | 26.9% |

In FY 2023, 43 percent of AVRs were filed in response to technical violations alone, 22 percent were responses to arrests on new charges alone (i.e., absent technical violations), and 19 percent were for a combination of arrests on new charges and technical violations.⁶ By comparison, in FY 2022, 42 percent of AVRs were in response to technical violations, 27 percent were in response to arrests on new charges, and 19 percent were for a combination of arrests on new charges and technical violations.

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

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

⁶ An additional 16 percent of AVRs in FY 2023 and 12 percent of AVRs in FY 2022 were filed without a recorded predicate. This likely reflects a combination of user error and omitted data validation rules associated with the deployment of the agency’s case management application in October 2021. The case management system was updated in early FY 2024 to address this problem.

Rehabilitation Services, and the Mayor of D.C. The Chairs of the City Council of the District of Columbia and Council Judiciary Committee also serve as permanent CJCC members.

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

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

- CSP continuously receives arrest data electronically from D.C. MPD, as well as law enforcement partners in Maryland and Virginia. D.C. MPD arrest data is retrieved multiple times per day via the CJCC secure web services interface; Maryland and Virginia arrest data is received (once) daily. The data is processed by a custom matching algorithm that determines if CSP offenders were rearrested in the District or a neighboring state and the results are migrated into SMART. If an offender is rearrested, the supervising CSO and his or her supervisor receive a notification of the arrest via Agency email and alerts are triggered in the SMART application.
- CSP makes certain SMART offender data is available to the CJCC's Justice Information System (JUSTIS) via a real-time web service interface.
- CSP receives information regarding current and upcoming offender cases, including Pre-Sentence Investigations, Deferred Sentencing Agreements, Probation, Domestic Violence, Civil Protection Order, charge codes/descriptions, and any new charges via the CJCC secure web services interface.
- CSP receives arrest data multiple times per day from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (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 same process transmits law enforcement inquiries about offenders actively supervised by CSP from NCIC to CSP's SMART database.
- CSP retrieves warrant data from the FBI's NCIC by comparing warrant information against the records in the NCIC Supervised Release File and makes this data available in SMART. Data on warrants for actively supervised offenders is updated monthly. Data on warrants for sex offenders is updated daily.
- CSP updates the FBI's NCIC Supervised Release File daily with information about CSP's actively supervised offenders and supervising CSOs. The Supervised Release File enables law enforcement agencies across the United States to contact CSOSA as necessary in the course of law enforcement activity.
- CSP updates the FBI's NCIC/National Sex Offender Registry multiple times per day with data on registered sex offenders in the District of Columbia. The NCIC/National Sex Offender Registry is updated pursuant to NCIC regulation and the D.C. Code.
- PSA transmits offender drug testing results electronically multiple times per day. The data is loaded into SMART and the supervising CSO receives a notification of 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 provide near real-time transmission of AVRs throughout the day.
- CSP electronically transmits information on actively supervised offenders who have tested positive for one or more drugs to the Federal BOP's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), which serves to prohibit the individual from purchasing firearms for one year from the date of every positive drug test result.
- CSP obtains offender data 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 D.C. MPD Sex Offender Public Website. SOR also interfaces with the Department of Justice's National Sex Offender Public Website to provide publicly available data for D.C. sex offender registrants. SOR supplies non-public sex offender registrant data to D.C. MPD via a custom access view to the system. SOR also supplies non-public data via an electronic interface to the Department of Justice's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking for inclusion in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) Exchange Portal, a database of information on registered sex offenders who are moving/relocating between jurisdictions.
- CSP has an electronic interface with the D.C. Sentencing Commission (DCSC) whereby offender criminal history data is entered into an electronic form on DCSC's system which calculates a criminal history score and sentencing recommendation based on DCSC algorithms and sentencing guidelines. CSP 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 D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer Master Address Repository (MAR) system. CSP sends offender address information to confirm the address is a verifiable D.C. address. CSP receives associated Police

Servicing Area/District as well as Latitude and Longitude values from the D.C. MAR system.

- CSP receives GPS data such as supervisee location, out of range messages, low battery indicators, and other warnings from our contract provider. CSP matches GPS data with D.C. MPD's arrest data for crime scene correlation purposes.

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

During FY 2023, CSP used GPS monitoring as a special condition of supervision when directed by a releasing authority, as a risk containment strategy for CSOs to enforce curfews and stay away orders, and as an administrative sanction in response to non-compliant behavior. GPS monitoring is a supervision tool for CSOs to enforce curfews and stay away orders, as well as to sanction non-compliant behavior. Offenders were generally placed on GPS monitoring as an administrative sanction at the request of their supervision CSO and/or as directed by the releasing authority. CSP shares offender GPS data with other law enforcement entities, including the D.C. MPD, the U.S. Attorney's Office and the U.S. Marshals Service, as appropriate.

As of September 30, 2023, there were 382 offenders subject to GPS monitoring, or 5.9 percent of the 6,431 total offenders supervised by CSP on this date. During FY 2023 (October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023), CSP supervised a total of 1,958 unique individuals on GPS for at least one day in the fiscal year.

In December 2023, the ruling of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in [Davis v. United States, No. 17-1376 \(D.C. December 21, 2023\)](#) disallowed CSP's discretionary use of GPS absent an explicit release condition from the releasing authority. CSP is revising its GPS policies and procedures to conform with the decision.

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

Yes. CSP developed and established a secure database for sex offender registration information. CSP assumed responsibility for the registration function in October 2000. As of September 30, 2023, 2,236 total registrants were listed in the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, 1,199 of which were in active (viewable by the public) status. The data, photographs, and supporting documents are transmitted by CSP to the D.C. MPD for community notification as required by law. In FY 2023, information for 234 new registrants was transmitted by CSP to D.C. MPD. The Sex Offender Registry database is maintained by CSP; however, the website for use by the public is hosted by D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer on behalf of D.C. MPD at www.mpdc.dc.gov.

25. What are CSP offender Housing Contacts?

CSP CSOs conduct three types of housing contacts: accountability tours, home verifications, and home visits. These housing contacts may be conducted independently of one another, or they may be combined (e.g., accountability tour with a home verification, or a home visit with a home

verification). The volume of CSO housing contact activity was reduced in FY 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 but rebounded in following fiscal years.

- *Accountability tours* are visits to the homes of high-risk individuals conducted jointly by a CSO and a D.C. MPD Officer in support of our public safety mandate. They may be scheduled or unscheduled visits and are one of the tools used to closely supervise the highest-risk offenders. In FY 2023, CSOs attempted a total of 1,188 accountability tours for 898 supervisees.
- *Home verifications* are conducted by a CSO with the owner of the residence in which the offender resides to ensure that the offender lives at the address provided to CSOSA, and does not reside in some other, unapproved location. In FY 2023, CSOs attempted 10,496 home verifications for 3,151 supervisees.
- *Home visits* are conducted by a CSO at the supervisee's residence to assess the person's living quarters, interact with other residents, determine how the offender is adjusting to his or her living situation, and to assess any potential problems/barriers that the offender may be experiencing in the home or community that may affect the offender's success under supervision. In FY 2023, CSOs attempted 30,912 home visits for 4,671 offenders.

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

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

CSP's cost savings efforts have required a reduction of four supervision field unit locations (25 K Street, NE, 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, and 4415 South Capitol Street, SE) since FY 2017.

CSP currently has four community-based offender (Probation and Parole) supervision field offices throughout the District:

1. 1230 Taylor Street, NW,
2. 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE,
3. 3850 South Capitol Street, SE,
4. 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE.

The FY 2022 Enacted, FY 2023 Enacted and FY 2025 PB each contain multi-year funding to relocate CSP's Headquarters locations, including 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 800 North Capitol Street, NW:

CSOSA's Headquarters is located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. CSP also performs offender supervision operations at this location due to proximity to the

courts. The lease for 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, originally expired September 2020 and CSP is currently 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 this location. However, due to space acquisition delays, FY 2019 and FY 2020 resources provided for the headquarters relocations expired, unused, without CSOSA obtaining a new Headquarters location.

CSP has an administrative field unit located at 800 North Capitol Street, NW, that operated under two leases that expired in FY 2023 (October 2022 and June 2023). CSP is currently operating under a short-term lease extension at this location through September 2026.

The FY 2022 Enacted, FY 2023 Enacted and FY 2025 PB each contain multi-year funding to relocate CSP's Re-entry and Sanctions Center currently located at 1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE:

The RSC is a 24/7 residential treatment facility for high-risk offenders/defendants. CSP's lease for this location expires in September 2024 and CSP is currently working with the D.C. Government on a possible firm two-year lease extension until September 2026.

The FY 2023 Enacted budget contains multi-year funding to relocate CSP's 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, offender supervision field site. CSP's lease at 380 South Capitol Street, SE, ended July 31, 2023. CSP entered into a three-year delegated lease extension through July 31, 2026 with plans for a subsequent long-term (e.g., 15 year) lease at this location effective 2026.

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

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

RSC programming was temporarily halted by the Agency in March 2020 due to COVID-19. On-site 24/7 residential operations resumed in April 2022. In FY 2023, the RSC processed 823 admissions of 678 persons (including both CSP offenders and PSA defendants) and 794 discharges of 651 persons. Persons are often discharged from the RSC prior to completing the program. Some persons do not report for admission at the scheduled time, others are deemed unsuitable for medical reasons during the intake process, and others are terminated from supervision during their engagement with the RSC. During FY 2023, 46 percent of RSC discharges occurred at program completion, and, of those, 60 percent were successful.

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

In FY 2001, CSP assumed responsibility for collecting DNA samples from probationers and parolees convicted of certain qualifying District of Columbia offenses, typically violent crimes and sex offenses,

for transmission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Offenses that require DNA collection are specified in accordance with D.C. Code § 22-4151. The FBI maintains the DNA information in their Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) used for crime-solving. CSP does not collect or transmit DNA data for qualifying offenders whose information is already maintained in CODIS. In FY 2023, a total of 341 offender DNA samples were collected by CSP and transmitted to the FBI.

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

In FY 2023, CSP made 1,317 contract substance abuse treatment and transitional housing placements using appropriated funds.

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

CSP Contract Offender Intervention Placements

| Treatment and Housing Services | FY 2023 Placements |
|---|---------------------------|
| Detoxification | 8 |
| Residential Treatment | 77 |
| Outpatient Treatment | 840 |
| Transitional Housing | 392 |
| Total Contract Offender Placements | 1,317 |

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

This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

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

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all CSP drug collection sites were closed from March 25, 2020 – July 5, 2020. Prior to March 2020, offender drug collection operations took place at four CSP illegal substance collection unit sites, as well as the RSC. Effective July 2020, CSP resumed offender urine and oral fluid drug collection activities at the 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE, and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, locations for the highest-risk offenders. In June 2022, all CSP supervisees once again became eligible for drug testing under CSP’s Offender Drug Testing Protocol. Limited specimen collection resumed at the RSC in April 2022.

The PSA Office of Forensic Toxicology Services (OFTS) performs forensic drug testing on urine and oral fluid specimens collected from pretrial defendants, offenders supervised by the Community Supervision Program (CSP), and certain juveniles and respondents with cases in DC Superior Court Family Division.

Urine specimens are screened for up to 32 illicit substances: marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), opiates (codeine/morphine; oxycodone/oxymorphone; hydrocodone/hydromorphone), methadone, cocaine, heroin, amphetamines (methamphetamine/amphetamine, MDMA/MDA), fentanyl, and synthetic cannabinoids (16 analytes). Additionally, specimens are tested for ethyl glucuronide (EtG) to confirm alcohol use and for creatinine levels to determine specimen validity. Oral fluid specimens are screened for up to nine substances: marijuana, PCP, opiates, methadone, cocaine, alcohol, amphetamines, methamphetamine and oxycodone. OFTS uses gas chromatography and mass spectrometry (GC-MS) to confirm drug test results and is in the process of introducing liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS-MS) to enhance PSA's ability to test for emergent opioids and synthetic compounds. Toxicologists conduct levels analyses to determine whether detected drugs signify new or residual use and provide timely and accurate results for pretrial and other judicial decision-making.

31. How many offenders has CSP drug tested?

In FY 2023, CSP offender urine and oral fluid drug sample collection operations took place at two field sites, as well as at CSOSA's 24/7 residential facility, the RSC. CSP collected an average of 6,152 samples from 2,512 unique offenders each month of FY 2023. The average monthly volume of collection activity increased 52 percent in FY 2023 as compared to FY 2022, and the number of offenders tested per month increased 24 percent. In FY 2022, CSP drug testing activity was attenuated by pandemic-related protocols that had been fully relaxed by the start of FY 2023. This difference accounts for most of the large, year-over-year changes.

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

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

In FY 2023, the OFTS conducted 1,065,515 drug tests on 95,252 urine or oral fluid specimens from defendants on pretrial release, offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release, as well as for persons (juveniles and adults) whose matters are handled by the Family Court.

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

In FY 2023, approximately 29 percent of the pretrial defendant specimens tested had at least one positive test.

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

When a defendant/offender disputes a drug test result, the supervising Pretrial Services Officer/Community Supervision Officer (PSO/CSO) may request a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GC/MS) confirmation test on the specimen. Results are reviewed and reported

through automated systems. PSOs/CSOs almost always request a confirmation if the test result will trigger a judicial sanction or adverse action. GC/MS confirmations are also routinely performed to confirm cocaine, opiates and amphetamines when a defendant/offender has provided a prescription for a medication containing these substances and to verify low levels of PCP to rule out other drug involvement. Most of the GC/MS confirmations are performed on amphetamines and opiates. In general, after a GC/MS confirmation test is performed, a toxicologist from the lab is subpoenaed to testify to the accuracy of the test result, particularly if the defendant/offender persists in disputing the result.

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

In response to the President's priorities to address drug addiction and opioid misuse, PSA began the universal screening of all defendant specimens for fentanyl during May 2021. This represented a considerable step by PSA to address the abuse of fentanyl, a nation-wide problem that also exists with the District of Columbia. By the end of FY 2022, 4.06 percent of PSA's supervised adult population and 0.46 percent of juveniles tested positive for fentanyl. In FY 2023, the positive rate for the supervised adult population showed a slight increase to 4.60% while that for juveniles increased to 1.65%. These rates reflect PSA's ongoing and sustained effort in the universal screening of fentanyl for a larger adult and juvenile populations, shining a focused light on the extent of the opioid abuse problem, yet meeting the objective of responding positively to opioid abuse in the District through monitoring and testing.

36. Does CSOSA perform annual financial audits?

CSOSA (CSP and PSA), as a Federal agency, is required by law to prepare and audit agency financial statements on an annual basis. CSOSA issued its FY 2023 Agency Financial Report, including audited financial statements, on November 15, 2023. CSOSA received an Unmodified (positive) opinion on the FY 2023 financial statements from an independent auditor; the auditor did not identify any material internal control issues.

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

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

38. What were some characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of the individuals under CSP supervision during FY 2023?

As shown in the table below, individuals under CSP supervision in FY 2023 were primarily male, African-American, and ages 38 or younger. More than two-thirds of supervisees achieved a high school diploma, GED or higher education level. Seventeen percent of CSP's FY 2023 supervised population were rearrested in DC while under supervision. About one in four of those arrests were associated with violations of release conditions. About one in five of those arrested had a violent offense attributed to them by the arresting officer. About fifteen percent were arrested for simple assaults, and 22 percent were arrested in connection with property or public-order offenses.

Characteristics of the FY 2023 CSP Total Supervised Population (10,406 Supervisees)

| | Percent |
|--|---------|
| Gender | |
| Male | 88% |
| Female | 12% |
| Race | |
| Black | 89% |
| Hispanic | 5% |
| White | 5% |
| Other/Unknown | 1% |
| Educational Level¹ | |
| Less than High School | 29% |
| High School Diploma/GED | 46% |
| Post-Secondary | 13% |
| Missing/Unknown | 12% |
| Age | |
| 25 and Under | 16% |
| 26 to 35 | 34% |
| 36 to 45 | 24% |
| 46 to 55 | 13% |
| 56 to 65 | 10% |
| 66 and above | 3% |
| Criminal Charge ² | |
| <u>Violent Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Homicide, Sex Offense, Robbery Aggravated Assault, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Assault with Intent to Kill, Carjacking, Offenses Against Family & Children) | 19.8% |
| <u>Simple Assault</u> (Charge Category: Other Assaults) | 15.3% |
| <u>Drug Offenses</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse) | 6.8% |
| <u>Property Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism) | 13.2% |
| <u>Public Order Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Driving Under the Influence, Disorderly Conduct, Fail to Comply w/ Public Transportation Regs., Gambling, Loitering, Obstruction of Justice, Prostitution & Commercialized Vice, Traffic, Vagrancy, Liquor Laws) | 9.6% |
| <u>Weapons Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Weapons-Carrying/Possessing) | 6.0% |
| <u>Release Condition Violations</u> (Charge Categories: Parole and Probation Violations) | 24.1% |
| <u>Other Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown) | 5.3% |
| ¹ As reported by the offender; not necessarily as assessed by CSOSA Educational Specialists. ² Reflects arrest charges for offenders rearrested in D.C. while under CSOSA supervision through September 30, 2023 (n=4,102 of arrest charges). | |